Labor Statesman

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Official Organ of The Canadian Labor Party

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Circulation Branch
Dept. of Labour

McInnes Is Elected To City Council

OTHER CANDIDATES MAKE GOOD SHOWING

LABOR again broke into the win column for the first time since the Proportional Representation system of ballotting was dropped. The results given below, including School Board and Parks Board, indicate the weak spots we should strive to strengthen.

ALDERMEN

Ward 6

Worthington, G. H.	982
Pettipiece, R. P. (Lab.)	706
McRae, J. J.	515

Ward 7

Woodside, F. E.	1025
Scribbens, W. J.	906

Ward 8

MacInnis, Angus (Lab.)	776
Prout, W. J.	466
Trousdale, P. W.	556

School Board

Blackwood, 5153; Greggor, 4425; Lofting (Lab.), 4420; Macaulay, 6752; McWilliams, 5643; Taylor, 5457. Macaulay, McWilliams, Taylor, Blackwood elected.

Parks Board

Baynes, 5391; Cran, 4064; Deptford, 3786; Shelly, 7596; Tisdall, 5294. Shelly, Baynes, Tisdall are elected.

ANGUS McINNES

Elected as Alderman on the Labor Ticket in Ward 8

Labor Increases Vote

In spite of the fact that there was a total decrease of 3763 votes in the city in the election on Wednesday in comparison to the election of one year ago, Labor increased its vote by 492 on Wednesday.

With one labor man on the Council capable of forcibly expressing the viewpoint of the Labor movement there is every possibility that next year Labor will be able to add to its quota on the City Council.

While it is regrettable that Labor did not succeed in electing a school trustee or parks commissioner, it remains for Labor to put forward greater efforts in preparation for the next opportunity.

South Vancouver Labor Party

The regular meeting of the Party will be held in the Horticultural Hall at 43rd Avenue and Fraser on December 18th at 8 p.m. This meeting is an important one. Comrade Dave Rees will have a report to make which will undoubtably bring forth a lot of discussion. Comrade R. E. Rigby will also have a report to make as chairman of the investigation Committee re social affairs; other important matters, such as the winding up of Federal election campaign expenses, and organizing the campaign for municipal elections, should make a busy and interesting evening.

All members are requested to attend.

The usual Social and Dance will be held on Saturday, December 12th, at the I.O.O.F. Hall, 30th and Main. All are welcome.

Ladies are requested to make the usual contribution of cake or sandwiches. Collection will be taken from the men at the door. Good concert. Good refreshments. Good dance music.

SOCIAL AND DANCE
SATURDAY EVENING

There will not be any social held at the Belvedere Court on Saturday evening, but former patrons to these affairs are urged to attend the Social and Dance given by the South Vancouver Labor Party at the I.O.O.F. Hall, 30th & Main. The Social starts at 8 p. m. followed by a dance with a good orchestra at 9 p. m. Ladies are requested to take a cake or sandwiches along. Collection taken from the men.

C. L. P. CHOIR

The Canadian Labor Party choir meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at 336 Hastings Street W. Those who can help in this work are cordially invited to attend.

Canadian Labor Party

PROPAGANDA MEETING

ROYAL THEATRE

Sunday, December 13th

Speaker:

ANNA LOUISE STRONG

Subject:

2:30 in Afternoon—"What's New About Russia, Manchuria, China and Japan."

8 p.m.—"My Four Years in Russia, or Russia Today."

CHAIRMAN: W. W. LEFEAUX

Discussion **Collection**

The Sentence On The Communists

By EMRYS HUGHES

As the trial of the twelve Communists drew to a close one hoped against hope that the hopelessly weak case put up by Sir Douglas Hogg would lead to a the jury returning a verdict of "Not Guilty."

That would have meant the collapse of all the Red scare stunt propaganda and also the collapse of the Communist Party and the people of Great Britain would be free to turn their attention to the political and industrial problems that matter and that are waiting to be faced.

But that has not to happen. It was amusing to read the Attorney-General and the judge in their concluding speeches impressing upon the jury to remove all prejudice from their minds and to cast aside all political bias. As if this were possible after all the anti-Communist propaganda that has been carried on by members of the Government and the press during the last twelve months! After all an Old Bailey jury is an Old Bailey jury, and ultimately it came up to Sir Douglas Hogg's expectations. So the Communists go to prison for sentences of twelve and six months.

The Communists, however, can boast that they have had their money's worth. They had eight days of glorious publicity in the limelight, they had the greatest possible opportunity of putting their point of view before the public, and as they left the dock had the infinite satisfaction of knowing that they were doing far more effective propaganda for Communism by going to jail than they could possibly do with all their agitation outside.

The Communist's Defence

On the whole, it was not a great sensational or dramatic trial, and we beg leave to differ from Mr. Pringle, who in his eloquent speech in defence of Communist youth, compared it with the trial of the seven bishops!

Quite a lot of the case for the defence consisted of casuistry and sophistry which must have made the lawyers blush and of ingenuous attempts to show that the Communist Party after all was as good a Constitutional Party as the other parties, and didn't mean all the dreadful things that it said.

In fact the Communist position outlined in the speeches in their defence, to the effect that the Communist believed in peaceful agitation and propaganda up to the point when a Labor Government elected by majority vote was defied by a capitalist revolt, could be accepted by a moderate right wing member of the Fabian Society or by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald himself. All the quibbling about what was sedition and what wasn't, all the indignant denial that Sir Douglas Hogg hadn't produced the receipts and counterfoils of payments from Russia didn't help them one bit. It was thumbs down in any case. They might as well have put up a defence on the assumption that they might as well get killed for sheep as for lambs, and have stated in a bold uncompromising way the case for the class war, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and all the other things that Communism logically stands for.

By what process of reasoning the twelve adult men and women who sat on the jury and listened to all the speeches could have come to the conclusion that the Communists were a danger to society and had a dog's chance of converting the British public, leave alone the British army, and of leading a British revolution, God only knows. The possibility is that the jurymen are still in the position of the perplexed one who enquired anxiously if the judge could ask Harry Pollitt what he meant by "the hegemony of the proletariat," that they didn't understand what on earth the Communists were advocating, and didn't know even yet.

The Real Issue

We hope that the Labor movement in the country will lose no time in making a strong protest against the sentences that have been imposed. The Communists repudiated any intention of acts of violence as part of their campaign, and not a shred of evidence was produced to prove that any of them had in their possession any weapons such as those discovered at the home of the Fascists who held up the Daily Herald van. No conspiracy was discovered to bomb the House of Commons, blow up the Carlton Club, or waylay and castor oil Winston Churchill or Sir Douglas Hogg or Sir Joynson-Hicks. Not a shred of evidence was produced to show that a lance-corporal, or a sergeant-major, or an army chaplain had disobeyed orders as a result of the Workers' Weekly articles. No evidence was produced to show that the Communists had organized a riot or that they had done anything more dangerous than is done at any ordinary street corner meeting such as is organized by the I. L. P., the Labor Party or the trade unions.

The whole business from beginning to end has been one long record of miserable pettifogging spying by Scotland Yard, which after years and years has been able to produce nothing to show that there is the slightest danger of the Communist Party being any sort of danger to the community or any sort of ease for the booming of Communism by putting its leaders into jail.

A Menace?

Anybody who knows the history of the Communist Party during the last few years knows quite well how hopelessly it has bungled everything it has set hands on. The last Labor Party Conference showed how utterly it had failed to convert the Labor Party to its point of view.

Its own report of its last year's work presented to the Glasgow Conference was a dismal record of incapacity to organize anything like an effective movement for converting the British working class to its point of view. Even its own members could not be got to audit its books, and the secretary of the Party himself admitted frankly that the attempt to sell the Campbell pamphlet explaining the Campbell case had been a dismal fiasco.

Far from being a growing force, moulding popular opinion, the Communist Party if left alone by the Government and the Capitalist press would have fizzled out.

Everything tends to show that any money spent by the Third International or Russia on the British Communist Party has neither helped toward friendly relations with Russia or helped the Labor Movement in its efforts to get understanding with Russia and promote Russia trade, and has been so much money thrown away.

Why then this persecution of the Communist Party and the limelight thrown by the Government on its activities? There is one simple reason. The Government has to do something to divert peoples' attention from its own failures. It has to create a bogey to create panic. It has to do what it can to maintain the scare atmosphere of the last election.

We hope that the Labor Movement will spare no effort to drive these facts home, to get the Communists out of jail, and to show quite clearly that it will tolerate no attempt to suppress free speech.—Glasgow Forward.

Tricky Company "Union" Exposed

In a report on British trade unionism, issued by the National Association of Manufacturers, this anti-union organization acknowledges that opposition to trade unionism is employes' stock ownership.

The report was written by Noel Sargent, manager of the anti-union shop department of the association, following his recent visit to England.

British strikes are marked by comparatively little violence, according to the report, because employers do not use strikebreakers, gunmen, spies or injunction judges.

"As a rule, employers do not attempt to operate plants during disputes," we are told.

The company "union" is one of the main reasons why American trade unions will not "control industry," as in England, according to this anti-union authority. He disagres with British statesmen, economists and students as to reasons for Britain's present industrial conditions. In regulation Citizens' Alliance style, he blames the unions.

Stock ownership among employes is also a powerful obstacle to the growth of trade unionism, says Mr. Noel. In England the employer has failed to apply these two weapons, over which the investigator is so enthusiastic.

The social caste system is an additional aid to British trade unionism.

"The British worker, for example, unlike the situation in America, finds it practically impossible to ever rise above the rank of superintendent; if he possesses unusual ability he is, therefore, quite apt to turn to the labor unions and the labor parties to gain the recognition which ability both desires and deserves."

Fear is expressed that America's immigration policy will make possible, in a generation or two, "a homegeneity of population comparable to that which has rendered the unionization process among workers easy in England."

Noel is hopeful, however, that [illegible] of a caste system, the [illegible] "union" and employes' [illegible] will stay the advance [illegible] in this country. [illegible]ances, however, [illegible] can employers [illegible] "favor" to pre-

Chev[illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]

Some Never Grow Up

Unfortunately there are altogether too many who never grow up. At any rate they fail to develop mentally. They add to their physical stature, but not because of thought.

It is evident that such an uneven process should have been arrested at any early age to provide the one so afflicted with the necessary mental ammunition when he is grown up and must decide for himself as to the most advisable course open to him to protect himself and to further his opportunities in life. However, there are actually numerous cases of stunted development and of absolute inability to employ the brain for the purpose for which it was intended.

Instances of such deplorable lack of what is generally termed common sense are more numerous than would be thought possible in this enlightened age.

Apathy and timidity, of course, keep workers unorganized. However, back of this apathy and timidity is the lack of rational thought. If sound, logical deductions could be had without mental exertions, the unorganized would be organized.

If the unorganized would try to determine what must be done in the future, basing their conclusions on their experiences in the past, to advance to a living standard worth while, they would no longer hesitate to join the organized.

The unorganized must have observed that those who employ them and have enormous resources are well organized. They should have taken notice of the fact that the organized employers determinedly oppose workers' organizations conducted by the workers, in which the workers actually have vote and voice as to the mode of procedure that will secure them best results. They finally ought to have come to the conclusion that if an employer wants fair play he will not object to collective bargaining with the organization of workers when all the cards are on the table.

The unorganized by staying out of the union to which they rightfully should belong, harm themselves and their organized fellow workers. They are playing right into the hands of unfair employers who want to deny them the unity of effort they favor for themselves.

It seems that some people are but physically adult. They do not even make an attempt to think normally.

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Ambassador Cafe.

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Central Cafe.
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Olympic Cafe.

Hastings Street
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Golden Gate Cafe.

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Oaks Cafe.

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SKATE GRINDING

Time to Stop Fooling

Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, speaking in the Rhondda Valley recently, referred to the "grave economical crisis" now confronting the country, which, he said, would have equally grave political consequences.

No amount of philosophising or juggling with figures would help the situation. However, much peace and goodwill were desirable they were impossible with the present suffering of the worker.

Unemployment, under-employment, and low wages were not good soil for the seed of peace or goodwill to grow in. Despite the misery and suffering among the workers, Capitalism must be fed, so it cried for more suffering. Wages must be reduced and hours lengthened. The workers must work harder and longer.

The Employers' Game

The employers' game was to divide and conquer each section in turn.

The Fascists, the O.M.S., and the new Government scheme to smooth strikes were all evidence of their love for the workers. (Laughter.) Freedom meant working at the owners' terms.

"False prophets there are in our own ranks," Mr. Cook proceeded, "even among the rank and file as well as the leaders. He who is not for us is against us.

"It is time to stop fooling, trying to please everybody and having a foot in both camps, such as the late secretary of the Miners' Federation is trying to do by addressing meetings of the Eighty Club, Chambers of Commerce, and the National Alliance of Employers and Employed. It is for the miners to judge which policy is in their interest; whether the policy of 1921 with defeat and demoralisation, or the policy of 1924 with an increase of wages, and 1925 with its successful resistance to the employers' attack on both hours and wages.

Not Going Back

"I am afraid it is rather a question of sour grapes with the late miners' secretary, the miners having refused to allow him to retain the dual position, industrial and political. Even the workers in that field rejected him as their adviser. The proof of the pudding is always in the eating, and I am prepared to be judged by that test."

Whatever might be the result of the Commission, said Mr. Cook, they were unanimous to a man that there was to be no going back in hours or wages. Therefore, they must prepare to meet the challenge that was thrown down by the owners and the Government. That was a challenge to the right of a decent existence.

"We are not going to be the Cinderellas of British industry much longer. Not only do we intend to retain our present position, but we are definitely prepared to raise our people out of the slough of despond that they are in by securing for them a living wage equal to that of the workers in any other industry."—Daily Herald.

The Object of Prisons

"The object of prisons is to keep people outside," said Mr. Fred Pickering, the Bradford prison reformer and magistrate, speaking at the Bradford Co-operative Debating Society recently.

Mr. Pickering said that all inmates of prisons were not criminals in the generally accepted sense of the term. Many were diseased or mentally deficient. It should not be thought that because a man had been in prison he was necessarily a bad man—he had fallen and been found out. Thousands had not been found out.

The experiments at Wakefield, he went on, had been a brilliant success, and it disposed of the adverse comment that the reformers were making prisons pleasant.

Commenced only two years ago the Wakefield experiment had justified itself. It was the only prison in England where the system had been tried, and would certainly be extended.

In the ten years 1914-24 the number of persons sent to prison had decreased from 158,782 to 46,135. At Armley the prisoners had the use of baths, hospitals, exercise grounds, and some were employed in weaving sheds, engineers', boot and tailors' shops.

They also had a library, and first-class prisoners could book a special room (not a cell) for the payment of 2s. 6d. a week, and were permitted to receive visitors in the evening.

"No Swarajist Split"

Pundit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Indian Swaraj Party, in a telegram to the Daily Herald, declares that the reported split in the Party, to which much prominence has recently been given in the Press, "is nothing more than the defection of a few individuals who now admit that they never were Swarajists and never believed in the principles to which they subscribed.

"In my recent tour through the important Marashtra centres, in Berar and the Central Provinces," Pundit Nehru continues, "I found solid support for the policy and programme of the Swaraj Party, and strong feeling against the acceptance of offices in the Government.

Faith Reiterated

"The local bodies presented complimentary addresses to me, reiterating their faith in the Party programme, their confidence in its leader, and their utter contempt for the offices in the gift of the Government.

"Similar feelings were expressed to me in private consultations, and in formal and informal conferences, and at largely-attended public meetings.

"Genuine Swarajists," the Party leader concludes, "stand firm on their principles with the whole strength of the country behind them. The Cawnpore Congress is expected to stiffen the Party's programme, if the demands of the Legislative Assembly are not conceded."

Prison-made Goods Most Costly Kind

New York, Dec. 5.—"A prison-made garment may look cheap, but if you add the price of crime to its price, it is the most expensive thing on earth," says Kate Richards O'Hare, in a statement released by the United Garment Workers.

"There is a never ending stream of uncured criminals coming from our prisons every year, and most of them go back again by the long expensive and futile path of re-arrest, re-trial, re-sentence and re-commitment. We do not seem to learn that if one sequence of arrest, trial, sentence and prison term does not cure, another will be just as expensive and more useless. All this waste of money and human life is the price we pay for permitting prison labor contractors to run our penal institutions.

"Every time a prison-made garment is sold, the purchaser shoulders his share of the responsibility.

"The brutalities that are the very foundation of our prison system may gratify the old, savage instinct for revenge; they may satisfy our desire to inflict social vengeance, but they do not reduce crime, nor do they cure the criminal of his abnormalities. We are face to face with the hard fact that our prison system is punative, not curative. Because we merely punish the criminal, we must administer punishment again and again. Each time the uncured criminal is punished we dig down in our pockets for taxes to pay the cost.

"It is estimated that on an average it costs taxpayers $1,500 to send each convict to the penitentiary. That is a stiff price to pay for failure."

Facisti Penalize Agitators Abroad

Rome, Italy, Dec. 5.—The chamber of deputies has empowered Mussolini and his secret service to reach out into any part of the world for Italian citizens who agitate against this autocratic government.

By an eleven-to-one vote the chamber passed a law which provides that political refugees abroad who "plot" against this government shall lose all rights of citizenship and have their property confiscated. The bill does not state what offenses shall be considered "plotting." Mussolini will be the judge.

This law supplements a declaration by the recent Congress to force Fascismo to establish Italian newspapers in Italian centres throughout the world to defend Fascismo in the land of their adoption and to hold to the national ideals of Fascismo, rather than the country in which they now reside.

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The Baby of Courbeck Loo

The Charteris incident has stirred people's memories as well as their ire. Thus the Glasgow Forward is disgusted by the hypocritical comment of the London Daily Mail upon the Charteris case that "The special feature of the British propaganda was that it told the truth. Great care was taken in obtaining facts and rectifying them." It reprints a delightful statement by a former Daily Mail correspondent, a Captain Wilson. This appeared in The Crusader of February 24, 1922, as follows:

> The Daily Mail telegraphed out that they wanted stories of atrocities. Well, they had not any atrocities at that time. So then they telegraphed out that they wanted stories of refugees. There was a little town outside Brussels where one went to get dinner—a very good dinner too. I heard the Hun had been there. So I wrote a heart-rending story about the baby of Courbeck Loo being rescued from the Hun in the light of the burning homesteads. The next day they telegraphed me to send the baby along, as they had about 5,000 letters offering to adopt it. The day after that baby clothes began to pour into the office. Even Queen Alexandra wired her sympathy, and sent some clothes. Well, I couldn't wire back to say there wasn't a baby. So I finally arranged with the doctor that took care of the refugees that the blessed baby died of some very contagious disease, so it couldn't have a public burial.

And he got Lady Northcliffe to start a creche with all the baby clothes, concludes the account.

Since the end always justifies the means in war time the baby creche undoubtedly paid for the invention of that touching baby of Courbeck Loo. And now the Daily Mail and all the Rothermere-Beaverbrook newspapers, which were the chief liars during the war, are howling for a parliamentary inquiry into General Charteris's allegations.

The town of Dumfries, which is represented in Parliament by General Charteris, also writes the Glasgow Forward, has before this had some experience with war lies. Early in the war much publicity was given to the case of a Dumfries nurse in the army. The press said the poor thing had had both her breasts cut off in Belgium by some bestial "Huns." Naturally, all Dumfries saw red and its boys flocked to the recruiting stations—until the outraged nurse in question, who happened to be not in Belgium but in the good British town of Huddersfield, read the story of her mutilation and telegraphed a denial. That was bad taste, we admit; had she been a true patriot, she must have acquiesced in the loss of her breasts. Some curious personal pride in the perfection of her anatomy kept her from assenting. But the London Times was equal to the occasion. It pointed out that this outrageous journalistic carving-up of an entirely complete British woman was due to a story circulated by a German spy!

Even the New York Tribune now concedes that the atrocity business was faked. At least in its issue of November 15 it allowed its London correspondent to say that a few months ago General Charteris' discretion would have been blown out on the ground that all is fair in war. Today, he declares, "with more or less shame-faced recognition that all the belligerents told a pack of lies during the war there is anxiety that this country should not stand out as the champion liar of the war." Hence there is even the belated admission of the truth of Admiral Sims's statement that stories of German submarine atrocities were greatly exaggerated. Thus truth crushed, rises again.—N. Y. Nation.

Union Garages

The following is a list of Garages and Battery Stations employing men who are members of Automobile Lodge No. 702, Vancouver.

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Fraser St. Garage, Fraser Ave.
McKenzie Garage, Fraser Ave.
Sunset Garage, Seymour St.
Groh & Brownell, 210 Robson St.
Battery House Ltd., Burrard St.
United Battery Service, cor. Kingsway and Main.
Independent Garage, 808 Nelson.
Terminal City Garage.
Turner Radiator & Fender Co.
S. O. Logan, Franklin Garage.
Dollar Taxi Repair Shop.
Vancouver Motors.
Stonehouse Motors.
Begg Motor Co., Nos. 1 and 2.
McLaughlin Motor Co.
Day-Smith Motors.
Crawford Battery Co., Ltd.
McDonnell Scott.
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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 703, I. A. of M. — Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in Room 310 Holden Bldg., Pres., W. W. Hague; business agent, G. S. Hague, 807 Holden Bldg.

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

Boilermakers and Helpers, Local 194 — Meets first and third Mondays in the month at Holden Building. President, L. C. Campbell; Secretary, A. Fraser, 5079 Ross St. Phone, Fraser 501Y.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso.—Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, James F. Burns; Secretary, James Dunn, Box 302 City; Phone Doug. 1939Y.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, R. W. Hatley; recording secretary, W. Page; business agent, Wm. Dunn. Office, Room 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, 4186 Sophia St.; Sec.-Treas. H. C. Haines, 1919 Kingsway.

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

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

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

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

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

[illegible]ant Employees Union, [illegible]mour Street. Meets [illegible] at 8 p.m. and [illegible] p.m. President, [illegible] agent, Harry [illegible] of 125.

Chev[illegible]

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

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

Machinist Local 182—President, E. B. McLean, 453 6th Ave. W. Secretary, S. A. Boardman, 3388 Parker St. Meets second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m. in Room 313 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East.

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

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated—Meets first and third Tuesday in Holden Bldg. President, W. R. Walter, 762 Hamilton St.; Sec., W. L. McGregor, 1751 38th 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 Cotillion Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 5873 Pr. Edward St.; secretary, J. D. Vullamy, 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, 4508 Spruce Street, Burnaby.

Shingle Weavers, Local 17812—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, Phone High. 1983Y; sec., W. H. Matthew, Joyce Rd. P. O.

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.

World Unity on Wages

International Labor standards and disarmaments, says Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald in "Forward," are two big questions with which he would like to see the Labor and Socialist International get to grips.

"Unless we can rasie Labor standards abroad," he says, "we can pass as many human resolutions as we please, and have as many strikes against lowering wages as we like, but our own standards must come down as inevitably as that water will always find its own level.

Tariffs Futile in End

"Neither tariffs nor exclusion of goods will, in the end save us. These may keep our standards up a little bit, but they will restrict our volume of production, increase the price of our imports, and diminish the population that can be carried by these islands. If we are to keep high, we must help others to get up. The workers must use every agency available to level up."

The complaints in some quarters regarding the London Conference agrement on reparations, says Mr. MacDonald, had always struck him at pitiable, and when in Germany recently, he tried to find whether he was right or wrong. "I found nobody who entertained these complaints. The London Conference has not brought down the wages of a single group of workmen.

Employer's Resort

"The fact is that employers in every country, finding heavy fixed charges oppressive, turn to wages, which are not fixed, and seek to prove that the price of labor must come down.

"To protect the workers for the next few critical years against reductions in wages, and increases in hours is the work of the Amsterdam Trade Union and Political Internationals.

"There, even more than in big federations of our unions, lies our safety."

On disarmament, Mr. MacDonald suggests that the international ought to bring together representatives to examine proposals, so as to produce a policy which every Socialist Party can support, and bring forward in its Parliament.

BROADCASTING BY AUSTRALIAN LABOR PROVES SUCCESSFUL

The Trades and Labor Council of the city of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, has begun the operation, immediately successful, of a wireless broadcasting station, which is the best on the continent, except the Queensland government station.

The Labor Council also manufactures wireless set for sale to workers at cost. They are made by unemployed electricians.

Already a dent is being made in the high prices of wireless sets charged by private monopolies.

THEATRE WORKERS ENJOINED

Pawtucket, R.I., Nov. 28.—Efforts to secure the re-instatement of a discharged theatre workers employed by the E. M. Loew theatre has affected a dozen Massachusetts cities. Superior Court Judge Qua enjoined motion picture operators, stage employees and musicians from interfering with the business of the Loew concern.

FORMER FOES CLASP HANDS

The workers of Austria and Russia have clasped hands in co-operative friendship through the agency of "Ratao," the Austro-Russian intermediary between the gigantic co-op movements of both countries. Austrian co-operative textiles are co-operatives to satisfy the needs of Vienna's workers.

A committee of the National Education Association is giving deep study to the teaching of co-operative marketing in rural schools. In New York state a beginning has already been made with the institution of such courses.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 310 Holden Bldg. President, L. Warren, 1048 Burrard St.; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Black, 519 Hamilton St.; recording secretary, R. Reynolds, 1790 3rd Ave. E.

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

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

A Dip Into the Future

By F. W. MOORE

Can we see into the future?

Tennyson and numberless others did so. Here is one of his prophecies with its fulfilment:

"Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew from the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue." — Locksley Hall.

The fulfilment was reported in the "Montreal Herald and Weekly Star" for May 2nd, 1917. On page 30 appears the following:

". . . . (There was seen) . . . a burst of fire, killing the German instantly. The machine swerved and the dead man pitched out ten thousand feet from the ground."

Here is another prophecy by a fire-eating militarist:

"Steel your arms and draft your bodies for the greatest war that this world has ever seen," said a lecturer on military psychology to a group of cadets at Camp Kearney, United States of America, recently. "There will be wars until the end of time. Everlasting peace is for the grave—not for life."—Social Service Bulletin, November 15th.

His prediction concerning the greatest war the world has ever seen can be deduced from the fact that the great powers are preparing the most destructive fighting organizations ever known, in view of the day when the diplomatic struggle for the natural resources, that is now in progress, can no longer be kept within the bounds of profit-conserving peace.

Here are the comparative military expenditures and their proportion to the total budgets of a few of the great powers, for the year 1925-26:

Military expenses of	Amount	% of budget
United States	$674,381,000	21.7
Great Britain	$586,000,000	13.1
France	$323,000,000	18.1

Italy, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland voted respectively 82,700,000, 60,000,000, 36,000,000 and 15,000,000 dollars.

Are not these figures sufficiently convincing? Do they look like harbingers of peace?

So much for the first part of the lecturer's prophecy. But when he claims that war will last until the end of time he discloses a warped perspective incidental to the narrow-minded prejudice born of the environmental influences to which a military man is peculiarly subjected.

War, as everybody knows, is caused by the rivalry between the powers for advantages of various kinds. The removal of the cause is necessarily the only cure of the malady, but to remove it is more easily said than done; for as Wells remarks in his "Outline of History," page 835: "Men do not act on theories. It is always some real danger, some practical necessity that produces action, and it is only after action has destroyed old relationships and produced a new and perplexing state of affairs that theory comes to its own."

There is only one way to remove the cause of war as well as the necessity of preparing for it, and that is through the instrumentality of an international, industrial parliament which would administer the natural resources of the world in the interests of all men. But, here again, a great difficulty arises in the private ownership of the means of life; nevertheless, the magnitude of the task must, and will, be overcome in time. How the eventful transition to public ownership of those public utilities that are still private property, will be effected, time alone can tell. But, in the meantime, it is manifestly incumbent on the human race, either to be everlastingly prepared to sacrifice the bodies of its nearest kin to the ghoulish god of war, to be awake to the urgent necessity of preparing itself for the administration of the affairs of the world in the interests of humanity.

Obviously, the law of economic determinism requires men to develop fraternally and intellectually. Our conduct in relation to it is the currency we pay as railway fare in the passenger car of progress. It involves active participation in the attempted solution of the industrial, that affect the welfare of the worker.

Multitudineous notice to this effect, flambouyantly portrayed on supports of implication, are one of the features in the scenery that greets the eye of him who would dip into the phantasmal regions of the future.

STUDENTS ARE IN REVOLT

The students of the College of the City of New York are in revolt against compulsory military training. "The Campus," a newspaper edited by the students, is leading the movement. The faculty stands pat.

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Work on Russian Treaty Not Lost

A pleasant contrast to the behaviour of the Foreign Office to M. Rakovsky is afforded by the very cordial farewells exchanged between him and Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In reply to Mr. Ponsonby's letter of regret, M. Rakovsky wrote:—

"I very much regret that you are not in town, because I wanted before my departure to express my affectionate sympathy to you. I wanted also to thank you sincerely for the support you have given me all the time, and especially during your period in office. During the negotiations we were united, not only by the solidarity imposed on us by our duties, but also by a sincere and lasting friendship.

"I believe, as you do, that the work done on the occasion of the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Treaties is not lost.

"The Treaties remain not only the proof of what, with good will our two countries can accomplish, but also as the starting point of all negotiations in the future. The Treaties constituted a new stage in international life, and in spite of their rejection by the present government, they remain an historical act of great importance. I am proud to have worked with you in that endeavor, and I am sure our work will be appreciated in future."

In reply to protests against the failure of the Foreign Office to send a representative to see M. Rakovsky off to Paris, it is officially explained that Charges d'Affaires and Ministers are never, according to diplomatic etiquette, officially met or seen off. Daily Herald.

REFUSE WAR SERVICE

Women leaders of the Trade Union, Labor and Co-operative Movement write to the Daily Herald urging women to support the "Peace Letter to the Prime Minister."

"Those who sign that letter," they state, "undertake to refrain from any kind of war service, because there is no need for war. Governments today are settling serious disputes by negotiation or arbitration.

"Let us force them always to do this by refusing to take part in war.

"Slavery was at one time a recognized institution. We no longer accept it as part of civilized society. Let men and women declare that war, like slavery, is uncivilized and unnecessary, and refuse to accept it as an institution. In so doing they will serve their country loyally and show themselves true patriots."

WHY WE NEED CO-OPERATION

Franklin D. Roosevelt recently followed the fortunes of a crate of celery from Norfolk, Va., to the consumer in New York City. What he found was that the producer sold the crate for 40 cents; commissionmen sold it as follows: No. 1 for 60c; No. 2, for 75c; No. 3, for 90c; No. 4, for $1.25. Buyer sold it to retail grocery stores for $1.35. Grocers sold it to "ultimate consumer" for $2.60. The consumer, then, paid 6½ times as much as the producer received or the producer got only 15.4 per cent. of the final price.

ONE-MAN STREET CARS ARE MENACE

Declaring that, in their opinion, the one-man stret car system is a menace to the city, the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association recently unanimously endorsed a recommendation by the executive that the City Council be requested to make a thorough investigation of it and that, if possible, it be abolished.

The Labor Statesman

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Owned by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council.

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J. Sidaway, Editor.

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Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 11th, 1925

THE DRIFTERS

The annual pilgrimage to the Coast is on. Self preservation and a desire to avoid as far as possible the rigors of a severe winter by those who can are heading for Vancouver. Warnings as to their reception may deter a few of the timid, but the many will not be influenced by a threat even though it be disguised as a "warning."

"The Star lends support to the rumor that "certain mid-western cities are helping in the good work of assisting hoboes to a more salubrious climate by shipping them here, ostensibly in charge of cattle trains." The "Star" then says "it is time for action." After admitting that "neither Vancouver nor any other modern civilized city can allow hundreds of men within its gates to die of starvation" it goes on to say what kind of action is necessary. Says the 'star':

"What is needed is a sharper surveillance of all strangers entering the city, and the province at this time. Vagrants and drifters arriving by rail must be met by a reception committee, of official standing, which will see to it, kindly but firmly, that they are at once returned to their point of starting. And a sharp lookout must be kept for those who squeeze in by more irregular channels."

To this we are strongly opposed. These "drifters" are breaking no law, and neither the arm of the law nor the "reception committee" proposed should be incited to commit a real crime to prevent an imaginary one. Those who have experienced the hardships of "getting a stake" on the prairies in recent years can better understand the needs of these "drifters" than arm chair critics whose circumstances do not compel them to acquire first hand knowledge of this type of citizen. The very elements of justice demand that men who have helped garner the crop upon which the economic life of the country depends should be treated with respect and consideration and not as potential criminals. The fact that one city gets more than its quota is all the more reason why they should strive to influence the passage of some drastic legislation at Ottawa to cope with the situation. From an economic viewpoint Vancouver can well be spared the annual influx. The workers already here find it difficult to tide over the winter. But on a question of principle any law abiding healthy citizen of Canada has a perfect right to transport himself to any part of the Dominion unmolested by Citizens Committees or any other busy body nuisances. It is time somebody made a test case against such intimidation.

We well remember Charlie O'Brien, former Socialist member for Rocky Mountain constituency of Alberta being arrested as a "vag." Even though he had over two hundred dollars in his pockets they tried to make the charge stick. If any worker insists on asserting his right to go wherever he choose in a law abiding way it will be up to Labor to give him financial and moral backing and let these self-imposed guardians of our province know where they get off.

CITY ELECTION RESULTS

Labor's position is somewhat improved as a result of the city elections. True, we only have one alderman elected to represent us, but that is one more than we had previously. Under the P. R. system we had two members on the Council, which appears to be our quota. Since the ward system has been in vogue again we have had no representation. So we must consider it as a fair start. Angus MacInnis will have a responsible position, as besides representing his own ward he will represent the workers of the whole of the city, where economic considerations assume a class nature.

Sribbins ran Woodside a close race in Ward 7, and with a little attention to organization and tactics this should be ours again. In Ward 6 Pettipiece was running in a district new to him. It was hardly to be expected he would walk away with it.

The failure of Lofting to make the School Board is a disappointment. It certainly shows lack of organization when we fail to have representation on that body. The same applies to the Parks Board, where Deptford, our candidate, was bottom of the poll. Taken on the whole it shows that seats can be captured, but to do so means plenty of spade work and a constant attention to small details that have a bearing on such contests. It's time we set about preparing for the next election. An understanding as to who is to run for each office should be made and every opportunity given the prospect to keep in touch with the electors.

OLD AGE PENSIONS ARE ADVOCATED

Old age pensions for all was proposed in a resolution introduced by R. H. Neelands, Labor member for South Vancouver, in the House now in session at Victoria. The resolution carried unanimously after some of the old party speakers vied with one another to give it their support. The Liberals referred to "many planks of former Liberal policies, such as old age pensions had latterly been sponsored by Labor."

The resolution is to bring to the attention of the Federal government the need of such a measure. Whether it will get any further this year remains to be seen. The primary need is the passage of this urgent reform. If anybody wants to squabble over whose plank it is, let them; its the putting it into effect that matters.

The Label Committee have sent out between 4000 and 5000 circular letters in the last few weeks. These contain a special appeal to the housewives. Don't forget "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," and when the women get wholeheartedly behind the Union Label nothing can stop it.

* * * *

Local 138 Painters and Decorators have arranged to hold organization meetings from now on up to the spring. At these meetings speakers will give an address and refreshments will be served.

* * * *

The Butchers' Union are minus an active member in Mr. Dixon, who left this week to try his luck back East. We wish him the best.

ENGINEERS ASK SUPPORT OF FELLOW UNIONISTS

The Hoisting and Portable Engineers, Local 844, are still continuing on the even tenor of their way. Quite a few new members coming in all the time in spite of the high initiation fee. Employment is not as brisk as during the summer months, but considerably better than it was a year ago. In the Stationary branch conditions could be greatly improved. Wages and working conditions leave much to be desired. It seems hard to get the stationary engineer to see the need and possibilities contained in organization. Might we appeal to other members of organized labor to call the attention of non-union engineers they happen to be working alongside of, to the benefits to be derived from joining with their fellow engineers in an attempt to improve the lot of members of the craft.

"POOR LAW" RELIEF DEGRADES WORKERS

London, England, Dec. 5.—"It is not for the best interests of industry or the nation to depress wages to the level of those who receive relief under the poor law," said C. T. Cramp, industrial general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, in urging higher wages before the national wages board.

"To degrade wages to the 'poor law' level is unthinkable," said Mr. Cramp. "Wages must be higher, even for the lowest grades, and if this be true, the earnings of other men must bear relation to each other."

In rejecting a budget favored by the railroads, Mr. Cramp said the workers "have no margin to play with" under these rates. The railway men, he said, intend to take a greater interest in their industry and they will not allow conditions to be depressed.

Boxing the Compass

By MURPHY

While the Labor movement in Canada has not attained any appreciable weight or importance, it is safe to say that it contains representatives of every "ism" and schism and shade of Labor opinion that can be found in the world; and in the past a great deal of time and energy has been wasted fighting each other over details and gossamer distinctions, that at this stage of events are of no possible importance or interest. The Canadian Labor Party is the result of an effort to mould the whole contending groups into a unified whole and thereby give Labor the little influence in Canadian affairs that its numbers would entitle it to. While the different groups forming the Canadian Labor Party have very different opinions as to the value of political action, or parliamentarism, that it has some value is conceded by all. But while the conglomerate party agree to elect men to Parliament, the agreement seems to end at that point; for it is very clear that there are various opinions as to what should be the attitude of the elected parliamentary representative to the affairs that the position brings him in contact with, with the result that our representatives are in the position of that Scriptural fellow who tried to serve two masters—with no very startling success. A sample of the ridiculous position that we place our elected representatives in developed in the Federal House during the session of 1924. Speaking on Japanese Immigration Mr. Neill, the member for Alberni-Comox indicated that the Labor opinion in British Columbia was opposed at all points to the admission of these people and in the name of British Columbia Labor, Mr. Woodsworth, the Labor member for Winnipeg, challenges the statement. The facts are that regardless of what any convention—in a spirit of compromise—has said, ninety five per cent of Labor in British Columbia is opposed at every point to the admission of the Asiatic. The other five per cent. is composed of a few individuals who love to juggle with the tricks of logic—if we could only get up in the air forty miles above the earth the argument in favor of Asiatic exclusion becomes quite thin—and another segment who are dead to everything but the daily fodder As the problem is not a live one in Manitoba, Woodsworth took what he believed to be the British Columbia Labor position, and in the name of Labor opposes the member for Alberni and Asiatic exclusion. Woodsworth was quite in line with the ultra correct wing—or perhaps by reason of its size we should say, quill—of the B. C. movement, but was directly opposed to the whole rank and file of the movement, and the unfortunate part is that by no known process could Mr. Woodsworth have taken a position satisfactory to both ends.

The same difficulties face our Victoria members. The working men who have elected the members believe that the Legislature is a place where the problems of work, living, of sickness, of old age, and so on can be made less bitter, and they expect these men to seize every opportunity in that direction; standing out alone as isolated units our men have absolutely no power to push or pull anything through the Legislature, be enticed into doing something that it does not want to do. Other groups have chestnuts in the fire that they wish to get out and the member who wants assistance for his own little scheme can only get it by assisting the other fellow in a similar situation. This may involve voting for things that Labor has no interest in, or even standing out when Labor has nothing at stake. How this assays up with absolute right, is beside the point, for absolute right has no more to do with Parliaments than piety has to do with the Vancouver Hotel. But while the average working class elector looks for some direct beneficial results from the Labor representative in Parliament our ultra correct wing stands ready with the high power microscope, and the moment our representatives' actions fail to measure up to some future possible ideal they are condemned and an unctous, but destructive, line of criticism lights up like a fire, behind them in their own districts.

This latter wing of the movement would probably claim that the benefits to be derived from electing Labor representatives would lie in the opportunities for publicity that a seat in Parliament gives. This appears plausable, but it is not the case, for

(Continued on page 5.)

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Credits for Russia

Sir George Paish, the well-known Liberal economist and ex-editor of the Statist, who, in the 1921 election, stood as the Liberal candidate for the Central Division of Glasgow, has been delivering a series of lectures in Scotland in which he has been urging the importance of granting credits to Russia.

Sir George, it will be remembered, was a supporter of the Russian treaties drawn up by the Labor Government.

Asked, in an interview, to give his views on Russian trade for the benefit of Forward readers, Sir George said:

"I am convinced that the time has come when a complete understanding must be reached between Great Britain and Russia by means of which Great Britain can obtain the food and material she needs—indeed, in order that Europe may obtain the food and material she needs from an ever-increasing abundance and in order that Russia can obtain the manufactured goods, the cloth, the agricultural machinery, the railway stock and all the other commodities which she urgently requires to restore her devastated areas and to expand her productive power. In my judgment Russia will be one of the greatest markets for European goods in the world, and the prosperity of Europe will in no large degree be determined by the rapidity by which Russian production can be stimulated. I am aware that for some years the Russian Government has been willing to honor its pre-war obligations to the limit of its capacity, provided that Great Britain and Europe in general would provide Russia with the credit she needs for restoration and for the purchase of those goods she cannot produce for some years to come. I am also aware that the British people would be very willing to grant the credits, and that Russia honestly intends to fulfil any obligations she may undertake. It is this lack of conviction that needs to be removed. I myself am convinced that the **Russian Government would honour any obligation it may occur,** but the British people have not yet reached that conviction, and what the situation requires is that the Russian Government should let it be known in some clear and unmistakeable way that whatever obligation it incurs will be honorably met.

We should realize that Great Britain has always been prepared to grant credits to every kind of government—to Turkey, to China, to South America—without for a moment enquiring as to what kind of government existed in that particular country, and that the sole question that has been considered is the willingness of that particular country to meet its obligations. There should be no difficulty in effecting such an arrangement between Russia and Great Britain which would be a tremendous stimulus to European trade in general and British trade in particular.

The whole question of increasing our trade with Russia is of the utmost importance."

—Glasgow Forward.

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Workers at Fodder Wage

"As long as you can buy men and women for a fodder wage, they will go on hating."

This was said by Colonel Wedgwood, M.P., in an address at Birmingham recently on "Labor Ideals."

Speaking of the personnel of the great Labour Movement he had roughly divided it into three elements.

There were those impressed by the planless growth of slums and the stupid unemployment, while all wanted goods. This type was well represented by Mr. Sydney Webb and Mr. H. G. Wells, though they might not like to be so bracketed.

Then came those who, actuated chiefly by love and pity, saw the stunted lives and the greed and vice that came from poverty. Of such a type were Charles Buxton, Bishop Gore and the vast army of the High Church adherents.

Another element was actuated not so much by the desire to organise or pity as by hatred of injustice and wrong. They were the rebels.

Henry Dubb and Dope

As long as you could buy men and women for a fodder wage, robbing them, of the full reward of their labour, they would go on hating. They hated the system which allows it; they hate the men who fattened on it; above all they hated the dope which was dished out to preserve Things-as-they-are.

This element constituted the whole of the Communist Party in England. Behind all this vigorous indignation lay something nobler. There was the wish to create more self-respect among the workers. Somehow they must learn self-confidence, trust in themselves, conscious of their own capabilities.

They had to break the humble attitude of looking up to another class for everything. That was why dope was resented.

As Henry Dubb is freed from dope, so he becomes self-respecting and acquires that self-confidence which is the keynote of victory.

Ginger Group of Labor

The activities of a "Ginger Group" of Labor M.P.'s have been a most notable feature of this the first week of the resumed sittings of Parliament.

Mr. George Lansbury's article in the current Lansbury's Labor Weekly may be taken as expressing the keynote of their policy.

"Our duty," he writes, "is to rally the people outside the House of Commons by ding-dong, day-by-day fighting inside.

"At present all our fights are sham fights. We know when we start, except on very special occasions, when the fight will finish, and how it will finish.

"Word-spinning"

"We are obsessed by the idea that we must help to get things done; that we must conduct and order our lives as respectable, courteous Party men, and not allow ourselves to become too great a nuisance. . . .

"It is my considered determination not to take part in this farcical word-spinning and jugglery any longer, with whomsoever will join with me—and I most fervently hope it will be the majority of our Party, leaders included.

"I intend, on every possible occasion, to obstruct, hold up, and in every way hinder, the progress of business."

An unofficial official Labor motion relating to the Locarno Treaty was supported by 11 Labor members. They were: Messrs. John Bromley, George Buchanan, Martin Conolly, W. G. Cove, D. R. Grenfell, George Lansbury, Neil Maclean, John Scurr, Richard Wallhead, Josiah Wedgwood and Walter Windsor. The tellers were Mr. Thurtle and Mr. Dunnico. It is stated that others who would have supported it were unadvoidably absent.

I gather that the question of unofficial motions and divisions, and disciplinary action relating thereto, is to be discussed at next week's meeting of the Parliamentary Labor Party.—Daily Herald Lobbyist.

Hon. H. H. Stevens will press the Dominion Government for rural credits. A lot of us would appreciate urban credits about December 24th.

Everyone makes mistakes, but it is the wise man who does not respond to encores.

Correspondence

J.M.D. asks how is it that the workers in capitalistic U. S. have a higher standard of living than in labor New Zealand. A very pertinent question indeed. The following answers may in some degree at any rate, shed light on the problem.

1. During the war the U. S. A. became a creditor country with lots of money to lend but no clients with sufficient security to insure payment with good interest. Houses were urgently needed, factories and machinery for the manufacture of goods for markets which the war had given them were also required, therefore liquid capital was released, given to the worker in exchange for the building and making of these things. In other words liquid capital became fixed capital. Result lots of work and the consequence high wages.

2. The United States has the most efficient and the most productive working class in the world. That country can practically supply itself with foodstuffs grown within its own confines. The following may illustrate what happens. The workers in United States produce goods measured in figures amounting to say 100 the United States consumes 80 portions of that and the price and profit on that amount pays for the production of the 100 leaving an exportable balance of 20 which is clear profit to the owning class. This surplus can be sold at any old price on the open market and this I think is the reason why big business is so anxious to increase production and find markets for the surplus. The writer does not take credit for the above answers but thinks that they are the most logical that has been brought out by the question of J. M. D. SPUD.

Dear sir:

The following brief for the minimum wage laws is from the editorial column of the Vancouver Sun, Dec. 6th, issue:

The Minimum Wage-law

"If British Columbia is to have a minimum wage law for men, as has been proposed in the Legislature, that law should be elastic enough to meet the purposes of industrial development in this province.

"To arbitrarily set down a scale of wages for various lines of industry is not only stupid but harmful. The kind of wage supervision we need is simply a board that will make as few rules as possible and sit down quietly to deal, on their merits, with injustices as they crop up."

For pure egregious impudence this effervesced gem from Vancouver's pertinacious champion of capital surely takes the biscuit. And yet this editor has prophetic vision. I'll rise to remark that the bill will run its course of travail and bring forth another illegitimate dummy! A sickly twin to the eight-hour-day act. Will the Laborites in the House kill this thing at its birth or will they permit it to be fostered on to the workers and set the Labor movement back another notch?

WM. LAW.

Bread Trust Grows

WASHINGTON — The federal trade commission will hear additional testimony on the proposed bread merger, and this extension of time will permit the merger to strengthen itself, according to Huston Thompson, member of the commission.

Mr. Thompson says there is no occasion for further hearings and insists that the commission act on the evidence now before it. He says the holding corporation of the bread trust has added nine concerns to the 14 corporations it previously controlled, and that this "gives every indication of a growing and continuing tendency toward monopoly."

BOXING THE COMPASS

(Continued from page 4.)

our class are not the usual audience in Parliament; while as to the press representatives—the moment a Labor member turns his attention to Labor conditions and ideals rather than the crimes of one of the old parties the Press gallery files out, to get a smoke; and the publicity that our man gets is a one-line statement that "Mr. Higgins gave a characteristic Socialist address."

In this direction there is no advantage obtained and therefore if political action is worth following at all, its value must be found in the direction that the every day Labor man looks for it; and those of us who feel disposed to be critical must remember that the process, and weapons, used by our representatives are not of their own choosing.

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Auto Mechanics Report Increase

In face of the fact that conditions in the garages are at their worst, Auto Mechanics Lodge 702 initiated 6 new members at their regular meeting held Tuesday and received a number of new applications from the North Shore and Westminster districts. The following officers were elected for 1926. Pres. W. W. Hague, Vice-pres. W. R. Walker; Rec. Sec'y., R. Beedie; Fin. Sec'y., J. A. Holmes; Treasurer, J. S. Kelman; Cond. M. F. Beavis; Sentinel, Don Grant, Past Pres. T. Mellor; and Bros. Bone, Harris and Hobday trustees.

The meeting was well attended and a fine optimistic spirit was evident throughout. It was reported that some of the dealers were trying to blame the Union for having the eight hour-day act enforced and were trying various ways and means to evade compliance with the regulations, one dealer in particular was doing his best to make things as bad as possible for the mechanics.

It was reported that one garage was employing men 8 hours daily for seven days, a late employe of this firm who by the way is a married man, stated that for the sum of $24 per week he had to work 8 hours daily, Sunday included, he had never had a half day off and in addition had worked all holidays; the only time this man had been away from work in 3 years was when he had 2 days off to get married. One morning he was 15 minutes late for work and he was let out. This particular firm reported to the officers of the Department of Labour that they had no men working longer hours than were allowed by the act. A meeting of the board of adjustment with the garage proprietors will be held in the Court House next week, all mechanics are invited to attend; the exact date and time can be ascertained by phoning the Trades & Labor Council office. Mechanics are asked to support the union by getting their dues paid up before the end of the year whereever possible; any men out of work or working half time should report to the business agent at once.

Idols of the Market Place

By REV. H. DUNNICO, M.P.

Success is somewhat kaleidoscopic in the variety of its aspects, but, as in a kaleidoscope, so here there is a central point, where all its varieties meet. In its last analysis, success in the conventional sense, is related to achievement. But the question arises as to whether success is a proper ideal of life. To lay oneself out to attain success, may easily raise a false conception of life's real purpose. The factors associated with a successful life are generally those that have a marketable value, they are often a crude and vulgar measure of man's real merit. The qualities that stand high in Downing Street and Lombard Street are those of little value in the High Court of human esteem. Such qualities, for instance, as sweetness of disposition, generosity of heart, largeness of sympathy, modest of demeanour rarely lead to the conquest of wealth or position. Worldly astuteness, clever manoeuvring, wideawake shrewdness are more often than not the qualities that enable men to secure the world's prizes.

The declaration of Jay Gould might be found written in many hearts: "I cannot remember ever to have had a good turn done to me, but I am not surprised. I have had to shove down every man I have met. I have made my own fortune, and in doing so I have had to ruin thousands." Success of this kind, or even the pursuit of it, is a cruel inhuman thing.

Perhaps the final arbiter of success is to be found not so much in what a man does but in what he is. If we take that standard it will play strange tricks with our former judgments; in many cases it will mean their complete reversal. For if it is character that counts, the greatest success has frequently been achieved by those who, according to other standards, were miserable failures. An artist in Rome covered all the accessories in the Laocoon group, leaving exposed only the central figure of the father. With neither sons nor serpents visible to denote the meaning of the gesture, the artist stood by to catch the people's comments. What would they make, he wondered, of the tremendous energy of those arms, and the eyeballs starting from their sockets? The uninitiated multitude decided that the gesture was "a yawn of sheer fatigue subsiding into repose," and named the picture "Somnolency." But one spectator gleamed the truth and said, "I think the gesture strives against some obstacle we cannot see." It is this vision of things not seen by the casual observer that we need to acquire, before judgment can be pronounced upon what is failure or success.—Lansbury's Labor Weekly.

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"The Dover Road" at Orpheum Theatre

With increasing regularity the vaudeville shows at the Orpheum Theatre increase in quality and beauty. Coming next week is one of the strongest aggregation of stars seen on one bill in many seasons. The Hackett and Delmar Revue is said to be one of the most elaborate dance revues on the circuit this year and contains a cast of pretty girls, good looking men, everyone of them a dancer of the first order. The beauty of Miss Hackett will be a fine embellishment to this act for she is one of the cleverest dancers on the vaudeville stage today.

Then there will also be one of the greatest novelty offerings of the season in a piano quartette act in which four baby grand pianos will be played on the stage all at once by four ery beautiful and competent pianists. Geraldine Valliere, the directress of this quartette is a student of many of the finest European studios and her presentation of "Bits of Dream Music" will be a treat. Moore and Freed were here last year and their comedy and hokum has probably not been forgotten. They are clever boys with a bright snappy routine who never fail to popularize themselves. Murray and Alan have also been here before. They offer and put over with a bang an act entitled "Jesters of 3000 years Ago" Neil McKay is a great comedian who offers many Scotch jokes in a most entertaining and inoffensive manner. He is a likable chap who has many friends here for the way in which he pleased when here formerly. The Dupont act is a great sensation wherever it has played. They offer a novel bit of unusual talent. The usual attractive pictures are better than ever and the concert orchestra has arranged something special for this boom week which looks like one of the best of the season.

One of the most interesting plays that has yet been offered to the Vancouver theatre-goers will be "The Dover Road," which will be presented at the Orpheum Theatre next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday with one matinee only, on the Wednesday. This sparkling comedy is from the pen of A. A. Milne, author of Mr. Pim Passes By and many other famous novels and "The Dover Road" is said to be the best work of this illustrious author.

This play is being presented by the Cameron Mathews English Comedy company and is their strongest offering. They have toured Canada from the East coast and have won much success, the Eastern critics rating them as the finest travelling company in Canada today. The "Dover Road" will be presented just as it was at the Haymarket Theatre where it won such fame. The same company is said to have played to over sixteen thousand people in Toronto a few months ago where it was heralded as one of the finest shows of the season. Seats are going fast and it is suggested that patrons make their reservations **early.**

LABOR'S RANKS SWELL

The increase in the membership of the trades unions of Great Britain in the past year, a little over two per cent., though small, is welcomed by the trades unions officials, coming, as it does, after successive reductions of over 20 per cent., or nearly 1,250,000 members in 1921, and 15 per cent. in 1922. The membership at the end of last year was slightly over 5,500,000, compared with the membership in 1920, which was over 8,000,000.

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

UNFAIR LIST

of the

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Royal Dairy
Crescent Ice Cream
Avenue Theatre
Princess Theatre
Progress Theatre
Heights Theatre

Imperialism Fosters Race War

By JACK ARMITAGE.

(Special to The Labor Statesman.)

(Note:—Jack Armitage of Brisbane, Australia, was in the Orient for three years as correspondent for the Daily Standard, Brisbane, Australia's leading Labor Daily. During his stay in the Far East he kept in close touch with the Chinese Labor Movement, travelling through China from Canton in the South to Mukden in the North, also Central China, Korea and Japan. In all of these places he had a good opportunity of studying conditions which he deals with in this interesting and instructive article. Ed. L. S.)

Chinese Labor's Fight for Freedom.

The present situation in China is more than a passing phase in a purely local disturbance. The outcome of the struggle now proceeding, concerns not only China, but the whole world. Already thousands upon thousands of Chinese lives have been sacrificed. Given a free hand, vested interests will sacrifice the lives of millions of Western workers in a gigantic racial struggle. Fortunate, indeed, it is that Russia is assisting the Chinese worker in his efforts to command something approximating decent living conditions.

Admittedly, Russia is closely concerned with the Orient. She is a next door neighbor, and Russian leaders realize that the next struggle of great magnitude will be in the Far East. In an analysis of conditions in the Far East, by Leon Trotsky, which has lately been appearing in the United States' newspapers, it is asserted that the Soviets, for their own protection, have been forced to some extent to pursue the policy of the Czarist regime.

Powers in China

Great Britain, the United States of America and other foreign powers have huge vested interests in China. By far the biggest are the British.

Ever since the revolution of October 1911, when the corrupt Manchus were definitely deposed, China has been torn by internal dissension. Much of this has been deliberately fostered by foreign financiers, who, out of China's travail, have waxed fat.

The radicals, under the leadership of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who, incidentally, was appointed first president of the first Provisional Republican Government of China, have maintained a long and bitter fight against foreign exploitation and oppression.

China's Labor Party

In the Kuomintang China has a powerful Labor Party—one that is doing much to shape history, not only in the Orient, but in the West also. And yet, few people outside China seem aware that there is a Chinese Labor Party. This is all the more remarkable in that there are branches of the Kuomintang in almost every Western city that has a large Chinese population. These branches contributing liberally to the cause of Labor in China. However, this article is only concerned with the Kuomintang in its immediate influence on the present strained situation in China.

China's Labor party has become the national party, in much the same manner that the Australian Labor Party has, in spite of temporary setbacks, become recognized as the protagonist of Australian sentiment. Kuomintang leaders have been fearless in their denunciation of foreign depredations. The older and more corrupt political parties have failed signally to deliver the Chinese from the clutches of their oppressors—content to batten on the misfortunes of their own nationals. One after another, these politician-militarists have had their brief strut across the stage of Chinese politics, until, stripped of their pretensions, the people have discarded them, placing faith in the Kuomintang, which, today, counts among its members the humble coolie and the rich merchant, all equally concerned in righting China's grievances.

What then, it may be asked, are China's particular grievances? They are many, but they may be grouped under the heading.

Foreign Exploitation

This is, to China, a hydra-headed monster. A few of the more pressing grievances will serve to illustrate.

Under certain agreements—enforced at the bayonet's point—foreigners enjoy privileges unthought of in any other country. Territorial concessions have been wrung from the Chinese, even in the central capital city, Peking, and in Canton, the capital of the south.

In these foreign settlements the white residents assume the airs and arrogate to themselves the position of overlords. The position was clearly defined by Dr. Sun Yat Sen when I was in Kobe last December. He delivered an address to high school students, and, amongst other things, he said, "every Englishman in China is a king." And he was close to the mark! People who, themselves servants of big corporations, coming to China, find themselves waited on by troupes of Chineses servants, forget the economic struggle of yesterday in the brief opulence of today and become ridiculously supercilious in their behavior. In many instances they conduct themselves in a manner that would be fiercely resented from Chinese in other countries.

Beggars on Horseback

They indeed are. In Shanghai, and in other Chinese cities there are foreign settlements into which a Chinese may only venture on sufferance. In Peking, the capital, there is a consular reserve containing, not only consular and private residences and foreign business premises, but a body of armed troops of various nationalities. In Shanghai there are gardens which have a notice on the gates "Chinese and dogs not admitted." Remember, this is in China!

Economic Oppression

But the Chinese are a kindly, tolerant people. All these annoyances and displays of arrogance might be tolerated were it not for the economic oppression to which the Chinese are subjected at the hands of foreigners.

The customs control, around which the present dispute with the powers has waged furiously, is not, as one might imagine, in the hands of China. The Chinese Maritime Customs, to quote from a most conservative and matter-of-fact publication, the "China Year Book," are, "In addition to collecting duties on imports and exports . . . . . charged with the collection of (1) duties on the coasting trade in foreign-built bottoms, whether Chinese or foreign-owned; (2) tonnage dues on shipping; (3) transit duties exempting foreign imports from further taxation on removal inland; (4) likin (special levy in addition to the tariff) on foreign opium." En passant it may be mentioned that the British Government of Hongkong has an opium monopoly, from which rich profits are reaped. Such a byword has this traffic become that often, when Christianity is mentioned among the Chinese sneering reference is made to the "Opium Christ."

All for the Foreigner

The Chinese Martiime Customs are controlled by foreigners, and the first call on revenue, after administrative expenses have been deducted, is to meet interest on foreign loans, for the most part advanced to corrupt Chinese governments. After foreign officials have been paid and interest charges met, there demains but a small surplus. This is handed over to which ever general happens to command the situation at Peking. Nor is this all. Often the general holding brief sway at Peking is but the puppet of the powers—as was Wu Pei Fu—and the surplus is used to foot a huge bill for arms supplied by foreign concerns, in direct contravention to the Arms Agreement of Washington.

Strangle Hold

Why does China not raise her tariff in order to create a substantial surplus? She cannot! The tariff rate is fixed by the powers. For many years the maximum was 2½ per cent. This has been raised to 5 per cent. and since the recent disturbances, to 7½ per cent. A still further increase, and Chinese control is promised in 1929. Thus, from what should be the country's chief source of revenue, she has been receiving nothing. Surely in the administration of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Chinese have had a genuine enough grievance. The situation is without parallel. China is occupying the position of a conquered country.

With such a form of customs administration China has been unable to foster her own industries. She has been the dumping ground for goods of foreign manufacture, which could be purchased cheaper in China one illustration among many. In Shanghai one may buy a packet of cigarettes made in U.S.A. for 11½ cents. These same cigarettes cost 15 cents in U.S.A. and 35 cents in Canada.

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Foreign "Development"

Under the euphemism "development," foreigners have established factories and built railways in China, British, Japanese and other foreign concerns have not only "developed" and exploited Chinese labor—they have subjected Chinese workers (men, women and little children) to the most damnable forms of sweating. Strikes have been numerous, and even when concessions have been wrung from the "foreign devil" agreements have been mere "scraps of paper." This kind of thing has gone on until, rebelling against the intolerance of their oppressors, the Chinese have found expression for their outraged feelings in violent outbursts of anti-foreignism.

The Future

What then, it will be asked, does the future hold for the Chinese and, also, the Occidental worker? Were the Chinese, and other Oriental races left to work out their own future, it would be bright for the whole world, for the Oriental people loathe Western industrialism, with all the attendant evils.

Will the Orient be left to its own devices? He would indeed be an optimist who ventured, in the light of past happenings, to offer such a prediction. Agreements of all kinds have been arrived at, only to be shattered later. Who will say that the present Customs Agreement will last until it becomes operative in 1929?

In the Orient, under present economic conditions, the Western "captain of industry" sees wealth untold. There are to be found raw materials sufficient to meet the world's requirements for hundreds of years, and, above all, an illimitable supply of cheap labor. Owing to the opposition of the Oriental peoples, the Occidental industrial adventurer has merely been able to scratch the surface of this field of wealth.

Were Western industrialists able to organize the cheap supply of Oriental labor, and keep it cheap, as they are striving to do, the western worker would be in a worse position than the humblest coolie. The whole thing would develop into a battle for existence between East and West, fought on the industrial field, with the "captain of industry" cracking the whip over the backs of his millions of toiling slaves.

Temporarily baulked in his scheme by the Chinese Radicals it seems to me almost certain that Western Imperialists will foster a race war. Indeed, Europe is even now settling her differences, and we are being told that the menace is from the East. With the pursuance of the present policy there is a decided menace—a thousand millions of them! It is incumbent upon organized Occidental Labor to see that the Oriental worker is allowed freedom to work out his own salvation, and that of his white brother also, for if ever it comes to the much discussed race war our vaunted Western civilization will become merely another historical record, providing an interesting study for future generations of Oriental scholars.

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J. A. Carr, Powell River.
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Commin & Creelman, 603 Dunsmuir St.
Creassey, 751 Granville St.
J. Gass, 445 Granville St.
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Hartle Bros., 662 Seymour.
K ir & Furneaux, 445 Granville St.
Langtry & Co., 318 Hastings St. West.
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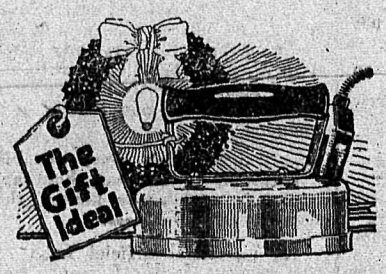

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Dr. Middleton Bakery, Hastings East.
Ferguson's Bakery, 2515 Main Street.
Widdin's Bakery, 680 Broadway West.
Rollin Pin Bakery, 2415 Granville St.
Victoria Bakery, 23rd and Main St.
Stuckey's Bakery, 2157 Main St.
Fletcher's Bakery, 3551 Commercial.
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.
Vancouver Bakery, 227 Broadway E.
Obens' Bakery, 4090 Commercial Dr.
Grandview Bakery, 3655 Commercial.
Eason Bakery, 1824 Commercial Dr.
Ferguson Home Bakery, 3244 Main St.
Mutter's Bakery, 2157 Main St.
Fletcher's Bakery, 3551 Commercial.
Dover Bakery, Jubilee.
Family Bakery, Jubilee.
Mathew's Bakery, Jubilee.
McDonald Bakery, Joyce Rd.

Toledo Bank Grows Fast

The American Bank, owned by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of Toledo, shows deposits of $215,000 four months after its founding. Not only does the bank handle the extensive financial resources of the Flint Glass Workers, one of America's oldest internationals, but it caters to the needs of Toledo's large glass factories and other mercantile establishments. A bright future is seen by Secretary Louis F. Wernert. The American is the only labor bank in the Toledo territory, and has been warmly greeted by unionists of the big Ohio lake city.

The Netherlands Co-operative Women's Guild has just celebrated its 25th year.

Morgan's Millions Aid the Facisti

Throughout the whole incident of the Italian debt settlement, the American government and the American bankers have played Mussolini's game. They have allowed him to reap the credit of settling the Italian debt to America when as a matter of fact he has practically repudiated it, and after practical repudiation they have allowed him to borrow money in this country just as if he and his government had by their behaviour really earned American confidence. As a matter of fact the present Italian government is for exclusively business reasons less deserving of American confidence now than at any previous moment in its career. During the early years of its supremacy its finincial policy was comparatively sound. It accomplished a great deal in the direction of increasing the resources and diminishing the liabilities of the state. But recently its original impetus toward reform has been checked, and it has turned to the expedient of borrowing money in order to keep itself going. The funds which it has just raised in this country are the first evidence of this change in policy, and it will doubtless soon be asking for further loans which will be used for a similar purpose. His access to the American money market will be a bad thing for Mussolini himself. It will tempt him to pursue the primrose path of borrowing instead of saving in order to meet his liabilities.—New Republic.

The Milk Salesmen's slogan for December is "Every member wear a December button." Have you got yours yet?

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Houston Workers Open Labor Bank

Labor banking penetrated into a great section where its influence has not hitherto been felt when the Houston, Texas, Labor Bank and Trust Co. formally opened its doors for business Nov. 16. The new institution, financed and chartered by prominent trade unionists of the Lone Star State, will serve the needs of 15,000 members of the labor movement in addition to providing general banking service to the entire city. City officials, local banks and prominent Texas labor men showered the new bank with felicitations and floral greetings.

Co-incident with the announcement of a new combination of savings bank and insurance policy feature, believed to be original in this country, the management of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers banks, the pioneers of labor co-operative banking on this continent, have announced a new institution to be opened soon at San Francisco. The Brotherhood already has banks on the Coast in Spokane, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle.

Winter Produce Via Co-operative Exchange

On the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas as well as in Florida members of the Farm-Labour Union are already sending in winter produce to the Farmer-Labour Exchange in Chicago. This successful medium between co-operative farmers and co-operative consumers is marketing carloads of vegetables and fruits, returning better than going prices to the producers while giving the consumers the benefit of co-operative economies. The Exchange is also marketing carloads of union coal at $2.60 to $3 a ton plus freight charges.

Ben Smith Lauds the Co-operatives

Co-operation received high praise from Ben Smith, fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the recent A. F. of L. convention in Atlantic City. In his address reviewing the conditions of the British trade union movement, Smith said:

"We believe just as you do, that the first plank in our movement is the great trade union movement in Great Britain, and the second plank is the great co-operative movement, numbering 4,000,000 people, with a turnover of $2,500,000,000 a year."

Smith thus rated the co-operative movement above even the British Labor Party which has also been of incalculable value to the workers of that country.

Co-operative Builds Homes for Workers

Americans seem content to be gouged by landlords. At least their grumbling does not result in any action comparable to the great co-operative Permanent Building Society of England, which has just opened a branch office in Birmingham. This society has for its creed the independence of working men, and it achieves that object by enabling every steadily employed man to own his own home in any part of Britain. J. H. Thomas, head of the National Union of Railwaymen, is chairman of this $12,000,000 corporation, while 21,000 members are taking advantage of its liberal terms for financing home building. Five million dollars is out at loan on new homes. That the British people prefer honest credit to usurious rates of interest, so often charged homebuilders in America, is demonstrated by the thirty-three and a third per cent. increase in the assets of the Co-operative Building Society in the last year, an advance twice as great as the average for all building societies.

Birmingham is also noted for its municipal bank, which furnishes cheap credit for the townspeople. It was organized when the workers and business men of the big manufacturing city saw that the exactions of the British banking trust were hampering civic progress. In answer to the London financiers who practically control every bank in the British Isles the city of Birmingham established its own banking institution, which has greatly aided the building of workers' homes by keeping down interest and mortgage charges.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Win Strike

On June 26, Last, the International Tailoring Company, one of the largest and most powerful of clothing manufacturers, locked out the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in its New York and Chicago shops. The company declared for the open shop and proceeded to hire non-union operators. The union declared a state of war, and proceded to do everything in its power to frustrate the new arrangement. In the end the union began to pull out foremen—a most harassing measure. For eighteen weeks the struggle continued, relentlessly and bitterly. A few days ago the company, with thousands of dollars' worth of orders on its books and no workers with which to manufacture them, ran up the white flag and capitulated horse, foot, and guns to the union. It has agreed to every provision of the standard union agreement. The winning of this strike means much to the Amalgamated. In beating one of the key employers it has immensely consolidated and strengthened the position of the union. And as a by-product, in that the strike was won by the administration, the left-wing elements in the union, which have been prophesying disaster and collusion with the bosses, are left without that argument. This has made for a much greater measure of internal unity. The fact that locals all over the country have been pouring money in to aid the strikers, and that the investment has now proved more than worth while, is also an important element. Watch the Amalgamated. By and large it has the most able generalship of any labor organization in America. Its aim is an efficient industry, elimination of waste, joint control with management—and the highest possible standard of living for the worker.

Pullman Porters Are Organizing

The Pullman porters, under the leadership of A. Philip Randolph, are organizing. They have the moral backing of the American Federation of Labor, the Railway Brotherhoods, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Pullman Company counters with a trained-seal union and an employee-representation plan. A referendum is being taken in respect to the plan. If 51 per cent of the porters vote for it, the company union becomes the official representative of the men. Mr. Randolph charges that the company is attempting to coerce votes by demanding of a porter whether he has voted before he is assigned to a run. Meanwhile Perry W. Howard, a Negro political leader of the State of Mississippi, late on the legal staff of the Pullman Company, and now special assistant to the United States Department of Justice, has issued a blast against Randolph's organization, seeing, according to tradition, the dread hand of Moscow directing its destinies. Great corporations have used the government to crucify their workers often enough, but seldom with such charming audacity.

The Decline of the Franc

A quick and considerable depreciation of the franc now seems inevitable. Further inflation is the only means which France is capable of adopting in order to distribute the costs of her national bankruptcy. The politicians and the bankers are both opposed to the honest repudiation which would be implied by reducing the interest on the national debt to 2 percent. The necessary repudiation will consequently take the form of allowing the franc to decline in value. How far the decline goes will depend, so it would appear, on its political consequences. At some moment in the downward career of the franc there will occur a political convulsion which may or may not produce a government strong enough to check the decline. If the salutary policy were obvious and simple such a government would, of course, appear quickly, but it is neither one nor the other. The salutary plan is not merely a matter of expert determination. As poor M. Painleve complained, he called in all the experts, and they all differed. There is taking place underneath the political turmoil a conflict among the classes for a cheap escape. The question is which class is more adroit and capable of protecting its interests. It will not be the rentier, the farmer or the wage-earner. It will be the financier and industrialist.—New Republic.

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Britain Imports Russian Grain

A considerable volume of trade between Great Britain and Russia is being carried on by the Russo-British Grain Export Company, Limited. During the past few weeks over 20,000 tons of commodities have been landed at British ports under the care of this company. These include wheat, barley, maize and linseed.

From October 20 to November 7 the total of Russian grain sales effected by the company amounted to nearly 190,000 tons, over 50,000 of which were taken by the C. W. S.

The Anglo-Russian Grain Export Company was formed about two years ago, principally for the purpose of exporting grain from Russia and supplying British goods in return. It consists of four parties, including the English C. W. S., Centrosoyus (the Russian Co-operative organization), the Soviet Government, and two firms of English brokers.

An English delegation has just gone to Russia to make special inquiries about the wheat and grain situation there. The Russo-British Company is represented by Mr. A. W. Golightly (director of the C. W. S.), and Messrs. Smurtwaite and Wallis (directors) and Mr. Clively (general manager and secretary) of the company. They are accompanied by Messrs. W. T. Charter and T. Liddle, who represent the English C. W. S. and are members of the C. W. S. Board.

Officers and soldiers of the Polish army have established 300 co-operative societies to supply food and canteen supplies at cost. Previously they had been literally robbed by private dealers.

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Think It Over

By "W"

Now that Labor has again obtained a seat on the city council it seems imperative that organized labor should put its house in order for the purpose of making a new start in greater endeavors. With new timber and a more united effort we should be able to add to our quota at the next city election, and should a provincial or a federal election be sprung upon us in the meantime, we may even surprise ourselves by putting more men into office.

* * *

The stormy (?) session in the Provincial Legislature may be likened to a "tempest in a tea cup." The activities of the Conservatives and the "rebellion" in the Liberal ranks are but the preparations for the next election. The Conservative governments of the past have mismanaged things or "squandered" finances in just the same manner as the present former Liberal regimes. As a matter of fact no government can carry on under the present system without the so-called squandering of money. Governments of today thrive on expenditures. There is a big army of heelers to provide for also, but a government that does not keep changing its statutes and spending money on public work is also removed from office. The voters are not satisfied, no matter what the government does. The masses are discontented, but they get in the habit of changing governments instead of changing the system of wealth production where most of the evils spring from. The **private ownership** of the means of wealth production creates unemployment, poverty, uncertainty, crime, aye and disease. The **collective ownership** of the means of wealth production will enable everyone to do something useful in human society: to produce and enjoy plenty of attractive and nourishing food; to build and live in beautiful and commodious homes; to make and use handsome furniture and elegant clothing; to produce useful things and eliminate the wastes of competition, and thereby enjoy more leisure; in other words create for use instead of for profit. That is the ideal of Labor. The Labor Party is a means to that end. Get into it, work with it and enjoy its aspirations.

* * *

The British Government is threatening to make it illegal for British Trade Unions to help finance the British Labor Party campaigns. This reminds us of the magnificent way some of the local labor unions have donated to the local campaign funds, and to strike and other funds. And when some of these unions pay out large sums every month in order that the members may receive the Labor Statesman, we consider it in order to look for ways and means of reducing that burden as some unions find it. There is a plan, that if taken up seriously by every union man, would be the means of at least enabling the Labor Statesman to go into every union home without the expenditure of very little, if any union funds. We refer to advertising. If every union man and woman, supported our advertisers and helped us get sufficient advertising to put on another eight pages, we could greatly reduce, if not entirely eliminate the cost to the unions. Think it over.

Eight steamers left within a few weeks from Scottish ports for Russia with 50,000 barrels of English Co-operative Wholesale Society herrings. Each barrel holds 300 pounds of fish. Eighteen steamers have been chartered to ship co-operative fish to European ports.

French atrocities in Syria, according to a news item, have been bared. The next thing to do is to bar them.

Operators Favor Strikes; Can Then Sell 'Bug Dust'

New York, Nov. 28.—"The record proves that anthracite coal operators do not want long-term contracts," said Ellis Searles, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal, in an address to churchmen here.

"The fact is," said Mr. Searles, "the anthracite operators want frequent strikes so that they may impose upon the public by selling the waste and bug dust that accumulates each year at their mines.

"When a strike comes on and the public becomes frightened and panickky, the operators can sell this undesirable fuel at higher prices and clean up millions of dollars, just as they have done and are now doing in the present strike.

"When the anthracite operators say they are in favor of a long-term contract with the miners they deliberately attempt to fool the public. The miners have repeatedly tried to get the operators to sign a long-term contract, but the operators have invariably refused. During the entire six months of the 1922 strike the miners fought for a two-year contract. The operators demanded a contract for seven months only. The best the miners could get was an 11-months' contract. When that contract was signed President Lewis proposed that the contract be extended to 1927 or 1928, but the operators refused. They did not want a long contract then and they do not want one now.

"If they were so anxious to avoid strikes and suspensions, as they now say they are, they had their chance to prevent them. If they agreed to President Lewis' proposal there would have been no strike in 1923 and there would be no strike in 1925."

Editor Searles again emphasized the miners' demand that wage differences be settled by conference rather than by an artitrator.

"The coal operator does not arbitrate the price at which he sells his coal," said Mr. Searles. "The miner will not arbitrate the price at which he shall sell his labor."

Teaching Profession Is Poor Money Getter

Washington, Nov. 28.—Measured by the "go-getter" standards of today, the teaching profession is not a "paying business."

A study of the cost of preparation for this profession made among graduate students in Columbia university, and published in the Labor Monthly, issued by the United States bureau of labor statistics, shows that this cost is excessive, when measured by money returns.

It was found that the average expenditure for absolutely necessary items connected with securing the degree of doctor of philosophy ranges from $7,500 to $8,000, according to the time spent in post-graduate work.

The average salary, after about 18 years of teaching and with the highest degree in the profession, varies from about $3,400 in the small universities or colleges, to $6,000 at the most in the large institutions.

Russia Asks for More Recognition

The executive committee of the International Co-operative Alliance is debating seriously the proposal of the Russian co-operative movement that each of the autonomous republics which compose the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics be represented on the executive committee. According to I. C. A. rules, each national co-operative center is entitled to representation on the committee.

Officials of the I. C. A. hold that Russia is entitled to but one member, while Centrosoyus, the central Russian co-operative, maintains that the Ukraine, White Russia, Transcaucasia and other affiliated states are also entitled to representation. So perplexing is the problem, involving as it does points of international law and constitutional practise, that the executive has referred the entire problem to the next international congress.

After eleven years of partial prohibition, Russia returns to Vodka, the Government being prompted to this step by the need of revenue and the wholesale trade in illicit spirits.

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.25	Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 2 for	.29	.50	Dr. Reid's Syrup of Figs	.28
.60	Dr. Chase's Ointment	.36	1.50	Simm's Shaving Brush	.98
.25	Nail Scrub	.17	1.50	Wilson's Port Wine	.97
.40	Powder Puff	.27	.30	Listerine	.21
.75	Mary Garden Talcum	.52	.75	Mellin's Food	.57
1.00	Molle (for shaving)	.52	.50	Reid's Bronchitis Mixture	.27
.25	Benzo Almond Cream	.17	.65	Bay Rum	.37
1.00	Yardley's Talcum Powder	.73	.50	Tincture of Iodine, 4 oz.	.26
			.10	Rose Glycerin Soap, 5 for	.25
			.50	Eucalyptus Oil, finest Australian, 4 oz.	.27

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