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The Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Feature Edition

LABOR DAY

1925

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Country Life

(From "The Village.")

By George Crabbe.

Or will you deem them amply paid in health,
Labor's fair child, that languishes with wealth?
Go then! and see them rising with the sun,
Through a long course of daily toil to run;
See them beneath the dog-star's raging heat,
When the knees tremble and the temples beat;
Behold them leaning on their scythes, look o'er
The labor past, and toils to come explore;
See then a scate suns and showers engage,
And hoard up aches and anguish for their age;
Through fens and marshy moors their age;
Where their warm pores imbibe the evening dew;
Then own that labor may as fatal be
To these thy slaves, as thine excess to thee.

LIFE'S INDESCRIBABLE MOMENTS

1. When you travel through Washington with a drink in your grip and don't get arrested.
2. When she looks up into your eyes and says "yes."
3. When you are broke and discover a stray dollar in an old suit.
4. When your daughter drives in at 2:00 a.m. and is sober.
5. When you sample your new batch of homebrew and discover it is just right.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

JOHN G. O'DONOGHUE, K.C.

I believe that within the next five years a system of old age pensions will be in operation in Canada. For many things that would seem a long time, but to those who have taken part in agitation during the last twenty-five years for Workmen's Compensation Acts, Mothers' Allowances, Minimum Wage Laws, and such like legislation, five years means nothing. The encouraging feature is that old age pensions have arrived. Public sentiment, heretofore indifferently favorable, has reached the stage where it is beginning to press; and just as Compensation and Minimum Wage laws became a fact, so, too, will old age pensions, and at last a long much-needed measure will bring relief to the thousands of worthy citizens who have nothing before them today but the jails or the charitable institutions.

Canada has been a great laggard. The British Act was passed in 1908, ten years after the New Zealand Act, which was consolidated in that year. Australia passed its Act in 1908. It is incomprehensible how Canada, with the same conditions confronting her, has allowed a quarter of a century to elapse without legislation. The parade of the aged to the jails, the Homes and the charitable institutions, through all the years has been unending, and what a tragic sight it has been! Honest and honored citizens—fathers and mothers—after giving their best to add to the sum of human happiness, left to end their days with the stigma of charity or criminality upon them, instead of being rewarded for a life-time of effort by the receipt of a pension as a matter of right.

Among the great mass of workers the outstanding fears are of unemploment or of old age, and the latter is the greater. I knew an old man who had worked faithfully through his working years. The time came when he could not get a job, but he was fortunate in having relatives to look after him, and who held him in such high esteem that he was treated as an honored guest. No one suspected that he felt himself an encumbrance, and that his heart was sore because he could not pay his way. A pension from his trade organization came to him, and on the receipt of his first payment he seemed a new man, as he proudly insisted upon contributing his bit to the common fund. If he, under the conditions, felt as he did, what must be the feelings of those less fortunately placed?

The cost to human respect and to the country has been, and is, too great.

In one year—1912-1913—the aged poor in Ontario cost us $700,000. The amount invested at that time in poor houses, in the counties, was almost a million dollars. As one newspaper put it: "Even on the ground of cash price, it is not an advantage to let elderly people starve or suffer from insufficient clothing or shelter. Neither is it an advantage to subject them to the degradation of charity or to confinement in any institution to which the stigma of charity is attached. Without taking higher ground than cost and returns, without considering a duty to those whose labor has produced much, and who, through unfair conditions, have received little, the old age pension is the most economical."

The number of paupers over 70 in England dropped from 229,474, in 1906, to 54,536, in 1916. Before the British Act was passed the cost of the work-house system was $45,000,000 a year. As Mr. J. J. Kelso, Government Superintendent of Children's Aid Societies (as he was when he gave his evidence before the House of Commons Committee in 1912), said: "That"—speaking of the cost—"is Ontario's experience. It is duplicated proportionately in every province of Canada. It costs us millions of dollars now, with a tag of shame on every recipient of assistance. The returned soldier, who receives monetary recognition for his service to the country, is admired and respected. Why should the old citizen who has spent years in the service of his country, adding to its wealth, be stigmatized a pauper and shoved into the cold corridors of a charitable institution?"

While the old argument that old age pensions would "discourage thrift" has been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things, some recent figures given in the House of Commons will perhaps bury the "thrift" contention a little deeper. It has always been known that the average worker's wages would not enable him to lay anything aside to make provision for his old age. Mr. H. E. Spencer, M.P. (Battle River), in a recent discussion in the house, cited the following:—

Number of families in Canada (according to the census of 1921), in receipt of incomes less than $2000, ... 1,620,045

Married and single males over 20 years of age without sufficient income to pay income tax.....2,322,035

Average yearly earnings of wage and salary class in manufacturing industry:—

Year	Number	yearly wage
1919	594,118	$ 941
1920	596,052	1,103
1921	440,364	1,002

Average yearly salary to Federal Civil servants of Canada:—

Year	Number	Average yearly salary
1918-19	43,492	$ 960
1919-20	50,307	1,043
1920-21	41,641	1,399

Minimum standard of living allowance for average family required by the Deprtment of Labor is $1,605, which is $206 higher thn the highest salary paid.

As the Department of Labor, in determining its standard of living, does not include many necessities of life, it is easily seen how impossible it is for the average worker to save. One spell of sickness or of unemployment, one bank failure—and away go the small savings accounts. And how will the many women in these homes—women who receive neither wages nor salary—how will they save?

It is indeed time to be up and doing. Mexico, not generally understood to be very progressive, introduced an old age measure in 1922. A new Danish Act was passed in the same year, replacing the Act of 1908. In the neighboring Republic old age pensions have just passed both houses of the legislature in Wisconsin and California. Bills were introduced in more than a dozen states, and official reports were published by investigating commissions in Indiana and Massachusetts; while bills had been passed by one House in Indiana and New Jersey. In Texas and Kansas bills were reported favorably, and bills are pending in Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio and Maine. Colorado has appointed a committee of investigation. In Nevada the 1923 law was repealed and a new one enacted. The Montana law of 1923 and the pioneer law of Alaska still stand. The Montana commission has recently issued its second annual report showing the average amount paid to each pensioner as $151.74 as against about $400 per year, the average cost per person for maintenance in almshouses. (These facts are given by Margaret M. Shipman in the June number of The American Labor Review).

And at what stage is it in Canada?

In 1922 the House of Commons unanimously resolved that something should be done. In 1924 a Committee of the House reported favorably In this present year the Minister of Labor presented a resolution to refer to a Special Committee the 1924 report of the Committee on Old Age Pensions, to examine and report on correspondence on the subject with the Provincial Governments arising from the proposal of the Committee for co-operative action. Objection was taken to the delay involved, but the resolution passed and a Committee appointed. There the matter rests. It is quite possible that the question of the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and Provinces on the subject may crop up to cause delay, but, in estimating five years as the outside limit for action, I think I have allowed time enough for all difficulties to be smoothed away.

Heretofore it has been a matter of regret, that Canada has not acted. Hereafter, it will be the shame of the Canadian people if the pother of politics is allowed to interfere with the passage of this very necessary legislation.

Girls with natural peach-bloom complexion who criticize their sallow sisters for rouging, are poor sports —anybody could win with a straight flush.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

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The Rights of Man

By THOMAS PAINE

The superstitious awe, the enslaving reverence, that formerly surrounded affluence, is passing away in all countries and leaving the possessor of property to the convulsion of accidents. When wealth and splendor, instead of fascinating the multitude, excite emotions of disgust; when, instead of drawing forth admiration, it is beheld as an insult upon wretchedness; when the ostentatious appearance serves to call the right of it in question, the case of property becomes critical, and it is only in a system of justice that the possessor can contemplate security.

The Demand of Labor

By ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things ought to belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has happened in all ages of the world that some have labored, and others, without labor, have enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong, and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor as nearly as possible is a worthy object of any good government.

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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, 303 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. W. Hague, 3489 41st Ave. W.; sec., W. R. Hobday, 1728 2nd Ave. E.

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. Hanonn, 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, 5079 Ross St. Phone, Fraser 501Y.

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, 761, 13th Ave. E., Phone Fair. 107X.

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 304 Holden Bldg. President, F. Milne, 536 Drake St.; secretary, A. H. Hostins, 113 52nd Ave. W.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 505—Meets in the Holden Building on the last 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 308 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, W. H. Lewthwaite; business agent and treasurer, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St., E.; Secretary, H. A. Black, 2870 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, 2527 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 310 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 306 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 2nd and 3rd Thursdays in 310 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, John Soderman; Fin. Sec. A. Reid; Rec. Sec. W. Johnston, 1666 16th Ave. W.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets first and third Wednesday at 2 p.m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, G. Coleman; business agent, Harry Wood. Phone Seymour 125.

Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Assn. of Bridge & Structural — Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, P. Lauret; Secretary, James Dunn, Box 302 City; Phone High. 4234L.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207 — Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in month, at room 299 Holden Bldg. President, V. R. Midgeley, 3751 Keefer St. E.; secretary, J. G. Finlayson, 2635 12th Ave. W., Phone Bay. 4942R.

Machinist Local 182—President, E. B. McLean, 453 6th Ave. W. Secretary, S. A. Boardman, 2888 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, 307 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 Ave., E.

Mental Hospital Attendants' Federal 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.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 213 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Harry F. Longley, 303 8th St., North Van.; secretary, Frank H. Humphrey, P. O. Box 894, 4038 Victoria Dr.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 88—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. Vuliamy, 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., L. E. Goe, 1249 Boundary Rd., phone, High. 1265R.

Tailors', Journaymen 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, F. Grantham, 1030 Robson 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.

Correspondence

A REPLY TO THE I.W.W.

Editor, Labor Statesman:

Last issue of your paper carried a letter from the I.W.W. regarding a news item which appeared in the Labor Advocate of August 7th, and seeing that the contents were directed against the undersigned, I hope I shall be accorded space to reply.

In the first place the "Labor Advocate" never refused to publish the reply of the I.W.W. We asked them to put it in a brief, concise form, as it was lengthy and dealt but little with the question in hand. This they refused to do, for the apparent reason that their analytical abilities consists of hurling innuendo. We thereupon published the original letter, which appeared in last issue of the "Advocate."

The item in question was published in the "Advocate" as news. The news mainly consisted of the fact that $2,450 was paid by the Mountain Lumbermen's Association to the I.W.W. to settle an injunction case out of court. The I.W.W. state that the entire sum went to the lawyers, which doubtless it did. That, however, fails to alter the fact that the money was paid over, that no court decision was handed down in the case, and that should another strike occur next week in the same district the lumbermen can apply for another injunction, and break the strike before the case comes up for trial. That the lumbermen were beaten is obvious to all but the feeble minded. Had the law been on their side the legality of "blanket" injunctions, and indemnity for strikes would have been definitely established. If the lumbermen had the workers over a barrel they would not have let them off so easily as did the "uncompromising" heroes of the labor movement. The I.W.W. can call this winning "a victory for THEIR workers" if they like, but to most other labor bodies it would be called "backing down." P. R. Bengough, Secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council states that it constitutes a "betrayal of the principles of organized labor," and that is the writer's opinion. It matters not where the money went. It is a matter of principle, or rather lack of it.

As for trying to villify the I.W.W. far be it from me to hoist such a Herculean task on my Lilliputian shoulders. Certain members of the I.W.W. are doing this in a way that baffles the power of man to describe.

Webster's Unabridged contains no words that can adequately depict an organization that has been accused by its own members of strike-breaking under police protection, and then electing as general secretary the man who made a speaking tour upholding this action (vide "Reorganization or Abandonment of Principles," by Pat Cantwell, I.W.W., card No. 365021); an organization that poured abuse and calumny on the first workers' republic (see files of the O.B.U. monthly, Industrial Solidarity and Industrial Worker); an organization which on top of its vaporings against Soviet Russia sung its own praises of how it fought and upheld the Star and Stripes when the American army went to Europe to safeguard J. P. Morgan's loans to the allies (see "Industrial Worker," May 19th, 1923); an organization, masquerading under the name of labor, whose entire record has been that of breaking up and attempting to discredit all other labor bodies that did not agree with its fantastic notions? Our intimacy with I.W.W history is not the result of chance conversations or casual reminiscences of doubtful authenticity, but their own published statements in newspapers, pamphlets, leaflets, and convention reports.

It certainly is sufficient to make even the inscrutable features of the Sphinx break into a smile to hear the I.W.W. speak of working class unity. They came into being for the purpose of breaking up the A.F. of L. and gathering the members of that body into an organization bearing another name, as if the label on a parcel could change its contents. Their history is replete with attempts to "capture" other labor bodies. No other organization can compare with them in the gentle art of union "busting," not even Uncle Sam's "open shop" protagonists. Even at the very moment the Cranbrook strike was on they sent emissaries into Ontario and "swiped" a local of the O.B.U., while at that very moment the O.B.U. was raising funds to help them carry on the strike. Such is "Wobbly" unity.

As regards the insinuations about my "history" I can assure the gentleman who writes the letters for incompetent I.W.W. secretaries, that I am quite prepared to compare it with his. When I have charges to make I state them. I haven't got to rely upon implied insinuations, like some people have to do. Neither has my activities in the labor movement been confined to soap box ranting, and bellowing in borrowed language the distorted contents of fifteen cent pamphlets.

In conclusion Mr. Editor I could tell your correspondents a whole lot more about themselves and their activities, but my time can be used to better advantage than futile attempts to impregnate boiler-plate with an understanding of its own history.

Yours sincerely,
J. M. CLARKE.

Editor, Labor Statesman—

Dear Sir:—The workers are getting all the freedom they fought for from 1914 to 1918. Tag days for the unfit veterans, and unemployment for those who are fit for the next war. The Imperialist militarism and navalism is not for the benefit of the workers. What did the brave boys from Ontario go to Nova Scotia for? Did they make Besco give a fair wage to the miner or did they make him bring down the price of coal? No, they went there to shoot the workers; to jail the workers and protect property-capital. Very funny, eh? The artillerymen from Ontario to Nova Scotia? All same Sikh in Shanghai, China, or the Scotch Highlander in Ireland, and the wild Irishman in India. Don't forget General O'Dwyer. The only way to hang on to the Empire is to get one part of the Empire to fight the other part. Same as north and south of Ireland, or Quebec and Ontario, Canada. That makes it easy for 45 millions to control 450 millions—the British Empire. Keep them fighting among themselves. Veteran Tommy Atkins chats with Byng in B. C. and the same Tommy Atkins is facing Tommy Atkins in N.S. with fixed bayonets. Just the same as the poor German miner is mining coal under French bayonets. And the German capitalist is like our British capitalist, touring around the world having a good time. We, the workers, are to blame for these conditions. Wake up and get together, organize, unite.

See how the capitalists stick together. Fancy the Germans fighting side by side with the French against the Riffs in 1925? Workers, what we want is one paper, one union, one flag, and one working class party. Workers unite. We have no freedom yet. The only freedom the worker gets is starvation—free to starve and free from profits. But the worker gets free air, and free bullets, sometimes.

I remain, yours in the movement for one working class press, for one union and one party, and a free world of peace.

MEMBER OF DIVISION 101.
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The Amalgamated Civil Servants will hold a picnic at Bowen Island on Labor Day. Sports and prizes, etc.

The Labor Statesman

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Phone Seymour 1869.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 4th, 1925

LABOR DAY

Labor Day is a day set aside by those in the seats of the mighty for Labor not to labor. Or in other words the employers of labor agreed among themselves that they would relinquish for one day, the profits that might accrue to them if the men and women and children worked, and tell labor to go forth and enjoy themselves. At one time labor used to parade, or at least those who were organized. The parading business has almost gone out of fashion and all labor does now is to go to the beaches or the parks while others do some long delayed chores around the house.

Labor however, has arrived at that stage when it is beginning to take days off when it wants to. The five day week is making splendid headway and a steady reduction of hours of labor is also noticeable in those trades where labor has gotten together and is staying together. And why shouldn't labor name its own days of rest and hours of rest and recreation? Why shouldn't labor name the wages it desires to properly care for its kith and kin? Why shouldn't labor strike, and revolt if necessary, to get a more equitable division of the products of labor?

Never in the course of history has the productivity of the individual through the instrumentality of the most modern mechanical appliances been as high as it is today.

The ratio between the value of the article produced and the wages paid is wider on this continent than in any other part of the world. This is the explanation for the creation of the millionaires being more rapid in America than in the old countries. In the United States, according to statistics furnished by the government, the ratio is 18 : 100, in other words wages represent 18 while the product of the wage earner represents 100. This is accomplished through the medium of the most up-to-date appliances, and these appliances contain within themselves a vast amount of accumulated energy.

Just so long as there is the disparity between the wages paid and the social value of the product created will these wage questions arise and continue to do so, resultant from the difficulties growing out of the squabbles over disposition of the surplus values is an enigma which bourgeous political economists are utterly powerless to solve.

The creation of huge armaments and their upkeep; extravagances of the most fantastic character, coronation ceremonies, durbars, monkey dinners, champagne baths and other freakish performances, only consume a small portion of the surplus values and while calling attention to them do not deny that they perform a useful function in present day society as destruction of property either by wars or insane prodigality is essential to its promudgation. "It gives work," is the argument (!) of the apologists; this cannot be refuted, it does, and so does digging holes and filling them up again. Where the trouble lies is that the great mass of the human family do not grasp the situation thoroughly—do not realize that with the ratio of 18 : 100 as a factor of computation, the more labor energy expended the greater the sum value of the product and the constant piling up of commodities which cannot be sold, and then the word "over-production" is brought upon the scene of apologetic explanation.

The wages system is only a makeshift; only a source of the unrest that is widespread and whilst temporary truces may be obtained, in the very nature of things they cannot be lasting, however, as it is only by repeated failures that ultimate success is attained. The accuracy of the assertion will require the operations of time for its manifestation. Intelligent discontent is the mother of progress.

We must fight or perish, and if we cannot use the instruments best suited for the struggle, we must employ those available.

The wage system has been in existence since before the introduction of power machinery, has served a useful educative purpose and is still doing so, but as the recognition of its weakness permeates the minds of the people so will they begin to ponder as to what is the next step emanating from these evolutionary processes, and the outcome of the soundness of their reflections enable them to understand the soundness of the expression. He who gets a dollar that he has not earned, somebody else has earned and not got.

CAPITAL AND LABOR

Envy, jealousy, hatred of man for man, of tribe for tribe, of nation for nation, quite naturally follows the rule of might. The early pagan nations knew no law execepting that of force. Gods there were, plenty of them. There was a God of War, a God of Wealth, a God of Beauty, a God of Pleasure, but there was not a God of poverty, a God of Humility, a God of Pain; above all—a God of Justice.

The world, in a fashion, tired of all this. New ideals inspired the human heart. The bitter passions of men gave way more to reason. Logic more than fiction became the motivating influence in the life of men. Intellect weakened the hold of ignorance.

The world has advanced, but paganism is still within its midst though in a more subtle and cunning form. Deep-seated discontent and far-reaching resentment exist in the industrial world today. The wealthy are apprehensive—therefore intolerant and oppressive. The workers are restless, resentful and obsessive. The hatred between class and mass is ever increasing—ever intensifying.

Capital is constantly enlarging its form of organization, extending its field of influence and power. Labor seeks redress by massing its power and strengthening its weapons of war fare. Misguided employers are making a maddened effort to weaken or destroy the organizations of the employed.

This growing tendency of the massing and classing of might cannot go on indefinitely. The law of reason must be made to temper the law of might. Prejudice must give way to reason; hatred and bias to fairness and justice.

The right of men to organize is an inherent right; a natural right; an inalienable right. It is a right beyond the permanent interference of any nation. It is a right, much less to be denied by any group or combination within the nation.

Capital enjoys the right of organization and fair-minded workers do not question that right. Employers enjoy the right of organization and no tolerant person will attempt interference. Nations have attempted to deny this right. Their efforts have proven dismal failures.

What is true of capital, of employers, is true of labor—of workers. The workers, men and women of toil, have the same right to organize. It is an inalienable right. Trade unions the organizations of the workers, have a right to exist and to grow and fulfill their mission in industry. This right is an inherent right. It cannot be suppressed, though employers may combine to deny the workers this right; though capital may use its power to crush this right; though the nation or the state may attempt to curtail, limit or restrict that right. All such efforts will prove in vain and can only intensify class and mass hatred and prejudice.

Nature is greater than state or nation. Natural human actuating incentives are stronger than all minority combinations based on greed and gormandism. Man-made law can never supplant natural law.

Law of man is one thing; order among men is quite another. Order among men can never be long realized when founded on man-made law that violates natural law. Order will never prevail in our industrial life unless and until the natural and inalienable right of workers to organize is fully recognized and firmly established. Contracts of employment that deny that inalienable right are no contracts at all, regardless of decisions of our courts to the contrary. Such practices are merely remnants of slavery—another form of bondage applied to our present industrial life.

Laws in industry will never be permanently observed so long as these laws are made by men who hold firm to the point of view that labor has no proprietory interest in industry and is therefore incompetent, uninteligible and ineligible to help make such industrial laws.

Capital can never hope to keep on organizing and concentrating its power and influence without at the same time enlarging the great mass of people out of whose possessions, earnings and savings this added power has come. Employers must realize that they cannot hope indefinitely to deny the workers a progressive and constructive participating influence and guidance in industry expressed through their trade union organizations without constantly enlarging the number of those who, in desperation, would destroy the employing class without heed or mercy and wreck our whole financial and social life.

This sort of industrial paganism must end. It will end in one way or another. It is hoped that reason, good judgment, fairness, the observance of equal rights and common interests and welfare of all will be the instruments that will usher in a new day in industry. If this be denied, if the pathway of constructive effort is permanently foreclosed to the wage earners, if the roadway to the fulfillment of the rights of man in industry is constantly and perpetually blocked, there will then rise the same sort of conflict that prompted men heretofore and in all history to risk their lives and all that reason and right, not greed and might, shall govern the destiny of man and nations.

INDIVIDUALITY

By W. W. LEFEAUX.

One of the very important features of our education has been the emphasis laid upon the putative fact that we as Anglo-Saxons—or whatever we may be—are freemen and have nobody dictating our movements to us. It fact the tendency is towards impressing us with the idea that we are a dominant race and individually and collectively superior to others.

This bias to our education, fostered, largely under the heading of patriotism has a peculiar psychological effect, the main feature of which seems to be a continual tendency towards individual action. This has shown itself in the field of commerce and colonization in the case of the Anglo-Saxon and in various other ways in other nationalities.

There may be, or may have been, some advantages to the race in this but it is a tendency that has to be reckoned with and shaped when looked at from the point of view of a wageworker or social progress. The union organizer and political labour movements are continually confronted with this tendency and often the individual's immediate interests would seem to almost compel him to act in an anti-fellow-worker or anti-social manner.

And it cannot be denied that in the past opportunities to get ahead and gain advantages beyond the reach of others have been fairly common and within the reach of many who could and would develop what appear to be anti-labor and anti-social characteristics. It is not the purpose of my present writing to condemn such activities. Apart from the philosophical question as to the wisdom of condemning anything one might be subjected to very awkward questioning as to the paths followed in the economic and social progress of mankind.

In order to get along with the matter we will admit that the evolution and progress of the race has featured the competitive individual struggle and survivial of the fit. Here and now we are concerned with the human and social side of developments. Is there a point where the individual human strugglers reach the limit of progressive competition and arrive at a stage where continued competition spells ruin for their society?

Supposing a community of melon growers. At first there is a market for all, and individuals, by taking thought may surpass the others of the community. There comes a time when one has perfected the economy of producing and marketing melons and the market fills. Is the course of unrestricted eliminative competition then still the best for that society? The successful individual may say yes, but there is no doubt about the answer of the others when confronted with the facts of the situation. On the one side they face the fact of their continued existence by the charity of or in the service of, the successful one and on the other the alternative of making the business of producing melons the business of the community. The survival of the community will require this step and opposition spells an anti-social act.

Can we still get by individually? Yes—one or two of us—perchance—

(Continued on Page 16)

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LABOR DAY

By F. W. MOORE

The advent of Labor Day may very appropriately be compared to the approach of humanity to another milestone on the never-ending journey toward development. On her trip she is beset by as many difficulties as those encountered by the wayfarers mentioned in Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress, and like Bunyan, who wrote the wonderful prose epic on men's experiences, while confined by the walls of a jail, she too, surrounded by the restraints of capitalistic exploitation, gives public demonstrations on each recurring Labor Day of the successes of her chequered career.

Demonstrations of a similar nature extend so far back in time that it would be no exaggeration to say that they are buried in the mists of antiquity. Mr. Ward, on page 428 in the "Ancient Lowly," refers to "the innocent and legalized parades of the orgiastes or Greek labor unions of ancient times, in Greece, Palestine, Asia Minor and the islands," and to the sodales or Roman unions in almost every town, little or big, in Italy," but it was only in modern times that a certain date was distinguished by the title of Labor Day. The circumstances attending the first introduction of that name were connected with a parade of the Knights of Labor in New York City in 1882, but the enthusiasm aroused by the benefits of organization did not stop there. A second celebration occurred two years later, and with so much success that the report of it reaching the state assembly inspired the members to legalize the day as one permanently devoted to pleasure. Colorada followed suit in 1887, and in 1909 it was observed as a legal holiday, except in Arizona and North Dakota, all over the United States. Yet, in Louisiana it was only observed in the city of New Orleans. Maryland, Wyoming and New Mexico did not establish it by statute, but in each state it might in any year be declared a holiday by the government. The custom of observing it spread some time later across the international boundary and today the representatives of Canadian labor proclaim to the world, simultaneous with their southern neighbors, the story of their successes and failures.

It is now in order before the close of this article to mention that the September holiday is not the only one sacred to the toilers of the world. In European organizations the celebration takes place on May the first. In such, many Americans and Canadians take part on this side of the water. There was a time when strife between the conservative and radical elements was a feature of the meetings, but that day is gone. There seems at present to be no ill feeling about the division, and why should there be? If we hadn't radicals there never would have been a union, since a conservative world would still be living on cocoanuts; and if we hadn't conservatives the radicals might have broken so many necks in descending trees with so much precipitancy that the population of the earth would likely ere this have been wiped out. So what's the good of complaining? Let us, instead, hope that all sections of the Labor parties will be united in the near future.

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Longshoremen on Great Lakes Want 8-Hour Day

MONTREAL — Longshoremen of the ports on the Great Lakes are making preparations for a move to secure a uniform eight-hour day, and longshoremen of the Atlantic Coast are lining up their forces to procure a new agreement with the stevedores this fall, according to reports presented to the 27th annual convention of the International Longshoremen's Union, opened here on August 9. A resolution was adopted declaring the United States government should give preference to American labor. At present the government accepts the rule of the lowest bidder, and though it expressed regret, it had to hire Mexicans, instead of Americans, when the ships of the navy were at San Diego, Cal. The executive was instructed to take steps to have a bill introduced into Congress, providing for a change of this rule.

James Duncan, vice-president of the A.F. of L., addressed the convention, delivering a personal message from President William Green, and dealing with some of the major problems now confronting the labor movement on this continent. John Manning, general secretary of the Label Section of the Federation, also spoke, explaining the advantages of the union label as a protection to both buyer and seller.

FOOLISH LETTERS WE RECEIVE IN THE MAIL

Dear Ed.—What is the matter with the young girls of today?

Answer—There is nothing the matter, only we see more of them.

Dear Ed—When will the United States again become wet?

Answer—It has never become dry.

Dear Ed—Do all fish swim?

Answer—No. We know some fish who do nothing but spend their money on others.

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Will Attend British and French Congresses

OTTAWA, Ont.—James F. Marsh, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has sailed for Britain, where he will attend the annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress and convey the fraternal greetings of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

A special invitation has been received by the congress to have representation at the thirtieth anniversary of the French Confederation of Labor. Mr. Marsh has willingly acceded to the request of the congress executive to carry a message to the French workers on behalf of the Canadian wage earners, thus demonstrating the solidarity of the union movement.

The Man With the Hoe

By Edwin Markham

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?

Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heavens for power;
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
And marked their ways upon the ancient deep?
Down all the stretch of Hell to last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More filled with signs and portents for the soul—
More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;
Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,
Plundered, profaned and disinherited
Cries protest to the Judges of the World,
A protest that is also prophecy.

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God,
This monstrous thing distorted and soul-quenched?
How will you ever straighten up this shape;
Touch it again with immortality;
Give back the upward looking and the light;
Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
Make right the immemorial infamies,
Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb terror shall reply to God,
After the silence of the centuries?

To Purchase Coal From Union Owned Mine

CHICAGO—Members of organized labor in Chicago are forming clubs to buy coal in carload lots from an Illinois mine owned and operated by the United Mine Workers of this State.

The coal is purchased from the Mammoth mine, owned by District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America. The mine is located in Williamson country, Southern Illinois, and the coal is sold to the Chicago trade unionists, through the Farmer-Labor Exchange of this city, at $2.50 a ton f.o.b. the mines. It reaches Chicago in cars containing from 40 to 50 tons and is divided up among the club members in quantities as wanted.

Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, is actively backing the project, and Ed. M. Chrystal, of Assumption, Ill., representing District No. 12, is in Chicago promoting the club plan of purchasing coal direct from a union mine.

CAUSTIC COMMENT

The Society for the Uplift of Women's Skirts is now trying to have a law passed preventing the use of fieldglasses at bathing beaches.

Labor a Constructive Force

TOM MOORE

President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

What is, for want of better description generally referred to as the "Labor Problem" is very much to the fore these days. This question is one not only for the employer and employee, but one in which every body is concerned. The high state of development in the industrial world has made it, in fact, the problem of civilization.

One of the greatest factors, and certainly the most aggressive, concerning itself with this so-called "Labor Problem" is the Trade Union Movement. Having its origin in a revulsion of feeling against intolerant human suffering imposed upon workers through the introduction of machinery and the consequent rapid development of industry, it has spread from country to country, in many instances springing up practically spontaneously, until today over forty million workers are organized in trade unions. It is a uniting force bringing together and creating understanding between workers of all religions and all races, its members speaking practically every known language of the world. Its adherents are likewise found taking an active part in the affairs of approximately forty different nations. In its search for new fields to exploit, capital spreads its activities in many countries and is of necessity quickly followed by the establishment of trade unions, and the labor problem is, therefore not merely a national problem.

Finding the regulations for the conservation of human life an interference to the freedom of exploitation, manufacturers of Great Britain, Japan and other countries have established huge modern factories in less developed countries.

In China and India, likewise in the southern United States a great textile industry has been set up. Though buildings and machinery are of the most modern type the standards of employment of the workers has been fixed at the lowest possible level. The result has been that the age-long struggle for emancipation of the toilers in industry, the attempt to eliminate child labor and preserve human life, has to be started all over again. What is true of the textile industry applies similarly, in a varying degree to other commercial and industrial activities. The shipbuilding industry of Canada and the United States has practically ceased to exist. English shipyards are reported to be idle, the work being transferred to the yards of Germany and Japan and other countries where wage standards and living conditions are yet much lower. Innumerable instances of a similar nature affecting other industries could be quoted, but the industries above mentioned will serve as an illustration of the modern trend and of the complexities of this problem, and its international scope.

The Trade Union Movement is strenuously resisting this forcing down of the standards of living of the masses of people and through their own efforts struggling to emancipate themselves from the degradation such conditions force upon them.

The labor problem in its broader aspects becomes interlocked with nearly every other problem national or international. Immigration activities are generally looked upon with suspicion and much more closely examined than in the past. There is doubt in the minds of the workers of this country as to the sincerity of many of those who are propounding immigration schemes, and such improvement in their conditions as many immigrants have enjoyed has been only incidental. Even today we hear and read much of the need for immigration "because immigrants would be useful to relieve our tax burdens." We find employers of labor demanding the influx of immigrants whilst refusing employment to those already in Canada, their object being to secure a new and more servile supply of labor. Steamship companies seek immigrants as a means of profit in the transportation business. In Great Britain immigration is being subsidized as a means of relieving the enormous expense of maintaining their unemployed workers, and so materialism still prevails and seems in general to govern the thought of emigration and immigration.

Immigration plans can only be successful when they are based on the human, instead of the materialistic, concept. Would anyone dare to suggest that the bringing in of Chinese and other Orientals, in past years, into British Columbia, was from a desire to improve the individual lot of the Chinaman, and with a thought that it would raise the standard of national life in Canada? Was the search for southern European immigrants by contractors during the heyday of railway construction in Canada motived by a desire to create better opportunities for the individual immigrant, or improve in any way our standards of Canadian national life? No more so than many of the present day immigration activities previously referred to, and yet, many of these past actions have resulted in intensifying the national problems with which we are today faced, and which are closely interlocked with the "Labor Problem."

Unemployment is part of the labor problem. Involuntary unemployment creates rebellion in the minds of the workers. Freedom of the individual to labor has ceased to exist under our modern industrial system. In all countries hordes of workers are demanding the right to work. Moving them from point to point displacing other workers does not solve the problem. Unemployment insurance payments assist materially to relieve the acute distress of the individual and spread the burden over the people generally. They also, to a certain degree, eliminate unemployment by maintaing the purchasing power of the unemployed worker. It is not, however, a permanent solution of itself and the workers of today finds himself helpless and at the mercy of the employer as to whether they shall be allowed to work or not.

A declaration has just been made in Canada that the cut of lumber will be decreased by approximately 50 per cent during the coming winter. The cause is said to be the accumulation of stocks which are apparently not rapidly marketable at present prices. Though this decision will mean the throwing out of employment of thousands of workers in the lumber camps they have absolutely nothing to say about it. The oft-repeated statement of the wealth of Canada in her natural resources fails to impress the unemployed worker who finds that these resources have been alienated to private control, and instead of being developed when profit to private capital can be assured. Unemployment, and the fear of unemployment is sapping the vitality of the workers of most industrial nations and it requires immediate and drastic treatment.

Political democracy is impotent so long as industrial autocracy continues unchallenged, and looking in this direction labor realizes the necessity of taking a stronger hand in the political affairs of all nations in order that governments may be compelled to take action to control industrial exploitations which today are the barrier towards the progress of the masses.

The labor problem besides being an economic one is a social one. Democracies are impossible unless the mass of the people are well educated. The trade union movement, is therefore, keenly interested and active in developing our educational system. Through its efforts illiteracy is being gradually eliminated. The doors of our educational institutions are being forced open so that the children of the poor may have equal opportunity with those of the wealthy. Education is difficult, if not impossible, unless the physical condition of the children can be maintained. For this reason factory laws have been insisted upon and improvement sought from time to time so as to ensure hygienic surroundings in industries and to prevent improper work being inflicted upon women, especially before and following child birth.

One of the fiercest fights being waged today is for the elimination of child labor in factories. Canada, it is pleasing to be able to say, stands well to the forefront amongst the nations of the world in this respect, although there is still room for considerable improvement, especially in what are classed as seasonal occupations. Through the provision of better housing, public play grounds and parks—letting in the sunlight and providing safe places for recreation in our industrial centres—much is being done to build up a virile manhood, and in all these matters, Labor, through its organizations has taken a very active part.

Criticism is often made of the methods employed by organized labor to achieve its objects. The strike is whole-heartedly condemned and columns of matter appear in the daily press placing the blame for the sufferings which ensue during those periods wholly upon the shoulders of organized labor. It would be foolish to deny that mistakes are sometimes made and that the struggles are at times futile. Would these critics, however, recommend workers to quietly submit to the imposition of conditions which give no consideration to human progress? The upward struggles of humanity at all times have been accompanied by sacrifice, hardship and sufferings, and the present period is no exception in that respect.

In outlining briefly some of the labor problems and the constructive activities of organized workers in the attempts to bring about a fuller recognition of their ideals, there is no desire to belittle the activities of other groups working sympathetically towards the same objects, but instead a desire to secure greater co-operation in these efforts.

Throughout the world the necessity for action along these lines is being urged. In part 13 of the Treaty of Peace (119) full recognition to the conditions outlined is given in the following paragraph:—

"Whereas conditions of labor exist involving such injustices, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required; as, for example, by the regulations of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures;

"Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own country," etc.,

Since this declaration has been made, the eyes of the world have been concentrated more and more on this question—"The Labor Problem." Day by day it looms larger and larger and its solution is a challenge to all humanity and on a correct solution undoubtedly rests the destiny of future civilization.

$5,000,000 PAID TO SICK MEMBERS OF MOLDERS' UNION

CINCINNATI—Sick benefits paid by the International Molders' Union will reach the $5,000,000 mark before the first of the year. The latest figures show that from January 1, 1896, when payments began, to the second quarter of this year, these benefits total $4,860,003.85.

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Big St. Louis Unions Become Home Owners

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Organized labor of St. Louis has been a victim of many bitter attacks from its enemies, but from every conflict these workers have emerged with flying colors. Not that alone, but St. Louis unions rapidly are becoming home-owners, as evidence of the fact that the would-be union wreckers face a cloudy future with no hope of victory for their open shop-ism here.

The ltest union to move into the home-owning class is Typographical Union No. 8, which on August 20 will take possession of its new headquarters at 3600 Pine Street, which was purchased for $50,000.

The "boss" printers who led such a well-financed war on the printers' 44-hour movement in St. Louis are not expected to send their congratulations when the union dedicates its new home.

Two firms who cast their lot with the anti-44-hour gangsters have been sold out by the sheriff, while another is known to be remaining in business by virtue of the leniency of his creditors. On the other hand, Typographical Union No. 8 has more union shops than it had before the fight started. That these typos are not "broke" is suggested in the fact that their new home is paid for and free from a dime of debt. The union has about 1,500 members.

Bakers Own Most Up-to-date Resort

Probably Baker's Union No. 4 was the pioneer of the home-owning idea. In addition to their modern headquarters, the bakers have one of the most up-to-date resorts in St. Louis, located at 4100 S. Broadway. This includes a large dance hall, park equipped with Ferris wheel, merry-go-round and every facility for labor picnics, outings, etc.

Non-union bake shops are rare animals in this city. The union's paid up membership stands at approximately 1,400.

Carpenter's Home Nearly Ready

The Carpenters' District Council will soon move into its new home, which is nearing completion. The council represents nearly 3,000 union tradesmen, who are receiving a scale of $1.50 an hour, thanks to their union cards.

The carpenters' headquarters, when completed, will be one of the most modern labor temples in the state, every dollar of the cost paid from the pockets of the membership. It was as recently as 1922 that the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce told the carpenters they either would work for 90 cents an hour of the "Chamber of Contempt" would make St. Louis an "open shop" city relative to carpenters.

A Catholic priest acting as arbitrator awarded the workers $1.10 an hour. Then these unionists thought they heard the command, "forward march," and they proceeded to obey, and it is not believed that they could hear the order "halt" if it were given.

Painters Built Home Several Years Ago

The Painters' District Council two years ago took possession of its own home at Grand and Page boulevards and named the structure Unity Hall. In addition to serving the painters' needs, the building houses several other unions and serves as their meeting halls.

The council speaks for 2,400 union craftsmen, and has won for its members a scale of $1.37½ an hour. The Chamber of Commerce fought hard against every inch of this wage scale progress, but it was like blowing one's breath against a cyclone.

Street Car Men's Union Falls in Line

The street car men's union, with its 6,100 members, is also falling in line. The union has purchased a site at Grand boulevard and Finney avenue, and soon the clang of construction workmen's tools will announce another St. Louis union coming into possession of its own home.

This union, like the rest, has fought hard for every bit of its progress. The fight to establish this organization never will be forgotten by the participants. The foundation of Division No. 788 was a bloody industrial war in 1900, in which several strikers were murdered by the traction company bandits. To say that Division No. 788 was bought with blood does not overstate the facts.

Railroad Telegraphers Own Home and Bank

Two blocks from the printers' headquarters is the handsome home and office of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which was purchased last year. St. Louis' labor bank, the Telegraphers' National, located at Broadway and Pine street, also is the property of this live, progressive union.

It is suggested that the facts herein stated stand boldly as a monument to St. Louis militant labor movement which has so strikingly demonstrated that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

C. McRAE, Pres. and Mgr. R. McLENNAN, Secretary

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"A crusty guy is bred that way."

"Ask for advice and you get conversation."

"Another scrap started"—back of wedding party.

"Don't put off until tomorrow what you can 'put over' today."

"Four wheels are all tired."

"Misses are hits with men."

IMPOSSIBLE THINGS

To be Big without doing Little things.

LOOKING AHEAD

A darkey, being the father of twelve children, all of whom had been rocked in the same cradle, was putting the latest arrival to sleep.

"astus," said his wife, "dat cradle am 'bout worn out."

"'Tis 'bout gone," replied Rastus. "You all bettah get 'nother, and get a good one—dat'l last."

WHY KILL YOUR WIFE

Let electricity do it! We'll help. Electric Supply & Fixture Co. —Ellensburg Record.

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GOVERNMENT PROTECTION, that what you eat is pure and wholesome.
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You are cordially invited to pay us a visit and inspect the Home of the "Shamrock Brand," foot of Woodland Drive. Visiting hours, Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., when guides are on hand to show you through.

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LIQUID MACHINERY

Machinery Salesman: "I'd like to interest you in the Cotton-Gin—the Cotton-Gin, you remember, was one of the world's greatest inventions."

Sappo: "Is that so? Well, you can send me up a dozen bottles. I'll try anything once."

Maritime Policy to Go Before Congress

Can Canada recapture the spirit of maritime enterprise? The Trades and Labor Congress, which meets at Ottawa on August 31, will be urged by delegates to press upon Parliament the need of a general overhaul of Canada's whole maritime policy. A lengthy declaration on this subject was adopted by the Montreal Trades and Labor Council at its last meeting. It points out that many ship-building mechanics, and navigating and engineer officers, as well as seamen, are out of employment; and urges that the coast-wise trade be reserved for vessels of Canadian registry, built in Canada and manned by Canadians. A general plan of protection for Canadian shipping is also urged.

Another question raised is that of the more effective utilization of the Government owned steamers, built during the war. While these ships are employed on unprofitable trade routes, or are lying idle, the Government is paying millions in subsidies to private shipping companies engaged in handling the foreign commerce of Canada. It has been the policy of the managers of the Government fleet not to enter into serious competition with established lines, for which they have received much praise from English shipping magnates. The Montreal labor men want a Parliamentary investigation into the effects of this policy, and, more favorable consideration for ships employing Canadians.

Canada has been admitting foreign vessels to its coast-wise trade, and the British Empire Steel Corporation has been bringing coolies from China, in bond, to crew its colliers. So the war time enthusiasm for a Canadian merchant marine, manned by native sons, was not sustained, and many men who held commands have had to seek other means of earning a living—no easy matter.

The anomaly of Canadian maritime policy, or lack of policy, is that while the Government owns a vast railway system of some fifty merchant vessels little has been done to make the ships an effective accessory to the railway service.—The Labor World.

Another Wage Attack

Our daily press is pointing out that the "scientists" are proving that man does not need meat, or fish, in order to flourish. There are "capitalist scientists." And this being a capitalist age their discoveries are important. That they should be in process of discovering that man can live on grass, hot air or snowballs, is of first importance.

When all the facts are assembled, it should be possible to show that a man, by adopting the "diet of capitalistic science" ought to live on five cents a day and raise a family on seven. So plainly the wages paid the working class only enable them to eat their way to any early grave—which is foolish, because the working class ought to stop on this earth as long as they can, not being certain they will get to heaven.

"Science" is a fine thing. Give it a chance, and it will prove that workers wanting more wages are crazy.

LIFE'S LITTLE DRAMMER

Come with me tonight, my friend,
And I will show to thee
Some folks who do not give a damn
What other folks may see.

We'll park among the shrubb'ry, friend,
And e're the moon be risen,
We'll see some love-sick, doting lamb,
Some heart escape from prison.

Just glance across the landscape, friend;
Inhale the gentle breezes,
Their lovely forms we can not see,
Nor can we see the squeezes.

Upon some giant's shoulder lies
Her head, content and glad;
Her lovely form he tightly clasps,
They sigh as though they're mad.

At last the watchman doth his rounds,
Inspect each darkened car;
The motor hums its droning sounds,
And love is now afar.

So meet me in the twilight, friend,
And I will show to thee
Some girls who do not give a damn
What other folks may see.

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Brush Manufacturers
Buy Brushes Made in B.C.
Cheapest and Best
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MEXICO'S LABOR GOVT. A MODEL FOR ECONOMY

The Calles administration placed in office less than a year ago by the votes of the common people of Mexico, has saved 78,000,000 pesos during this period.

Official figures issued by the Mexican treasury show that up to July 31, 55,000,000 pesos had been saved by economies of operation.

There should be added to this about 23,000,000 pesos paid on debts inherited from former administrations, making the total saved 78,000,000 pesos.

BEER PARLORS ORGANIZED

About ninety per cent of the men employed in the beer parlors in Edmonton have been organized. In a number of the hotels the employer has signed up with the union and the union card hangs on the wall in the refreshment parlor.

NOW OPEN!

Every modern convenience installed at cost of $20,000. Union workmanship. 30 employees. Proprietors formerly with Strand, Central and Golden Gate Cafes. Reasonable prices. Perfect Qualities.

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Granville Street—Nos. 439 and 806.
Hastings Street—Nos. 128 East, 124 West and 439 West
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

POPULAR PRICES REST ROOMS FOR LADIES
TABLES FOR LADIES NEVER CLOSED

QUESTIONS RE WHITE LUNCH ASKED AT TRADES COUNCIL

At the trades council meeting on Tuesday evening a delegate asked if the White Lunch was fair to organized labor. In reply, del. Woods, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, stated that he had interviewed the manager and had given them a favorable impression. The manager obtained a copy of the agreement and stated that it was fair and satisfactory agreement but would have to have about a week to consider it. The agreement was left and when the interview again took place the manager stated that he could not sign the agreement because he did not approve of organized labor. Business Agent Woods also informed the council that inasmuch as the council was to have a pamphlet published containing the names of union firms and that inasmuch as the agreement had not been returned that he would wait for another favorable opportunity to see the manager and report at the next meeting of the council. A del. asked how it was that the White Lunch advertisement appeared in the Labor Statesman and was informed that the union had given the Labor Statesman permission to run the advertisement, and that a further contract would be subject to the approval of the union.

MAINLAND CIGAR STORE

THE PLACE FOR PIPES

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But this will inform our readers that the

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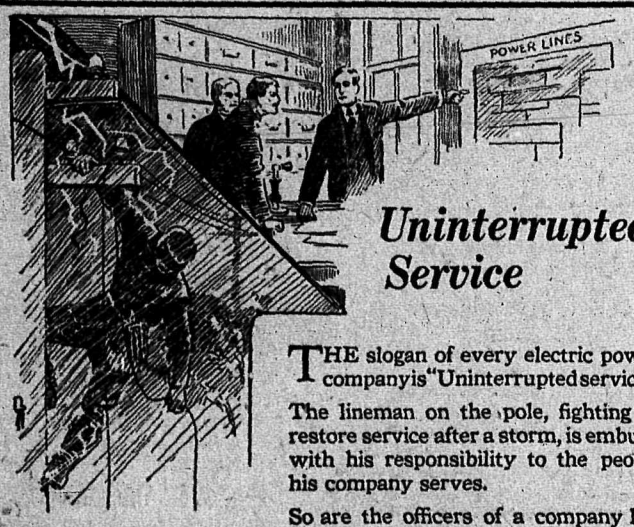

Uninterrupted Service

THE slogan of every electric power company is "Uninterrupted service."

The lineman on the pole, fighting to restore service after a storm, is embued with his responsibility to the people his company serves.

So are the officers of a company like this ever awake to the need for planning to safeguard the service from any contingency.

Transmission lines, transformers, switches—every device known to man mus be furnished to maintain "Uninterrupted Service."

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HEAD OFFICE • VANCOUVER, B. C.

101

Empire Labor Policy

I.L.O. Provisions of the Peace Treaty

Mr. H. W. Sampson, of the South African Legislative Assembly, presided at a gathering of the British Commonwealth Labor Conference at the House of Commons, London, Eng.

Opening the session, he conveyed to the delegates the fraternal greetings of the South African Labor Party. In South Africa, he said, they looked to Australia with envy. He knew they were a long way behind Australia, where the Labor forces had been organized and the decks cleared for action. In South Africa they had to face many difficulties. They knew it was their duty to face them, and they would continue to do that.

Indian Self-government

The first resolution before the Conference urged the constituent bodies to support the demand of India for the immediate grant of self-government. It was unanimously adopted.

Following this came a discussion on International Labor legislation, and the ratification of the I.L.O. Conventions, which was initiated by Mr. Rhys J. Davies, M.P., under-secretary at the Home Office in the late Labor Government. He said that the International Labor provisions of the Versailles Treaty would remain long after the statesmen who had framed the Treaty had been forgotten.

Nevertheless, he did not think that the organization would be complete until Russia and U.S.A. were included.

So far, 20 first-class conventions had been drafted, but many of them, of course, had not been translated into law, the usual plea of Governments being that they could not take action until other Governments had done the same. In some cases, like that of the eight-hour day, they not only had to meet the opposition of Governments, but of their own industrial organizations.

Co-operation Needed

In other cases he was sorry to say that objections to ratification had been raised, not only by foreign countries, but by constituent parts of the Empire, and he hoped that one result of the conference would be that co-operation could be secured between Britain and the Dominions in such matters as these.

Mr. N. B. Joshi, of the Legislative Assembly of India, said that many of the high ideals which surrounded the I.L.O. at its birth had disappeared. He suggested that the delegations to Geneva in the future might include representatives from Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.

So far as India was concerned, the Legislature was not even given an opportunity of pronouncing upon many of the conventions that had been drafted, while it had also to be remembered that one-third of the country was ruled by native princes, and there they had no effect whatever.

Anthrax Convention

Mr. Ben Tillett put in a plea for the ratification of the anthrax convention, and he said that, although there had been disappointments, he felt very anxious for the maintenance of the I.L.O., for it was still comparatively a young body, and might be able to do much, both on scientific and economic lines, in the future.

Mr. J. Simpson, of Canada, expressed regret that Canada was one of the most backward nations in the world in the ratification of the most important conventions.

Miss Heagney, of Australia, wanted it to be understood that while their Government had not ratified any conventions or recommendations, their industrial legislation and industrial practice through the Courts came in actual fact up to the standard of the conventions passed by the I.L.O. except in a few details.

Chairman's Objections

The chairman said that the efficiency of the International Labor Office itself, the reports it had issued, and the information it had disseminated, were of the highest order. With regard to the constitution of the conference, however, he was not so well satisfied, for too much power seemed to be placed in the hands of the Governments, and the employers' delegates usually managed to get the bigger pull over the Governments' representatives.

Mr. Chaman Lall, of the Legislative Assembly of India, said that if the best possible use was to be made of the I.L.O. by the British Empire delegates, they should meet together at the conferences and speak as one man.

A Warning

A warning was uttered towards the close of the discussion against any tendency on the part of the International Trade Union Movement centering all its hopes on the I.L.O., which it was pointed out could never take the place of national and international trade union and Labor action.

No formal resolution was passed, but at the end of the proceedings the chairman put it forward as the opinion of the meeting that for future I.L.O. conferences at Geneva Governments should be pressed to give representation to Crown Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories.

While the conference was in progress the delegates, on the suggestion of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, suspended their deliberations for half an hour in order to attend the weekly meeting of the Parliamentary Labor Party in Committee Room 15 of the House of Commons.

In the Tonsorial Chair

By SPUD TAMSON

Good morning, sir. Shave? All right sir. Well I guess all the forest fires are out now after all this rain. Yes it is too bad the natural resources are going up in smoke like that but there is one aspect of this forest fire business that makes me sore and that is the conscription of labor to put them out. Go easy, sir, I was going to add, at 25c per hour. I certainly think 25c per hour is a scandalous wage to pay any man who fights fire. We pay firefighters $150 per month for saving property for the insurance companies, so why not pay conscripted labor at the same rate, say $5 per day, or 50c per hour. A public duty? Well, suppose it is, that does not mean that it must not be paid for nor objectors put in jail either, because, believe you me, sir, I am not risking my neck for no two bits an hour to save timber for some slave driving lumber magnate. Why yes, I am a socialist. Ah that is where you are wrong, sir. Socialists recognize public duty when all are treated equally, and therefore I don't see why the lumber owners should not be made to pay the difference between 25c per hour and 50c per hour. That, however, does not settle the question of equality of sacrifice raised by you. There is no equality at all. The worker does all the sacrificing and gets none of the sweets. Bigoted? Well, maybe I am, but let's have a look. The worker who cannot find a job and looks seedy is called a bum. The worker who refuses to take a lower standard of living without trying to organize his fellow workers into a trades union is called an agitator and an undesirable citizen. Or if the same worker tries to alleviate his condition by political propaganda he is called a Bolshevik, and when he tries to get better wages or a reduction of hours he is accused of retarding business and stifling industry. Now let us look at the other fellow. Butter goes up ten cents per pound when production is at its highest, and the creamery men make a little fortune because the Old Country can take the surplus. Bacon goes up a like sum and that is called good business and those responsible are good citizens. Then again, one wholesale provision house — whose head is worth 250 millions of dollars —has a habit of working the employees an average of three hours a week overtime for which they are not paid, and the wages of these men run around $23 per week. Should not do it? Ah, mister, if you had a wife and kiddies depending on that $23, and no other job in sight, you would do it too, but as I said, can you blame men for organizing to protect themselves from employers who do that sort of thing. Well now I don't know you, sir, and I don't like to give names. Oh, if you put it that way and think that this is Bolshevik propaganda do down to Water Street and watch the employees of the Swift Canadian (Sic) Co. See the hours the wagon drivers work and the amount of overtime the men who unload the cars put in for nothing, and then cast your eye at the new addition they are making to their building and then slide around to the nearest store and check up the price of their bacon. Equality of sacrifice. I'll tell the world. Anyhow, I hope some of the big guys in that firm come in for a haircut, believe you me he will get an earful. Yes, sir, fifty cents. Good day, sir.

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Under Personal Management of

HAROLD DEGG Late 54th Batt. BOG KRAUSE Late 72nd Batt.

76 Hastings St. E. Vancouver, B.C.

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BOB MOORE, Prop.

Quality Eats Reasonable Prices
For Working Men and Women

630 DUNSMUIR STREET
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10 Cash Prizes for Cream of Vancouver's Variety Talent

Another and Better Bill at Orpheum

For five weeks now the shows at the Orpheum Theatre have been living up to the slogan of that great organization, "The Best in Vaudeville." Next week's show promises to be even better than these bills that have come and gone, for this great bill is headed by one of the snappiest jazz organizations on the vaudeville stage of today, Ben Blue and Frank and Milt Britton and their Brown Derby Band. This orchestra has been heralded by all the eastern critics as the coming leading American jazz band and not without reason, for Vox Populi is always heard by the theatrical producer and the voice of the people has been so insistent lately in its call for good orchestras with singers and dancers that this act will take the town by storm. These entertainers and musicians form a combination of fun and song and music of the most genial and effective kind.

Another great act on this splendid bill is the offering of Billy Dale and his clever company. It is entitled "Congratulations," and is one of the peppiest musical-comedy bits that have ever graced the Orpheum stage. Mr. Dale is a great comedian and character actor of more than passing worth, and with his carefully selected company he promises a pleasing and elaborate presentation. The Rath Brothers, who are considered America's leading athletes, have one of the most brilliant stage careers behind them for they have played in the "Follies" and several great New York productions in which their strength and are were featured. Johnny Hyman, who has written half a hundred sketches for the vaudeville stage, now brings his own personality to Vancouver in a monologue entitled "Playing Pranks With Webster." Regan and Curliss offer a delightful act of art and talent, and Keo-Taki and Yoki, entertainers from Nippon, delight with their artistic ideas presented in the most up-to-date manner. The usual attractive pictures and concert orchestra complete this great show.

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NEW WESTMINSTER
Open Evenings

LEARN TO DANCE

Miss Florence Johnstone has just opened a school for giving fancy and classic dancing lessons. The school is situated at 2708 Commercial Drive and readers of the Labor Statesman are invited to visit this place, should they desire lessons. The charges are $3 a month for classic and $4 for fancy dancing.

People make much fuss over the extravagances of the rich. The rich must find some way of spending the leisure and wealth the poor heap upon them.

Bolshevist Tendencies My Religion

By GEORGE F. STIRLING

"It is my belief that the people who complain are always in the right; that its indefatigable patience invariably waits the uttermost excesses of oppression before it can determine on resisting; that it never resists long enough to obtain complete redress; and does not sufficiently know that to strike its enemies into terror and submission it has only to stand still; that the most innocent as the most invincible of all powers is the power of refusing to do."—Mirabeau.

General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., is somewhat perturbed about Bolshevist tendencies. Quite a number of more or less eminent public men have since the Great War been in a state of dangerous unrest regarding what they term Bolshevism or Bolshevist tendencies. To some of these men anything connected with the Labor movement is Bolshevistic. To others it refers to the radical left wing of the Labor movement whose speakers have a tendency to preach the necessity of revolution.

A revolution in itself is not necessarily a bad thing, although if it should be a bloody revolution it may entail considerable suffering, principally to the revolutionaries themselves and their wives and families. A people, however, do not revolt until the evils of submission are greater than the evils of resistance, as a man wards off till the very last possible moment the healing influence of the surgeon's knife. The French people were eating grass for food and corpses were commonly seen rotting on the highways before the feudalistic nonsense of the Bourbons was called to account. The Russian soldiers were barefooted and hungry in the trenches, and armed with clubs instead of guns before they got the happy idea of going home and cleaning up the Romanoffs.

Revolutions of the Past

The pages of British and American history which are held up to the rising generation in the schools as the most brilliant pages of the country's story, are precisely those pages which describe in glowing language the revolt of the people against pernicious governments, and against foolish and perfidious kings. And rightly so, because the true patriot is he who hates his country's enemies even though those enemies may be seated in the saddle of power.

But a revolution cannot take place until the ground has been plowed and harrowed and the seed carefully sown by those who rule the country. All the agitators in the world if they were pensioned by the government to enable them to preach red revolution from the house tops day and night would have no effect whatsoever upon unprepared ground. It is eternally impossible to raise a revolution against a good government, and no good government need fear the gas bombs of agitators, or the paper bullets of radical writers.

Redress Instead of Repress

On the other hand it is equally true that where the seed of revolution has been sown by mischievous governments, neither a combination of all the war veterans organizations, nor a Fascisti movement, nor a Ku Klux Klan, nor a well disciplined army iself, can long witstand the clamor of a people for the redress of its grievances. It is for these reasons that the policy of far-sighted statesmen in Britain has always been to redress grievances instead of attempting to repress agitation. The unemployment dole is one example of this policy. The subsidizing of the mine owners is another example. These are makeshifts, distasteful alike to both employers and employed. Nevertheless they show statesmanship.

A wise government should welcome agitation. It is a barometer without which the depression of the people cannot well be registered.

The policy adopted by the Romanoffs was to attempt to stamp out agitation. There were thirty thousand socialist political prisoners in Siberia just prior to the war, most of them educated and refined men and women. This policy did not stamp out agitation, it stamped it in. It stamped it underground. To borrow the words of Lord Macaulay, it was the policy of leaving the serpent with its deadly sting whilst depriving it only of its warning rattle.

Face Issues Fearlessly

The policy of Labor statesmanship is to face the issues of the day fearlessly. All observers of economic affairs are aware that the capitalist system of production is ceasing to function properly. It was a good system when the working classes were uneducated, and where the slave blood of serfdom still flowed in their veins. Capitalism has done its work. It has organized industry, and incidentally it has organized the workers. It has also given us free education whereby we have learned to read and write, and in a small measure, to think. It has also given us the vote whereby we can bring about a political revolution according to precedent, and with all the frills of legality, and constitutionalism. But today it is decadent, effete and mumbling in its dotage.

The proof of this is the utter impossibility of any capitalist government to solve the unemployment problem. What is a man to do if he is out of work, and hungry, and cannot get a job. President Taft answered for capitalism when he replied "God knows!" The present system necessitates an army of unemployed. Labor statesmanship demands the right of access to the means of production in order that every man may be able to earn enough to feed and clothe and house his family. This means social ownership of the means of production.

Shall the workers of the country organize to bring this about in an orderly manner, or shall we continue to follow the policy of drift?

Sir Richard Turner thinks the solution of the matter is to offset Bolshevist tendencies by organizing all the war veterans.

An Aged Laborer

By RICHARD JEFFERIES

For weeks and weeks the stark black oaks stood straight out of the snow as masts of ships with furled sails frozen and ice-bound in the haven of the deep valley. Never was such a long winter.

One morning a laboring man came to the door with a spade, and asked if he could dig the garden, or try to, at the risk of breaking the tool in the ground. He was starving; he had had no work for six months, he said, since the first frost started the winter. Nature and the earth and the gods did not trouble about him, you see. Another aged man came once a week regularly; white as the snow through which he walked. In summer he worked; since the winter began he had had no employment, but supported himself by going round to the farms in rotation. He had no home of any kind. Why did he not go into the workhouse? "I be feared if I goes in there they'll put me with the rough 'uns, and very likely I should get my clothes stole." Rather than go into the workhouse he would totter round in the face of the blasts that might cover his weak old limbs with drift. There was a sense of dignity and manhood left still: his clothes were worn, but clean and decent; he was no companion of rogues, the snow and frost, the straw of the outhouses, was better than that. He was struggling against age, against nature, against circumstances; the entire weight of society, law and order pressed upon him to force him to lose his self-respect and liberty. He would rather risk his life in the snow-drift. Nature, earth and the gods did not help him; sun and stars, where were they? He knocked at the doors of the farms and found good in man only—not in Law or Order, but in individual man alone.

The Man They Could Not Hang

The sale is on for "The Man They Could Not Hang," and as this feature attraction is being shown here at the Orpheum Theatre at popular prices next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the number of seats sold already would signify that the people of Vancouver have been waiting for this super-film for some time. "The Man They Could Not Hang" was shown at the Grand Theatre in Toronto, where twenty-five thousand people paid $1.00 and $1.50 to see it. The entire production, which includes several travelling artists, is on a world tour, and has met with great popularity in every country they have visited.

"The Man They Could Not Hang" is the story of John Lee, a young Englishman, who in the nineteenth century, was committed for trial on circumstantial evidence, for having murdered his mistress. He was condemned to be hanged, but after three unsuccessful attempts, the authorities were compelled to commit John Lee to life imprisonment. He served twenty-three years in prison, at the end of which time the real murderer confessed. The picture shows the life of this martyr of justice in such a fascinating manner that there is not a gruesome or unwholesome moment in the entire two hours of splendid entertainment.

Manager Barnes, of the Orpheum, has secured this great picture for Vancouver at less than half the prices charged in the East, and from Eastern newspaper criticisms it promises to be the best picture of the present theatrical season in this city.

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HAVE MOVED TO
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VANCOUVER

Trade Unionism Gives Worker More Control

The problem which the wage earner is compelled to deal with is not solved by stock ownership, company unions, welfare work, or any other system, method, or condition originated by the employers.

The wage earner's principal problems are grouped under two heads; under one lies the entire question of terms of employment and conditions of labor; under the other the relationship which exists between employer and employed.

The trade union movement exists for the purpose of enabling wage earners, as such, to have a control over their lives, a definite voice in determining the conditions under which they will give their labor in industry and commerce.

The paternalistic policy which underlies stock ownership, welfare plans, company unions, and other forms of relationship employers have established, are all paternalistic in their purpose. The workers are to be given something which will create a belief that the trade union organization is unnecessary for their welfare and protection. The purpose is not different from that of those few wise monarchs who prevented the people from developing a desire, or a determination to establish self-government, by improving their condition through various so-called reforms.

Autocratic or paternalistic government could not endure when men's minds became open, for then they saw the necessity of governing overthrown and republics established overthrown and republic established in their place.

It is much the same with the problem which the wage earner must deal with, whether he is willing or not. Regardless of the improvements which employers may establish in their personal relationship with their employees, and the methods by which this relationship is applied, so that the employees may have something to say about conditions of labor, the outstanding fact is that it is only through militant trade union organization that the workers can have control over their lives as wage earners.

With society erected as it is to-day, upon an industrial basis, it is as essential that the wage earners should have control over their lives in industry, as fully as in their political relationship to all others as citizens of a common country.

It is only through trade unionism that the wage earners can secure an adequate voice in determining the conditions under which they labor and live.

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ENGLISH WORKERS BUILD CLUB IN THEIR SPARE TIME

A Labor hall club is being built in Romsey Town, Cambridge, Eng., by workers in their spare time.

Men of all classes are helping in the work, which is purely a labor of love on the part of the willing band of volunteers.

The scheme is an ambitious one, for it provides for a building to include a main hall, billiard-room, lounge, reading-room, offices, and committee rooms.

ANYTHING FOR A CHANGE

An army commandant decided that it was high time to give a little more tone to the regimental mess, so he called his officers together and said: "Boys, what we want in this mess is a bit more style and we'll begin by having serviettes for dinner."

"Thanks for that," said one of his hearers, "for I'm sick and tired of that everlasting cabbage."

The Cost of Living

Living Costs, Percentage above 1913

1920	117	1923	70
1921	80	1924	69
1922	67	1925	74

The average of living costs has risen over the past year, according to the results of a study just announced by the Department of Labor.

The average family expenditure for such necessities as food, clothing, shelter, light, etc., now stand at a level 74 per cent above the prewar year of 1913. Last year at this time the level was 69 per cent above 1913. At mid year in 1923 the living costs level was 70 per cent above 1913.

The Department of Labor study is carried on by collecting from representative cities throughout the country the average retail price of necessities. These figures are averaged to show the condition for the country as a whole.

Living costs now are slightly higher than they have been since 1921. In that year they stood 80 per cent above the level of 1913. In 1920 when the high war-time prices still prevailed, they stood at 117 per cent above 1913.

The rise in the last year is largely accounted for by the rise in the cost of food. The prices of other necessities were steady or fell slightly, but food costs rose over the year. This is a reflection of better prices to the farmer.

FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS

Ike: "Why are you wearing so many coats on a hot day like this?"

Mike (carrying a paint can): "Why, I'm goin' ter paint me garage, begorra, and it says on the can here that to get the best results, a fellow should put on three coats."

THRIFT ON THE LINKS

Nurse: "Whom are they operating on today!"

Orderly: "A fellow who had a golf ball koncked down his throat at the links."

"And who's the man waiting so nervously in the hall? A relative?"

"No, that's the golfer—a Scotch gentleman. He's waiting for his ball."

FOR SALE

Three fresh Jersey Milch Cows can be bought at a bargain on account of sickness.—Chattanooga Times.

INDEPENDENT POLITICALLY

We wish to announce that hereafter our policy, politically, shall be independent. On all other questions, we will endeavor to print the truth. —Carolina Jeqersonian.

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THE CHEAPEST
IT IS THE FUEL YOU BURN THAT MAKES IT EXPENSIVE — NOT WHAT YOU PAY FOR IT.
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Gives Lasting Beauty to All Shingled Homes

SOME new and strikingly beautiful shades of Shingoleen Reds and Greens have been prepared for fall painting. With the regular colors they make an attractive range of home-beautifiers. Once on Shingoleen is there to stay.

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Theatrical Trades Have Trouble With Manager

Although no trouble is anticipated by the Vancouver Theatrical Federation, the blanket agreement demanded by the Musicians Union, the Moving Picture Projectionists Union and the Stage Employees Union has met with some opposition. This new agreement comes into force on Labor Day and covers all three unions instead of separate agreements as heretofore. The Orpheum and Pantages have signed up and no trouble is anticipated with any other theatres with the exception of the Capitol and the Dominion. Mr. Muir, manager of the Capitol, has refused to sign the agreement and is alleged to have told the men that they would either have to quit the union or the job. The Federation wired its headquarters and suggested that all the other theatres across the country in this circuit be called out in the event of a strike. This plan began to take shape and became so feasible that the manager of the corporation has gone from Toronto to New York at the request of the International headquarters to aid in settling the dispute. The local manager is now in deep water and is endeavoring to wriggle out of the predicament. No men will go to work on Labor Day, however, unless the blanket agreement is signed.

LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE ON YOUR NEXT PRINTING JOB.

One Week Only!

We are offering, during this coming week, **100 Ostermoor Mattresses** at **$5.00 down** and the balance in twenty payments.

Your opportunity to purchase a high-grade mattress at a small initial outlay.

W. R. ORR
"The Home of Guaranteed House Furnishings"
TELEPHONE SEYMOUR 558 1163 GRANVILLE ST.

Labor Group Starts Season's Programme

A fairly good crowd attended the first Social and Dance of the Vancouver Centre Labor Group at the Belvedere Court on Saturday evening. Among the artists who took part in the social were Miss Florence Johnstone, Spanish dance, which was well received; Miss Edith Robinson, a song, and applauded for an encore; Miss Jean Stewart, sand dance, cleverly and artistically performed, and Stan Stanley, "The Man That Grows," an International entertainer who was assisted by "Dinty" Blackman.

Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. C. Watts and Mrs. Henry prepared the refreshments. Sandwiches were made with Dr. Middleton's Famous Blue Ribbon Bread, and a good supply of this firm's tasty cookies were very much appreciated and spoken highly of by the ladies.

Humphries' orchestra supplied the music for the evening and made old and young trip the light fantastic in merry style. The next social and dance will take place Saturday week.

The average Canadian member of parliament believes that the four strenuous weeks' toil he puts in before polling day entitles him to four years' holiday with full pay.

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CITY OF VANCOUVER
Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Infectious Disease Hospital" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on the 18th day of September, 1925, for the erection and completion of the addition of an Infectious Diseases Block to the Vancouver General Hospital.

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Heating and Ventilating, Infectious Diseases Hospital" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on the 18th day of September, 1925, for the same building.

Intending Tenderers can obtain one copy of Drawings and Specifications on and after the 5th day of September next, for the general work, and on and after the 9th day of September for the Heating and Ventilating, by applying at the Office of the Building Inspector, Holden Building, 16 Hastings Street E., with a deposit of Twenty Dollars ($20.00), which will be refunded on their return in good order.

A Deposit by marked cheque, payable to the City Treasurer, of an amount equal to Five Per Cent. (5%) for each of the above must accompany each Tender.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM McQUEEN,
City Clerk.

City Hall, Vancouver, B.C.
September 2nd, 1925.

CITY OF VANCOUVER

The undersigned will receive tenders up to 1 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, September the 9th, 1925, for the supply of approximately 200 pairs of shoes for the Police Department. Fall issue. Samples to accompany tender.

JAMES STUART,
Purchasing Agent.

Another item in the hat merchant's overhead these days is the slick-haired young sap who oils his hair profusely and then drops in and tries on half a dozen new hats, most of which have to be cleaned before they are saleable.

Union Dairies

UNION DAIRIES
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Firms employing union men but having no agreement with the union:
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Dr. Middleton Products Build Up Big Industry

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Standing as a unique success and a monument to sound business judgment by its management, the Dr. Middleton Food Products Co. Ltd., today enjoys a record rarely excelled in the history of a local industrial undertaking. The corporation is fully capitalized. There is no stock for sale on the market although there might possibly be a few shares here or there available from individual stockholders, but this is an exception.

The plant is working full time; overtime sometimes; there are something like half a hundred employees, all unionized and receiving the union scale of wages. The workers voice contentment and satisfaction. The products are winning high favor and are finding their way into hundreds of homes. These include the whole wheat Ironized bread and flour, delicious cookies and other edibles that are welcomed at so many union socials and homes.

The familiar Jo-To continues to relieve "Stomach Misery" in two or three provinces, and, like other Dr. Middleton Products, goes further than Vancouver, for the Dr. Middleton output is now reaching far and wide. It is very probable that the output of this plant will be doubled within a year, and, in view of the large production now turned out, this proves a remarkable achievement for such a young industry.

In short, Dr. Middleton's Food Products Company has distinctly made good by living up to its promises when it started out in life as a baby industry of Vancouver.

"How old is that flapper?"
"In her early nicoteens."
—Life (New York).

Unemployment is an industrial condition where there is not enough slavery to go around.

Drink a Good British Columbia Product

B. C.
SPECIAL
Rye Whisky
$3.25 PER BOTTLE

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CONTAINS NO ALUM
ABSOLUTELY PURE
A British Columbia Product — The Equal of Any
WHY NOT USE IT?

Drink...
Coca-Cola
Delicious and Refreshing

What About Conditions For Auto Mechanics

(By W. W. HAGUE.)

There is a good deal of complaining by motor car and truck owners about the quality of work done in automotive repair shops. Some of it is justified. There is a good deal of complaining, too, by repair shop operators about the lack of ability of the mechanics they are able to get. Some of this is justified. There is a country-wide shortage of thoroughly competent garage mechanics. What are we going to do about it?

The repair shop operator says he can't get the men. They simply ain't. This doesn't imply that there is a shortage of manpower. But there is a shortage of competent manpower.

New mechanics, that is, intelligent, painstaking, conscientious mechanics, are not being developed fast enough to take the places of those who go into other fields of work, and keep pace with the demands of a rapidly growing business. Again, why?

There are several reasons. One is that repair shop work is dirty and many men refuse to enter it. Others leave it for this reason. It cannot be made as clean as office work, but it can be made reasonably clean by care of floors, benches, tools, stock and other items of shop equipment. And it need hardly be said it will be kept only as clean as the proprietor wants them to be.

Another objection to the mechanic job is its long hours in many cases. The plumber, carpenter, machinist and many other classes of artisans work their eight hours, or at the most nine or ten, and then they are through. This prevails even in small towns. The garage mechanic in some shops in many small towns and some cities, often is compelled to labor from early morning to late evening. There is little joy in life for him. No wonder he quits.

This is not a plea for the downtrodden mechanic. It is simply a suggestion to the men who operate garages and service stations, that the hours and conditions that go with the mechanic's job have much to do with the difficulty of getting and keeping good men. It is a suggestion that the garage business, like older and better established businesses, will have to consider the possibilities of making speed machinery and tools, shorten and lighten even more than they have done, the burden of manual labor in the shop."

The above is an exact reprint from a bulletin issued to service stations by the Ford Motor Co. of Canada.

Improve the conditions and wages and the competent mechanics will be forthcoming.

And yet we get enquiries for "first class mechanics, none others need apply." And the wages offered? 70c per hour, no guarantee as to amount of work per day. But the mechanic must be on the job from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and trust to luck. There is no other trade today in which such conditions exist.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS' LODGE, No. 702.

WHEN a fellow totes his lunch to work every morning he deserves the best bread he can get. That's Shelly's! Your grocer can supply you — or 'phone the factory!
Shelly's 4X bread

SOUTHWEST BURNABY MEETING

The Southwest Burnaby branch of the F. L. P. will hold its next meeting on Wednesday, September 9th, at Oddfellows Hall, McKay. Officers will be elected for the ensuing term.

The local is building a hall 36x24 and takes this opportunity to ask for volunteer help in the form of carpenters. The frame work is all up and ready for siding and shingles. Anybody handy with hammer and saw are invited to the "barn raising" on Saturday afternoons.

All in 44-Hour Week in New South Wales

A remarkable programme of legislation by the new Labor Government of New South Wales was outlined in the speech by the State Governor at the opening of Parliament in Sydney.

Improvements, including the establishment of rescue stations, would be made in the coal mining industry, he said (quoted by Reuter).

Efforts would be made to reduce the great difference between the price paid to the primary producer and that paid by the consumer.

Legislation necessary to harmonize marketing methods with the needs of the time would be introduced, and parliament would be asked to give the government power to grant financial assistance to co-operative societies.

It was proposed to make women eligible for appointment to the legislative council. The electoral law would be amended to replace proportional representation by the single seat system.

Widow's Pensions

A measure would be submitted for a 44-hour working week, as well as others relating to workers' compensation and the abolition of night-baking. Provision would be made for widows on as generous a scale as finances would permit.

Legislation would be introduced with a view to giving public servants the right of approach to the Arbitration Court. Provision would be made that government employees should be paid rates not less than those paid to employees in private businesses.

Lithuanian Labor Party Shows Increase

During the past year the Lithuanian Party has increased its membership by 1,500 and its influence in the country is continuously growing. Municipal elections which have recently taken place show a considerable increase of votes for the Party. In eight towns where the Party had formerly 83 representatives, they now have 112. In some towns the Party has gained the absolute majority, for example in Talsen and Wolmar. They, therefore, have good hopes for the Parliamentary elections which will take place on October 3 and 4.

On May 1 public meetings and demonstrations were arranged in all towns and in some of the larger rural communities. As the Party commands at present a well disciplined and drilled sports section the Fascists did not dare to attempt to disturb the May Day festivities.

"GHENT" SUBSIDY SYSTEM PAYING UNEMPLOYED

The so-called "Ghent" system of paying subsidies to unemployed workers, in Czechoslovakia, effective April 1, 1925, is reported as operating with complete success. Under this plan, unemployment doles are paid by the labor unions instead of the ministry, which later, however, reimburses the unions for the government's proportionate share.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

"To avoid that run-down feeling, cross crossings cautiously." — Dick Gould, Kiwanis Club, Flint, Mich.

6 BIG BARS IN CARTON
instead of five as formerly—no change in the price; quality just as high—but more soap for the money.
In Greater Vancouver Only
ROYAL CROWN SOAP
EVERY GROCER CAN SUPPLY YOU

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Pasti-seal
It seals the leaks
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Make Your Dollar Go Further by Buying in the
LOW RENT DISTRICT
Boys' school boots, red stitched, 11 to 13½, $3.35; 1 to 5½ $3.95
Men's first quality knee gum boots..$4.45
Men's solid leather oxfords, tan or black. Reg. $4.50, to clear $3.50
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Men's trench rain coats. Special...$9.75
Horsehide gloves and gauntlets. Special $1.00
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Notes on Recent Labor Legislation in Canada

The most outstanding enactment of the Dominion Parliament in 1925 was the amendment to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which limits the application of the act to matters that are not within the legislative uthority of the provinces. The purpose of this amendment is to relieve the difficulty that had arisen from the recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring the act to be ultra vires of the Parliament of Canada in regard to certain of its provisions. This amendment creates still another serious problem, as not all the provinces have adequate and effective arbitration laws.

* * * *

The Nova Scotia legislature, toward the close of its late session, gave its approval to the "Industrial Peace Act, 1925." Its purpose is mainly to create machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes in connection with the mining industry and public utilities, similar to that formerly provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Provision is made for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, with full power to summon witnesses, examine under oath, etc. The only compulsory feature of this section is that strikes or lockouts must not be begin prior to or pending a reference to this Board. Employers and employees are also required to give thirty days' notice of any intended change in conditions of employment in respect to wages or hours, and in the event of a dispute arising over such intended change, conditions may not be ltered until the Board of Conciliation has investigated and reported.

The principal clauses of the second part of the act provide for the establishment of a permanent arbitration commission consisting of three members, the chairman of which must be a barrister of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia of ten years' standing, who will hold office during good behavior. Other members of the commission are to serve for three years. If, within one month after the filing of the recommendation of the Conciliation Board, the parties of the dispute do not agree to be bound by the Board's decision, either party or the Governor-in-Council, may refer the dispute for settlement to the Arbitration Commission, and all parties shall be bound by the Commission's award. The second part of the Act is patterned after the compulsory arbitration laws of New Zealand, but it will not take effect before proclamation by the Governor-in-Council of the Province.

* * * *

New Brunswick has been giving recent attention to educational matters. Commencing with the present school year, school books required for the prescribed courses of instruction, for the grades up to and including Grade 5, are to be distributed to the pupils free of charge.

Provision has also been made to increse the funds available for vocational education.

The Contributary Negligence Act, similar to recent acts passed in other provinces, provides that "where by the fult of two or more persons, damage or loss is caused to one or more of them, the liability to make good the damage or loss shall be in proportion to the degree in which each person was at fault." When it proves impossible to establish the degrees of fault, liability will be apportioned equally.

Progress has been made in Public Health legislation. County municipal councils are authorized to make an annual grant in aid of a hospital or a health centre approved by the Department of Health, or to a subdistrict board of health in aid of a district or public health nurse appointed by the Department.

* * * *

In Quebec the subject of Workmen's Compensation has been to the fore, but it was decided to postpone any changes in the act until after the seventh International Labour Conference, where Workmen's Compensation came first on the agenda. An appropriation, in addition to compensation heretofore allowed, was made by the legislature for the education in the elementary schools of the children of workmen who have died as a result of injuries sustained in the course of their occupation.

A new clause will eliminate the possibility of fraud when a workman is injured outside the province. In such a case he is not entitled to compensation if it is provided by law in the place where he was working when injured.

The Women's Minimum Wage Act, passed in 1919, came into effect, when, by recent order-in-council, a Commission was appointed. The act was amended at the last session to permit the remuneration of members of the Commission.

Minimum pensions for retired school teachers have been raised, and no primary teacher on the retired list, after January 1st, 1924, shall receive a pension of less than $125.

"The Order of Agricultural Merit of the Province of Quebec" was instituted for the purpose of encouraging agriculturists by honors and rewards and to acknowledge services rendered to agriculture.

* * * *

In view of the extent of unemployment, the Ontario legislature passed the Unemployment Special Rate Act to assist municipalities to bear the cost of works undertaken for relief purposes, and to enable them to continue public undertakings as far as possible during the winter season. The Act authorized any municipality in 1925 to levy an additional rate, not exceeding one mill on the dollar, on all the rateable property in the municipality. This rate is not to be counted in ascertaining whether the limit of taxation as fixed by the Municipal Act, has been reached.

Two amendments were made to the Workmen's Compensation Act: Payments of benefits may be withheld from widows found to be leading an irregular life. No compensation will be paid to a workman when an accident occurs outside the province, and the law of the place entitles him to compensation. Compensation is paid however, if the workman's usual place of employment is in Ontario, and he is only outside the province for casual purposes in connection with his employment.

An amendment to the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act extends to village councils the privilege permitted to city and town councils to enforce early closing of shops, etc., within their territory on one day of the week upon application of three-fourths of the shopowners of the class concerned.

* * * *

In Manitoba important amendments have been made to the Workmen's Compensation Act, following an investigation.

Notice of an accident to a workman must be given to the employer within thirty days.

Payment for medical aid shall be provided, though the workman has suffered no actual loss of wages as a result of his injury. Payments of benefits may be suspended or withheld when the beneficiary is leading an immoral life or is confined to a gaol or a mental hospital.

The Board is authorized to use funds provided by a reserve fund to provide any injured workman whose earning capacity has been permanently impaired, with vocational training that will prepare him for another occupation to which he may be adapted.

Changes are affected in the scales of compensation, and the Board is authority to continue to assist in the education of children of injured workmen after they have passed the age of sixteen years.

By an amendment to the Employment Bureau Act, municipalities are authorized to establish and maintain a free public employment office subject to provincial supervision, if none has been established under the act.

The minimum Wage Act has been more clearly worded in one or two instances, and an additional clause protects employees against the risk of dismissal in connection with the giving of information to an officer of the Bureau of Labour.

Several important measures affect farmers and farm workers. One act provides for the incorporation of marketing and mercantile association of farmers on strictly co-operative principles. Another provides for for the regulation and the licensing of produce dealers. Some changes have been made in the Farm Loans and Rural Credits Acts.

A bill to enforce the general observance of one day of rest in seven in all classes of industry was rejected the mover of the bill declining to accept amendments which would have exempted certain occupations.

* * * *

Saskatchewan has, like Manitoba, mended its Employment Agencies Act to permit towns, villages or rural municipalities, where no government employment bureau has been established to set up an office. Fees fixed by law may be charged to employers for services.

Bakers are to be licensed, license to be conditioned on certificate of the medical health officer.

The Alberta Legislature has amended the Mines Act with the object of insuring the payment of wages to miners. The amendment forces managers to keep complete records open to inspection at any time, and to furnish monthly statements to the chief inspector assuring him that all the wages due and payable under the Act have been paid to date to all workmen employed.

A new Minimum Wage Act takes the place of the act of 1922. Its purpose is mainly to give specific legislation endorsement to the practices of the Board, defining its provisions more clearly.

Frost-bite has been added to the list of industrial accidents which are compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, this amendment being retro-active to September 30th, 1924.

* * * *

British Columbia has made provision for the yearly licensing and examination, as to skill and health, of barbers, and has fixed rules governing apprentices.

Penalties have been increased for infraction of the Semi-monthly Pay Act.

Strong resolutions asking for Dominion legislation to provide for Old Age pensions and to prohibit further Oriental immigration into Canada have been endorsed by the legislature and forwarded to Ottawa.

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BETWEEN WOODWARD'S AND WOOLWORTH'S

Columbia Bitulithic Has Score of Jobs

A score or more city paving contracts are now in course of completion, or have been completed this year, by the Warrenite-Bitulithic pavement process in the hands of the Columbia Bitulithic Co., Ltd., of the Bekins Building.

Old city street eyesores are being replaced with handsome, durable Portland cement concrete, asphaltic concrete and Warrenite-Bitulithic, laid out by this company. Other contracts are on their way. Among the present and recent contracts all over town are:

Portland Cement Concrete
Beatty, Dunsmuir to Pender.

Asphaltic Concrete
Thurlow, Robson to Pendrill.
Hornby, Davie to Drake.
Prior, Gore to Jackson.
Dunlevy, Prior to Union.
Jackson, Prior to Union.
Waterloo, Broadway to 12th.
Tenth, Willow to Laurel.
Fifth, Bayswater to Balaclava.
Tenth, Granville to Cypress.
Thirteenth, Cedar to Cypress.

Warranite Bitulithic
Lane, west of Granville, Robson to Smythe.
Lane, west of Howe, off Hastings.
Hastings, Burrard to Granville.
Alexander, Main going westward.
Beatty, Dunsmuir to Georgia.
Water Street, Cordova to Cambie.

The contract of Dunsmuir to Pender is sub-let to Cotton & Co. In addition to these, the Columbia Bitulithic Company recently completed surface for government bridges at Eburne, with Warrenite Bitulithic.

Many Men Employed

The general manager, Mr. Jenkins, points out that the work gives employment to upward of [illegible] hundred men, with trucks and teams, and a fair scale of wages is paid.

INSURED

He: "It wouldn't be much trouble for us to marry. My father is a minister, you know."

She: "Well, let's have a try at it anyway. My dad's a lawyer." — Voodoo.

Union Bakers

All bakers employed by the following firms are members of the Journeymen Bakers of America, Local 468.
Martin's Bakery, 431 Homer St.
Broadway Bakery, 522 Broadway W.
Dr. Middleton Bakery, Hastings East.
Ferguson's Bakery, 2515 Main Street.
Widdin's Bakery, 680 Broadway West.
Rollin Pin Bakery, 2415 Granville St.
Victoria Bakery, 23rd and Main St.
Stuckey's Bakery, 2157 Main St.
Fletcher's Bakery, 3551 Commercial.
Dundee Bakery, Cedar Cottage.
Ideal Bakery, 1824 Cotton Dr.
Worth's Bakery, 250 Broadway West.
Gough's Bakery, 51st and Fraser St.
Vancouver Window Bakery, 187 Hastings Street East.
West Pt. Grey Bakery, 2562 Trimble.

PROOF

She—Is it really as dangerous as the doctors say to dye the hair?

He—It is that. Why I had an uncle who dyed his hair and a month later he was married to a widow with five children.

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Half acre with 7 room bungalow, 30 bearing fruit trees and many small fruits. On Marine Drive, three blocks from Fraser car. On terms. Only—

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Buy Products Made In British Columbia

Vancouver can never expect to flourish with plenty of work for all, unless consumers buy things that are made here!

What is the matter with Vancouver and British Columbia? The question seems hard to answer, yet it is easy. The main trouble lies in disloyalty to the products made in British Columbia. If every consumer would only insist upon getting nothing but the British Columbia product, it would help wonderfully. Every time you buy something that is made somewhere else, you are simply throwing your money to some outsider and taking it from your own home community. The stores of Vancouver, Westminster and other places are choked up with commodities made in United States or Eastern Canadian factories that are fattening on patronage here. Every dollar spent for these things goes away, and little stays behind—nothing more than the mere little profit of the merchant.

Do Your Bit!

The Vancouver Board of Trade has a special department in charge of Mr. Milledge who has been carrying out an active and helpful campaign along this line. But the effort needs public support. The humblest home here can help. Insist on buying nothing that is made elsewhere. You're living in British Columbia, so support British Columbia workers whose wages are diffused here. Without our local products this city and province would pass into a condition of palsy. It is bad enough as it is, and it will grow worse if people persist in buying these foreign-made goods. The British Columbia product cost no more. The quality is as good or better than the imported article. There is no excuse helping outsiders with patronage. We need the money at home.

C.P.R. Pier Work May Be Tied Up Next Week

Just at the time when the Vancouver Daily Sun is exulting over a great victory in the freight rates controversy, comes news that the Carpenters are liable to tie up the construction work of the C.P.R. on the waterfront.

The cost of hauling freight from the prairies to Vancouver does not spell prosperity to the bulk of the people in Vancouver. The amount of wages received by the workers in Vancouver means more to Vancouver than freight rates. No one likes to see industrial strife but if a strike should materialize we expect that the Vancouver Daily Sun will be behind the Carpenters in their fight for the equalization of wages.

The Junkins Co. building the new pier B-C for the C.P.R. have been paying the carpenters fifty cents below the scale all summer and have stated that they will pay no more.

The C.P.R. pier "A" is in a state of collapse. When one of the big liners comes in, they have to tie it up to the piles on the new pier in case the roll of the vessel should kick Pier "A" over. In spite of this fact the Junkins Co. told a committee from the Vancouver Building Trades Council when they visited there that sooner than pay the minimum rate of wages to carpenters, they will shut down the work on the new pier.

The Junkins Co. have not a contract for this work. They are merely the agents for the C.P.R. and do not stand to lose one cent by the levelling up of the wages. The rates they pay are set by the C.P.R. in Montreal and just why these rates should not be the same as that paid by the other contracting firms in Vancouver is indeed hard to understand.

Trades Council Asks Reason for Dismissal

The dismissal of J. R. Foster from the British Columbia Moving Picture Projectionists Board by Attorney-General Manson came up for discussion at the regular meeting of the Trades Council on Tuesday evening. During the discussion it was intimated that no good reason was given for the dismissal, but the union had every reason to suspect that it was an attempt to pave the way for the flooding of the province with moving picture machine operators and the lowering of wages.

The Trades Council instructed the secretary to write Attorney-General Manson for full particulars and reasons for the dismissal.

Applications were made for affiliation with the council from the Radio Division of the Canadian Telegraphers Union and the Upholsterers Union. Both applications were accepted.

A communication from the Workers Health Bureau calling attention to the dangers from tetra-ethyl lead was deemed sufficiently momentous to be brought before parliament and the subject is to be taken up with the B. C. Executive of the Trades Congress and the Parliamentary committee. In 17 months this fuel, which is used in gasoline, has taken 11 workers' lives and poisoned 113 others.

The question of the B. C. Electric Franchise came up for discussion and the secretary was instructed to urge the city council to press for the heating of the cars in the winter time.

(Continued from Page 4)

for a while! Is it socially desirable? Probably unavoidable and therefore! good—until the market is filled!

When the melon market is filled a combination of melonites is the next order of business.

'Verbum sat sapienti!:—A word to the wise is sufficient.' (Lat.) Ed.

Carpenters Union Takes Action Against C. P. R.

At a meeting of the Vancouver and New Westminster District Council of Carpenters held on Wednesday evening it was decided to place the Pier B-C on the unfair list.

Negotiations have been carried on all summer with the company to have the minimum rate of wages paid to the carpenters on this work. The Sydney E. Junkins Co., agents for the C.P.R., have been paying 50c below the scale and the meeting decided that commencing on Tuesday, September 8th, the job is on the unfair list, and no union men will be permitted to work there.

UNION NOTES

Another new union, the New Westminster and Vancouver Shingle Weavers' has placed its entire membership on the mailing list of The Labor Statesman. Secretary Goe reports that practically every white shingle weaver in the two districts are in the union. A picnic will be held at Whytecliffe on Labor Day. Sports and dancing.

* * * *

Carpenters initiated 33 new members at the last meeting and have several signed up for the next. The Pier B-C job is the only non-union job in the city.

* * * *

Cigar-makers report that employees of the Van-Loo Cigar Factory are getting signed up. It has not agreement with the union yet.

* * * *

Dairy Employees report that they are getting better results in Kitsilano than in South Vancouver in their campaign against the non-union products of the Royal Dairy and Crescent Ice Cream. What about it, South Vancouver?

* * * *

The painters initiated nine new members last week. Work is getting a little slack.

* * * *

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees report several restaurants yet to display the union card. The Trocadero is to be approached during next week. Your help is needed.

* * * *

Every beer parlor is signed up says Business agent Hanafin of the Beverage Dispensers Union. The Vancouver Brewery and the New Westminster Brewery appear to be desirous of producing union-made beer because of the unfavorable publicity they are getting. The organizing committee are on the job.

* * * *

The Amalgamated Civil Servants are holding a picnic at Bowen Island on Labor Day. A national convention is now in progress in Edmonton. F. Knowles of Vancouver is president.

* * * *

The Auto Mechanics union has signed up members in eight more garages and battery houses. Look for the union card. The union appreciates the help extended by other members of organized labor.

* * * *

Organizer Wilson of the Lathers Union is in town and anticipates getting the men in that craft fully organized and away to a good start.

Another Attempt to Flood Labor Market

What looks like an attempt to impair the working conditions of the moving picture machine operators has been started from Victoria. Since 1917 the union has had a member on the British Columbia Moving Picture Projectionists Board who has given entire satisfaction, in the selection of competent operators, until recently. It seems however, that one or two peanut exhibitors and a supercilious manager, decided to become, or attempt to become, union busters. They managed to get four men to disobey the union rules and accept other conditions and then they are alleged to have gained the support of the government in ridding the Board of Examiners of a man who would not allow the labor market to get flooded with moving picture machine operators. In order to do this the Board was abolished by order-in-council one week and the next week another board elected. The board formerly consisted of an operator, an exhibitor and a chairman. The chairman knew very little about the work entailed in examining applicants for operating machines, but the questions were put by the other two members. J. R. Foster was the operator and his work has given entire satisfaction to the union. The new board was to be composed of two exhibitors, one operator and a chairman. The new operator appointed by the board was a member of the union but he has not accepted because the union was opposed to the new method, which appeared to be nothing more or less than an effort to weaken the union.

The union intends to fight this out and if necessary may have to use drastic action to get a square deal. Ten new men have been passed for operators in the past year and that has been enough to supply the needs of the exhibitors.

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INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

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—For the smoker who likes a plug we can recommend nothing better or more economical than our own cut plug; gives a most satisfying and soothing smoke.

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Half Pound	Quarter Pound	Tenth Pound
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"Hudsonia de Luxe" Pipe

—In dark briar, unmounted; also in light briar, silver mounted; both styles have been specially made for the Hudson's Bay Company, and are guaranteed not to crack or burn. Comes in all shapes, with bent or straight stems. Exceptional value at the popular price of—

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.59	Auto Strop Razors	.44	
.15	Maxine Elliott Soap, 3 for	.28	
1.50	Wilson's Port Wine	.97	
1.50	Electric Curling Irons	.87	
.50	Dr. Reid's Lemon Cleansing Cream	.26	
.50	Perma Bath Salts	.31	
1.25	Finest Scotch Extract of Malt, 3 lb. tins	.50	
.10	and 20c Hops	6c and	.11
.25	Seidlitz Powders, 8 in box	.15	
1.25	Columbia Bulb Syringe	.91	
.15	Oriental or Floral Bath Soap, 3 for	.23	
.50	Cream Elcaya	.31	
.15	Coleo Soap, 3 for	.24	
.75	Liquid Petrolatum, 16 oz. bottle	.38	
.50	Krysol (antiseptic) 8 oz.	.28	
.50	Glycerin & Rose Water, 8 oz.	.27	
.25	Benzo Almond Cream	.16	
.50	Dr. Reid's Syrup of Figs	.27	
.50	Dr. Reid's Pyorrhea Dental Cream	.34	

VANCOUVER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED
12 STORES

The "Daddy of them all" says—

"When a merchant sells to a parent a Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen for the school boy, he makes both the child and the parent happy."

We like to spread sunshine. Bring the little fellow around and let us fit him up. We recommend the clip-cap fastener for the real he-boy and the holder-ring style for the little miss.

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Take Elevator to Third Floor.