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Department of Labour (Dec. 31st, 1925)

Barrister Urges Trade Union Organization

"Draw a line on the map from Bristol to London. South of that line there is not a single constituency held by Labor. And yet we must win another 200 seats if we are to have the Workers' Government returned at the next Election. The key to the solution is Southern England."

So writes Mr. Frank P. Rowe, prospective Labor candidate for the Camborne Division of Cornwall, referring to recent discussions on organizing the rural vote.

"In the Welsh coalfields, in Yorkshire, and Durham, and on the Clyde are witnessed every week great Labor demonstrations, and a host of smaller meetings. Speakers with national reputations are repeatedly speaking in these Labor strongholds.

"Contrast this with the position as it exists in the southwestern counties. During the last 18 months there has only been one meeting in the County of Cornwall, addressed by a member of the late Labor Ministry, and none addressed by any prominent national trade union leader.

"Cornwall and Devon are typical of the southwest. They are predominently working-class counties, and contain between them several constituencies that can be won at the next election if only it is realized that our leaders can assist the movement much more by speaking to meetings of, say, 2,000 people at Exeter, Plymouth, Truro, Camborne and Penzanze, than in addressing a Durham miners' gala crowd of 10,000."

Not by Political Means

Mr. D. F. Brundit, barrister-at-law, late Labor candidate for the Abingdon Division of Berkshire, writes that it is a mistake to assume that the villages will be won by political means.

The Labor party, he observes, has been built up out of the trade unions, which were forced by the logic of events to adopt a Socialist policy.

"Keir Hardie succeeded because he understood this; Hyndman, who tried to force the pace, failed.

"The mental evolution of the slower moving, but no less intelligent, countryside must follow the same course:—

"(1) Trade Unionism bringing a sense of unity and breaking down fear.

"(2) Socialism, because without it trade union ideals cannot be realized.

"Non-unionist labor may cheer a Labor speech, but it cannot be relied on to vote; it can be bulled by farmers and scared by 'Red plots.'

"Therefore what we need to do is two-fold: (1) Nationally to heal the disastrous breach between the N. U. A. W. and the Workers' Union; (2) locally to get into every village and preach Trade Unionism.

"The T. U. Congress has got hold of the right end of the stick."—The Daily Herald.

OLD TIME DANCES TO BE FEATURED AT NEXT DANCE

There was a good crowd at the regular dance of the Vancouver Centre Labor Party on Saturday evening in the Belvedere Court. Refreshments were served, the sandwiches being made out of Dr. Middleton's Blue Ribbon Bread and a supply of assorted cookies from the same firm. The dance music was appreciated and enjoyed by everybody. At the next dance, which will be held Saturday, November the 14th, the committee intend to introduce some of the old time dances. Tell your friends and note the date. Admission 35c and 25c.

THEATRE STILL UNFAIR

The management of the Dreamland Theatre on Main Street, South Vancouver, which is on the unfair list of the Trades and Labor Council, has changed the name to the Province Theatre. The place, however, is still unfair. The new Windsor Theatre which will be opened at 25th and Main by Mr. Langer, about November 16th, will be one hundred per cent. union.

British Trade Unionism at Scarborough

By J. RAMSAY MacDONALD

(At Scarborough, in early September, the British Trade Union Congress, an account of which appears in Scott Nearing's article elsewhere, adopted a resolution advocating world-wide unity of the trade-union movement, including the Russian unions; another denouncing British imperialism as a form of capitalist exploitation; and a third advocating the formation of shop committees in all British work-shops. A resolution giving power to the general council of the congress to call a strike in all trades was defeated. The session, however, marked a distinct surge to the left among the British trade unions. "Emperor" Cook of the miners declared that "the trade-union congress is the parliament of the future."

The trade-union action, together with recent criticisms of party action or inaction by George Lansbury and others, led many to expect the Labor Party congress at Liverpool in the closing days of September to register a similar radical trend, but its first act—to affirm by a 9-to-1 vote the exclusion of Communists from the British Labor Party—seemed to indicate that the moderates led by ex-Premier MacDonald were still in firm control.)

London, September 21.

The words of political personages are studied too often in these days not that they may be understood but that they may be twisted for political propaganda, and in this country at the moment that is particularly true of Liberal critics of the Labor Party. American readers have hertofore to be very guarded in their acceptance of Liberal writers who take Labor speeches as their texts. The comments on the transactions of the Scarborough Trade Union Congress make me write these sentences. The Scarborough meeting was held at a time when the peculiar truce in the coal trade, and the means by which it was secured, gave a special importance to what is known as "direct action," to the numerically small but active section that finds inspiration and funds from Moscow and to those who, under pressure of the distress that is prevalent and the difficulty of devising immediate remedies for it, feel the necessity of relieving themselves by demonstrations and crying out.

The nerves of many of our people are on edge. One section is as sensitive as a man with the gout, sees red everywhere, and is sure that a combination of Jews, Bolshevists, Socialists are plotting the rape of persons and the destruction of the state. When I was at Stockport taking part in the by-election this week, I was left in no doubt of the existence of these timorous people. Many of them are rationally with us but emotionally on the point of stampede, torn in their faith, seeking refuge in what they know to be but a ramshackle shanty, the Tory Party, obeying the most primitive of herd instincts like the untrained soldier who cannot help ducking his head at the whiz of a bullet. Among them Scarborough had done execution. Both Liberals and Conservatives "boohed" incessantly to make a stampede against Red Ruin, and Mr. Baldwin in his letter to the electors deplored the fact that a Liberal candidate was dividing forces that ought to be united in repelling the common unconstitutional enemy. Our Tory Party with its Irish record is a constitutional bulwark to be joked about rather than relied upon, but the popular mind when disturbed is irrational and gregarious. In spite of all this we pulled off Stockport with far greater decisivesness than appears in the face of the figures. It was touch and go, however, at one time, owing to Scarborough, and during the next year many things will happen to raise again and again this troublesome question of the limitations of the political method in democratic progress. Students of this problem will do well to keep their eye upon immediate developments here.

Writing to "The Nation" for August 26th, on the specific question of the patched-up peace in the coal trade, I drew attention to the impetus it had given to industrial action as opposed to political, and "The Nation" in the following week made some critical comments raising issues which in actual practice we are facing here every month. The position of the Labor Party has been that the political and industrial methods are not separate and exclusive but are complementary and should be co-ordinated into a policy with a conscious social aim and purpose, and that the constructive conceptions of socialism can be carried out with greatest security, stability, and benefit by political action. The test of that philosophy undoubtedly comes in times like these when two evils are playing havoc with people's minds. The first is the subversion of democratic political methods by unscrupulous party agents charged at any cost to produce party victories, by stunt newspapers, by wealth and social influence used to rouse emotions of fear and so snatch decisions at a general election which in no way represent the normal mind of the electorate. A panic is created for a few days, the election day being included; a majority is given which may determine for four or five years what opinions and interests are to rule the country; and the public speedily find, like Moses in "The Vicar of Wakefield," that they have been outrageously spoofed. This, unfortunately, is no fancy picture. Furthermore, once the Government is elected, hidden and private influences grip and mold its policy almost hour by hour. The other difficulty is that the economic and political problems which beset this country owing to the war are unusually difficult and may well baffle the wisest and ablest of men.

In "The Nation's" comment, reference was made to "a wistful odor of eighteenth-century political philosophy" as the explanation why some of us still believe in political methods as the way of social change. That begs everything. As a matter of fact, the Labor constitutionalists (hateful word) can claim to be distinguished from their Moscow opponents, and from all who more or less belong to that school, not by the musty odors they sniff but by the hard facts they see. Always keeping in mind that our policy is devised on the assumption that there is a place and function for industrial action in democracy, the real issue is between us and two well-defined coteries who have little in common except that they regard themselves as minority movements. The first is the camp which, moved deeply by the ills of sociey and holding to an expectation that if certain reorganization were to take place these ills would be removed, find it irksome or dull or impossible to devise ways and means of transformation. To these, patient (which to me means honest) work upon the details of transformation—the work which consists in doing the maximum of good day by day, led by the belief that a partial change if made as a stage in an evolutionary system will lead to further progressive changes—cannot command the allegiance of public opinion or keep up the fighting spirit of a party. They have a poor conception of the public intelligence. They remain in the propaganda stage and, on parliamentary committees and the public platform, made exactly the same speeches, which are semi-religious testimonies against things as they are, expressive of general ideas to which they are unable to give a practical content. Their method, when they are driven to confess to it, is that if we get opinion against the existing order there will be no difficulty in setting up a better one. With these one can have little patience. Heads that are at one moment lifted up into the heavens and the next buried snugly in the sand are not of much use in the work that lies before us. The other section, far more realistic and far bolder in the way they face the facts, take the smiple communist view that force must be the midwife of progress, that political power must be seized by some coup and cannot be won through the ballot box. There are also floating margins that toy with all the positions. Such are the movements within the progressive tides in British life today.

Is it possible to rescue from these eddies any truth at all and fix it as a guiding post in the stream? I believe it is. I believe it is vain to expect from industrial action much of a reconstructive character; its char-

(Continued on Page 4.)

CARPENTERS INITIATE EIGHT NEW MEMBERS

Carpenters local, 452, U. B. of Carpenters, held their regular meeting last Monday evening, when eight new members were initiated. The C. P. R. pier job was again on the docket and the question will be taken up at the Building Trades Council and the Trades and Labor Council.

Trade in the City quietened down considerably of late.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

A call has been issued by the Greater Vancouver Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party for nominations for municipal candidates at a meeting to be held in the Holden Building Wednesday, November 11th, at 8 p.m.

A desirable neighborhood is a place where the rents are too darned high

SYDNEY, Australia—A sensation was caused in the New South Wales parliament when an anti-labor politician named A. D. Kay, who had fallen out with his friends, exposed a plot being engineered on the eve of the last state elections May 30 when Labor swept the polls.

Kay said two men in the employ of the anti-Labor forces were to burn a British flag and then swear that Laborites had done it. At a big meeting of protest the blame for burning the flag was to be charged against the Labor party.

Kay said that the timely exposure of the plot by Labor men prevented it being carried out.

Negotiations are being carried on by Secretary Bengough with the breweries for a new agreement on behalf of the Brewery Workers' Union.

SOUTH VANCOUVER LABOR PARTY

The regular social and dance will be held in the I. O. O. F. Hall, 30th and Main Street, on Saturday, October 31st. The concert will commence at 8o'clock. Dancing from nine to twelve. Our campaign manager, J. Rankin, will occupy the chair and will give a resume of activities and its results.

An open welcome is extended to all who care to join us in these social gatherings.

Ladies will please bring the usual cake or sandwiches. Coffee, tea, etc., provided. Collection to defray expenses, will be taken at the door.

Tim Hanofin of the Beverage Dispensers Union, reports that the Pender Hotel, at 612 Pender Street West, is now 100 per cent union in the beer parlor.

Mill Workers' Strike Ends, Wages Raised

ABERDEEN—Striking mill workers who have been out four weeks were beginning to return to work today, following a stetlement of the controversy which is declared to be at least a partial victory for the workers. The Aberdeen Lumber and Shingle Company mill resumed operations this morning, and the Schafer Brothers mill is to reopen tonight. The two Donovan mills and the Schafer Brothers mill No. 4 are to start work again Monday morning.

At a mass meeting held yesterday afternoon representatives of 1,300 striking men voted to accept an offer of $3.75 a day minimum wage, which was the original demand made by the men when they walked out a month ago. The vote was 267 in favor of accepting the offer, and 65 against the proposition.

This demand had been raised by the strikers to a demand for a flat increase of 50 cents a day. A large number of the workmen, however, were receiving only $3.25 a day when the strike was called.

James Phillips, an Aberdeen attorney, spokesman for the civic committee, brought about the settlement after several conferences with the mill operators. Under terms of the settlement Phillips arranged, the operators of each mill are to meet a committee of their employees to make further wage adjustments in the immediate future, and every striker is to be taken back without discrimination as to his activities during the lockout.

Considerable dissatisfaction over the settlement exists among some of the men, and it was predicted by Jack Roberts, secretary of the strike committee, that a large number of the strikers would refuse to return to work—Seattle Union Record, 23 October, 1925.

Australia Clears Deck for Election

MELBORUNE, Australia, Oct. 26.—Group government, the power of organized labor and other outstanding issues are at stake in the present election campaign in the Commonwealth of Australia. Town and countryside throughout the several states of the Commonwealth resound with the political battle in one of the warmest campaigns in the history of Australia.

The standing of the parties upon the dissolution of the House of Representatives was as follows: Nationalist Coalition, 41; Labor, 29; Liberals, 4; Independent, 1. Total, 75.

For a year past government has been carried on by a coalition of the Nationalists, headed by Rt. Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, Premier, and the Country Party, led by Rt. Hon. Earle Page, Commonwealth treasurer. The present political fight is practically between Labor and this Nationalist Coalition.

The Labor party is making a big effort to overthrow the Coalition government. Hon. E. G. Theodore, former Premier of Queensland, who resigned his premiership in order to contest a federal seat in the present election, is in the fight, along with the Labor leader, Matthew Charlton, who represents the constituency of Hunter, New South Wales, in the House of Representatives, and they are regarded as a strong team. Mr. Theodore is looked upon by many peopl eas a coming leader of the Labor Party in the Commonwealth and a possible coming Premier of Australia.

Gobar to Speak at Royal Sunday

Next Sunday night at 8 o'clock in the Royal Theatre, Jatrinda Gobar, well-known Hindoo wrestler, will speak on economic and social problems in India. The meeting is one of the regular winter schedule arranged by the C. L. P.

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"Mother" Jones' Autobiography

The "Autobiography of Mother Jones," written by "Mother" Mary Jones, for forty years a front-rank battler for labor, particularly the mine workers, is off the press. The book is a drama written by her in rounding out the ninety-fourth year of her life, during most of which time she has folded arms of love around suffering ones and gave them a glimpse of heaven through clouds of greed. It is a remarkable book by a remarkable woman; a woman who was not only the counsellor of the weak and meek and lowly and downtrodden, but also of leaders of the nation since Cleveland's days. It is an epic of labor's struggle against the "commercial pirates," as she called big business, who would enslave men and women who work for wages. "Mother" Jones, for nearly half her life she has given, unstintingly, the riches of her great soul to suffering humanity.

No strike of any consequence in a half century has ben "complete without "Mother" Jones' presence. She was in the center of all activities, urging men on when they appeared to be wavering, exhorting them to remain steadfast to their cause. With the men of one craft on strike, she would go among men of other crafts, gathering financial support for those out of work. Families of strikers were visited by "Mother" Jones and inspired with new hope when privation stared them in the face. She obtained work often for such members of their families as were able to contribute their strength to the support of the others.

The introduction to the book was written by Clarence Darrow, the noted Chicago criminal lawyer.—From Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Journal.

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SKATE GRINDING

THE TRAGEDY OF WASTE

By STEWART CHASE in The New Republic.

(Continued from last week)

If every drop of the annual rainfall could be converted into electrical energy, the total would just about equal the present consumption of energy derived from coal in the United States. Obviously only a fraction of the rainfall can be so converted through the power of falling water in streams, and thus we have to face the plain fact that "white coal"—water-power—can never act as a complete substitute for coal energy. What water-power can do is to diminish the annual amount of coal needed, and thus lengthen the life, and help to preserve the by-products, of the coal beds. Nature has favored this country, in that "regions distant from sources of coal are all bountifully favored with water-power." This "balanced occurrence" is susceptible to the working out of great economies in the production and distribution of energy.

Scarcely 15 percent of the water-power readily available has been developed to date and; only 7 percent of that available, if storage reservoirs were introduced. From 80 to 90 percent of the horse-power to be freely taken from falling streams thus runs to waste. Why? Because it has been cheaper to skim the cream from coal and oil, with their relatively smaller capital cost per unit of horse-power.

Water-power may be introduced at isolated points into the industrial system to some advantage, but the great potentiality of the savings to be made from it are only realized through the coordinated planning of super-power systems where coal is locked in with water-power. "Giant-power" is one of the bravest and most exhilarating glimpses of Utopia which engineers and scientists have ever drawn. It not only saves coal and oil; it electrifies the railroads, lightens the traffic burden, abolishes smoke and soot and grime, runs cheap power to the farm and the country town, makes—as Ford makes—for industrial decentralization, for less congestion in the cities, for more life and vigor in the country. One's eye follows the sweep of the great high voltage lines as they charge the hill and dip to the valley —straight and true and infinitely powerful—and for an instant one glimpses the end of meanness, poverty, disorder; a world set free!

The potential horse-power to be readily derived from water in the whole United States is 60,000,000 and, as we have seen, only about 15 percent—or some 10,000,000—have ben developed to date. Every additional horse-power saves ten tons of coal, and releases $100 worth of coal-carrying railroad equipment. Mr. F. T. Baum in his Super-Power Atlas has proposed that the country be divided into twelve super-power districts, connected by 220,000 volt transmission lines, power to be drawn from water and coal jointly on the balanced load basis—coal converted into energy at great central stations as near the mine as possible. He estimated that such a system would save 200,000,000 tons of coal a year; take 25 percent of all traffic from the railroads; rid the country of smoke; and release not less than 500,000 men from the mines, railroads, and other industries to function in more directly productive pursuits. Initially, of course, the labor so saved would have to go largely into building the dams and the transmission lines for the new system. In the end it would all be pure gain.

Under the spur of private initiative, hopes such as these tend to falter and die. No private capitalist or group of capitalists has the resources to engineer the project. It is the sort of thing which only the whole community—the functional society—may attempt. It has been so attempted in Ontario, and it has worked. Super-power in Ontario cuts energy cost to about one quarter the private company rate.

Apart from by-products, what is the approximate waste in tons of coal mined per year? We have been assured that for every ton taken out of the shaft another ton is left unreclaimable below ground. If 500,000,000 tons are taken out in the year, it follows that 500,000,000 tons are annually lost in the underground workings. Of the 500,000,000 taken out, ineffective utilization wastes at least half. Gilbert and Pogue, for instance, have assured us that the energy content could be doubled. From which it follows that 250,000,000 tons more is wasted by reason of bad methods above ground. Granting Mr. Baum's super-power zones, a material addition might be made to this figure, but saving such addition as a margin of safety, it would appear that, in terms of the natural resource alone, the annual bill of loss is some 750,000,000 tons. And to this we must add the tremendous tonnage of unreclaimed by-products—ammonium sulphate, gas, tar, dyestuffs and chemicals. Is it to be wondered that Mr. Hoover has termed coal the "worst-functioning industry in the country"?

Petroleum, like coal, possesses a hideously wasteful technique for getting the product out of the ground, but unlike coal, its utilization, once it gets to the pipe line is, broadly speaking, reasonably efficient. From the pipe line on, standardization has set in, the pioneer has been barred, and the Standard Oil Company and its allies take charge of the job. There are wastes due to preventible evaporation, and wastes in securing a high gasoline content in refining, but as compared with by-product wastes in coal these losses sink into insignificance. What petroleum gains in this field, however, is quite gorgeously made up for in winning oil from the ground. For every ton of coal produced, another ton is needlessly left in the mine; for every barrel of oil produced three barrels or more are left underground, or wasted in well operation.

The engineer has worked out the technique for wasteless oil production, but beyond a few selected companies nobody pays any attention to him. "With the aid of geological methods, the development of petroleum fields may be changed from a gambling venture to an exact science. Instead of representing the most uncertain venture in the world, oil production can now be made as definitely an engineering project as the mining of a clay bank."

Petroleum collects in great underground pools. Over the top of the pools gathers gas—valuable gas for two reasons: it has in it many of the properties of the oil itself; and only by its pressure downward on the surface of the pool may all the oil in the pool be pumped and driven above ground. Now the pool and the gas over it form a geological unit. To be efficiently exploited it must be treated as a unit. One enginering control should govern it, allowing only enough wells—reasonably spaced—to give the most effective outlet for the oil. Care must be taken to save the gas below in order to help the oil upstairs. Gushers must be resolutely choked; sepage and water infiltration must be guarded against; in brief, the known technical arts applied, and the job done aright. In this way it is possible for nearly all the oil in the pool to reach the pipe line—and in no other way is it possible.

No such procedure takes place under the American plan. A strike is made, land is staked out, lots are bought, and feverish drilling commences. There may be ten times as many wells as the pool can efficiently support, and the wells may be placed with no consideration for efficient exploitation. Gas is not controlled; seepage is not controlled; incoming water is not controlled; gushers are not controlled—nothing is controlled but the property lines around the lots. The owner drills as many wells as he can, as fast as he can, and preferably along the next owner's boundary line, in order to get the lion's share of the pool's activity. Thus the pioneer, with his stark individualism and his property laws which will not work with geological units, has succeeded in throwing away three barrels of oil out of four. While the engineer, who handles geological units with geological laws, could save the whole four barrels. As a result of our methods, about half the underground supply of petroleum in America is gone forever, and the balance, at present rates of demand, is estimated to last only from 13 to 20 years.

The total waste of the pioneer in the speculative production of oil will run at least three times the oil produced to date. The total output has been 54 barrels for every man, woman and child in the country today. Three times this is 162 barrels per capita thrown away—or over 16,000,000,000 barrels. If this 16,000,000,000 barrels were still underground, instead of a 13 years' future supply (more or less), we should be assured of at least a 50 years' supply. Natural gas is the history of oil over again.

(To be continued).

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Fusion of Labor Unions

Mr. Robert Semple, who has been appointed temporary organizer for the Alliance of Labor, is at present in Auckland. In a conversation with a Star reporter, Mr. Semple stated that his mission in Auckland was to endeavor to bring together all the unions into one national organization.

At present there were two industrial federations in New Zealand, namely, the Trades Council and the Alliance of Labor. In April of this year, the Alliance of Labor convened an open conference which was held in Wellington, representing some 50,000 organized workers. At that conference the constitution of the Alliance of Labor was amended and provisions were made to enable all industrial unions to affiliate through the Trades and Labor Councils and for the purpose of giving effect to these decisions he was present at work amongst the unions.

"I feel quite confident that the rank and file throughout the Dominion are anxious for the one federation," said Mr. Semple. "We live in the age of combination. The natural wealth of, not only New Zealand, but every country in the world, is controlled by national and international combinations and is governed by comparatively few people. It is little use for the opponents of Labor to endeavor, in anyway to prevent the consolidation of the Labor movement, both industrially and politically. The creation of such an organization is not for lawless or destructive purposes, but for the purpose of securing a fuller and happier life for those that compose it, and to prevent unjust exploitation, cruelties or wrongs of any kind being imposed upon its members. Such organization can only play its part in the peace of the nation, in so far that it has the right of representation at the annual conference of the League of Nations."—New Zealand News.

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Trades Union Directory

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, R. H. Neelands, M.L.A.; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office, 308 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings East. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

Automobile Lodge 702, I. A. of M. — Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in Room 310 Holden Bldg., Pres., W. R. Hobday, 1728 2nd Ave. E.; business agent, G. S. Hague, 807 Holden Bldg.

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—meets first Sunday in month at 2:00 p. m., at 441 Seymour St. President, W. H. Clancy, 1117 E. 10th Ave. Secretary and Business Agent, T. J. Hanofin, 2376 W. 6th Ave. Office: 441 Seymour St. Phones: Sey. 125 and Bay. 1656-R.

Boilermakers and Helpers, Local 194 — Meets first and third Mondays in the month at Holden Building. President, L. C. Campbell; Secretary, A. Fraser, 1079 Ross St. Phone. Fraser 501Y.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso.—Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, James F. Burns; Secretary, James Dunn, Box 302 City; Phone Fair. 6065L.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Holden Building. President, J. Flynn. Secretary-treasurer, W. Watt.

Bakers' Local 468, Journeymen, of America—Meets first and third Saturdays at 7 p.m. President, H. Hall; sec., T. Rigby, 37 Broadway West, Phone Fair. 5882R.

Bakery Salesmen, Local 371 — Meets second Thursday every month. Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings E. President, A. Wylie, 4336 Elgin Street; financial secretary. H. A. Bowron, 744 15th Ave. E., Phone Fair. 3631X.

Barbers', Journeyman International Union of America—Local 120, Vancouver, B. C., meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 310 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. President, Fred Dawe; fin. secretary, A. R. Jenni, 728 Hastings Street West; rec. sec., Bert Deprey.

Bookbinders Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month 804 Holden Bldg. President, F. Milne, 536 Drake St.; secretary, A. H. Hestins, 118 52nd Ave. W.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 505—Meets in the Holden Building on the first Wednesday of each month. President, J. Turner, 1919 54th Ave. E.; fin. sec., J. Griffiths, 3622 McGill St.

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union No. 1—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in the Holden Bldg. President, G. E. Halliday; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 20th Ave. E. Phone Fair. 845 R.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of,—Vancouver 1st Branch meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. President, W. Taylor; Sec. F. Prosser; business agent, J. McKinley. Headquarters, room 35, 163 Hastings St. W.

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, R. W. Hatley; recording secretary, W. Page; business agent, Wm. Dunn. Office, Room 808 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m.

City Hall Employees' Association meets first Wednesday of each month at 145 Hastings St. W., at 8 p.m. President, H. Lewthwaite; business agent and treasurer, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St., E.; Secretary, H. A. Black, Yale St.

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28 — Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 145 Hastings W., at 8 p.m. President, R. K. Brown, 452 Charles St.; secretary-treasurer, George Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

Dominion Express Employees, Local No. 15, Brotherhood of—Meets first Friday and first Tuesday alternating each month in Room 810 Holden Building. President, G. M. Payton, 4136 Sophia St.; Sec.-Treas. H. C. Haines, 1919 Kingsway.

Electrical Workers, Local 213, International Brotherhood—Meets every Monday at 8 p.m. in Room No. 5, 319 Pender Street West. President, D. W. McDougal, 910 Hastings Street East; business agent, E. H. Morrison. Office, 319 Pender Street West.

Engineers—International Union Steam and Operating Local 844—Meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 806 Holden Bldg. President, R. Finley; business agent and financial secretary, F. S. Hunt; recording secretary, Herbert McSavaney.

Engineers, Steam and Operating, Int. Local 882—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in room 806 Holden Bldg. President, W. Hulbert; vice-pres., A. Russell; business agent and financial sec., W. J. Irwin; rec. sec., W. L. Ainger. Office, 806 Holden Bldg.

Fire Fighters, No. 18, International Association of—Meets every month at call of president. President, J. Anderson, No. 2 Fire Hall; financial secretary, C. A. Watson, No. 3 Fire Hall.

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U.B. of C. & J. of A., meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in 310 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, E. C. Woodward; Fin. Sec., A. Reid; Rec. Sec., W. D. Wilson, 1251 Howe St.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets Second Wednesdays at 3 p.m. and last Wednesday at 9 p.m. President, G. Coleman; business agent, Harry Wood, Phone Seymour 125.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207 — Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in month, at room 299 Holden Bldg. President, Frank Julian, 7594 Ontario; Secretary, Bert Jenkins, 50 45th Ave. E.

Lithographers Union, No. 44 — Meets third Wednesday in month in Room 804 Holden Bldg. President, C. Addie, 217 23rd Ave. E., Phone Fair. 3968Y; secretary, 120 10th Ave. E., Phone Fair. 239X.

Machinist Local 182—President, E. B. McLean, 453 6th Ave. W. Secretary, S. A. Boardman, 3333 Parker St. Meets second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m. in Room 313 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East.

Machinist Local 692—President, Thos. Sills, 1352 Burrard St. Secretary, P. R. Bengough. Office, 807 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated—Meets first and third Tuesday in Holden Bldg. President, W. R. Walter, 762 Hamilton St.; Sec., W. L. McGregor, 1751 38th

Mental Hospital Attendants Union No. 35—Meets at Essondale 1st Thursday in month. President, J. A. Gibson, 312 4th St., New Westminster; rec. sec., Will Mackie, Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale.

Mill and Factory Workers' Union, Local No. 1599 — Affiliated with United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. Meets first and third Thursdays in Room 313 Holden Bldg. President, Allan Graham; Fin. Sec., H. Brewer; Rec. Sec., B. Holden, 1710 5th Ave. W., Vancouver, Phone Bay. 3123-R.

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Meets second and fourth Friday in Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. Business agent, Birt Showler, 1115 Robson St.

Molders Union Local 281—International of North America—meets first and third Fridays in month in room 313 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, Sam Wilson, 1728 Yew St. Corresponding representative, J. Pinkerton, 2159 Victoria Drive.

Motion Pictures Projectionist's Union, Local 348 of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—Meets at 991 Nelson St. on first Sunday in each month at 7:30 p.m. President, J. R. Foster, 1161 Granville St.; Secretary, Geo. Gerrard, Box 345. Business Phone: Sey. 3923.

Musicians Mutual Protective Union Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at the G. W. V. A. Auditorium, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, Ernest C Miller, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, Edward Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson Street.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 319 Pender St. W. Business agent, Robt. S. Stevenson. Office, room 204 319 Pender St., W. Phone Sey. 3609.

Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders Local No. 2404—Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m. in 112 Hastings St. W. James Thomson, secretary, P. O. Box 320.

Plasterers, Local 89—International Association of Operative, meets first Wednesday in month at Holden Bldg. President, W. Strickland, 289—46th Ave. E. Secretary, M. Galway, 1151-59th Ave. E. Phone Fras. 504-R2.

Plasterer's Laborers' No. 602 International. Meets third Friday in month at Holden Building. President, F. Phillips, 1574, 2nd Ave. W.; Rec. Sec., F. Tait, 289 47th Ave. E., phone Fraser 596L.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Asso. of—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in the Holden Bldg. President, Bert Stinchcombe, 1899 Ogden Ave.; secretary and business agent, W. Watt, 805 Holden Bldg.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotillon Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 5873 Pr. Edward St.; secretary, J. D. Vulliamy, 2215 15th Ave. W.

Street and Electric Railway Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets K. P. Hall, Eighth and Kingsway, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; rec. secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447 6th Ave. East; treasurer, H. W. Speed; financial secretary and business agent, Angus MacInnes, 3544 Pr. Edward St. Office: corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Fairmont 2150L.

Sheet Metal Workers, Amalgamated, Local Union No. 280—Meets second and fourth Thursday in month in Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings St. E. President, N. C. Smith, 4425 Inman Ave.; fin. sec., E. J. Wardrop, 425 15th Ave. E.; cor. sec., A. P. Ashton, 4503 Spruce Street, Burnaby.

Shingle Weavers, Local 17813—Meets second Tuesday in month, in Room No. 2, Labor Temple, New Westminster, and 4th Sunday, 7 p.m., in Room 213 Holden Bldg., Vancouver. President, J. N. Chute; sec., W. H. Matthew, Joyce Rd. P.O.

Tailors', Journeymen Union of America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Thursday in each month, 8 p.m. Executive meets third Thursday of every month in Labor Hall. President, A. R. Gatenby; secretary, C. McDonald, P.O. Box 503. Executive meets third Thursday of every month.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 310 Holden Bldg. President, L. Warren, 1043 Burrard St.; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Black, 519 Hamilton St.; recording secretary, R. Reynolds, 1790 3rd Ave. E.

The Vancouver Theatrical Federation—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the first Sunday of the month. President, E. A. Jamieson; secretary, G. W. Allin; business agent, Lochley Clark, 991 Nelson St.

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, C. S. Campbell; vice-president, R. Gouthro; Secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m., in Holden Building, 16 Hastings St. E.

LABOR AND THE EMPIRE

By L. HADEN GUEST

At the 1922 and 1923 general elections in Great Britain very little was said of the empire from Labor platforms and when Labor came into office in 1924 it found itself confronted with the test of the governance of a world dominion. It is true we had men of knowledge and experience in empire affairs in our party and we conducted an empire policy at least as well as, and in some ways better than other parties in the state. The Labor Government's scheme for migration to the dominions, its administration of tropical dependencies, its understanding of the greatness of the problems of empire politics showed its fitness for government in no uncertain way. But the Labor Party did not have a generally agreed upon and accepted empire policy, a policy which would help us to apply to the empire as a whole ideas of the same general order as we have applied to our own policy in home affairs. That policy we are now setting out to create, and interesting steps can be traced in the annual reports of the British Labor Party for 1923, 1924, and in the agenda for the annual conference in 1925.

In the 1923 report there is some vigorous language about imperialist exploitation of lands overseas; in the 1924 report there is the record of an important resolution of bulk purchase of food, largely from the dominions, moved and seconded at the 1924 annual conference by George Lansbury, M.P., and Tom Johnston, M.P. But in the preliminary executive-committee resolutions for the annual conferenc ein 1925 there is presented for the first time a series of resolutions dealing comprehensively with the Labor attitude one empire policy from the point of view of a democracy in control.

The first attempt to gather together a conference of Labor parties in the British Commonwealth of Nations was made in 1924, but so few delegates wer able to attend that only a series of informal meetings and conversations took place. But this year, 1925, a conference met on July 27 and the five following days in the rooms of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Westminster Hall, London. Its agenda included the discussion of migration within the empire, the Geneva protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes, international labor legislation and the question of the ratification of the eight-hour day, anthrax, white-lead, and other conventions, inter-dominion trade relations, including, of course, trading relations with Great Britain, conditions of Indian labor in British colonies, and industrial legislation and labor protection in mandated territories. Representatives from Australia, Canada, South Africa, Newfoundland, Ireland, India, and Palestine were present, a fraternal delegation of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and strong contingents from the executive committee of the national Labor Party, the general council of the Trades Union Congress, and the Parliamentary Labor Party.

The fact that this conference met in the year of the twenty-fifth British Labor Party Conference gives an indication of the rate of growth of labor as a political power in the empire as a whole. How often the conference will meet in future is undecided, but it has already been determined to make such conferences periodical, and a resolution affirming this principle appears on the preliminary agenda of the British Labor Party Conference for September. What the influence of such a conference will be also remains for the future to determine, but with Labor taking an increasingly important share in the dominions and in India, with a growing recognition of the first-rate importance of labor problems in the mandated territories and in the dependent empire it is certain that there exists a great role for this conference to play in the affairs of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Politically these conferences link up the Labor parties of the British Commonwealth of Nations more closely with the general labor movement of the world and with one another, but their main work, of course, is economic. They face one of the greatest difficulties in the economic organization of the world as a whole —the conflict of the standards of life of white and colored labor.

It is possible to have a policy of a white Australia. It is not possible to have a policy of a white empire without cutting the empire in pieces. What the solution of the conflict of standards of life will be, or whether there will be any solution, is, of course, not possible to say, But at least we are working toward a solution when Australian experience meets the South African. In South Africa the demarcation of work between white and black, the "color bar," and race questions are in the very forefront of political and social questions. This problem of the conflict of differing standards of life has forced itself to the front of British Labor politics also. During the present session of Parliament the Parliamentary Labor Party has appointed a special committee to consider its policy toward "sweated goods." The practicability of the exclusion of goods made under sweated conditions is being carefully considered. Similar economic reasons have forced on the British Labor Party the consideration of the policy of imperial preference, and a recent division in the House of Commons when nineteen members voted for imperial preference and twelve others, compulsorily absent, expressed their support of the principle shows how acute the question has become. Among those supporting were Mr. J. H. Thomas, Labor Colonial Secretary, and the Clydeside group, including Mr. Wheatley.

One result of the conference will inevitably be the broadening out of the conception of Labor throughout the empire. It is recognized that it is necessary to have not a British policy or an Australian policy or a Canadian policy but a policy for the British commonwealth as a whole. And it is no longer a question of theory or of some far-distant date. In 1924 a Labor Government was in office in Great Britain, at an early date a Labor Commonwealth Government will be in office in Australia, in a year or two more a Labor Government may again be in office in London—presumably aided by an effective majority. That is to say, in a few years—and a few years more or less are of no great importance to the historical and political significance of the event—Labor will be in power over the British commonwealth as a whole, and in effective power because backed up in Australia, in New Zealand, in Canada, in South Africa, and other regions of the empire either by majorities supporting governments or by strong minorities vitally influencing opinion. Labor ruling the whole dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations will have to face the most difficult tasks of the world, for all the great problems the world is called upon to face are found within the British Empire. Labor has been preparing for this task for many years. The problems of the government of India have been as much the subject of earnest thought as the problems of the government of Great Britain. In the impending discussions of Indian policy it is certain that Labor will take a leading share. The same consideration applies to the problems of the tropical territories in Africa, where over 300 different black races, speaking widely separated languages and with customs ranging from cannibalism to complex Moslem civilizations, present a bewildering array of detailed tasks. Nor must we forget the tasks of empiire in the West Indies or in South America or in the East Indies. And to the preliminary consideration of these great responsibilities Labor in Great Britain is now calling into conference Labor in the dominions. Truly a change from the time, twenty years ago, when those of us who are now working in the great world-wide movement were standing on orange-boxes or borrowed chairs at street corners speaking of the need of the industrial and political reorganization of the workers for the bringing about of socialism. There was truth in our words and a power greater than we knew.

When the Labor Government found itself in office in 1924 and in a difficult position representing a balancing minority, we were at once faced with tremendous tasks. But our line of approach to our tasks was in most cases quite clear—on foreign policy we were in no doubt, in industrial affairs our line of action was clearly mapped. But with regard to the British commonwealth as a whole our policy was not sufficiently determined. The problems of a world-wide federation of nations demand closer study than any party has yet given them. Despite flag-wagging and sentiment the Conservatives and the Liberals were as uncertain of this policy as Labor. Nor could this be otherwise. For example, the problems of tropical Africa are only fifty years old, the problem of Kenya is only ten years old. And not before the Labor Government came into office was a special commission sent out to East Africa to study conditions on the spot and to report on policy. Mr. Ormes-by-Gore, the Conservative, Major Church, the Labor, and Mr. Linfield, the Liberal representative, went to East Africa, and their report is a historic document of great interest and one which will have an important effect on policy.

The reaction of Labor in facing unknown problems was to demand knowledge. And while the commission in East Africa did its work and a delegation visited Eouth Africa and later on Jamaica, the Labor members in the House of Commons especially interested in empire affairs joined together to form a group for study and discussion called the Labor Com-

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Last day for making such declaration, October 31st, 1925.

For information call Municipal Clerk, Fraser 1. List closes December 1st, 1925.

Clerks' office will be open during regular hours and the Municipal Clerk will be in attendance at his office in the Municipal Hall on the evening of Wednesday, October 28th, from 7:30 to 9 p.m. for the purpose of taking declarations.

WILLIAM T. RILEY,
Municipal Clerk.

The Labor Statesman

Published every Friday, at 816 Holden Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

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J. Sidaway, Editor.

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Phone Seymour 1989

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 30th, 1925

THE CAMPAIGN

Now the campaign is over it is time to start another. The lessons we have learned will be of some value in corrfecting past errors, and serious efforts should be made to put the movement on a sound footing. At this writing the results of the poll are unknown to us, but will be reviewed in our next issue.

The first item for consideration is the lack of finances. Elections nowadays cost money, and the party was seriously handicapped in this respect. Not less than a thousand dollars for each constituency should be the minimum financial basis for contesting federal seats. We did not have half of this; and only those who were actively engaged in directing the campaign can fully appreciate the need of more money to do ourselves justice.

The next item was the dearth of workers who could be relied upon to assist in such volunteer work as is necessary in any election. The few we had were overworked; and though no serious complaints were heard there is little doubt that leaving it all to "George" is neither good for "George" nor fair to the movement. Whatever the future holds for us it is certain that if real results are to be gained, even should the question of finances be overcome, more supporters must be encouraged to share in the responsibility of carrying out the plans of those in charge. Organization in the outlying areas, with some few exceptions, was practically nil and this was chiefly responsible for the small meetings experienced. It is to be hoped that the problem will be tackled in a businesslike manner and so prepare for future campaigns. We need the doers as well as the dollars.

THE GAS HOUSE OPENS

Whilst our eyes have been glued on the federal election provincial politics have been somewhat in the background. But with the opening of another session at Victoria in a few days interest will again be revived. Just what the Liberal Government have up their sleeves is not known. The Premier has been so busy on the mainland telling how Gerry McGeer used to peddle milk that it is difficult to see how he can have his program in shape. But this will be nothing new. "Honest" John's leadership has consisted chiefly in doing the bidding of others. From running errands for the "Vancouver Sun" to signing the dotted line for some of his own officials the Premier cuts a sorry figure at being the man at the helm. Several questions arising out of the abuse of office will no doubt be aired during the coming session. In this class fall a few that are of special interest to orginized labor. The various propositions referred by our local Trades Council to the parliamentary committee have not been sent there for nothing. Also the recommendations from the B. C. Executive, Trades and Labor Congress have some inportant items to set before the government. The old gag that these questions will receive the government's "most serious consideration" and then be immediately forgotten should be vigorously combatted. Nine tenths of the business of the house is taken up in protecting the logging, mining and other capitalist interests in this province. With three Labor members in the house, and the government in none too secure a position, we should be able to register something more than a meek protest if the cabinet fails to appreciate our annual pilgrimage. From now till Christmas we anticipate a few close divisions.

Workers' Own Banks Grows in Britain

Workers' own banks are already more than a mere dream of advanced economists.

It was suggested by a delegate of the Liverpool Conference that the Co-operative Wholesale Society Bank should open branches to deal with working-class savings.

As a fact, the C. W. R. Bank is already doing much more than is generally realized to cater for the needs of working men and women who have savings to invest.

The Daily Herald is informed that the Co-operative Society in every town is ready to act as an agency for the bank.

The C. W. S. has over six millions of paid-up share capital and seven millions of reserve and depreciation funds. All these millions would have to vanish before anybody's deposit would be in the slightest danger. It is claimed that no other bank has such ample backing in relation to its liabilities.

According to the last balance sheet there were 19,459 current accounts and 25,451 deposit accounts opened by organizations and individuals. Deposits and withdrawals during the first half of this year totalled £290,827,808, an increase of more than 10 per cent on the first half of 1924.

Latest Menace to Organized Labor

At their conference held recently in England the Scottish miners unanimously carried a resolution condemning the organization for the Maintenance of Supplies.

Mr. Robert Smillie, M.P., said it was formed to protect the interests of employers.

A menace to organized labor, it was intended to help capitalism to maintain th enslavement of the workers. The important fact was that it was approved by Government officials, including the Home Secretary, whose duty it was to prevent such illegal organizations usurping the function of Government.

It was the business of the Government to protect the community in any crisis, and he agreed with that view.

O.M.S. was alleged to have been formed to maintain food supplies during a general strike, and to protect neutrals and women and children from starvation. It was hardly likely that workers would agree to starvation if food was available.

The real reason for O.M.S. was the failure of the Fascist movement which the workers would not stand.

Those connected with the promotion of the O. M. S. never at any time said a kind word for the underdogs, and the workers were not going to trust such men to give them protection.

The O.M.S. was sheer provocation, which always came from the other side whenever Labor was demanding fair play.

Mr. W. Allan (Lanarkshire) observed that Sir William Joynson-Hicks was behaving like "an old sweetie."

DAUGHTER OF EX-JUDGE MUST GO TO PRISON FOR COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

SAN FRANCISCO. — Charlotte Anita Whitney, social worker and daughter of a former State Supreme Court justice, must serve a prison term because of her conviction under California's criminal syndicalism law.

The Supreme Court of the United States held in effect that the law was constitutional. Miss Whitney's appeal was dismissed without opinion, thus bringing to a climax a five-year fight which has been carried on in her behalf.

This state's criminal syndicalism law was passed by the Legislature of 1919, during the post-war anti-Red agitation. It makes it a felony to belong to an organization that preaches violence in the overthrow of government. It has been used principally against members of the I. W. W.

Miss Whiteney's offense was membership in the Oakland branch of the Communist Labor Party of California and attendance at an organization meeting of that party. She was convicted in the Alameda County courts after it had been charged that the group to which she belonged had expressed sympathy for certain acts of the I. W. W. and that it endorsed the Russian "Third Internationale."

Spend your money with those who patronize the columns of your paper.

BRITISH TRADES UNIONISM AT SCARBOROUGH

(Continued from page .1)

acteristic value is defense; it can check. I believe that the economic power which controls so much of our political life today can only be subordinated to the common weal by an invigoration of the political life itself. That does not abandon the political field, in the meanwhile, to economic control; the actual problems of the day must be met as they arise by action designed to meet them, sometimest purely industrial, sometimes purely political, sometimes a mixture of both. Where political (that includes moral) instincts are weak and economic ones are strong, economic conflicts will be frequent and will occupy a great part of political attention, but a government that allows politieal initiative to be lost and to turn the state into a mere police force or a bribing agency is playing the game of those who wish for a separation between industrial and political labor and is creating in practical action an anti-parliamentary movement.

The disquieting weakness of democracy is its caveman herd mind, but neither by revolutionary nor direct action is that to be got over. It robs successful action of any real gain. It has to be educated out. Therefore, eighteenth-century constitutionalism has been an essential and permanent contribution to the historical growth of popular liberty, but to add nothing to it or to refrain from building upon it stories of political truth that carry us nearer to a completed fabric is as unscientific and as foolish as to put it away in the museums which we visit, to laugh at the errors of our fathers, and as detached and enlightened children to marvel at their demeanors and their costumes. These issues, as interesting to the political philosopher as to the man of action, are being fought out in this country today. Liverpool where the Labor Party Conference meets in ten days days, will be an interesting and pertinent comment on Scarborough.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES TO HOLD DANCE

Tickets will be on sale in a few days for the next dance of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, which will take place toward the latter part of next month, and we hereby respectfully solicit the patronage of organized labor because all funds (if any) derived from this source are used to take care of our membership during periods of sickness, which is a very worthy cause.

The Catering Trades Council, which we tried so hard to form some time ago, does not seem to be functioning properly for some reason or other, perhaps best known to those largely responsible for its failure up to date. However, it's never to late to mend, and where there's a will there's always a lawyer.

Our "All White Kitchen" movement is gradually gaining ground and prospects for placing more white help in some of the other departments of our local food emporiums are indeed very good.

The New Olympic Cafe, on Pender Street, has opened with a Union crew under the management of Messrs. Rose and Perry.

The "Originals" Again at the Orpheum

Next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the "Originals" come to the Orpheum Theatre in their new 1925 revue "Thumbs Up," and it is going to be one of the snappiest shows that ever came to town. This great company of soldier entertainers are the boys who made themselves famous overseas during the war, and now that they have had years of experience in professional amusement they feel that they are in a position to take their place with the leading shows of the land, and they do. The greatest soldier revue that ever came to Vancouver is a mild way of saying that these boys have arranged a revue this year that will eclipse any of their previous attempts, and that is saying a lot. There are twenty-five brand new song numbers and skits in this great show. Oodles of flashy costumes and a carload of drops and lighting effects that will dazzle Vancouver's eyes. The same stars who have made this such a great annual attraction in Canada are returning. Gene Pearson, Bob Anderson and Jimmy Goode, and a host of others who are all old favorites in this city. There is something about the fresh and bright way in which this company puts on its shows that has made them a prime favorite all over the Dominion. It is no longer a matter of patriotic sentimentalism, but is just a matter that they give the best brand of entertainment in the musical revue line that one can possibly wish for and for that reason Canadians should be very proud of these boys who have developed from a troup of soldier entertainers into one of the strongest and most eagerly awaited road attractions in the country.

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In the Tonsorial Chair

BY SPUD TAMSON

Good morning Parm, and how is Mr. Pettipiece this morning. Just a little trim? very good. Well its all over eh? and the Liberal Williams and Conservative Hendrys are back at work again to forget about politics and Ottawa for another year or two. The next thing we will see is a bread line on Cambie Stret, a dollar a day for single men and two dollars for married men. I cannot understand it either Parm. Yes I know just how you feel, I sometimes thing it is a waste of time too to bother oneself about them. When they make their bed let them lay on it as the brides mother says. Of course Parm between you and I you cannot say that the Central Council C.L.P. has shown any good reason why their political efforts should be rewarded. The organizing ability seems lacking. MONEY that is the big trouble Parm. You should never have needed to worry yourself about getting the necessary money for the placing of candidates' deposits and getting out the literature. Surely to God there is a thousand men and women interested enough to put up a dollar apiece for that purpose. Why sure there is. But it is nobody's business to look after that and therefore when an election is decided upon the Labor party is at a serious disadvantage and frantic appeals are made for funds by men whose time could be better employed. What do I suggest? Well why not appoint a committee of say three men to select the most likely seats, have them report their finding and indorse them, then make them trustees for a fund to be used for candidate's deposits and literature ONLY. Let them start now and I'll bet you the C.L.P. will have no difficulty in raising money for the next election. That would give the candidates a fair show, as it is now they do not have a fair deal against the publicity that their opponents get. That is the big half of the battle Parm. Then the C.L.P. should select some young men and make some kind of an effort to develop their oratorical powers. Let the C.L.P. produce them and the C.L.P. can control them. Thats it precisely Parm, a speakers class or a debating society is available and where the class question can be kept before them from all angles. Just think what effect, say a dozen speakers of the type we have heard from the Old Country recently, would have on politics in B. C. And I want to tell you Parm untill we cut out this continual scrapping about political honors and modes of procedure, the efforts of the faithful ones will be wasted. Our duty si to keep the propaganda up to the scratch and to see that it is spread where it will be the most effective. To do that we need money and speakers and last but not least A UNITED FRONT. When men are selected to fight for labor let labor give them a chance to fight and they have a chance to win. Let us supply them with the modern methods of political warefare, and that is PUBLICITY and lots of it. So long Parm. Next please.

The Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union will hold a Hallowe'en Whist Drive and Dance in the O'Brien Hall on Friday evening. The usual good time is assured. McNair's snappy orchestra will provide the music and many good prizes will be given in the whist drive. Admission 50 and 25 cents.

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NORTH BURNABY F. L. P. TO MEET ON FRIDAY

North Burnaby branch of the Federated Labor Party will hold their regular monthly meeting in the Native Sons' Hall, corner Gilmore and Hastings Street East, on Friday night, October 30th, 1925. General business and election of officers.

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Where Is Industrialism Leading?

After reading many yards of Hansard in which every imaginable view pertaining to the business of this country has been expressed, and many alleged remedies suggested, the conclusion is forced upon one that no real cure for our present ills exists; and when I say ours I mean also the sickness of the civilized world as we know it.

The sum and substance of it seems to be that there are too many people in the world for the world's business, a condition which has been creeping upon us for years, but which we are only now beginning to realize. It is the action and reaction of industrialism. Production has got to the point where there is not and cannot be employment for all unless we go back to where we started. That is to say go back to the land with the expectation of living off the acres, not by what is sold from those acres, but by actual consumption of the products of the land.

Unemployment is a world wide disease by reason of the fact that industrialism is taking away from the workers the work by which they would otherwise exist. There is a plaint in the land that the farms are being deserted, and still the farms that are left raise more food with the aid of machinery than is required. We congratulate ourselves on the fact that wheat is high in price, but the recent advances have been met by the cry of no market. When our wheat advances the flour mills cease to grind because the foreign market for the product has escaped them owing to advancing prices of their raw material.

There are many hundreds if not thousands of shoe factory employees out of work in this country, and still there are more shoes made than we can wear. Why? Because one man can by the aid of machinery make ten or perhaps twenty pairs of shoes in the time consumed in making one pair in the old days of hand work. In this office is automatic machinery of a dozen sorts that mean more production but less hands. There are machines in some of our mills which if kept going are capable of producing more sweaters of a given type in a few week's time than the entire population would consume in the period of a year.

The point is well illustrated by the story of the Yankee who on visiting China and seeing long lines of men hauling boats up and down the waterways told a native that much labor and time would be saved if engines were installed in these boats and man power eliminated. Quite true, was the reply, but what would the men do? So it is with us. Labor saving devices are every day being introduced, the primary object being to do with a machine what is now done with human hands.

There was no surplus of labor during the war—that being the business of the hour, but when that problem had been solved the same old chronic condition reappeared. As a matter of fact there is, and presumably always will be, surplus of hands and shortage of jobs in what we are pleased to call normal times and under normal conditions. These conditions after a bit when we make large capital expenditures, such as building railways, public buildings and the like. For instance, there was no surplus labor in Toronto when the street railway system was having millions spent upon its rebuilding, and at the same time more millions were being expended upon the harbor front. The Canadian West heard no grumbling in the good old days when railway building was at its height, any more than there was on the prairies during the war when wheat was sellinig at better than two dollars per bushel.

In other words, abnormal times and abnormal expenditures take care of the slack, which at other times means unemployment. Industrialism has reached a point where saturation enters. Manufacturers in order to prosper must make more people buy more things and as more things can only be bought with more money and more money can only be earned by more jobs which are non-existent we find ourselves in the midst of a vicious circle and apparently there is no method by which we can extract ourselves.

What are we going to do about it all? Nothing. What can be done? Nothing. These conditions have caused wars, and no doubt in due course the struggle for national supremacy in industrialism will cause more wars.

Industrialism has done many things beside making people happy.

. . . . . .

The above article was culled from the May 16th edition of Toronto Saturday Night, a weekly journal devoted to industry, finance and politics from the viewpoint of the capitalist. Its interpretation of our present industrial system is only too true, but its conclusions are far from correct. To say that nothing can be done and let it go at that is to invite trouble. The basis of revolutionary movements is just such callous indifference as is expressed in the concluding paragraph of the article.

CONFERENCE STANDS BY EXECUTIVE

The first day's procedings of the Labor Party's annual Conference, which opened at Liverpool, were characterised by a statesmanlike pronouncement on the political situation by Mr. Cramp, the chairman, and by definite decisions on the relationship between the Labor and Communist Parties.

By overwhelming majorities Conference endorsed the Standing Committee's decision which ruled out of order resolutions directed to rescind last year's decision which refused affiliation of the Communist Party, and adopted the Executive's resolution debarring members of the Communist Party from membership of any affiliated local Labor Party, and its request to affiliated bodies to refrain from nominating members of non-affiliated political parties as delegates to national or local Labor Party conferences.

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Sweated Workers Are Forced Into Sin

"The tyrant of competition holds the sweated workers in bondage," declared the Rev. Basil G. Bouchier, M.A., vicar of St. Jude-on-the-Hill, Hampstead. "A widow and four children making match boxes for 2¼d a gross can earn a shilling a day. A woman earns 10s a week making tennis balls. Toothbrush-makers are paid 6d a dozen.

"The sweated industries include folding Bibles and prayer-books. It is not surprising the poverty drives young women to supplement their earnings by prostitution, which is commoner than is imagined. The ramifications of the white slave traffic are world-wide. Steamships, railways, telephones are pressed into its unholy service, besides the complete outfit appertaining to large business and capital, with well-paid agents and the best legal advice. Its victims number thousands a year.

"Cannibals are almost gentlemen compared with the white slavers' bullies and procurers, who outrage and murder girls by inches. These traffickers stop at nothing, and even decoy girls at London railway stations.

"It is a dark mystery why civilization allows such atrocities to continue. Parliament must legislate to inflict punishment on the vile creatures who batten on women and girls. The lash would be the best deterrent. Thousands are lost and damned by the laxity of the laws and the devils who take advantage of it."

SOUTH VANCOUVER LABOR PARTY

A special meeting of the party is called for Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, November 8th. The question of nominations for municipal elections will be dealt with at this meeting. All members are expected to be in attendance.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Wm. H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, who suffered a slight cerebral hemorrhage on September 28th, just after addressing a conference of representatives of navy yard and arsenal employees, is slowly recovering strength. He is expected to return to his office within a month.

Chevrolet owners who read the Labor Statesman are urged to take their repair work to our advertisers.

Corporation of the District of South Vancouver

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE Ratepayers of South Vancouver are being called upon to exercise their franchise on Saturday, November 7th, 1925, to decide the question:—"Are you in favor of the creation of a Greater Vancouver Water District?" The Corporation of the District of South Vancouver are calling meetings at the following times and places to explain the Act. A good attendance is requested.

G. W. V. A. Hall, corner Cecil and Kingsway - - - - Tuesday, November 3rd
Community Hall, Forty-Fourth and Victoria - - - Wednesday, November 4th
I. O. O. F. Hall, Thirtieth and Main Street - - - - - Wednesday, November 4th

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

Separate sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, as endorsed:

No. 1 "Tenders for repairs and painting of Buildings, H.M.C. Naval Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C."
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No. 4 "Tender for Garage, R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt, B. C."
No. 5 "Tender for alterations and additions to bath houses, R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt, B. C."
No. 6 "Tender for repairs to verandahs and S.N.O.'s residence, R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt, B. C."

will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, November 11th, 1925, for the above named works.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Resident Architect, Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., and the Clerk of Works, Department of Works, Vancouver, B. C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works equal to 10 p.c. of the amount of the tender. Bonds of the Dominion of Canada and bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company will also be accepted as security, or bonds and a cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,
S. E. O'BRIEN,
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Department of Public Works,
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TRAMP BECOMES LORD OF MANOR

Two of the strangest pals that the world has ever seen will delight Empress Theatre audiences next week in the stirring dramatized novel "Pals First."

It is a story of adventure, friendship and love—overflowing with humor of a clean and scintillating type.

The story opens with a prologue. Two pals—tramps, both of them—have reached "the end of the road." Ragged and forlorn, they find themselves at the top of a hill—and facing them are a high wall and a padlock gate. The elder tramp is too tired to retrace his steps—but the windows of the mansion on the other side of the wall are dark, and succor sems far off.

They are not ordinary tramps. Both have had college educations but, by a queer twist of Fate, they are what they are.

Suddenly Fate plays another prank. In two minutes one of them finds himself lord of the manor—with servants at his command. The other tramp—as befits a pal—becomes his honored guest.

Flung suddenly into new surroundings as if to the manor born, many amusing events occur as the pseudo owner tries to adjust himself—for, because of a strange facial resemblance, servants and relatives and friends think he is the long-lost owner at last returned.

Adventures, also, arise—for the tramps discover intrigues have arisen in the owner's absence—intrigues in which there are high stakes—the entire estate and a girl.

Allen Doone is the younger tramp who becomes lord of the manor. Edna Keeley is the girl.

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WHAT IS CAPITALISM?

"What is Capitalism?" was the problem discussed by Dr. Annie Besant in the fifth of her series of lectures delivered at the Queen's Hall recently.

"The real difficulty in the way of a just solution," she observed, "lies in the huge international interests which are ranged in defence of the present holding of capital. The great capitalists form an autocracy mightier than the autocracy of any monarch.

"They are the real arbiters of war and peace; they control diplomacy and rule the destiny of nations. They give success or mete out failure to national or world movements, and crush out attempts of the workers to control, or even partially to control, the results of their labor.

Control of Banks

"The banks form their instrument for controlling credit, on which the success or failure of industrial enterprises depends, and this instrument, deftly manipulated, has destroyed attempts made by combinations of workers to finance their own production.

"The path of the successful capitalist, the multi-millionaire, is strewn with ruins, in which lie buried the broken hearts and shattered hopes of many a pioneer of industrial reform.

"Reduced to bedrock facts, we recognize that labor applied to land—using the word to include its produce—produces wealth; but the laborer must eat and must be clothed while he labors, and the things necessary to support his life must have been produced by previous labor. Thus, if wealth is to be produced, labor must produce more than the laborer consumes during its production, and that surplus, continuously produced, enables labor to continue production.

"If there be a surplus, no one doubts that it belongs to the laborer, provided that among the necessaries of life have been reckoned the rent paid to the nation for the exclusive use of part of the nation's land, and for the protection the worker may require from those fulfilling this function.

What Is Capital?

"Under modern industrial conditions one new gigantic fact appears—Capital. What then is Capital?

"Capital consists of the small surplus of each individual's labor, but, instead of remaining with the laborer, the surplus of hundreds or thousands of laborers, increased to a huge extent by the productive power of machinery, goes away from the laborers into the hands of the owner of the machinery, whether the owner be a simple person or a group, and becomes his or their 'Capital.'

"Capital is the accumulated surplus results of labor passing into the hands of the owners of labor, whether the laborers be men or machines. The more the laborers increase in number, the more machines multiply the production of wealth, the more does Capital increase and the more does it enslave the laborer and intensify the struggle for employment, without which the landless capitalless workman cannot exist.

"Moreover, he finds himself in the absurd position that the more wealth he and the machines produce, the more is the danger of his non-employment.

"The cry of the capitalist is for 'new markets,' while at his very doors are crowds of would-be consumers who have not the power to buy. Surely our industrial system is reduced to an absurdity, when the abundant supply of the necessaries of life leave their creators unable to live on the necessaries they have produced."

The "Living Wage"

The plea that, as capital is necessary for large production, it should share in the wealth produced, does not, pointed out Dr. Besant, touch the root injustice and folly of an arrangement which gives to the laborer as his share "a living wage"—and a poor living at that—while the share of the capitalist is all the surplus value of labor.

"A civilization cannot last in which a few grow enormously wealthy, the many live in constant fear of unemployment, while the actually unemployed, potential producers, able to support themselves, cannot reach the source of wealth, nor subsist while beginning to produce.

"Moreover," added Dr. Besant, "the capitalists' struggle amongst themselves, while the would-be producers snarl at each other and at the possessors of land and capital. Is there any way out except revolution, which destroys capitalists and workers together?

Problem of Credit

"Attempts at Co-operative production, the formation of guilds in which the workers deal directly with those who require their products, have, so far as Britain is concerned, generally broken down by the difficulty of obtaining credit for the support of their undertakings. Banks controlled by capitalists will not give credit to such organizations of workmen, and without credit they cannot last long enough to succeed."

Another plan might well be for the workers, again with their own banks behind them, to follow the example of the trusts, and for a time buy the services of skilful organizers by sharing with them the surplus value they create.

The general aim should be for corporations of producers to control their own industrial products by owning their machinery in areas of convenient size, producing collectively and using their profits for the lessening of taxation.

Instead of private companies controlling transport and other necessary services and pocketing dividends, these should be publicly controlled, so that the profits should go into the general purse and lessen the rates, the cost of competition being eliminated and the distribution of profits being carried on by co-operative stores.

"The productive powers of man are amply sufficient to supply his needs, were labor organized to produce for use, not for individual profit, thus creating markets at home instead of seeking them abroad, and turning the unemployed into producers of necessary articles. Producing food by intensive cultivation, taking the railways under national control, and favoring the distribution of home-grown fruits and vegetables rather than foreign products are steps to the realization of the principle that the necessaries of life should be produced collectively under control by local bodies in convenient areas."

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made this abundantly clear. Such matters as exclusion of "sweated goods," licensing of imports, and financing of "pools" have all come up recently for earnest discussion inside the Labor Party. And while these things are not taxation preference they are equally certainly not free trade in the old sense.

In the internal affairs of Great Britain the rise of the Labor Party has meant the transfer of attention from the shopkeepers' and consumers' to the producers' point of view. No member of the Labor Party in Great Britain would tolerate bad conditions here on the ground that a change would cause a rise in prices.

While the party remained to a certain extent ignorant of conditions of production in other countries it was possible to concentrate attention only on cheapness of imports without respect to what that meant elsewhere in the world. Labor has, of course, always been against sweating in any part of the world and vigorously protested against it. But now Labor recognizes the need for organizing against it, and whether by tariff preferences or by more complicated and more thoroughin-going methods is the only question in dispute.

Certain older members of the Labor Party who have got themselves stuck in well-marked ruts of thought consider that the new move in the Labor Party toward dominion co-ordination is a sign of decadence. Younger members believe that the new movement is an attempt to apply the ideas of socialism to a great problem of world-organization. Some of us even cherish the hope that in the years to come when Labor is in power over all the great British Commonwealth of Nations we may be able to lead the world in the solution of those urgent questions of the conflict of races and standards of life which menace our future.

As David Kirdwood said in the House in the last preference debate: "If we cannot understand those in the world who are our own kith and kin, how shall we understand those who are not?" But if by knowledge, intelligence, and good organization we can lead our own commonwealth to security, to high standards of life, and to peace, we shall be able to make the better contribution to the solution of the whole world's problems.—N. Y. Nation.

Raid Made on Municipal Liberty

Signor Mussolini is about to make a further raid on the municipal liberties of Italian towns.

At a conference between the Premier and the Minister of the Interior (says an Exchange telegram) it was agreed that a "podesta" (the name being borrowed from that of the city governors of the Middle Ages) shall be installed in towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants.

The measure aims at giving the Central Government complete control of local administrations, making them directly responsible to the ministerial authority in Rome.

Other measures agreed upon provide that members of associations "tending to subvert the political organization of the State" cannot be elected to provincial or communal councils.

It is illegal to boycott, but the following are on the

UNFAIR LIST

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TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Royal Dairy
Crescent Ice Cream
Avenue Theatre
Dreamland Theatre
Cedar Cottage Theatre
Princess Theatre
Progress Theatre
Heights Theatre
Esplanade Tea Rooms

LABOR AND THE EMPIRE
(Continued from Page 3)

monwealth Group. We elected Mr. Royce, Labor M. P. for an English agricultural district, as our first chairman, but he unfortunately died when governor-designate of Tasmania. On his death George Lansbury was elected chairman. The present writer has been secretary of the group since the beginning. From small beginnings the group has grown to over ninety members in a party of 150, and our discussions have ranged over Canadian, Indian, South African, and Australian affairs, with latterly a very great deal of attention being given to the consideration of imperial preference and possible socialist alternatives to fiscal preference. This intensive study of empire affairs has already exerted great influence in the Labor movement in this country and it has exerted it by the spread of knowledge and the force of facts. At an early stage the group expressed a strong view in favor of the setting up of the Imperial Economic Committee and influenced opinion in the parliamentary party very considerably. When the imperial-preference resolutions came up for discussion in the 1924 Parliament during the Labor Party's term of office five members of the group, including myself, supported preference against the front bench, which was free trade. This year the division of opinion was more pronounced, so that the vote on the imperial-preference resolutions in the budget was left as a free vote.

The significance of this vote will be misunderstood if it is thought to indicate an opinion in favor of taxation preference in principles. What it means is, first, a sincere desire to co-operate with the dominions, and, secondly, a desire to do the one thing possible at the moment to help the dominions. A full alternative to preference is not yet worked out. But it is intended to give by organization of marketing facilities, by cheapening of transport, by bulk purchase and similar measures assistance to the dominions of even greater financial advantage than those given by preferential duties as such.

There is now in the Labor Party as a whole an overwhelming support for the policy of closer economic and political relationship with the dominions. Those members of the Labor Party who opposed preference as well as those who supported it

That Street is too Dark

ARE people saying they would hate to live in your street when they are vainly groping for your house number?

People instinctively turn from dark, gloomy streets because they are forbidding and uninviting.

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Four Headliners at Orpheum Next Week

Vaudeville at one time used to be composed of six or seven acts with one of them billed as a headliner. It is different today. Orpheum vaudeville now quite often brings a show to town with no less than four headliners and such is the case with the great show coming to the Orpheum next week. Karavaeff, one of the leading acts, will bring his famous company of Russian dancers. Himself one of the greatest living exponents of the Russian Ballet art, he has brought four of the cleverest girls that he could find in the ballet schools of Russia, and so this company of artists has created a furore wherever they have danced in America. They offer a series of dances that are complete in that they show all the various styles of folk dances and ballet dances that have made Pavlowa and her company so famous. Karavaeff is a great star and as such will be a revelation to vaudeville theatregoers in this city.

Another feature of this great bill will be the comedy sketch "Al's Here," which is a scream from start to finish. It is the story of the old saloons in the days before the Volstead Act and shows all the "old timers" enjoying their favorite pastimes just as they used to do in the bars of 1912. It is very true to life and many will be the tears shed when the familiar scenes and well-known songs are sung, recalling dear and fond memories of bygone days. Felton and Fields are a pair of comedians who present an importation from Scotland, being a parody on Scotch humor. There are plenty of laughs in this offering and these boys always seem to make a hit. Then there will be Harry Kahne, the great mentalist who does the most astounding things with his brain. He has a keen sense of humor and in his demonstrations of memory studies and psycho-analysis he shows the intricacies of the human mind to effect. Claudia Coleman is a great impersonator of women, her character delineations being a treat. Paul Sydell and his dog Spotty are always humorous and clever. Another great act, the usual attractive picture and concert orchestra complete this great show.

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Correspondence

Editor, Labor Statesman:—

The only way to unite the workers, politically and industrially, is give them less of the capitalist lies in the master-class press, and give them more truth about their own class in a labor paper. I would like the Trades and Labor Council, and the editors of the Labor Statesman and the Canadian Labor Advocate to meet and try to amalgamate both those papers. The workers cannot keep up two papers in B. C. One good labor paper controlled by a labor editor and press committee, taken from the rank and file of labor news from every union and from every country is the only way to do. Like our masters—unite!

Let us try and fight for ourselves at home and we will have plenty to do at that.

Yours for a workers' press or a working class paper.

F. DONOHUE.

P.S.—Don't kill a paper because you don't like its editor. Help him out instead. Give him a chance. Then if this don't do, elect another one and keep the labor paper going. —F.D.

Street Railwaymen's Convention Report

The 19th convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America was called to order at 10:15 o'clock, Monday morning, September 14th, at the Mount Royal Hotel, at Montreal. Mr. Gerard Gagnon, president of the local division of the Association, presided. There were about three hundred and fifty delegates present. A band composed entirely of members of the Montreal division was in attendance and entertained the gathering with a fine programme of popular music. After a short address of welcome by Chairman Gagnon, the band played the national anthems of Canada and the United States.

His Worship Mayor Duquette, on being introduced, extended a cordial welcome in the name of the city, referring to the important part tramway employees played in the life of a community. Mr. Paul Mercier, a member of the Federal House, the next speaker, was followed by Mr. Aurele Lacombe, the first president of Division 790, of Montreal, who conveyed the greetings of the Mininster of Labor of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. J. T. Foster, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, greeted the delegates on behalf of the international trade union movement of Montreal and Canada. Mr. Raoul Trepannier, financial secretary of Division 790, confirmed the welcome extended by previous speakers. International president W. D. Mahon, in responding to the addresses of welcome, referred to the movement that had been started in Canada along national and sectarian lines and said he felt this was a great mistake. "Ours is a world-wide movement," he declared. "We are all striving to attain higher and better things, and while we are loyal to the country in which we live, we can band together for the good of all in our everyday work."

The convention was then declared officially open. After the appointment of the committee on credentials and the assistant officers of the convention, the delegates were addressed by Mr. John J. Manning, secretary of the Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., who referred to the forty weeks' campaign of organization and education sponsored by his department and the parent body, and he asked the delegates to give it their support. The afternoon was taken up mainly in receiving the report of the credential committee and in the seating of the delegates.

On Tuesday the convention was addressed by Mr. Walter E. Holloway, representative of the Peoples' Legislative Service, of Washington, D.C., and by Miss Mary McNab, member of the Ontario executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The Committee on Ritual reported and recommended certain changes with a view to impressing more firmly on the minds of the members their duties towards the organization. In the evening a grand rally meeting was held in the hotel to celebrate the 33rd anniversary of the foundation of the association. It was attended by a large number of local members as well as delegates, who were addressed by Mr. Magnus Sinclair, member of the general executive board; President Mahon; Mr. W. B. Fitzgerald, the first international president of the association; International Treasurer L. T. Bland and delegate (controller) Gibbons of Toronto.

President Green, A. F. of L.

On Wednesday the delegates heard a splendid address by President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, who received a particularly warm welcome. After extending fraternal greetings from the A. F. of L., President Green went on to speak of the efforts of organized labor in the United States after the war. He expressed appreciation of the work done by the Street Railwaymen's Union and dwelt on the aims and objects of the A. F. of L. He also referred to the work of the A. F. of L. in connection with child labor and declared emphatically that regardless of the indifference that manifested itself in the great American labor movement, the American Federation of Labor has set itself to the task and it would not stop until the humane proposal to abolish child labor had been adopted. President E. J. Gainer, of the Letter Carriers' Association, also spoke to the convention and during his talk informed the delegates that the letter carriers now had a membership of 46,000 with representatives in 2,300 cities in the United States.

On Thursday "Paddy" Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, addressed the delegates, referring to the work of the Congress and touching upon some of the questions interesting the movement in Canada at the present time. On Friday Mr. Wm. H. Johnston, International President of the International Association of Machinists, spoke to the gathering. He offered fraternal greetings and complimented the street car men on the work they had accomplished for organized labor.

Jurisdictional Disputes

The report of the Special Committee on Jurisdiction was the subject of a very lengthy discussion, lasting about five hours. Differences of opinion had arisen in several cities as to whether bus drivers and conductors should be covered by the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' organization or the Street Railwaymen's Association. The A. F. of L. had recommended that the matter be referred to a committee for arbitration; but the officers of the association decided against any outside committee interfering in a dispute of this nature. The stand of the officers in refusing to submit the question to arbitration was sustained.

International President Mahon received hearty congratulations upon the able and satisfactory manner in which he had carried out the duties of his office. His report recommended, among other things, that the local lodges make the effort to look after their own affairs as far as possible without taking up the time of the general officers, especially in arbitration cases; that the wage scales of each local division be published yearly; that the various locals be urged to make a strenuous effort during the coming two years to shorten the work-day of all members to eight hours; to strive for the establishment of one day's rest in seven, this to be made mandatory, and the effort made also to secure legislation to that end; that the policy of obtaining written agreements be extended as far as possible; the continuance of the application of the principles of arbitration and mediation in industrial disputes; as well as several other suggestions affecting the internal affairs of the association. His several recommendations were adopted.

The report of international treasurer L. D. Bland contained a general statement of receipts and expenditures for the two-year period, ending July 31st, 1925. The total receipts were given at $3,206,762.41, disbursements $1,878,649.67, leaving a balance of $1,328,112.74. The amount expended for funeral, disability and old age benefits for the six months' period, ending July 31st, 1925, was given as $377,166.95.

The cost of death, disability and old age benefits last year amounted to 63 cents per member, the first eight months of 1923 showing an increase of 100 per cent. over the previous year in benefits paid. The average benefit now paid by the association is $615. The maximum benefit is $800.

On Saturday, the delegates listened to an interesting address by Mr. Eugene T. Lies, special representative of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. He drew attention to the fact that somewhere between 150,000 and 200,000 little children come before the juvenile courts in the United States on delinquent charges each year, and that 75 per cent of all the people incarcerated in the institutions of that country today on criminal and delinquent charges are young folk under the age of twenty-five years. A resolution was adopted pledging co-operation for the realization of the ideals of the Playground and Recreation Association. Mr. H. Vahey, for over fourteen years connected with the organization in an official capacity, also addressed the convention.

A number of new sections of particular interest were added to the constitution. One addition provides that where troubles arise in any local lodge over the election of officers, administration of the affairs of the local, or for any other cause that threatens to disrupt the local, the general executive board shall have full authority to instruct the international president to take complete charge of such local. Another new section authorizes the president, with the approval of the board, to invest the surplus funds of the association in such Canadian and United States investments as are legal for the banks of the State of Michigan to invest in.

Two new sections were added to the duties of the executive board, giving them authority, as the governing body during the interim between conventions, to see that the laws of the association are lived up to, with power to suspend and annul local charters, and to deal with officers and individual members who refuse to carry out the laws and policies of the association or who thwart, or interfere with same or who slander and abuse the officers. They are also given power to fine, suspend or expel, after trial, before the board, any international officer or organizer who violates the laws and policies of the association, provision, however, being made for appeal to the next convention.

After a lengthy debate, an amendment to the constitution was adopted providing for an increase in per capita of twenty-five cents, which makes the per capita $1.00. It will be apportioned as follows: General management, 11 cents; death and disability and old age benefit fund, 75 cents; defence and strike fund, 10 cents; monthly journal, 4 cents. As a result of another amendment adopted where more than one local lodge has members employed by the same management they will be called upon to consolidate their forces. Locals have been given authority to

(Continued on Page 8.)

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Labor Speeches Are Broadcasted in City

A good meeting was held in Dominion Hall last Monday night, it being the final rally of the campaign in the city proper. The speeches were broadcasted from local station CFYC. Local reports are that the experiment was a great success, and may be the forerunner of future efforts to use the new agency of reaching the workers. Comrade Neelands took the chair. Sidaway, Lefeaux and Curry addressed the meeting in turn, and just as it looked like adjournment in came Mrs. Rose Henderson from two meetings at which she had been speaking. The effect was just fine. She was given a rousing welcome and an attentive hearing. Although the hour was late none left the hall till she got through her half hour talk.

Tired and weary as Mrs. Henderson was, her straightforward message in simple and easy style gripped her listeners. The meeting adjourned at 10:50. Comrade Hurry, of South Vancouver was unable to be present, speaking at two meetings in that constituency. We would be glad to know how this meeting was received by those at more distant points. The value of this method of spreading propaganda can not be so readily determined as that of the old method. So we rely on those who are in a position to report to send in their opinions as to the value of the radio in future campaigns.

LOCAL BUSINESS MAN FINDS PEARL IN OYSTER

Mr. J. E. Wheelan, proprietor of the Sample Shoe Store, broke his teeth on a pearl in an oyster he was eating this week. The pearl is about as big as a pea and must, therefore, be of good value. Mr. Wheelan has also a lot of shoes of good value to you in his store at 37 Hastings Street West.

DETROIT — Robert G. Ewald, business agent of the Bricklayers' Union led the field and the other five labor-endorsed candidates for Detroit's nine-man city council were all nominated in the primary election.

Invite Pacific Labor

SYDNEY, Australia—The Labor Council of New South Wales at Sydney is sending out invitations for a Pan-Pacific Conference of political and industrial organizations to all countries bordering on the Pacific, to be held at Sydney, May 1, 1926. The conference is to harmonize the relationships of the workers around the Pacific.

If it's furniture you want, look up the advertiser in this paper.

STREET RAILWAYMEN'S CONVENTION REPORT

(Continued from Page 7.)

place penalties on members not attending one meeting per month, and the period of time allowed for entering appeals is changed from three months to thirty days. Another change provides that all resolutions constituting amendments to constitution and law must be in the hands of the international president or secretary at least fourteen days before the opening of the convention. The salary of the members of the general executive board was increased from $9.00 to $10.00 per day, when employed in the discharge of their duties, and the allowance for expenses from $6.00 to $8.00. Another new section instructs the president to appoint a credential committee one week prior to the opening of conventions. Only two appeals required the attention of the convention and both had reference to the payment of benefits.

Resolutions

A resolution was adopted condemning the "One Man Car System" and instructing the officers to assist in the passage of any legislation that may be introduced to curb or eliminate such practice. The advisability of establishing a pension fund was discussed and a resolution passed, instructing the general executive board to investigate the feasibility of same. Resolutions were adopted, asking the president of the United States to completely pardon and restore to citizenship Eugene V. Debs, and urging the local divisions of the association to strive for the enactment of legislation granting street railway employees one day's rest in seven. One resolution presented, calling for every delegate to wear eight union labels on his apparel at conventions, was defeated and a recommendation adopted instead, urging the membership to buy union label goods whenever possible. Another resolution, which was defeated, sought to place the association on record as being in favor of the resumption of official trade relations with Russia and the recognition of the present Russian Government by the United States. The committee had recommended non-concurrence on the grounds that the parent body, the A. F. of L., should first take action in this regard.

Election of Officers

International President W. D. Mahon and Treasurer L. D. Bland were re-elected to their respective offices. As a tangible token of the esteem in which he is held by the membership, the delegates presented President Mahon with a handsome diamond ring. Other officers were elected as follows: Vice-presidents, in the order of their rank, first, W. B. Fitzgerald, Troy, N.Y.; second, P. J. O'Brien, Springfield, Mass.; third, W. S. McClenathan, Chicago, Ill.; fourth, G. Dean, Stockton, Cal.; fifth, T. J. McGrath, Pittsburgh, Penn.; sixth, A. E. Jones, Cincinnati, O.; seventh, Jos. Lartay, New York; eighth, J. B. Wiley, Des Moines; ninth, M. Murray, Seattle, Wash.; tenth, C. A. Taylor, Portland, Ore.; eleventh, J. M. Parker, Niagara Falls, Ont.; twelfth, Raoul Trepannier, Montreal; thirteenth, Charles Clarke, Boston, Mass.; fourteenth, Robert Armstrong, St. Louis, Mo. The newly elected general executive board will be composed of R. L. Reeves, Edward McMorrow, Magnus Sinclair, T. J. Shea, J. H. Reardon, A. H. Burt, W. J. Welch, J. B. Lawson and F. A. Hoover. Delegates to the American Federation of Labor are T. J. Shea, William Quinlan, J. H. Reardon and J. J. Bruce. The convention adjourned Tuesday afternoon, September 22nd, to meet again in 1927, at Birmingham, Alabama.

A vote of thanks was extended to the local committee for the extensive and very liberal programme of entertainment which they provided for the delegates, included in which was a theatre night, a trip down the Lachine Rapids and a tour around the harbor, a banquet, which was attended by over twelve hundred guests, and a grand ball.—Trades Congress Journal.

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ATLANTIC CITY—Fritz Tarnow, president of German woodworkers' union, told the A. F. of L. convention that the German unions were coming back. Tarnow attacked the Bolshevists, saying their religion was fit only for desperate, starving men.

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SYDNEY, Australia—A conference of the Building Trades Workers group held at Sydney, unanimously agreed upon one union in the building trades industry. Delegates attended from the Carpenters, Building Laborers, Painters, Quarrymen, Slaters and Bricklayers.