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Powerful Trade Union International Wanted

Purcell, British M.P., Makes Vigorous Plea at British Commonwealth Labor Conference—Working Class Movement Must Become All-powerful.

A vigorous plea for a powerful and effective Trade Union International was made by Mr. A. A. Purcell, M.P., at the British Commonwealth Labor Conference.

"It appears to me," Mr. Purcell observed, "that the first step toward stemming the tide of industrial decline in this country and of the worsening of the conditions of the workers of Europe generally is for the Trade Union Movement to establish a sanitary cordon of proper wages and working conditions round the world, and in all countries of the world.

"To do that," he proceeded, "we need a real, live, aggressively vigorous Trade Union International — a great combatant force, a world power, that can be strong enough and big enough to effect radical changes in the tragically depressed standards of the workers of the subject races—and to lead on from that to the conquest of power for the workers of the world."

Some spoke, Mr. Purcell proceeded, of Empire development as a means of reducing unemployment in this country. He was of the opinion that the intensification of capitalist industrialism within the Empire would add to, rather than lessen, the evil.

Capitalism's Failure

"The time has come," he declared, "when we have got frankly to admit the failure of Capitalism.

"Capitalism is stifled in its own ... and is failing to function.

"We must take steps to break the capitalist system and reconstruct world economy on an entirely new basis.

"British capital—the wealth wrung from the workers of Britain—has flown to those parts of the Empire where raw material is immediately available and where there is a plentiful supply of cheap labor.

"Millions of people—black, brown, yellow—even very little children — are drawn into the industrial vortex. And so it comes about that the Indian miners get 6d a day and the cotton and jute workers 6s a week.

"Right well and truly has it been said that the British Empire is one huge slave plantation of the British ruling class.

"The capitalist class of old England—or any other country—is not concerned how it gets its profits, or from where, so long as it gets them. No pride of race compels the British capitalist to employ British men and women only. No patriotic ideals are permitted to interfere with the acquisition of £ s. d.

"Yet the British workers have borne the burdens of Empire. The Empire's frontiers are marked red with the blood and white with the bones of sons of British working-class mothers.

Dreams of Empire

"The dazzling dream of Empire has been flaunted across the minds of the workers. But the spoils of Empire? What part or lot have the workers of Britain had in these?"

Capitalism, Mr. Purcell went on, knew no frontier. It proceeded blindly, urged forward by one definite, all-absorbing motive, one fixed attitude, the desire for profit.

The consequences of the establishment of modern industrialism in the undeveloped parts of the world were not given the least consideration. The immediate gain was the thought.

Thus is became necessary to develop a power capable of smashing the capitalist system.

"And the only conceivable power," he declared, "is the power of the organized working-class movement." (Applause.)

The Special Committee recommended that whilst no resolution should be passed by the conference, the secretary should write to the Labor Parties and Trade Unions in South Africa and to the All-India Trades Union Congress, informing them that the question of Indian labor in South Africa had been discussed, and suggesting that the two parties arrange a special conference, on the understanding that if no agreement is then reached the question will be raised for discussion at the next Commonwealth Conference.

A report on Labor conditions in British Guiana was given by Mr. H. Critchlow, who mentioned that the workers there were asking for such social legislation as workmen's compensation, health insurance, unemployment insurance, and old age pensions.

The British Guiana Labor Movement, he said, was entirely opposed to the present capitalist system, and was eager to bring it to an end.

Speaking on inter-Dominion emigration, Mr. J. Queen, M.L.A., of Canada, said that whilst they had no desire to put up any sort of discriminatory bar against the admission of immigrants into Canada, yet they were anxious that people should not be sent out under false pretences, with the impression that the streets were paved with gold.

As a matter of fact, he said, Canada had all the earmarks of Capitalism, and the struggle to live that the workers had to wage was as stern as in England.

How They Suffer

Medical inquiries had reported that malnutrition among young children was rampant; a committee of mayors had found that the wages of the coal miners were not sufficient to provide them with all the necessities of life; and though he did not wish to convey the impression that every immigrant suffered, it was only right that the workers of Britain should know the actual conditions that might await them out there.

WHO'S NEXT

The action of the German miners' unions in notifying the mineowners that they wish to enter into negotiations regarding an increase of wages as from September 1 is likely to cause trouble in the German coal industry.

It is extremely improbable that the mineowners will agree to an increase in wages at a moment when their financial position is very bad, owing to their inability to get rid of the huge stocks of coal lying at the pitheads.

Negotiations are practically at an end in the U. S. and the stage is all set for a general walkout of 150,000 anthracite miners on September 1.

SHURE MIKE!

"It will ease the burden which the miners will have to sustain, if suffering a substantial reduction in their wages, if the wages of workers in other industries are correspondingly reduced."—Sir Adam Nimmo, prominent mineowner.

HELP WANTED

Mandy to Sambo (reading evening paper)—"Listen heah, yo'! Ah didn't buy yo' dat papah fo' entahtainment! Jes' confine yo'se'f to dem want ads, niggah!"

WHAT OUR READERS WANT TO KNOW

Why the Royal Dairy charges 15c a quart for milk supplied to tourists in the auto camps. This firm is now on the unfair list?

* * * *

If Charlie Woodward is seeking a cabinet position by means of an "Open" letter to "Honest" (?) John?

* * * *

Who is responsible for permitting an overexpenditure of $1,300,000 on the University work and how many working class children will attend while their parents are footing the bill for the building.

* * * *

If the anticipated coal miners strike in the U.S. had anything to do with the advance in the price of coal?

* * * *

If it wouldn't be a good idea to make a note of the opening Social and Dance of the Vancouver Centre Labor Group and take your wife or sweetheart along?

* * * *

Why the same howl was not put up by the press about the Vancouver Exhibition "Skidway" graft that was put up about the races? American tricksters had the concessions.

* * * *

If the Retail Clerks Association didn't show a good spirit when they decided to purchase only union-made ice-cream at their picnic?

* * * *

When the government is going to issue instructions to the logging companies to clear up the slashing in preparation for burning it in the winter?

Opening Social and Dance for Season

A first class union orchestra, a number of high class entertainers and a good supply of refreshments will be some of the features at the opening Social and Dance of the Vancouver Centre Labor Group. The event will be held in the Belvedere Court on Saturday evening, August 29th. The social programme will start at 8:00 p. m. sharp and the dance at 9:00 p. m. Refreshments free. Admission, Ladies 25c.; Gents, 50c.

C. L. P. Meeting

The Greater Vancouver District of the C.L.P. will meet in the Holden Building, Monday evening, Aug. 31. There will be special business to attend to and all delegates are requested to attend.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

WASHINGTON.—A call for trade union volunteer speakers to aid in the A. F. of L. publicity and organizing campaign has been issued to the officers of state federations of labor by President Green and John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the union label trades department, A.F. of L.

"We are now engaged in the consideration of preliminary plans of this campaign," the letter states. "Sometime must elapse before all details are arranged. This is a big undertaking. It is an ambitious program. We are enthusiastic about it and expect to meet with great success."

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

UNFAIR LIST

of the

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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

1000 NEW MEMBERS

"Jim" Marsh, the Canadian organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Jointers, has just finished a most successful organization campaign in Montreal, in which he secured 1,000 new members.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters of Montreal have decided unanimously to make application for admission to the United Brotherhood, and thsu solidify all the carpenters of Montreal into one strong body.

British Miners Have Able Secretary on Job

Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain who took such a prominent part in the negotiations during the recent industrial crisis in Great Britain, is of Welsh descent, though born in Somerset, in the west of England about 40 years ago.

Mr. Cook went to work in the mines as a boy and was down the shaft for 20 years in the South Wales coal fields. He became a lay preacher in the Baptist Church at 16. He was agent of the South Wales Miners Federation during the war and was then elected to the executive committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. Mr. Cook last year succeeded Frank Hodges as secretary. He has been twice in prison, first in 1918, next in 1921, following the long strike after Black Friday—both times of charges of making seditious speeches. In 1921 he was the only member of the Miners' executive committee to be imprisoned.

Thousands in Depth of Despair in Ireland

That the most serious problem which faces the Irish Labour Movement is that of unemployment was emphasized by Mr. Wm. O'Brien in his presidential address to the annual conference of the Irish Labour Party and Trades Union Congress at Newry (Co. Down.)

Throughout the length and breadth of the country, he declared, tens of thousands of workers were sunk in the depths of despair because of their inability to find employment, while all around they saw unproductive land and machinery idle and rusting.

"What a condemnation of our boasted civilization," observed Mr. O'Brien.

There could be no future for Ireland if its life blood was permitted to flow to distant lands. Stern economic necessity was the driving force and they must be in a position to offer at home the future looked for in distant lands before they could stop emigration.

Only Palliatives

But, said Mr. O'Brien, the problem was not peculiar to Ireland. It was affecting almost every country in Europe. Partly it was one of the legacies that come to civilization out of the aftermath of the world war.

Remedies might be suggested here and there and tinkering with it now and again might be attemped.

But while the present capitalist system prevailed no permanent cure could be effected.

All the remedies put forward could be assuming more than palliatives, plasters or bandages put on to ease the sores but insufficient to cure the disease.

Unemployment would not be abolished until the capitalist system was replaced by a system based upon production—and distribution—not for profit, but for use.

Concluding with a reference to the boundary problem, Mr. O'Brien emphasised that there was no partition outside politics worth speaking about.

"A politically united Ireland, with due freedom and full rights for every section of the people, will come. It will come when Labour is established in power both in Belfast and in Dublin, but not till then."

A resolution congratulating the miners of Great Britain on their successful stand against wage reductions was passed with acclamation.

Many Unions Showing Membership Increases

Reporting for the organizing committee at the regular meeting of the Trades Council on Tuesday evening Del. Bartlett informed the delegates that the A. F. of L. had been asked to send a full time organizer to Vancouver for the purpose of furthering the organizing work in the interior of B. C. There were many points where an organizer could be used to advantage, he said, and this had been stressed in the communication.

The Lathers' International had been asked to send an organizer to Vancouver to help in the organizing campaign of that craft.

Del. Smith, of the Painters, reported 14 more members signed up with the aid of other building crafts. Two members had been sent to the convention in Montreal.

Del. Hunt, of the Engineers, reported the union unable to supply men for a time last week. All members getting wages and conditions. One man taken off job where this did not apply.

Del. Hanafin reported that the Canada Hotel remained on the unfair list of the Beverage Dispensers' Union.

Carpenters to Beat St. Railwaymen

Del. Dunn reported that the carpenters were still signing up new members and hoped to beat the Street Railwaymen's Union in membership. (Applause.)

The Mill and Factory Workers Union has 30 new members for initiation at their next meeting. Two more mills signed up.

The Shingle Weavers' Union could not supply the demand for white shingle weavers, and may have to send away for some. Many more new members signed up.

Del. Hague, of the Auto Mechanics, reported 28 new members and urged the delegates to look and inquire for the union shop card.

Not So Highly Paid

Del. Hurry, of the Plasterers, reported that the press item to the effect that the men were getting $10 a day was not quite true. They were only getting $9.50 and were not highly paid considing the salary that Hon. John Oliver's legal adviser received.

Del. Woods, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, was placed on the Press Committee of The Labor Statesman, in the place of V. R. Midgley, who is no longer a member of the Council.

Another Unkept Promise

The question was asked if the engineers in the lumber mills were exempt from the eight hour day act. It was answered to the effect that the men were permitted to work 9½ hours a day. Secretary Bengough informed the delegates that if they had any grievances that they should forward specific information to Commissioner Foster of the Department of Labor at Victoria. He pointed out that Hon. John Oliver and Attorney-General Manson had assured the Trades Council, prior to the act coming into operation, that there would be no exemptions under the act. Now, he said, there was nothing else but—

Del. Showler informed the Council that the Label Committee meeting would be held the first week in September.

On the Unfair List

The Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees' Union asked that the Royal Dairy and the Crescent Ice Cream Company be placed on the unfair list, as the management had declared that they would not permit any of their men to carry union cards.

LABOR CANDIDATES

CANADIAN LABOR PARTY

Greater Vancouver Central Council

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Vancouver Centre **W. W. Lefeaux**
South Vancouver ... **Alfred Hurry**

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ANNOUNCES

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Three Halifax manufacturers have been sent to prison for six months for defrauding the income-tax people of $120,000, including $110,000 of excess profits. And it wasn't that they hadn't the cash, for, having been found out, they offered to pay a fine of $30,000 rather than face prison. Now, we wonder whether these jokers happen to be Bolsheviks endeavoring to disrupt the Empire and bring it to bankruptcy or are great patriots keen upon the prestige, the dignity, and honor of Canada.

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Smashing Attack on Capitalist Imperialism at Labor Meeting

LONDON—A smashing attack on capitalist Imperialism was launched at the meeting of the British Commonwealth Labor Conference, by the chairman, M. A. B. Swales, president of the British Trades Union Congress.

Welcoming the Empire delegates, Mr. Swales voiced the sympathetic interest felt by the trade unionists of the mother country in the questions of inter-Dominion relationship, with which the conference is concerned.

"We are passing," Mr. Swales declared, "through an intense phase in the development of economic imperialism, which is creating serious and complicated problems for organized Labor in every country.

"To many of us," he proceeded, "imperialism in the form that we have it today, marks the last stage in the development of capitalism."

It represents the final effort of the groups which control financial and industrial capital in the most highly organized countries, to secure for themselves markets for their goods and new opportunities for the profitable investment of their money, he declared, adding, with emphasis:—

"Imperialists never tell the naked truth about their doings in this way. . . . They camouflage the brutal fact that imperialism means exploitation by talking about the glory of Empire, the pride of race, the advance of civilization, and so forth. "Economic Imperialism uses the language of patriotism, and even of religion to disguise its motives.

"But the reality is the exploitation and oppression of the weaker peoples and the intensification of commercial rivalries and antagonism that lead to war.

Labor's Concern

"Imperialism, in this sense," Mr. Swales went on, "is utterly alien to the mind and will of organized Labor.

"But," he proceeded, "there are possibilities of inter-Dominion relationships, of unity of policy and the development of common interests within the British Commonwealth of Nations, with which organized Labor must be concerned, and upon which it is essential that the leaders of the movement, both political and industrial, should consult together."

"The main business of this conference," he contended, "should be to put an end to this, and to bring together the workers and the oppressed against the common oppressors." (Applause.)

Mr. Swales also dealt with the problem of migration. Immigrants, he said, must always represent a menace to the superior standards of employment and wages in countries like Australia and Canada.

The first discussion centred round the question of industrial legislation in the mandated territories, with particular reference to Palestine.

Palestine's Appeal

Mr. David Bengurion, of the Palestine Jewish Labor Federation, said that 20 years of trade union effort in Palestine had produced organization which compared favorably with that of European countries; but the presence of many unorganized Arabs imperilled the conditions the Jewish workers had been able to obtain. Therefore they appealed to British Labor to use its influence in securing the application to Palestine of the labor legislation that prevailed in other countries.

A similar view was voiced by Mr. H. M. Joshi, of the Indian Legislative Assembly, who, while sympathizing with the national aspirations of the Jews, did not believe that Great Britain was actuated by any sincere sympathy with the Jews in selecting Palestine for them as a national home, especially as that country was populated by a majority of Arabs.

He had seen the same division of the workers' forces in India, where the ruling and owning classes were able to play off Hindu and Mohammedan through their religious differences.

UNIONS :: By F. W. MOORE

Humanity, as everybody knows, is an entity, but it is an entity whose factors are very loosely held together. The consciousness of its sameness has not yet penetrated to its centre, nor even permeated many of its separate divisions; yet, that consciousness is, like gravitation, the force that will finally cause all its parts to coalesce.

As to its separate divisions such as nations, tribes, etc., they constitute unions of a sort, for unions may be said to be of two kinds: rudimentary and real. They are rudimentary when their organizations and psychology are regulated by economically interested leaders; they are real when their constitutions and actions are inspired by the individual membership.

A good instance of a rudimentary union is an army which is strong in proportion to the wealth of its owners, but whose members can be scattered and its strength wiped out as a result of one day's adverse experiences. On the other hand a real labor or other union built on a consciousness amongst its members of their indestructible identity of interests and mutual interdependence, is invincible. It may be subdued temporarily but cannot be destroyed, since a sympathetic life would still exist until the impaired organ had time to recuperate.

Such a union is an embryonic cell in the next highest order of society. Its like must be general all over the world before there is a vestige of a chance of human freedom; and even that little chance depends on the subsequent expansion of those labor corporations into ever larger educational and administrative units or trusts until the acme of perfection is reached in the One Big Union of the world. What a delightful contrast this mammoth trust of humanity would make to the One Big Union of commerce, controlled by a microscopic percentage of the world's inhabitants.

One means human stagnation; the other progress, freedom, development and everything that makes life worth living, not only for the proletaire, but for the plutocrat as well.

And it is coming, this One Big Union of humanity. Behold our English brothers who have through the solidarity and loyalty of their unions diplomatically engineered the most successful business negotiations —uneuphemistically called a strike— in the history of the country; but that is a small gain in comparison to the demonstration of the presence and potency of working class solidarity which would never have developed had it not been for the educational work done in the unions.

Civilization, they say, breaks down of its own accord periodically, but that is not strictly true. Civilization "is broken" down by the narrow viewpoint of greedy exploiters aided by the criminal indifference, as to their condition, of the thoughtless exploited. Furthermore, the unions, applying the terms to the organizations both of capital and labor, were always unbalanced in strength.

The members of wealthy combinations, being class-conscious and understanding class prejudices, found the regulation of the "herd," as their poets call the populace, as easy as falling off the proverbial log.

But now the tables are beginning to turn. The sleeping giant of labor, pinched by the exigencies of unemployment and high prices, is having his wits sharpened. Evolution is looking encouragingly in his direction. She is intimating that he too is a man, and potentially, the king of men, since on his labor all others exist. Responsive to her call he senses the nobility within him and realizes that the character of the herd is undergoing a lightning metamorphosis. Did he not dictate recently, as mentioned above, through his unions to the shrewdest aristocracy under the sun? To use a colloquialism, he has "found himself," and will later through the same media establish a civilization marked by wealth, culture and manhood, compared to which that of today with its despicable political machinery, its poison-gas chemists and glorified war-lords, is virtual savagery.

The man who is opposed to either a trades union or to a commercial trust is an enemy of the human race. It is in the struggle between these prototypes of the industrial "Parliament of Man" that humanity develops. It will therefore not be amiss to say at this point: Long live unionism, and may its educational efforts be everlastingly guarded against relegation to the Valley of the Shadow of Death.

"I cannot but be appalled sometimes at my own ignorance"—if we all said this to ourselves sometimes there would be far less danger of our breaking our necks from not looking where we were going.—R. T. L.

We are told that Lord Atholstane started in the newspaper game with six dollars of his own money and two thousand he borrowed. And now he's worth a few millions? Well, wh wants to follow suit? We've got six dollars.

Something for Moses to Think A

An American speaker in Lon the other day told this story: Woodrow Wilson, on his arrival in the Celestial City, was met by Moses, who remarked: "I am sorry for you." "Why?" asked Wilson. "Didn't you put down what you wished the world to do in Fourteen Points?"

Yes, I did."

"Well," retorted the President, "if it comes to that, let me advise you

"Ah," said Moses, "that's what I mean: I'm sorry for you. Look at what they have done with your Fourteen!"

to go back and see the sort of thing they are doing to your Ten Commandments!"—Kappa, in the Nation.

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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, 803 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings East. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

Automobile Lodge 702, I. A. of M. — Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in Room 310 Holden Bldg., Pres., W. W. Hague, 3489 41st Ave. W.; sec., W. R. Hobday, 1728 2nd Ave. E.

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—meets first Sunday in month at 2:00 p. m., at 441 Seymour St. President, W. H. Clancy, 1117 E. 10th Ave. Secretary and Business Agent, T. J. 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.

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. Secretary, T. Rigby, 37 Broadway West, Phone Fair. 5882R.

Bakery Salesmen, Local 371 — Meets second Thursday every month. Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings E. President, A. Wylie, 4336 Elgin Street; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 761, 13th Ave. E., Phone Fair. 107X.

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

Bookbinders Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month 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, 1132 Parker St.

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

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

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

Engineers, Steam and Operating, Int. Local 882—Meets first and third Wednesday at 8 p.m. in room 806 Holden Bldg. President, Charles Price; rec. secretary, J. T. Venn; financial secretary, Frank L. Hunt. Office, 806 Holden Bldg.

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

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U.B. of C. & J. of A., meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in 310 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, John Soderman; Fin. Sec. A. Reid; Rec. Sec. W. Johnston, 1666 16th Ave. W.

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

Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Assn. of Bridge & Structural — Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, P. Lauret; Secretary, James Dunn, Box 302 City; Phone High. 4334L.

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

Machinist Local 182—President, E. B. McLean, 453 6th Ave. W. Secretary, S. A. Boardman, 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.C.—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., H. J. Oliver, 163, 23rd Ave. E.

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. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotillon Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 5873 Pr. Edward St.; secretary, J. D. Vuliamy, 2215 15th Ave. W.

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

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

Shingle Weavers, Local 17813—Meets second Tuesday in month, in Room No. 2, Labor Temple, New Westminster, and 4th Tuesday in Room 213, Holden Bldg., Vancouver. President, J. N. Chute; sec., L. E. Goe, 1249 Boundary Rd., phone, High. 1265R.

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

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 310 Holden Bldg. President, F. Grantham, 1030 Robson St.; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Black, 519 Hamilton St.; recording secretary, R. Reynolds, 1790 3rd Ave. E.

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

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

Cost of Life Must Be First Charge on All Industry

Commenting on the recent crisis in the British coal industry Ramsay MacDonald said that the settlement can only be patched up and is a temporary one.

"Measures to put the industry on a permanent footing will take time to settle. In this respect the Government has wasted the nation's time, by meeting this crisis unprepared with anything but troops and perhaps the taxpayers' money.

"The condition of the coal industry is a crack that shows that the whole capitalist fabric is insecure, and is falling. The issue is nothing more nor less than the failure of capitalism to meet human demands.

"The dispute," continued Mr. MacDonald, "is not a local dispute. It is not even a coal dispute. It is a dispute which raises the most fundamental issues between capitalism and Labor.

The Real Issue

"The owners have put up a claim that only when capital is receiving dividends can labor expect to get a living wage. That doctrine we must repudiate with all the emphasis at our command. The first charge on production must be the cost of life, and if that cannot be found then indeed is our state parlous.

"The present crisis is an admission that capitalism cannot satisfy that claim. That, and nothing else, is the real issue of the conflict which, as I am being interviewed, is reaching its critical stage."

"What is the alternative?"

"The slogan of the Labor Party," he answered, "whether there is a lockout or not, must be 'Organize the coal trade,' and that means nationalization. You cannot go on working pits separately, assessing profits and losses of different districts apart from each other, paying good wages in one county and bad wages in another.'

"There must be general mining conditions, mining wages and mining standards, and they must all be part and parcel of a national minimum of life and enjoyment.

"Supposing every branch of a railway had to stand on its own legs and pay its own way, apart from all other branches. Suppose every railway servant engaged in some little siding or some small town received wages in accordance with the profit made by his little siding or town apart from the system to which it belonged. The idea is unthinkable. That, however, would be working our railways in the same way as we are working our mines.

"What would follow if that were the method of railway management? First of all, a large proportion of the mileage of the country would be closed down, because it could not be made to pay, and then a great number of railway workers would be paid a few shillings a week which the capitalists would justify by reason of the poor yield in profits in their special sections. This is borne out by the facts.

"The other day, for instance, I was told by a railway magnate that had there not been co-ordination imposed on the railway companies after the war, very few miles of railway in Wales would now be working. Apply that to the present mining situation, and you have the way out.

"The experience of the last week or two is one that should arouse the whole of the workers of the country, and the Labor movement in particular, to vigilant preparation.

"An attack is being made upon living standards in order to accommodate society to capitalism. It will be repeated in different ways, in most cases with less dramatic effect, in industry after industry.

"One day and in one way it is wool, and we in London hear little about that. Another day it is engineering, and we hear a little more about that. Then it is coal, and because the issues are so tremendous every newspaper is full of it.

"But it is the same fight — the same armies—the same generals—the same purpose—and it comes from the same causes—social and industrial failure.

"It is therefore the duty of the whole of society to stand by those who are called upon to fight. If there is peace, it can only be a truce during which reorganization schemes can be built up and applied, and during that time the whole of our movement must be busy educating the country and preparing it for the national organization of the coal industry."

What About Mandates?

We have not heard anything for a long time about the Mandates we are suposed to be administering for the League of Nations over those ex-German colonies which fell as tribute to our prowess at the close of the great war.

A man recently returned from what was once German South West Africa, and is now territory under the British flag, tells me that last year the death rate among the workers in the mines there reached the appalling figure of 160 per 1,000, or almost one in every six. Can anybody tell us who are the proud patriots who got the mines when Hans, the Horrible Hun, was hunted out?

And its about time we learned what our compatriots were doing with the ex-German properties in Borneo. Is it true that an Oil Combine has got control there: that it owns the harbours and the steamship services and refuses permission to 'strangers" to land upon the sacred soil? And has this Combine had any trouble with its Chinese labourers, and have any of these labourers been shot?

It is in the immediate and direct interests of the British working class that questions such as these be asked, for every repressive and decivilising condition abroad, every low starvation wage, every inhuman long ordeal of toil ultimately reacts upon conditions here at home. Well advised was Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, the Minister of Labour, the other day, when he urged British workers and British Employers to do their utmost to raise the purchasing power of their competitors abroad. If the Indian cannot afford to buy himself a shirt, then Lancashire goes idle, and finally must itself go without a shirt.—Forward.

LABOR AND LIFE INSURANCE

Some folks laughed when Labor started to organize banks. Others thought something worth watching was coming along. Today there are labor banks all over the United States, flourishing, well managed, profitable — towers of strength for Labor.

Now Labor is going to organize a big life insurance company.

Some folks laugh. But others think here is something new worth watching.

Life insurance companies have become enormously profitable. They have piled up millions in profits. They have brought great strength to great financial interests.

Life insurance companies are tied up with almost all kinds of industrial enterprises. All this, as matters stand, makes for the strength of those who frequently oppose Labor.

Now Labor is to start its own life insurance company. It is not to be just a little bit of a company, but a great big company, doing business all over the United States, making life insurance mean more to wage earners, adding strength to Labor's organizations and safety to its members.

This is also something new in the world. But it is not going to be any reckless adventure. It is not going to be an experiment. It is going to be a sound institution, built on scientific principles, for Labor.

Some folks say the Organized Labor movement is just an old fogy. Once more, let it be said that such critics had better go easy. Organized Labor has a way of arriving at its destination. It has a way of doing things.

Organized Labor will make a success of the life insurance business.—The Labor World.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS RAISE WAGES IN DULUTH

DULUTH, Minn.—Motion picture operators have raised wages 10 per cent. The rate in first-class houses will be $50 for a five-day week. Other houses will pay $45 for a six-hour day.

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The Labor Statesman

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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Phone Seymour 1989.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 21st, 1925

CRISIS STILL PREVAILS

Not all the mine owners of Britain are satisfied with the progress of events in their industry. The Marquis of Londonderry is very much put out at the solidarity of the miners and the audacity of their leader. At a meeting in Wales the marquis issued a warning which amounts to a threat. Whilst the warning definitely named A. J. Cook, miners' leader, it was probably intended for others. Mr. Cook has by some means or other caught the eye of the miners and is making good use of his opportunity to peddle his particular brand of class solidarity. But just how he is to create a revolution is not easy to understand. Revolutions are not delivered ready made. By the time the next wage question comes up Cook may have been brushed aside by circumstances which are too great for him to withstand. And in any case, powerful though he is, he is but one. Many of Cook's statements to one not familiar with radical propaganda would naturally seem treasonable — treasonable to those who, like the marquis has something to lose. The marquis, with that concern that comes with the responsibility of owning coal mines, is much perturbed about the safety of his country when such leaders as Cook are allowed at large. Probably the marquis is but the chosen mouthpiece of the other mine owners and is trying to call a little bluff. But neither bluff nor threats can satisfy hungry miners, and Cook or any other leader amounts to as little as the marquis if conditions remain unchanged. No, poor marquis, this old world do move.

At one time a nod from a lord was a breakfast for a fool. Maybe it is yet. But of this we feel certain: when a people have been ground down economically, ignored politically, and brutalized socially, there ultimately comes a time when they do things for themselves. In times of revolution the people heed neither the wishes of a Marquis of Londonderry nor the rules of the Marquis of Queensbury.—S.

LOOKING FOR BLOOD

Because A. J. Cook, the British miners' secretary, has become somewhat jubilant over the victory in the first round of the miners' struggle, or is endeavoring to awaken those workers who are still slumbering, or keep up the spirits of those who have to prepare for the second round of the struggle, an awful howl is going up from press and pulpit. All kinds of bogies are being built up with the idea of spreading fear and apathy in the ranks of the workers. A bloody revolution is pictured, a national calamity is assured and every effort is being made to undermine the new industrial solidarity, which does undoubtedly threaten the power of those who have held the workers in bondage for industrial profit.

Secretary Cook, along with the rest of organized labor, has to keep up the morale of the workers in the face of the united attack of the industrialists, who fear the rising power of the workers that has developed out of the coal mine crisis. Working class tea parties or club meetings are of no avail at the present time. Nothing but a real fighting attitude, an everlasting attack upon the exploiting methods of capitalists, a rousing educational campaign explaining the workings of the present system of production and warning the workers of the powers that will be used against them, if yet urging them to stand solid against the attacks on wages and working conditions that feature the present crisis.

If the workers are driven to acts of violence it won't be by their own members. It will be either by acts of "scabs" or by the use of the armed forces of the state. If it comes to that, there isn't any doubt but that the British worker can hold his own.

The rules of the game—who made the rules of the game? Those who say we shall observe them. But if a hooligan or a footpad jumps us in the street are we slavishly careful of Marquis of Queensbury rules? Not if a brick is handy. No, any means that are means!

The worker must take his stand upon the same code that has served to carry so many exploiters to power, and which at last must help the workers to their emancipation. There is no right but might. We deserve nothing but what we can get with our teeth and claws.

Against the might of the strong few shall be put the might of the many weak ones. Before that might capitalism and private ownership will go down forever. Then, when society founded upon common property in the means of life, has become one harmonious whole, the brutal dictum, might is right, will hold good only between the social organism and external nature, while between man and man a new ethic will arise — or rather the old ethic of gentile society under a new form—that only the social good is right.

Sooner or later, by revolutionary or parliamentary action, the change for the social good must take place. If the press and the pulpit talk too much of bloodshed it may come about that way. The workers, however, have spilled too much blood already in capitalist enterprizes, and are not desirous of spilling more, but if they are forced to fight woe betide those who get in their way.—W.

WHAT SHOULD LABOR DO

Premier Oliver has announced another session of parliament. The press announces certain business to be attended to, but it appears to us as if the main business will be to create an atmosphere favorable to the government so that it can have one or two safe bye-elections. There is a great deal of dissension in the ranks of the government for various causes, among which are the activities of Attorney-general Manson, and other members of the cabinet. Manson is slated for the axe, but we fail to see how the government can clear itself even with his elimination. There is not an issue that the government can make an election appeal on. Many of the present members are alleged to have been elected by questionable means, and its legislation, so far as the masses are concerned, has been negligible. For various reasons it secured the support of the three labor members in its various schemes, and although these men had the balance of power, they failed to wield it to any effect. Possibly the labor members had the idea that it was not a good policy to defeat the government and open the way for the Conservatives. If that was their idea then the quicker the organizations responsible for their nomination and election settles that question the better. In fact it should be settled before the labor members attend another session.

If it becomes clear that the Liberal government remains in power by the support of the labor members then labor should make the government not only put some of labor's demands on the statute books, but also enforce the legislation that is supposed to be on the statutes. This is labor's chance and the members should put on their fighting clothes and sail right in.

Labor doesn't want rubber stamps in the house, it wants fighters like Woodsworth in the present Federal House and like Hawthornwaite, Williams and McInnes in former provincial sessions. In fact, when Hawthornwaite and Williams were the only members of the opposition they obtained more working class legislation from the McBride government than has ever been obtained since. But this legislation was not given because the Conservatives were the friends of labor. It was given because these labor men fought every inch of the way for labor legislation, even to the extent of keeping the house in session long hours after it should have adjourned.

The present government is a puny mixture of business men and politicians; every piece of legislation appears to be the result of corruption or weakness. B. C. has been cursed with many inane and corrupt governments, but the present one seems to have reached the lowest strata. Possibly it is but a replica of all existing capitalist governments and that is all the more reason why labor members should be a virile opposition or wield a club that will force legislation and enforcements from the government.—W.

Support Urged for Union Garages Here

The following is a list of Garages and Battery Stations displaying union shop cards of Automobile Lodge No. 702, Vancouver.

Roy Howard, Ltd., Burrard St.
Acme Garage, Main St.
Fraser St. Garage, Fraser Ave.
McKenzie Garage, Fraser Ave.
Sunset Garage, Seymour St.
Groh & Brownele, 210 Robson St.
Battery House Ltd., Burrard St.,
United Battery Service cor. Kingsway & Main.

Garages and battery stations employing union men but who are not yet displaying the union card.

Vancouver Motors.
Stonehouse Motors.
Begg Motor Co. No. 1 & 2.
McLaughlin Motor Co.
Day-Smith Motors.
Crawford Battery Co., Ltd.,
McDonell Scott.
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Gray-Campbell.
Southard Motors.
Doc Merrill Ltd
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Automobile Lodge No. 702 earnestly requests that all members of affiliated organizations who own cars would kindly put any work or sales they may have in the above shops, especially those displaying the union card. Any members who may anticipate purchasing a new or used car of any make can get valuable information by getting in touch with G. S. Hague the business agent of 702.

The following firms are **not union shops.**

Boultbee Ltd., Seymour St.
Campbell Motors, 4th & Granville Sts.
Triangle Battery Service Ltd., Kingsway.

Correspondence

RE THE WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD

The Editor:

Dear Sir:—The new board that is to come into existence almost at once should be on a representative population basis. Take any unit you like, say one in ten thousand of population, the smaller places to be grouped to make up their unit, and put on their respresentative. This would save any friction or sense of injustice and tend to harmony.

The suggestion of the "Water Act" was passed last year, that Vancouver should have a majority of representatives on the Board, is not just. If she has the population, all right. They who use the utility should be the rulers. There is a suggestion of a commissioner or commissioners being appointed. There is absolutely no necessity for these luxuries. We have engineers at the present time, attending to all our local units. Vancouver has a capable man who is doing the work already. In case of new works being necessary, add to your staff as required.

I suggest that this new board should attend to these two essential projects alone. They have a co-operative experiment, which, if successful, can be expanded any time.

A metropolitan or a county council, yes I agree with, but not at this point. You are only going to add confusion to what is really a simple problem by taking up any other business than what it is called into existence to do.

Yours truly,
E. C. APPLEBY,

"There is German capital in Yorkshire and Yorkshire capital in Germany. The same owners who tell the German workmen they have got to get down, or Yorkshire will out them, tell the Yorkshire miner he must take less, or the German will out him."—Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation.

NONE SLIGHTED

It was early morning in the radio broadcasting station.

"This seems a funny time to be sending out bedtime stories," wonderingly remarked a visitor.

"But these are for the night workers," said the operator.—Ex.

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HAROLD BROWN, General Manager.

Living Wage Does Not Prevail ---Millions Below Safety Line

WASHINGTON.—The department of social action, National Catholic welfare council, contradicts an editorial expression by Collier's Weekly that "the wage struggle has been won," and that 'no longer are men compelled to fight to obtain a living wage."

Collier's Weekly employs non-union printers and poses as an authority on economic questions. The department of social action quotes figures compiled by various government and private sources to sustain its claim that "great numbers of workingmen in the United States are not receiving wages enough to support a family in decent comfort."

The churchmen state that probably "one-half of the men who work for wages do not get a family living wage."

About 200,000 sectionmen on class 1 railroads last year made an average of $73 a month," the department says, in its weekly bulletin. "Approximately 5,600 extra gang men made $75 a month, 23,000 bridge and crossing tenders made $75 a month, 60,000 shop laborers made $80 a month. All of these worked an average of more than eight hours a day, and some more than that. None of them made a living wage. Their number is greatly increased, when other railroads are considered.

"Their wages were, for the most part, fixed by the railroad labor board on the basis of what is paid for similar work elsewhere. It is probable that the railroad labor board put the sum below what is paid in many other industries, but it did not miss the amount more than $20 or $30 a month.

"A year ago unskilled men in 23 factory industries were making an average of about $22 a week, according to a report of an employers' organization, the national industrial conference board. This is $4 or $5 a week more than the railroads gave common labor. But even this amount is not a living wage. It is equivalent to about $650 a year in pre-war prices.

"A few months ago the United States Bureau of Labor statistics investigated a cross-section of wage and salary workers in 92 cities and towns and found that over one-half of the men who were heads of families made less than $1,250 a year, and about one-fourth made under $1,050 a year. More than 60 per cent of the men in the cotton industry get under $20 a week, according to the same bureau."

The department said there are 23,500,000 wage and salary workers in this country all of whom are males.

"Relatively few of the laborers get $25 a week," the churchmen say. "Most of them get between $17.50 and $22.50 a week. Some receive less. Many classed as semi-skilled are in about the same position as regards wages.

In discussing women's wages, the social action department refers to a statement recently made by the Rev. John M. Cooper, D.D., of Catholic university:

"Our statistical data shows quite clearly that a very high percentage, probably between 33 per cent and 50 per cent of women in industry in the United States, are not receiving a living wage, even when we estimate the living wage in cities of 50,000 or more at $15 and $16 a week, a wage I feel strongly falls short of being sufficient at least for the high percentage of girls and women adrift."

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Notice to Contractors

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Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, August 25th, at 2 p. m., for the construction of nine (9) miles, more or less, of cement concrete sidewalks and one and one-half (1½) miles, more or less, of cement concrete curbs.

Forms of tender, specifications and other particulars may be obtained at the City Engineer's Office, City Hall, on payment of Ten Dollars ($10.00), which will be refunded on return of the specifications, etc., in good condition.

A deposit by marked cheque, payable to the City Treasurer, of an amount equal to five (5) per cent of the total amount submitted must accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM McQUEEN,
City Clerk.

Vancouver, B. C.,
August 17th, 1925.

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Sun and Air Best for Preventing Disease

Speaking on sunlight and artificial treatment for diseases, at the first International Congress of Radiology, at the Central Hall, Westminster, London, Eng., recently, Professor Leonard Hill mentioned that he was against the wearing of too many clothes. With the exception of those of a thin zephyr or open mesh material in single layer, he said, clothes screened off the ultra-violet rays. Artificial silk was more permeable than natural silk.

A zephyr of artificial silk was the least obstructive, but even that screened off more han 50 per cent of the rays.

He warned people against long exposure in a powerful sun, pointing out that sunburn was unwise for sufferers from phthisis. Sunlight should be given under cool conditions.

Pertinent Points

Hot sun boxes and sunlight treatment under glass in hothouses was wrong. People should not be overheated and exhausted, but stimulated and made happy by cool air and sunshine.

He urged the adequate exposure of people and domestic animals to the ultra-violet rays as a preventive of rickets, tuberculosis, debility and so on.

People must learn, he said, to expose large areas of the body naked to the sun and sunshine whenever possible, and not confine themselves so closely under clothes, glass and brick walls, and to use smokeless fuel, such as gas and coke, and so get rid of filthy, depressing and health-destroying smoke pollution of the atmosphere.

With our dark winter climate arc baths were as essential as water baths. With a weekly arc bath and daily hot bath, Swedish exercises, and an bastemious diet the citizen could keep himself fit.

Light baths were no more dangerous than swimming baths, and they were not only curative, but a preventive of diseases. Artificial sun lamps should be employed at schools and public baths, under skilled control.

The lowered resistance of citizens to cancer, he thought, might, in fact, have to do with want of sunlight and people should, therefore, secure themselves against this deficiency.

Electrical Workers Convene in Seattle

With more than 400 delegates the 18th biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, opened Monday at the Olympic hotel, Seattle, was the biggest in the 33 years' history of the order, it was declared Friday by Mr. H. H. Broach of Washington, D. C., one of seven vice-presidents of the union.

"We have over 100,000 members now, but the union is only in its infancy," he declared. "Our order has the greatest future before it of any union in the American Federation. A $350,000,000 business was done in radio alone last year; there are railroads and industries to electrify, natural power projects to develop; we are leaving the steam age and entering the electrical age, which will bring with it in time the four-hour day."

1000 New Members a Month

During recent months membership in the electrical order has been growing at the rate of 1000 a month, Broach said. The convention is expected to last all week.

Broach was also enthusiastic over the success of the Union Co-operative Insurance Company launched by his brotherhood, with offices in the Machinists Building at Washington, D. C. "Labor-owned insurance companies, I believe, are even more important to the labor movement than are labor banks," he declared. "Between them, a worker's savings are taken care of, and he is not likely to be victimized by wildcat speculation schemes or gold brick stocks."

Broach revealed that his union may go into the banking business as well, beginning probably with a trust company and securities business, though plans are as yet only in a formative stage.

Insurance Benefits

"Take, for instance, our insurance feature. It makes membership in the union so attractive that a member feels he cannot afford to drop out. Upon the death of a member $1000 is paid to his widow or other beneficiary he names. During the war our insurance was only $300, and since it has been increased we feel that it binds members more closely to the organization. They just cannot afford to drop out."

Dual Organizations Dwindling

President Noonan's report, an exhaustive message covering activities of the brotherhood since the 1923 convention at Montreal, declares that during the past two years dual organization has dwindled away in the electrical crafts. "There is still a skeleton of an organization in Canada known as the Canadian Electrical Workers," says Noonan, "but as they have been unable to obtain any results for their people and have only succeeded in retarding the progress of the regular organization to a lesser extent than was expected, its popularity has waned and its membership dropped off.

SEE ROWLAND BRITTAIN, Fairfield Bldg., for Patents, Trademarks.

Restaurant Employees to Convene on Coast

After 20 years of service as an international officer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, Robert Bruce Hesketh, City Councilman of Seattle, was again re-elected first vice-president of the international at Thursday afternoon's sessions of the biennial convention of culinary crafts at Montreal.

Mr. Hesketh is one of three Seattle delegates attending the convention. He had been widely talked of for the office of president of the international, but Edward Flore was returned to this office unanimously, eastern delegates favoring his re-election.

Portland, Ore., was unanimously chosen for the 1927 convention. Coast delegates joined with the City of Roses in a vigorous campaign to bring the next convention to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. A. B. Hassel, of Los Angeles, fourth vice-president of the International, was retired, William Johnston, of Los Angeles, being elected in his place. Johnston was formerly business agent of the mixed union at Everett.

Other vice-presidents of the International are: Frank Hoffman, second vice-president, Minneapolis; John W. Conley, third, Boston; Kitty Donnelly, fifth, Cleveland; John C. Staggenburg, sixth, Chicago; J. M. Osborne, seventh, Denver; W. Lehman, eighth, New York City; Jere L. Sullivan, general secretary-treasurer, Cincinnati.

One of the finest efforts in the convention was the address of President Flore, to the 450 delegates, which dealt with the question of eating too fast, and he pointed out that eating in comfort had become a lost art. He blamed bolting food upon the war.

"The day is at hand when the men and women engaged in hotel and restaurant work," continued Mr. Flore, "must, through some form or other, devise ways and means to discourage the public's present craze for the primitive go-as-you-please service, and encourage the return of the day when skill and science were the rule and not the exception in the preparation and serving of food and beverages.

"We may ask ourselves: Is such a thing possible? There is an old saying 'that nothing is impossible,' and that is equally true in this instance. Isolated by ourselves we may not be able to master this problem, for it is a momentous one, one that cannot be solved in a day or a week, nor without the application of considerable study, and then only by and with the collaboration of all other elements that are, or at least should be, interested in maintaining a high standard of efficiency for the industry. The art of preparing food and the serving of the same should be a material interest not alone to the men and women employed at the trade, but to the higher type of employer as well. The interests of both are essential in the mitigation of the possible catastrophe that is gradually absorbing its being."

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RATES OF WAGES PAID TO WORKERS IN CHINA

According to official Chinese statistics the following rates of wages exist at Shanghai. Textile, tobacco and shipbuilding are the principal industries.

Textile Workers	Per Day
Men, skilled	20c to 36c
Women, skilled	18c to 36c
Children	15c to 28c
Men, unskilled	20c to 25c
Women, unskilled	18c to 25c
Engineers	60c to 80c
Carpenters	42c to 50c
Blacksmiths	60c to 90c
Coolies	25c to 30c
Tobacco Workers	25c to 44c
Railwaymen	Per Week
Porters	$2.75
Signalmen	2.75
Lomotive Engineers	6.25
Locomotive Firemen	2.50

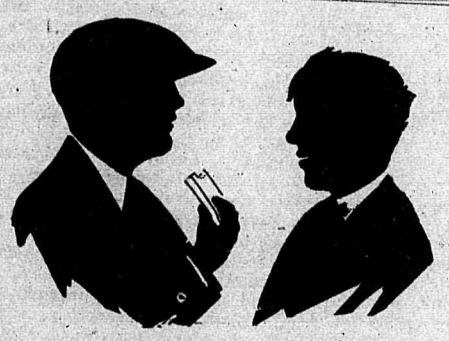
MONTREAL—The index number of employment for Canada in June showed an improvement over previous months, but only to the extent usual for the season of the year. In so far as changes in the labor market are a barometer of business — and they are very good indications— general business can not be said to be making any appreciable forward strides. The first six months of 1925 showed a smaller volume of unemployment than the first half of 1924.

According to the Daily Worker, published at Sydney, Australia, there were only 827 communist votes cast in the recent New South Wales state elections. For some time past Australian communists have been boasting regarding the strength of their movement in the Antipodes.

THE BOSS WAS OUT

Short-sighted Lady (in grocery)—"Is that the head cheese over there?"

Salesman—"No, ma'am, that's one of his assistants."



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HEAD OFFICE VANCOUVER, B.C. 99

In the Tonsorial Chair

By SPUD TAMSON

Good morning Dr. and how is Dr. Curry this morning? Oh, pretty slow with me just now. Holidays and fairs and things seem to have a depressing effect on my business. Yes it is too bad the Clarion went out of business but it is only what I expected. Why? Oh, well, you know how it is Dr., the local labor movement seems to be split into so many factions, and what is worse, the various factions seem to be pulling against one another with the result that no one unit is strong enough to make itself felt. Yes, I know that the thinkers drift to the left wing, but they rarely stay there, and that is part of the trouble. Take yourself, for instance. You used to have good meetings when the old S. D. P. was running about 15 years ago. But you drifted to the S. P. of C. then to the F. L. P., thence to the Workers Party and then to the Communist Party. You have used up your energy trying to convince men who are interested in the Labor movement that such and such a party had the right idea instead of confining your attention to getting new recruits to the movement, and then letting them think for themselves. I suppose you have found, as I have found, that the name of the party does not matter much, but membership, power, and the amount of propaganda done does. I want to tell you, Doc, that there is not one outstanding labor man in this province who has not been accused behind his back, and by members of his own party, of having ulterior motives for being in the movement. Why, look at ex-Councillor Mengel, of South Vancouver. He had the nerve to attend a meeting of the C.L.P. uninvited, and make the statement that all assembled were merely office seekers. Now, Doc, there are lots of Mengels around, and it seems to me they need their heads searched, for they are no good to the party they belong to, nor to the labor movement as a whole. What I would like to see is every trades unionist, and every member of the various labor units making a vow to boost Labor for one year, to refrain from making statements detrimental to the movement unless they can be backed up by proof, and then only to the executive concerned. Well, you know how it is Doc. Henry Dubb will stand for almost anything from the boss, from a wage cut to actual starvation of his wife and family without a murmur. But let some prominent labor man get a gift of a car or dress like a white man and his yap can be heard from London to 'Frisco. By all means let us discipline our executives, but there is no reason why any man who runs for office in the labor movement should be dubbed a crook. My own opinion is that that is the reason so much difficulty is experienced in getting "Labor members" of the right sort and quantity. Why there would be a dozen men for every office available if the knockers were eliminated. Oh yes, I know it is a hard proposition, but it has to be accomplished. You bet you. Well Doc, here comes another customer, so I cannot stop to chew the rag any longer, but come on in and get your feet wet. Labor's chances are fine and we need you in our business. 'At a boy Doc. See you later. Yes, fifty, please. Next.

WORKERS OF HONDURAS ARE NOW WAKING UP

The workers in Honduras, who are chiefly hindered in their efforts by the numerous revolutions, most of which are really petty squabbles over the coveted post of president, are becoming more and more conscious of the facts of the situation. This growing consciousness on the part of the workers was certainly largely responsible for the fact that the disturbances in April broke down at a very early stage, because the workers are beginning to realize that they are the first to be sacrificed in all these agitations.

Now that peace has been restored to some extent, the workers' movement in Honduras is endeavoring to develop its organizations, with a view to collecting together its forces and enlisting new recruits.

"Time," says a writer in the Saturday Evening Post, "heals all things cicatrizing the wounds of the past, casting a mantle of forgetfulness about the bitter incidents of the dead years." Yes, true enough. We have almost forgotten that terrible song about the bananas.

A Triumph of Working Class Solidarity

Following the announcement of the British Government's action in connection with the recent coal mining crisis the following comments were made by well known Labor men:

Mr. A. J. Cook declared:—

"The great Labor movement has proved its strength, unity has its reward, and the miners and their wives and children will live to remember July 31, 1925.

"This is the first round in Labor's great struggle, but let us learn the lesson of this Bright Friday and prepare for the final struggle towards our emancipation."

Mr. Tom Richards, vice-president of the Miners' Federation:—

"The solidarity and enthusiasm displayed in our support was amazing, and whatever the future brings forth, we will never forget the help, support, and assistance given us.

Mr. A. B. Swales, chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress: "We have every reason to be proud of the result which has followed the efforts to defend the miners' standard from further degradation.

"The whole Trade Union Movement has stood solidly and unitedly tory that has been achieved we see behind the miners, and in the victhe practical value of working class solidarity and co-operation.

"We must never forget this in the future.

"We must maintain the unity and solidarity of the industrial workers which has been established, and the Special Committee proposes to keep in continuous touch with the Miners' Federation throughout the negotiations, which will soon be opened under the terms of settlement arrived at."

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P.: "I am glad the stoppage has been averted. Coal problems," he said, "are not to be solved by a stoppage, and whether it lasted a long time or not, the great questions of the industry would be left unsettled. Problems can be solved only by a recognition of the national interest and the rights of the men themselves."

Mr. Ernest Bevin: "The Executive of the Transport and General Workers' Union expresses appreciation of the ready response of its members to stand by the miners, and of the loyalty shown. Until the miners are assured of full settlement, it pledges itself to stand by them, so that should further difficulty arise the notices suspended will become effective."

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P.:—

"The settlement is in great measure due to the solidarity of the whole working class. In my 40 years' experience I have never known such complete unity in our ranks. Long may it continue!"

Mr. Mardy Jones, secretary of the Trade Union Group of M.P.s.: "This is Bright Friday. Four years ago we had Black Friday, caused by disunity among the workers. The present victory is the fruit of unity. It is not a triumph of the miners, but of the whole working class. Let us mark the moral. Divided we are impotent: united we are omnipotent."

Mr. George Lansbury, M.P.: "This great powerful Government has had to bend to give a subsidy in order to stave off a great industrial stoppage. Labor has demonstrated in an unmistakeable manner that when the movement is united there is no power in the world that can break us.

"It shows that we need not kill one another and that we have only to fold our arms and remain solid and united, and everything that is really right and just can be ours."

Mr. A. A. Purcell, M.P.:—

"One of the biggest victories Trade Unionism has achieved in the last 25 years."

BEATEN FOR REFUSING TO WORK OVERTIME

Memphis, Tenn.—Because he refused to work overtime after working 12 hours in a sawmill, James William was beaten to death by the boss. William worked in a sawmill across the Mississippi in Arkansas. He had been working 12 hours and refused to work longer. The boss became angry and beat Williams with a stick, holding a pistol on him until he became unconscious. He was found deal the next morning in bed when the doctor arrived.

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HOTEL EUROPE

Licensed Beverage Parlor

43 Powell Street Vancouver

IN TENNESSEE?

By SCOTT NEARING

High school sophomores are listening to a professor of biology. The lecture concerns human origins.

"We are all descendants of Adam," the professor explains.

"Where do the black people get their color?" inquires one of the bolder students.

"The black color," says the professor gravely, "is the mark of the murderer that was laid upon Cain."

A pause.

"Does not the color of different races have something to do with evolution?" ventured the student.

The professor is emphatic: "There is such a theory—the Darwinian theory—but it is all bunk!"

Who would believe that such a conversation actually took place in a high school class in an American city of 150,000 during 1925?

It is easy to smile when the world goes by like a song, but the man worth while is the one who can smile when the song is being played on a saxophone.

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ite 302 Westminster Bldg.
NEW WESTMINSTER
Open Evenings

Black Trade Union Leader Asks Help of Empire Labor Movement

One of the outstanding personalities at the British Commonwealth Labor Conference, held in England, was a black man.

He is Mr. H. Critchlow, the delegate representing British Guiana, and he gave a Daily Herald representative the stirring story of his fight for his fellow workers—a fight resulting six years ago in the establishment of the British Guiana Labor Union, of which he is now secretary and treasurer.

"When the war broke out," he said, "rents and the cost of living increased tremendously. Laborers had to work 10 hours a day, and a system of quarter days was in vogue. Dock laborers—and I was one of them—were paid only 2s 8d a day, and stevedores only 2s 8d to 3s.

Petition Ignored

"As the cost of living was leaping up, I organized a petition to the Government, asking for more pay, shorter hours, the abolition of the quarter day, and the establishment of half a day's pay as a minimum.

"No reply was given, and the result was a strike in 1917 which lasted seven weeks. In the end we got a nine-hour day and a 10 per cent increase in wages, with the abolition of the quarter-day system. Dock laborers later won 5s a day, and stevedores 6s.

"In 1919 a strike for the eight-hour day saw the importation of labor from Trinidad, Barbados, and other places, but I invited these outside workers to a meeting, and appealed to them not to undercut our labor. They agreed, and then I appealed to the Governor to intercede for us with the merchants.

The Governor could not intervene; but he advised me to organize a trade union.

"Although I knew nothing of such matters, I did it!

A Forgotten Newspaper

"One day, in a newspaper, left behind from a British ship, I read about Mr. Arthur Henderson, and I got in touch with him. He promised to assist us—and he did.

"Through the influence of British Labor, it was found possible to incorporate the Union, and we secured an eight-hour day for some sections and still better pay for the dock workers."

For fighting to retain the eight-hour day, Mr. Critchlow mentioned, he lost his own job.

Owing to trade depression, wages in British Guiana had gone down again.

A New Programme

"Now," Mr. Critchlow added, "we want the Commonwealth Labor Conference to help us in obtaining legislation to provide for workers' compensation, old age pensions, health insurance, unemployment exchanges, manhood and womanhood suffrage, a legal minimum wage, and an eight-hour day for ALL workers."

Labor Fights Against Great Odds in Italy

An inspiring narrative of the gallant fight which Italian Socialists are waging against great odds is given in a message addressed by the United Socialist Party of Italy to parties which are members of the Labour and Socialist International.

We are proud to say (the letter states) that the Party has resisted violence and persecution during a struggle which has lasted more than four years.

In this hard and unequal struggle many of our number have been killed or wounded. From January 1 to April 30 of this year the Fascists murdered 21 persons, severely wounded 39, beat and ill-treated 135, and burned or ransacked 24 private dwellings or clubs. Many comrades and friends of the Party are in prison for the "crime" of anti-Fascism, while thousands of our working men have been compelled to emigrate to France and other countries. Others, less fortunate, remain at home, unemployed and starving.

Busy Ruffians.

Lawyers, teachers, doctors, and engineers, guilty only of being Socialists, have had their houses and offices destroyed by gangs of ruffians, and their professional work rendered impossible.

To be a Socialist in Italy implies not only that one's own convictions must be unuttered, but also the renunciation of one's profession or business.

For our newspaper, "Giustizia," our comrades have done, and are doing, their utmost. Since January 1, our daily paper has been confiscated 5 times, involving heavy financial loss.

In the past three years the workers have contributed no less than 2,124,000 lire (about £17,000 at the present rate of exchange, but meaning, of course, a much larger sum in internal Italian currency). But if the confiscations continue "Giustizia" may still be compelled to give up the fight, in spite of all the sacrifies made by our comrades.

Mr. Hector C. Bywater, in The Great Pacific War, prognosticates a clash between America and Japan in 1931. But if the armament makers have all that time to wait for a really good blow-out, they must get some little affrays going in between.

Attractive Vaudeville Show at Orpheum

Commencing at the Orpheum Theatre matine, Thursday, August 27th, is a bill of supreme vaudeville that will take the vaudeville patrons in Vancouver by storm. In this seven-act bill there are no less than three headliners, all of whom have reached the pinnacle of vaudeville fame. Herbert Williams, commonly known as vaudeville's favorite buffoon, presents his melange of mirth and melody entitled "Soup to Nuts." His appearance alone brings the house down and his antics are so original that his act is always the most novel. Ted and Kathryn Andrews dance their way into the heart of every audience and the delightful setting of their act are in keeping with the melody of their choice dance tunes, which makes this one of vaudeville's most lovely dance acts. Olga Steck is a charming little prima donna who recently burst into stardom in musical-comedy and who now brings her delightful voice and marvellous personality to the Orpheum circuit of theatres. Chaz Chase, formerly of the "Follies," is a comedian, dancer, fire-eater and artist so that his act runs the gamut of entertainment from comedy to art.

Paul Kirkland and his company offer something entirely different and original in a sketch called "The High Stepper," which is cleverly presented by Mr. Kirkland and his very able cast. The Three and a Half Arleys are the most unusual perch balancers and acrobats in that their act is so daring that one hardly has time to grasp the cleverness of their work. Another act that will bring rounds of applause, a fable by Aesop, entitled, "Deep Stuff," and the customary orchestra concert complete this thrilling bill.

Alta. Brewery Workers Get Wage Increase

With an increase in wages of from two to ten cents per hour and the addition of a week's holiday with pay, the Edmonton Brewery Workers' local union have made a new agreement with the Edmonton Brewing & Malting Co. The local union was assisted in negotiations by Fred Smeed, of Lethbridge, representing the International Union.

While Mr. Smeed was in Edmonton the North-West Brewing Co. promised through Mr. Chattell, the manager, that as soon as the brewery started to operate an agreement at prevailing rates would be made with the union.

Men employed in the agencies of the Lethbridge, Calgary and Medicine Hat Brewing Company's agencies in Edmonton, as well as the employees of the retail warehouse of the Edmonton Brewing & Malting Co. are members of the union.

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Von Stroheim Brings "Greed" to Orpheum

Like a meteor, into the firmament of motion picture stars of the "upper strata," rose Eric Von Stroheim a few years ago. Overnight he became the rage because of his superb acting and because scenes produced under the master-touch of his direction contained all that was vivid and stark and real in life.

For two years the world has awaited Von Stroheim's great picture "GREED," which has been under way upon dangerous locations in Death Valley on the Mojave Desert, in San Francisco and various other portions of America.

"GREED" comes o Vancouver for next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. It will be shown at the Orpheum Theatre on Granville street twice daily—not at high road show prices but at popular prices within the reach of all despite the fact that it is heralded s the greatest motion picture of all times. "GREED" is a picturized version of "McTeague" by Frank Norris. In heart-reaching and searing truth it bares the horrors of life ridden by the lust for gold. All critics agree that this picure, for thrills, laughs, heart throbs and stark truth is bolder, more deep-reaching and vital than anything before attempted on the screen. A special musical programme will be provided in connection with this showing, by the Orpheum Concert Orchestra and the performances, twice daily, will commence at 2:30 and 8:30 each day.

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* * * *

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He: "Do you want to marry a one-eyed man?"
She: "No, why?"
He: "Then let me carry your umbrella."

UNION NOTES
By THE NOTARY

Another new Union, Auto Mechanics, has placed its entire membership on the mailing list of The Labor Statesman.

* * *

The Shingle Weavers are going strong for a new union and some of the old timers will have to get down to business or be left. A committee has been appointed to arrange for a picnic on a basis of about 400. Outside of such activities new members are continually being enrolled.

* * *

Painters report 14 new members secured with the assistance of the other building trades. This is the kind of team work we have been hoping to get for years.

* * *

The secretary of the Label Committee is wondering how old he will be when he gets in the replies from local secretaries to the circular about appointing delegates, etc.

* * *

We are pleased to see Jimmy Dunn, of the Iron Workers, around once more after his long stay in St. Paul's Hospital.

* * *

If you want any pointers about packing a sandwich board, get in touch with Bob Stevenson, of the Painters.

* * *

There is a rumor going around that a number of the aldermen are planning to give a banquet and presentation to ex-Ald. Scribbins as a slight recognition of his services.

* * *

During the past week autograph hunters have been looking for Harry Neelands.

* * *

All that any local union has to do to get the Tug-of-war Cup is to beat the Plumbers' team.

* * *

Business Agent Healey, of the B. C. Fishermen's Association, reports membership nearing the 500 mark.

* * * *

The Princess and Heights Theatres are still refusing to meet the union requirements, which is not a question of wages but of discipline of its members.

UNION BAKERS

All bakers employed by the following firms are members of the Journeymen Bakers of America, Local 468.

Martin's Bakery, 431 Homer St.
Broadway Bakery, 522 Broadway West.
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.
Stuckeys Bakery, 2157 Main St.
Fletchers Bakery, 3551 Commercial Dr.
Dundee Bakery, Cedar Cottage.
Ideal Bakery, 1824 Cotton Dr.
Worths Bakery, 250 Broadway West.
Goughs Bakery, 51st & Fraser St.
Van. Window Bakery, 187 Hastings St. E.
West Point Grey Bakery, 2562 Trimble St.

OLD AGE PENSIONS ASSN.

No subject is more vital to all workers than the question of old age pensions. The Old Age Pension Association of Canada, with headquarters at 167 Church Street, Toronto, are out for a vigorous campaign to arouse interest morally and financially and deserve every support. The apathy of many toward the subject is unhappy to say the least, and James Stevenson, the untiring secretary, states in one of his appeal letters: "It is simply disgraceful that this great Dominion should lag behind other units of the British Empire in performing a simple act of justice to their old and dependent citizens." He goes much farther and claims it is up to the powers that be to place on the statutes of this Dominion a measure granting old age pensions commensurate with decent standard of living. The campaign extends from coast to coast and any communications will receive grateful attention from Mr. Stevenson at Toronto.

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Railway Bankers Favor High Wages

WASHINGTON—Railway bankers and their attorneys favor high wages —for themselves.

Last week they presented a bill for $2,364,249.79 for reorganizing the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. They insisted that this was a "living wage," but the interstate commerce commission reduced the rates to a beggarly $1,500,000. The bankers receive $900,000 and the attorneys $600,000.

The award was so excessive that Commissioners Eastman, McManamy and Campbell filed a minority report. It was shown that one lawyer was classed as a $500-a-day man.

"Men receiving such compensation," said Commissioner Eastman, "usually entertain a righteous conviction that it corresponds with intrinsic worth, although, at the same time, they may be incensed that painters or carpenters should assume to demand and be able to exact $15 a day for their services."

Mr. Eastman called attention to other expenses that the bankers presented, although "the actual risk and burden in connection with the underwriting was insignificant."

City Council Declines to Give Estimate Data

The following communication was sent to Alderman Tracy, chairman of the Water Works Committee on August 5th, by the Trades Council and having received no reply, the delegates ordered it published in The Labor Statesman:

Gentlemen:

At the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held yesterday evening, the 4th inst, the question of the estimate submitted by the City Engineer on the Construction of the Seymour Water Main was considered at length.

This Council would appreciate it if you would supply them with a copy of the figures supplied to the City Engineer by the various members of the staff who, in accordance with the specifications worked out the quantities and prices upon which the City Engineer based his tender. From the information we have to hand it appears that after every conceivable contingency had been taken care of, and all the work figured at the highest possible rate, twenty per cent was added.

We believe that this is serious enough to warrant a thorough investigation by the City Council under the provisions contained in the City Charter by which all members of the Staff may be examined under oath. The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council earnestly requests that the City Council take action to investigate this question, believing that by this work being undertaken by Day Labor that at least fifty thousand ($50,000) can be saved by the ratepayers of this City and we are convinced that an investigation as suggested will substantiate our contentions.

Yours faithfully,
Percy R. Bengough,
General Secretary.

Municipal Engineers in U. S. Form Unions

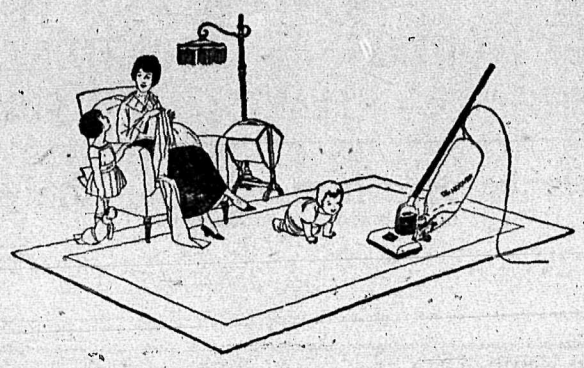
The worm will turn and the "white collar" worker will revolt against poor wages and unfair working conditions.

The municipal engineers of New York, 3,500 strong and claiming to represent "the largest group of their profession in the world outside of the military establishmens," have formed an organization to demand salaries and working conditions "comparable with he dignty, training and responsibility of the position."

Put in understandable language, they have formed a union and are about to make a fight for their rights.

Following the New York example, 400 engineers employed by the state of Massachusetts announce that they will quit work—or go on a strike as a trade unionist would put it—because the committee on administration and finance has turned down all requests for salary increases for this year.

The New York and Boston engineers are said to be greatly encouraged by the success of the engineers employed by the City of Chicago, who sometime ago went on a three-day vacation, but were called back in 30 minutes at increased wages.



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.50	Krysol Antiseptic, 8 oz.	.27	
.25	Carter's Little Liver Pills	.14	
.50	Puritall Sugar of Milk, 1 lb. tin	32	
.10	Hiawatha Toilet Paper Rolls, 3 for	.21	
.75	Watson's Tonic Stout	.51	
.75	Liquid Petrolatum, medium or heavy, 16 oz.	.38	
1.25	Sanitas Tonic Wine	.67	
.25	Nail Scrubs	.14	
.75	Ladies' Dressing Combs	.43	
.35	Safetee Shaving Cream	.21	
2.50	Aristocrat Whirling Spray	.49	
.50	Glycerin and Rose Water, 8 oz.	.27	
.35	Pinkham's Sanative Wash	.24	
.10	Vinolia Lullaby Soap, 6 for	.25	
.50	Dr. Reid's Pyorrhea Dental Cream	.34	
.50	Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills	.34	
.25	Benzo Almond Cream	.16	
.50	Mum	.26	

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Green's Mexican Note Given Wide Publicity

WASHINGTON — Pres. Green's protest of Secretary of State Kellog's recent belligerent note to Mexico has been heralded through every country south of the Rio Grande. Newspapers received at A. F. of L. headquarters indicate that the trade unionist's defence of Mexico is warmly received by the Latin-American countries.

Argentine newspapers, especially, feature the protest. In discussing a resolution in the Argentine national senate in support of President Calles of Mexico, and his reply to the Kellogg note, Senator Justo said:

"I believe, Mr. President, either to the welfare or the liberty of the North American people in the political course of Mexico. This is so true that the Buenos Aires papers of today print the declaration of the American Federation of Labor favorable to the government of Mexico and in opposition to the uncalled-for declarations of the North American government."

be faced during the ensuing nine months, is how Mr. A. J. Cook, the miners' secretary, describes the provisional agreement for the coalfields.

"The mining industry," he declares, "cannot continue in the hands of the people who have made the nation to pay millions of pounds to ensure even a continuance of work at wages below the cost of living."

ROME—The secretary of the facisti party declares that the party will not permit a general Italian parliamentary election until 1929 at the earliest and states that if conditions make it necessary the facist-controlled parliament will extend the life of the present legislature beyond that date.

Italian Fascisti Uses Club on Reporters

Mr. George Seldes, the Rome correspondent of the Chicago Tribune for the last six months, has been expelled by the Italian Government.

In a statement forwarded to the Daily Herald, Mr. Seldes, says that while in Italy he had attempted to tell the story of the great political change since the day Mussolini's assistants—Rossi, Filipelli, Dumini and Marinelli — assassinated Matteotti (secretary of the Italian Socialist Party.)

"Once in June," he continues, "the Fascist Foreign Office tried to intimidate me—as it tries to intimidate all foreign correspondents—by writing a letter to the American Ambassador, Mr. Fletcher.

"Frequently, fellow-newspapermen warned me that I would be assaulted or expelled, because the truth must not be told about Italy as long as Fascism is her ruler and tries to stamp out Liberalism and democracy in Italy. This was my only crime.

"Mussolini's Assisant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Grandi, wrote that my telegrams were biased, unobjective and unfair, and concluded with the charge that I had 'become the tool and catspaw in the hands of a small minority.'"

Mr. Seldes terms this "a typical lie of the Fascist official.

It costs Canada ten dollars no for every immigrant obtained fro Great Britain where it used to co $1.48. While it is true this is d rather to the decrease of emigra way than to increase in the cost of aux adian immigration services tive of these figures are considered in tive of waste or unnecessary duplic tion of effort.