The Labor Statesman

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C. P. R. Continues Its Immigration Policy

Trades Council Hears of Another Attempt to Induce British Workers to Migrate — Most of Old Officers Re-elected to Trades Council.

AT the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held Tuesday evening, Del. Pallin, of the Electrical Workers Union, reported that he had been informed that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had intimated through the Bristol, England, press, that 500 men were needed to work on the new B-C pier in Vancouver. The executive committee will investigate this and take the necessary steps to inform the British workers of actual conditions in this country.

Credentials were received and delegates seated from the following organizations: Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Musicians, Plasterers, Bookbinders, Boilermakers, Mill and Factory Men.

Final nomination and election of officers resulted as follows: For President—Neelands, Cottrell, Dunn, Smith. All declined with the exception of Neelands who was therefore elected by acclamation.

For Vice-president—C. McDonald, Flynn, Scribbins, Showler, Cottrell, Jamieson, Dunn, Deptford, Page, Bartlett, Hoover. All declined with the exception of Flynn, Scribbins and Page. Flynn was eliminated on the first ballot and Page was elected on the second.

Secretary Bengough was re-elected by acclamation.

Del. F. J. Hunt was re-elected Secretary-treasurer.

Del. Mrs. F. Dolk was re-elected Sergeant at Arms.

Del. C. McDonald was re-elected statistician.

The following were nominated for Patees: Dels. Hoover, Dunn, Smith, ayes, Stevenson, Watt. All declined D the following stood, Scribbins, aptford, Flynn, Jamieson, Bartlett so Cottrell. Dels. Scribbins, Jamieson, Bartlett and Cottrell were elected.

Del. Page, of the Carpenters, reported 42 new members initiated and all arrangements completed for a big picnic on Saturday.

Del. Wood, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, reported fifty new members and the Central Cafe and Eddie's Cafe signed up.

Off the Unfair List

At the request of the Electrical Workers Union, C. H. E. Williams, electrical contractor, was taken off the unfair list. The Musicians Union also requested that the Fraser Theatre be taken off the unfair list both places having signed up with the unions.

Secretary P. R. Bengough was notified by the Deputy Provincial Secretary that he had been appointed a Notary Public at the request of the Trades Council.

Del. Pipes, of the Bricklayers, asked the council to interview the Parks Board in an effort to have the union scale paid on the work being done at the entrance to Stanley Park.

Del. Hunt, of the Painters, reported that his union were sending two dels. to the International convention.

Twenty-two New Members

Del. Hanofin, of the Beverage Dispensers, reported 22 new members, and the Canada, Grandview and Burrard Beer Parlors refusing to employ union help.

Del. Hoover, of the Street Railwaymen's Union, reported negotiations on behalf of the Rapid Transit Bus Drivers with the company. The union had made another donation to the Nova Scotia miners, and were taking up another assessment which would make a total of $1400 sent to the miners by the union.

Del. Irwin, of the Stationary Engineers, 882, reported unfavorable conditions on account of the activities of the B. C. Society of Engineers.

Del. Jamieson reported that the Musicians had donated $15 to the Union Label League, and that the union was still carrying on a campaign against the unfair movie houses.

For Five-Day Week

The following resolution adopted by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was presented to the Trades Council, which in turn adopted it with instructions to forward it to other Trades Councils.

"Whereas the problem of unemployment is becoming so acute, being increasingly prevalent not only in the winter but in summer, therefore be it

"Resolved that this forty-first annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada go on record as being in favor of the five day week, and will use every effort to have all the trades and labor council and local unions affiliated with the Congress adopt the five day week commencing with the first week in November, 1925.

British Railwaymen To Oppose Wage Cut

Uncompromising opposition to any further sacrifices by railway workers was declared by Mr. W. Dobbie, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, of Great Britain, in his address to the annual general meeting of the union.

"We are always called upon to make sacrifices in the national interest,

but we know from bitter experience that the life of a workman, his wife and his children is one of continual sacrifice, and I say definitely that the time has arrived when sacrifices must be made by the other class.

"So long as there is the desire on the part of the railway companies to enforce reductions on our members, so long as men are being dismissed and thrown on the streets, so long as there is a shopman on short time, there can be no justification for railway shareholders receiving 7½ per cent, 5 per cent, or even 2½ per cent.

"I have given careful consideration to the whole problem with which we are faced, and I can see no reason why our members should sacrifice one iota more of the conditions we have succeeded in obtaining, and in my opinion the depression through which the trade of this country is passing does not justify the further lowering of our standard of existence.

"The statements of the railway companies were a confession of their failure to run the industry efficiently, and the time had arrived when the industry should be taken over by the State."

LABOR CANDIDATES

CANADIAN LABOR PARTY

Greater Vancouver Central Council

Burrard ..... J. Sidaway
Vancouver Centre W. W. Lefeaux
South Vancouver.... Alfred Hurry

WHAT OUR READERS WANT TO KNOW

Why a worker has to have a letter from a friend of an alderman in order to get a job on some of the city work?

How the $18 a week janitors of a department store will feel after being forced to pay a dollar apiece for his family to attend the store picnic on Wednesday when the sun failed to shine?

Why white union musicians are not employed in steamship bands, instead of Filipinos, who are aliens and subjects of the U.S.A.?

If a local department store hasn't a gall in employing apprentice girls to fill the jobs of girls who should be receiving the standard wage scale?

When something is going to be officially done about young white girls employed in Chinese cafes, where they are subjected to constant insults from lecherous male habitues?

If prospective gold diggers, now in steady employment, wouldn't be wise to make sure about facts before they join the gold rush to Port Arthur?

If the Vancouver Detective Department's services are not needed to investigate the doings of a newcomer from the States, who is trying to promote a motion picture "studio," where misguided shop and telephone girls are being lured with offers of stage fame for a fee?

If certain taxi drivers are not disgracing their calling by catering to dope and girl-wrecking joy rides? Also why are there complaints about some taxi drivers alleged to be accepting money from street girls?

If the Carpenters' Union won't have the time of their lives at the big excursion tomorrow?

If Port Arthur's big gold boom shouldn't attract some of Vancouver's high class hotel lady gold diggers?

If it doesn't get upon the nerves of both street car conductor and the tired passengers when a woman with half a dozen kids, all under age, board the car, pay one fare, and take up room needed by homeward-bound workers at night?

Why people patronize non-Union Greek restaurants in preference to honest, clean Union cafes, that give actually better values?

Why smokers do not take the trouble to buy only union-made and locally manufactured smokes, and help to support local workers?

If the Union Steamship Co. and the P. G. E. do not offer some fine excursion attractions for union picnics this summer?

If at least one certain big Vancouver merchant ought not to feel interested in the raid by police and firemen upon that "canned heat" and "jakey" jungle of hoboes whose haunt was wiped out under the old G. N. R. trestle last Tuesday?

TWO MORE RESTAURANTS DISPLAY UNION CARD

Two new restaurants have signed up with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union and prospects look good for one or two more that are still failing to display the union card. The Central Cafe at 608 Pender St. W., is one of the new ones that is back in the fold and this place with its good meals and cheery service is worthy of the patronage of organized labor. Eddie's Cafe at 782 Hastings St. W. is the other one that now displays the union card. The management of this place intends to make it a popular place for workers to eat in and extends an invitation to union men to give it a trial.

British Miners Ready For Great Struggle

Miners' Federation Determined to Resist Wage Cuts—Real Wages Are Below Pre-war — Will Affect Miners in Other Countries if Wage Accepted.

THE threatened coal miners' strike in Great Britain is alleged to be causing a great deal of apprehension among the industrialists who depend upon coal for power purposes. There are no grounds, however, for this, because the country is tremendously overstocked with coal and thousands of miners have been idle these many months. The New Consolidated Industrial Alliance of miners, railwaymen, transport workers, engineers and shipbuilders are solidly behind the miners on the following conditions:

Any union in trouble shall first exhaust its own procedure in negotiation.

If deadlock is reached and the union needs assistance, the executive of the Alliance shall be notified.

Such steps shall then be taken by the allied unions, including strike action, as may be necessary to ensure victory for the union in dispute.

In addition to the other unions already represented, the Electrical Trades Union is now represented on the Joint Committee.

The special national delegate conference of the Miners' Federation, held in London, refused to accept the mine-owners' proposals for a new wages agreement.

Mr. Herbert Smith, the miners' president, predicted the biggest fight in the history of the industry unless wages that would ensure a decent living were forthcoming.

The owners' proposals were not accepted by the conference on the recommendation of the Executive Committee for the following reasons:

(1) The removal of the guaranteed minimum wage, which is already below the level of the present cost of living.

(2) The provision in the owners' proposals of guaranteed profits to the colliery owners, irrespective of the rate of wages.

(3) That the proposals mean immediate reduction in wages varying from 13.14 per cent to 47.91 per cent on the basic rates. (Reductions of 2s. to 4s. per shift in some districts.)

(4) The continued separation of the mining operations from undertakings in connection with the coking and by-product and other departments.

Trade with Russia

The miners' leaders further emphasized the necessity of opening up trade with Russia and laying aside any prejudices political or otherwise they might have aganist the Russian government.

They questioned the right of giving bonus shares to the shareholders pointing out that a large number of coal owners had huge sums invested in war stock and shares in many other industries.

The recommendation to oppose such terms was passed by the conference unanimously, and a further resolution was carried reaffirming the demand "that the mine workers are entitled to a wage rate not less than is necessary to meet the increase in the cost of living."

The resolution urged that all the districts of the Federation

"to resist any offers which entail a departure from the national settlement."

Mr. Smith urged the whole of the districts to stand firm. He old delegates that the miners were faced with a crisis that had been forced upon them by the owners, and that every means possible must be used to resist the attack no matter what the consequences were.

The proposals he described as not fit to discuss or negotiate upon.

The employers, he said, were the aggressors in this attempt to force down the already low wages of the miners.

The sub-committee of the Executive had met the owners several times on the enquiry into the industry, and instead of the owners continuing the enquiry, as they had been led to believe with the view of putting forward remedies for he low wages, the miners were told abruptly that the agreement was to be ended, and the owners appealed to the miners to join in a request to the Government for the suspension of the Seven Hours Act.

Mr. Smith declared emphatically that the miners would not consider the question of longer hours or lower wages.

There would be a long struggle and much hunger and starvation before he miners would give up the seven-hour day.

Coal Problems Not One of British Costs

The mine owners' friends are much perturbed by the facts and figures given in the Daily Herald, which showed that

(1) The British miners' output per man shift is higher than in any other country except the United States of America; and

(2) The British miners are the only ones in Europe whose real wages are worse than pre-war.

These facts cut at the root of the argument that the stagnation in the coal trade is due to wage costs.

For the British coal trade was able to compete before the war when British real wages were higher than they are now.

German Cost Figures

An attempt was made yesterday to back up the employers' plea by comparing wage costs (leaving out of account the cost of living figures).

The Times gave the wage costs per ton for Germany as 7s. 6d. a ton, as against 13s. in Britain.

These are not strictly comparable. The German wage costs do not include social insurance and other such items. The wage system in Germany is peculiar, including as it does percentages according to the number in the worker's family. This percentage is paid out of a fund taken by a levy from the whole industry.

This point is confirmed if we examine the total cost per ton. This is given in the following table for Germany and the main British districts:

	Cost per ton s.	d.
Germany (Ruhr)	17	3.32
Scotland	17	11.62
Northumberland	18	0.79
Durham	18	7.86
South Wales	21	4.70
Eastern Division	17	9.08

Millions Unsold

But the owners' use of German

(Continued on page 8)

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

UNFAIR LIST

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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Cedar Cottage Theatre
Princess Theatre
Progress Theatre
Heights Theatre
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Trades Union Picnics

Carpenters Union
Bowen Island : July 25

Plasterers
Bowen Island : July 25

Tailors
Wigwam Inn : July 29

Plumbers Union
Bowen Island : August 1

Bricklayers Union
Bowen Island : Aug. 8

LOCAL CARPENTER INVENTS SOOT DEVICE; IS INGENIOUS

Another Vancouver union man goes on record with inventive genius. Neil McInnis, 1749 23rd Ave., east, and member of Carpenters' Union No. 452, has taken out a patent for an appliance designed to eradicate soot and keep the fireplaces clean. A patent in the U.S. is pending. The patent rights are being put through by Rowland Brittain, the patent specialist of Vancouver. Mr. McInnis observed in his work in Vancouver that house owners have difficulties with soot deposits two or three years after the house and chimneys are completed. He found that inadequate space for the collection of soot is allowed. This invention provides a drop to the cellar for particles of soot. This storage bin for soot in the flue may be cleaned out from the basement periodically with no necessity for tracking up the furnished interior of the home.

POSITION OF JEWISH WORKERS IN PALESTINE

The following report on the position of the Jewish workers in Palestine, has been received:

"Inclusive of he 2,500 land-workers employed on co-operative land settlement the total number of Jewish workers now employed in Palestine, is 15,122. This figure does not include civil servants, teachers, writers, etc. The percentage of unemployed has fallen from 10 to 12 per cent in the past two years to 3 or 4 per cent in the present year.

The trade in which unemployment is almost unknown, and which most readily absorbs newcomers, continues to be the building trade, which employs 3,683 workers, while factor ies and smaller industries employ 2,-849. Three thousand land-workers are employed by the colonists, 1,100 workers are engaged in public works, such as road construction, 1,040 in transport work (inclusive of railway workers drivers and camel-drivers), and 950 in other occupations.

The latest trade taken up by the Jewish workers is camel-driving. Some 200 Jewish workers are now being employed in Tel-Aviv alone in transporting sand and other building materials from the seashore to the town.

It looks as though Canadians will have a Dominion election to flavor their pumpkin pie this October. Spice improves the filling.

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What the Workers Seek

"SPIREA."

There is an old English saw which goes as follows:

"When a man takes a goose from the common he is sent to jail; but when another takes the common from the goose, he is sent to parliament."

The fact that it is old goes to show the further truth in it, viz., that the common was taken—from the goose.

Verily, verily, if someone, in years gone by, saw the "goosiness" of allowing someone to appropriate something, unearned and not produced by human labor, we should have learned more about it, by this time—unless we were geese.

Considering, however, the fact that the avenues of information are so carefully guarded, not to allow anything through that would endanger privileges, the leakage through the sieve is fair in quality. It must make up in quality what it lacks in quantity.

Therefore, the words to the 'goose' must be the purest of the truth, with no adulteration. He gets little enough of it, let is be the best.

So let us make a few bold propositions and leave them open to challenge from all comers.

1st—Are we satisfied with the present social order?

Let those who are perfectly satisfied, yes, pleased, with the present status, or social order, just rise, say so, then retire—because the discussion will be of no benefit to them.

(Quite a mixed crowd retires.)

2nd—If not satisfied, will those who have any suggestions to offer to improve the present social order, please remain and those who have not, just retire or hold their peace.

(A few more retire.)

3rd—Now, will those who have suggestions please make them now?

"More wages," says one. But it is found that more wages means higher cost of living, more work, speeding up and more friction with the boss. Wages are higher and yet there is discontent. Not that discontent is altogether bad in itself, yet "more wages" is not the cure for unrest.

"Produce and save," says another. Follow that advice and produce full blast, and unemployment will come in six months. Produce, and save as well; that is, produce and don't buy and unemployment will come in three months.

"Tax land values," says another. That will fill the public coffers—and where the honey is, there you will find the flies—the honey seekers—the office seekers, close to the sweet honey.

"We must have proportional representation," comes next, and, "Control our represenation by direct legislation," is next. Good, but of what avail if they satisfy us in everything and try every scheme we suggest and have suggested to improve the present order—always provided the present order is maintained? If none of our suggestions to improve it are effectual, we have nothing to demand of, or suggest to, our representatives, no matter how representative they may be.

So, why require the power to initiate and legislate, unless we have effective legislation to initiate?

First prove our plans to be effective before demanding the power to put them into practice

Well, what next? Do we want a new social order? Just for the sake of having something new? No, we want rest and content—is that not what we want—new or old order? So it's the means of relieving unrest that is required. A new social order must be the means of relieving the strain, if we adopt it.

What makes the discontent and unrest? Injustice and fear.

Then justice and liberty is what we want.

Justice, then, must be sought. We are born equal; we must live on a basis of equality. What two things are exactly equal in this world? There are no two yard sticks even exactly equal, and the things they measure cannot be said to be equal in quality.

But 60 minutes of my time are exactly equal to sixty minutes of yours—exactly.

Surely, then, if I give you the result of 60 minutes of my work for 60 minutes of yours, there cannot be any injustice here. I may not be as smart as you, therefore if I must exchange with you on the basis of results, I will not get as much as I give you—so I will feel the pinch—and be dissatisfied. I will feel that there is some unfairness somewhere—injustice and unrest. Especially when I find that by some way or another an estimate is put upon a thing composed largely of raw material which you did not make—wood, iron or something else. And, remember, I have not the full liberty of choosing and taking the raw material.

Is not one man's hour as long as another's? Exactly. Is not every commodity composed of nature's bounties and labor applied to those bounties? Should we barter with nature's bounties when we did not make them Who can estimate the exact worth of a tree? Then who can estimate the exact worth of wood?

If we cannot, and if we did not make the wood, why should we try to barter with the wood, expecting to do so on the bases of exact and full justice?

Why not leave out of our barter those things which we cannot create nor estimate?

That would leave only our labor on those things. Let us just exchange, then, only our labor. On what basis? The only basis which justice suggests—our time.

There might be apparent injustices for a time, more apparent than real; but as men are born equal and will have then an equal opportunity, they will level up after a while. We will at least be just to each other—that's a good deal—to do away with injustice.

And what about liberty to do away with fear?

Well, we cannot be ruled and be free at the same time, can we?

Have we ever thought how all important that is? Liberty means freedom from rule. We cannot get away from that.

So we must start all over again.

I must give you an hour's work for something which you have produced in one hour. Never mind results. The results are embedded into so much that nature created—wood, stone; yes, brains, if you will—that we cannot in justice estimate the exchange on the basis of results. And it is justice we are seeking. There can be no argument about the difference between the duration of each other's hour—they are both 60 minutes.

And right here let me say that the world's unrest is due to two factors—first that one man is getting more for his hour's work than another; second, that one man is ruling another—perhaps lots of others.

But, you say, we cannot exchange directly with one another for every little thing we need. Well, let us have a token that we can pass around—a medium of exchange. Ah, that's money. Yes, money, a certificate or something, which represents my work. Workers' money, a certificate which says I have worked or will work one hour. Call it a dollar—a worker's dollar, or a worker's hour.

Then if I make a chair in five hours and can get someone to give me five hours (dollars) for it, there is justice and liberty for all concerned.

If he can get another chair from someone else for four dollars (hours) there is still justice and liberty. If I still find others selling chairs for four dollars, I will sell my chair for four dollars and try to make the next one in four hours, or make something else. Still justice and liberty.

Perhaps I am weak physiclaly, then I must be strong in another direction—all men are born equal. So I will find my place. Thus we will have efficiency added to justice and liberty.

But, you say, there will be differences in capacity. Will they be so great that a little brotherhood cannot bridge over? What about this brotherhood — must brothers split hairs?

When five men go out camping—do they have much trouble dividing the work? No. Why? Simply because there is plenty to go around and little to do.

Is there not plenty to go around in this bountiful old world and would there be much trouble and very little work to keep alive? Judge so. Do you split hairs over the work and the food in your family? No. Why? Because you know there is enough to go around. That's it, when we know there is enough and there is no hoarding because there is no need to hoard, there will be no grabbing, no fear. No fear, no grabbing.

Now, you say, you are dealing in mental attitudes and depending too much on mental attitude. Well, are you not going to take into account men's mental attitudes? Can you do much with a horde of howling dervishes? You must get them quieted down first! And we are a lot of howling dervishes now, about our material necessities.

First, then, let us stop our nonsense.

Let us realize there is enough for everybody and thus stop the panic. We must do that first, before anyone will listen to reason. So let us get ourselves to the point where we realize that one man's hours is, or will be, or can be as good, as long and as sacred as another's. We will work alone or together, in the field or the factory, and if we exchange our labor on the basis of time instead of results, there will be equality, therefore justice and freedom.

We want just that to cure unrest. In getting that, we will not only get a new social order, but social order at the same time.

Do you agree? Then let us adjourn, to work upon each other's minds.

Cast out fear by showing that there is plenty.

Be willing to swap your hour for another hour. Persuade the other fellow to be willing to do the same.

The rest will take care of itself—and we will get somewhere with this unrest.—"Exchange."

IS CRIME EVER LAWFUL

Why do our courts persist in speaking of "unlawful assault," "unlawful wounding," "unlawful larceny," and the like? One would suppose that all crimes are "unlawful." Looks rather like an overdose of the obvious.

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Trades Union Directory

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, R. H. Neelands, M.L.A.; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office, 303 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings East. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

Automobile Lodge 702, I. A. of M. — Meets every first and Third Wednesday in the Holden Bldg. President, 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. Hanoffin, 2376 W. 6th Ave. Office: 441 Seymour St. Phones: Sey. 125 and Bay. 1656-R.

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

Bakers' Local 468, Journeymen, of America—Meets first and third Saturdays at 7 p.m. President, J Mirtle, 2740 Pr. Edward St.; sec., T. Rigby, 37 Broadway West, Phone Fair. 5882R.

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

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

Bookbinders Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month in 314 Holden Bldg. President, F. Milne, 1716 Drake St.; secretary, A. H. Hoskins, 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, 357 16 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, 1870 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 Harson, 1182 Parker St.

Dominion Express Employees, Local No. 13, 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, W. Finlay, 1655 22nd Ave. E.; Secretary, James Dunn, Box 1196 City; Phone High. 4334L.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207 — Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in month, at room 399 Holden Bldg. President, V. R. Midgeley, 3751 Keefer St. E.; secretary, J. G. Finlayson, 2636 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, 307 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

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

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

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

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

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

Motion Pictures Projectionist's Union, Local 348 of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.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. 8662.

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

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

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

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.

Military Training in Schools

By MISS AGNES MacPHAIL, M.P.
In the House of Commons, June 24.

Mr. VIEN: Would my hon. friend cite her authority on the point that France has abandoned the cadet training?

Miss MACPHAIL: Yes; my authority is "Militarism and Education," by John Jandon-Davies. The Minister of Education in the state of Victoria, Australia, has gone much further than that; has has just issued an order that no articles or songs extolling wars, battles, or heroes of past wars are to be printed in the school books or papers. I quote now from the Canadian Railway Employees Magazine.

"The Labor Minister of Education in Queensland has issued a similar order for the schools in his state. What he says about war and war propaganda makes interesting reading:

"'I am going to exclude from the schoolbooks anything likely to inflame the minds of youth with ambitions for war. I intend to explain to the children the causes of the war and the capitalist influences that bring it about. That, to my mind, will tend toward wiping out war. Too much hypocrisy and jingoism is displayed at present, and not enough sincerity to those called upon to give advice with regard to Australia's welfare."

Military training in schools, both public and secondary schools, is not left standing alone. If it were simply military training, just plain drill, I do not think it would last long, because I doubt very much if the boys are interested in the drill itself. I do not want to weary the House by quoting from this authority, "A Public School in War Time," by S. P. B. Mains, who is head master of one of the great public schools in England. He was an enthusiast in the matter of military training in schools, and he points out that during the war the boys took an interest in the military drill in schools. It goes on to say that before the war everybody hated the drill, both the boys and the masters, and that when they would come in from the field after the drill they were all irritable; they all had a grouch at something, because military drill did not satisfy any desire either mental or physical. And he is so glad that that has passed away and that they are all now—this was in war time—enjoying the military drill. That, of course, will not be true of this day, eight years after the war.

The Grinning Demon of War

I had started to say that military training is not left to stand alone; it is surrounded by music and colour and pomp, offers of adventure and class distinction. Possibly that last is one of the great lures, the class distinction offered by military training in schools, and the uniform and the music and the applause of watching crowds—all that appeals to children. When we go to school concerts at Christmas time, or to exercises at the commencement of the term, or to any place where children are performing, we know that they glory in interesting their elders, their relatives and friends. Until recently—it is almost true yet—the state, the school and the church condoned cadet training in schools—that is, they approved of it. Before these very buildings we have seen, when cadets were parading the silk hat of the politician, the robe of the divine, and the sober garb of the schoolmaster. I noticed that the schoolmasters trailed rather dismally a long piece behind the state and the church, but they got there just the same. So it is not surprising that the boys who are parading think it is a very fine thing when they can get the leaders of this country to come out and approve of and smile at what they are doing. And yet, pleasant as it looks on the beautiful green sward before these buildings—and despite the charm of colour, music, pomp, and class distinction—we must never forget that the spirit of the thing is the grinning demon of war. Amid all the beauty and all the music and all the colour, that is the dominant thing.

The New Hero

I notice too that the daily press, or most of the daily press, does its part to make as appealing as possible the gentleman cadet. I am quoting from the Toronto Globe, or the Toronto Mail and Empire, I think it is the Globe; there is not much difference. In speaking of the visit of the cadets from the Military College of Kingston to Toronto just a little time ago, it told how many thousands of children viewed one of their performances, and said:

"For thousands of boys a new hero was born on Saturday afternoon and the name of him was the Gentleman Cadet."

That is quite true. That is the disastrous thing. We hold up a natty looking boy, full of life and adventure and beauty, a splendid fellow, who knows nothing about war, who does not know what causes it, does not known what it is, does not know what the result of it is, and we who do know sit here and let the children who see that nattily dressed cadet think that there is ideal manhood. To them he is emblematic of war. As one of the reviewing officers said, the are sound to the core. It is true. The boys are alright, but the thing they are doing is false to the core. It has no soundness, and what is more, if they were left alone, they would not do it at all. Boys do not do that silly sort of thing. It is the old fellows who put that into their heads.

Ashamed of Empire Day!

Empire Day! To my mind Empire Day has been degraded. I am ashamed of it. It is nothing but a flaunting of war in the face of people who would like to see the world live in peace. Why do they not show on Empire Day the things the empire is trying to do for civilization, and the things that other nations have done for civilization? Empire Day is made the occasion for nothing but a strutty, silly, pompous, bombastic performances by military men and those who are backing them. Do you know—possibly the government does not know—that the common people of Canada laugh heartily, though they know it is a dreadful thing, a tragedy, but they are moved to mirth by the speeches and performances they hear and see on such a day as Empire Day.

There are, though, through the darkness some gleams of light. One that I am very pleased to quote was seen at the first great assembly of the United Church of Canada. On the motion of Judge S. A. Chesley, the following resolution was referred to the conference and was later adopted:

"That as the training of young men for war is contrary to the spirit of Christ, it is resolved that we discontinue the officers' training corps in the schools of the United Church, and urge the government to abolish cadet training in the schools of the Dominion."

P.-T. F. of B. C. Protests

I think there is an ever-increasing body of people in Canada who are coming to the same conclusion, that military training in schools is bad for the boys. It is bad every way you think of it, mentally and physically. It is not an educational force, and should be entirely divorced from education. Among the bodies in Canada that have been protesting and are protesting against it is the Parent-Teacher Federation of British Columbia—a most interesting thing. The Parent-Teacher Federation of British Columbia—I almost think there must be some radicals living in British Columbia—put in a goodwill day, on the 18th of May, which was observed in nearly all the schools of British Columbia. It held up the ideal of trying to live at peace with the other nations of the world, rather than arming ourselves to some time attack them, or to protect ourselves against them.

The city of London last year held an interesting mass meeting at which all the bodies of that city were represented, a sort of community gathering of the city of London, and they protested against the whole business of war and against this cadet training.

(To be continued.)

COMMUTATION OF DEATH SENTENCE IN N. S. W.

One of the first actions of the newly constituted Labor Government of New South Wales has been the commutation of the sentence of death on a man convicted in Sydney of murder to one of imprisonment for life.

It has been reported that the Labor Government intends, by administrative action at any rate, to abrogate the death penalty. The movement for its abolition has for a long time been strong in the Australian Labor movement, and, as a matter of fact, very few executions have taken place in the Commonwealth in recent years.

Under the last Labor Government in Victoria, a bill for the abolition of the death penalty was introduced into Parliament, but did not pass into law.

Love intoxicaes the old and sobers the young.

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INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Industrial conditions throughout the country do not show very much signs of improvement, in fact what improvement there may be is so slight that it is scarcely noticeable. Great numbers of unemployed are still to be seen in practically every city in the Dominion and that at a time of year when we have usually expected everybody who wishes, to have a job.

Prospects for winter looks very blue. Our railway systems are still making drastic reductions in expenses which usually comes out of their employees.

True their earnings have fallen off very considerably over the corresponding period of last year, and while the Canadian National has done as well as can be expected by their employees, our men in the main shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, especially have been cut down to the very bare subsistence level, working only about forty hours per week for about three weeks, then being shut down two or three days at the end of the month. Over and above that the prospects are that drastic staff reductions will be made the early part of next month.

Dividends must be paid even if the workers starve.—Machinist Bulletin.

HINTS TO CORRESPONDENTS

After perusing some of the stuff that makes its way into the correspondents' colyum of our great Vancouver press, we feel like offering a little advice: Write only on one side of the paper, or if possible on the edges. Then forget to mail it.

We are all soldiers of the State. We are all in the pay of society: we become deserters if we leave it. —Voltaire.

The Labor Statesman

Published every Friday, at 216 Holden Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

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

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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Phone Seymour 1989.

Vancouver, B.C., July 24th, 1925

LABOR MUST REWRITE THE LAWS TO REMEDY CONDITIONS

Not a particle of wealth exists but by virtue of Labor. The mountains might be gleaming with gems and minerals, the prairies fertile to rankness, boughs fruit-laden to breaking, and waters teeming with finny tribes, yet the value of it all to man would be nil.

Labor alone can render all these available to the uses of men and so Labor only can endow them with any value.

Labor discovers the country, explores the forests, prairies and mountains, spies out the fertility of the soil, prospects the mineral hoards. Labor hews down the forests, delves up the minerals, builds the roads, the houses and the cities, plows and sows the prairies and garners the harvests of land and sea.

Out of the seamed, hard, grimy hand of toil wealth arises, and in terms of Labor only is it measurable. to Measure it in gold or aught else is but to express wealth in terms of wealth, and as explanatory as saying a foot is twelve inches and an inch is a twelfth of a foot. The wealth produced is the tanglible expression of the labor performed.

"Our natural wealth" partakes of the appearance of wealth only by virtue of its potentialities for exploitation. It is valued not for what it is but for what it may become when labor-power is applied to it.

But while Labor creates all value, the laborer has no portion in it. Between him and the wealth he creates stands the Law in its majesty, saying: "The resources of the earth and the tools of industry are the property of certain ones, to have and to hold, to use and to enjoy, to sell and to bequeath, and of their heirs and assigns forever, as registered in our Doomsday Book. Touch at your peril."

So the laborers, endowed with the one factor that can create wealth, the power to labor, can create no wealth, having nought whereto apply that power. He is compelled therefore to sell his power to labor to those who have and hold the resources of the earth and the tools of industry. No longer is he a man except in semblance and appetites, but has become a vehicle for the delivery of labor-power where and when it is required by its owners by right of purchase.

To the product of that toil and to any share in it he is in no way entitled. He has sold his power to labor and all the labor creates belongs to those who have bought it of him. His is only the price of his labor-power. Theirs, all their purchased labor creates.

He can remedy his condition only by rewriting the Law. In deeper and ever deeper depth of poverty, misery and degradation he must flounder from year to year until he has the courage and understanding to rewrite the Law. Until he has the determination to rewrite it if he must rewrite it in blood. To rewrite it that the earth and its fullness is the property of none and of all.—W.

DAILY PRESS WANTS MORE APATHY AMONG THE WORKERS

We are informed that the nine strikes which occurred in British Columbia during 1924 and which involved 3470 workers, who lost 223,876 days' work, was costly. At least the daily press would have it so. We fail to see it that way. If the men had agreed to the wage decreases, or were satisfied to allow the cost of living to rise without an effort to get an increase in wages to meet the increased cost, then the apathy would be costly to the workers. His purchasing power would be lowered until he saw fit to attempt to better his conditions.

Again, was the loss of 223,876 days of strikers really a loss? Suppose we take into consideration the number of days per year during the past four years that the worker has been forced into idleness by "layoffs" through lack of orders. Doesn't it seem logical to expect that if the men had worked instead of striking that they would, in all probability, have been laid off at some other date to take care of the slack season. Hardly any industry has been going full blast during the past four years, and this is especially true of the logging and coal mining industry, where the disturbances occurred. The capitalist press are simlpy mouthing the wails of exploiters.—W.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor, Labor Statesman.
Sir:

What is all this talk about the beer parlor being a failure? Westminster wants the beer parlor and asks for a plebiscite. This is only just to all our workers, wage earners, merchants and general residents of the Royal City. Opponents to the beer parlor here claim Vancouver's business men are against it because it hurts trade, but who are really against it? Only merchants who are anti-everything, but who sell canned heat and hops, and one or wo others who are peeved because they have had to vacate their premises to make way for some hotel man who has secured the lease. The rest of the business men are sensible and say the beer parlor is a good thing. Of course, many Vancouver merchants benefit by Westminster not having the beer privilege, so it is natural they would oppose it. For the rest of us, the plain people want the beer parlor in Westminster and this is the view of 99 per cent of our union men and others who are expressing an opinion.

"WAGE EARNER."

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Monday, Aug. 17—"Labor in Parliament." Harry Neelands, M.P.P.
Tuesday, August 18—"Gandhi or Ford." Jack Logie.
Wednesday, Aug. 19—"The Evolution of Man." Dr. W. J. Curry. (Illustrated with Lantern Slides.)
Thursday, Aug. 20—"The Art of the Future." Rose Henderson.
Friday, Aug. 21—"The Human Voice as the Basis of Music." Geo. W. Weaver. (Selections by the Orpheus Club.)
Saturday, Aug. 22—Recreation and Social Evening.
Sunday, Aug. 23—"Poets of Revolt." Dr. W. J. Curry.
Monday, Aug. 24—"The Art of Public Speaking." C. B. Boardman.
Tuesday, Aug. 25—"Thoreau, Philosopher and Revolutionist." Jack Logie.
Wednesday, Aug. 26—"The Case of the Farmer." E. T. Kingsley.
Thursday, Aug. 27—"Postwar Conditions of Capital and Labor." Rose Henderson.
Friday, Aug. 28—"Empire Preference." Angus McInnis.
Saturday, Aug. 29—Recreation and Social Evening.
Sunday, Aug. 30—"Impressions of the Summer School." A symposium.

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In the Tonsorial Chair

By SPUD TAMSON

Good morning, Mr. Scopes. Hair trim? Right, sir. What am I laughing at? Why, I am just soliloquizing like. What do you expect me to do? Chatter or grunt or something? It is funny how some people become famous or infamous over night when the newspapers write them up. What does it matter about the origin of man? Yes, it would be nice to know, alright, but this affair is not worth all the publicity it is getting. Now, is it? One thing is certain. We do exist, and man has progressed more rapidly in the last thousand years than he did for eons and eons before. We have to some extent made ourselves safe from actual starvation. We have passed the time when every man's hand was against every other man. We have comforts now that man did not have a thousand years ago, but when one reflects on conditions as they are and compares them with what might have been, one cannot help but think we have not made very much headway and that the era we are living in is the start of real life so far as humanity is concerned. A thousand years ago man was afraid of things which today we laugh at. Now he is afraid of things which he can easily control if he will only think. Fancy, Scopes, what people will think of us a thousand years hence when they know that more children die every year of preventable disease and malnutrition than there were killed in the great war. What will they think when they know that five million able-bodied men were continually denied access to the means of making a decent living despite the fact that they desired to work. What will they think when they know that one million loafers did not work because the rest of the workers kept them in luxury while their own children and wives dressed in rags and slept in stuffy rooms, sometimes as many as six in a bed. I can see a descendant of Tamson turning on the Radio-Cinamanatograph and saying: "Gee, I wonder if old Spud lived in a hovel like that and put in fifty years hard work just to keep himself alive, and shouted himself hoarse when some gink passed through the neighborhood, while, if he had only known, all that was necessary was fifteen years of work at four hours per day to produce enough to keep him and his for the rest of his life. Yes, Scopes, there is something that matters. We know we exist so let us try and learn how to LIVE. Let us try to educate our fellow man to the fact that the conditions of today are caused by our neglect and that the conditions of a thousand years hence depends on what we do, how we THINK and how we progress, but, as the old Scotsman said, "It's a sair feight," meaning that it is a hard fight. We will get there, Scopes, by hard work and perseverence and strict attention to the thing that really matters, and that is the establishment of the Co-Operative Commonwealth. Yes, sir, opportunity for all privilege for none. Thank you, sir. Next please!

SOCIALIST SAYS CHINA NEEDS BIRTH CONTROL

CHICAGO—"Spawning, spawning, spawning! Four hundred and fifty million human creatures are forced into the helpless struggle for existence in China every 25 years," cries organizing director George E. Kirkpatrick of the Socialist Party. "The cost of one big battleship would be sufficient to provide every woman in China with one piece of priceless information—information used by the wives of all bankers, bishops, senators, judges, governors and cabinet secretaries in the United States — information on voluntary parenthood; that is, a harmless, painless method for preventing conception. Why hesitate to carry scientific knowledge to China rather than cigarettes and whiskey!"

Kirkpatrick's article, entitled "Christ in China—Why Hesitate?" is distributed by the national office, Socialist Party, 2653 W. Washington Block, Chicago.

DUTCH ELECTIONS

The complete returns from the Dutch elections show that the Social Democrats have gained four seats. The Communists have lost one of their two seats. The "Right" Coalition Government has a majority of 16 in place of its previous majority of 24.

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See Us For Running Shoes for Men, Women and Children
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Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Hats, Boots and Shoes.
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2813 Main St., Between 7th and 8th

KERENSKY PAPER ENDS

The newspaper, Dni, published by the Russian Social Revolutionaries, and formerly edited by M. Kerensky, in Berlin has ceased publication.

Vancouver Heights

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My Motto:
ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST

Burning Down of Indian Village

In Rajputana, in Central India, on the borders of Alwar and Jaipur States, there took place in the end of May a serious shooting affair, when, according to the version of the State authorities, three were killed and four were wounded.

The trouble arose under extraordinary circumstances, which have only just become known. Its origin was the increase of land tax. Long famines have undermined the Indian villagers prosperity, and any increase bears hard upon the poverty-stricken agriculturists.

They held protest meetings, sent representations to the Sate authorities, some time ago the Maharaja—who represented the Indian Princes at the Imperial Conference of 1923—sent a commission of inquiry. It met the leaders, discussed the situation, and returned. The people thought that something tangible would come out of this.

The most extraordinary incident then occurred, reports the Kesari, a leading Swarajist organ of Poona. Some days later, without a warning, one company of the Imperial Service Troops of the State, armed with machine guns and rifles, with the Inspector-General of Police and the Sessions judge in charge of the division, went to the village, took charge of the main water-supply, and arrested the leaders.

On signs of protest from the people, the military fired on the crowd and they dispersed in the neighboring jungles. The houses were set on fire and the whole place practically burnt down. The military being in charge of the water, nothing could be done to save the houses. It is stated that dead bodies were either burnt or otherwise disposed of in the forests nearby.

The editor of the Pratap of Cawnpore, having heard of this incident, sent a representative to Nimuchana, the scene of firing, but the State authorities prevented his reaching the spot.

Other influential Indians have since tried to get some light thrown on this extraordinary affair, but, so far, the only response has been a report from an official Commission, which declares that, under the leadership of agitators, these villagers were arming to rise against the State.

This report admits that the cottages were burned down, but offers the remarkable explanation that they were set on fire by the old-fashioned muzzle-loading weapons with which the villagers are declared to have opened fire on the military forces.—Daily Herald.

HOUSE MOVERS

Tenders wanted for moving three single roomed schools. Apply School Board Office for specification. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. B. G. Wolfe-Merton, Secretary Vancouver School Board.

TENDERS WANTED for supply and installation of a Rotary Oil Burning Plant at General Gordon, Hastings and Chas. Dickens Schools. Specifications may be obtained from the School Board Office. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Tenders Oil Burning Plants" must be in hands of undersigned by July 28, 1925.

B. G. WOLFE-MERTON
Secretary, Van. School Bd.

TENDERS FOR LAMPS

Tenders wanted for supply of $1200 worth of Electric Lamps to be supplied to Vancouver School Board Stock Room in case lots as required. Quote prices as follows: 100 watt Nitros, ½ frosted, etched VSB; 60 watt Tungstens, plain; 40 watt Tungstens, plain; 25 watt Tungstens, plain.

Tenders in sealed envelopes, endorsed "TENDER FOR LAMPS" to be in the hands of the Sect'y, by 5 p.m., Monday, 3rd August, 1925.

—B. G. Wolfe-Mertor, Secretary, School Board.

COAL TENDER

Tenders wanted 2000 tons Vancouver Island Coal for Vancouver School Board, quote prices as follows, delivered in Bunkers any School of Vancouver School Board:— Double Screened Lump per ton:— Slack, per ton:— Tender to state B.T.Us of Coal quoted on. Ton to be 2000 lbs. and supplies to School Board as required by individual orders. Lowest tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders, in sealed envelopes, endorsed "COAL TENDER" to be in hands of the Secretary by 5 p.m., Monday 3rd August, 1925.

—B. G. Wolfe-Merton, Secretary, School Board.

Around the Town

By UNICK

AROUND THE TOWN

"Barrow," a sleek, well-fed bear in Stanley Park, died last week and received columns of regretful space in the daily press. Barrow was a decent sort of bear, no doubt, and one naturally feels sorry for even a bear that dies. But over in Nova Scotia, where children grew gaunt as they gnawed crusts in abject want, and where hunger-haunted miners paced the streets in desperation, there was hardly as much newspaper space to tell people about a condition of fearsome human suffering.

There was even a howl at the City Hall because Vancouver's union workers had the temerity to ask for a tag day to raise funds for the poor miners, and their empty homes. All of which suggests that it is sometimes almost better to be a fat, well-fed polar bear than a human producer of necessities.

Draw your own moral, folks!

* * *

A young fellow called at the Labor Statesman complaining that he had parted with a fat fee which he paid to a local trade school, under the belief that he would quickly learn a trade and take his place in the ranks of skilled labor. But his fee was the principal thing, it seems, for he was turned loose after gaining a smattering of his trade, and now can't get a job even as a helper.

When will people learn that it takes time, training and experience to properly learn a trade? Some of these trade schools remind us of the man who visited a town in the wild and wooley west. Gazing around, he said to the oldest inhabitant: "I don't notice any schools here. Don't you give your children any education?"

Whereat the oldest inhabitant bombarded a distant knot hole in a fence with unerring accuracy and a squirt of tobacco juice, and replied: "Oh, yes, we've got a school here, stranger, and she's a helluva a good school. Don't you see the sign over there?" The stranger looked closer and read "Teaching Done Here."

Something like the "teeching done hear" in Vancouver trade schools.

* * *

A respected pioneer merchant broke down under the mental load of financial reverses this week and sought surcease from his distracted world-weariness by suicide. He had been an honorable business man for nearly one-third of a century and had earned the genuine esteem of many friends. Many years ago, the father of this unfortunate man made a misguided investment and was prosecuted by his creditors. It was really more of a civil case than anything else, but the prosecution (or persecution) fished out a "fraud" angle to it, and the old fellow was out of lock with a prison term.

All this sordid and pitiful data was brought out this week in relating the self-destruction of the merchant who ended his own life—as if the suicide was to blame for his father's misfortune, or the case was worth remembering at all!

* * *

Eight of the outstanding inventions recorded in Western Canada within the past two years came from members of organized labor. Out of eleven valuable patents, eight were the products of union mechanics. Another example was noted this week with the ingenious device of Mr. Neil McInnis, for many years a resident of Vancouver and a member of Carpenters Union No. 452. His idea is being patented and is a device for the eradification of soot. It is said to be practicable and aims at keeping the home fireplace free from soot. Here is an opportunity for the solving of Vancouver's great soot and smoke problem. Perhaps Mr. McInnis may be able to step forward and end the question that has corrugated civic brows with worry for years. Anyway, if he is able to abate the smoke nuisance, more power to his ingenuity.

Now, let some other inventive genius patent something that will enable us to have more smokestacks. We won't mind the smoke if we get a bigger payroll.

* * *

Some of these professional platitudinal spielers give one a pain in the gizzard. The other day a visiting man of great wealth told Vancouver newspaper men his secret of success, and if anyone took it without a wink behind the back of his hearer, you'd imagine he meant it all. As an actual fact he made his money by paying skimpy wages, gouging his workers, working them to the utmost limits of the law, employing child labor as long as he legally could and running a chain of scab stores in the States. Yet he had the nerve to say that "Success was the true reward of diligence and the price of hard work." The latter part, however, proves quite correct, for he won his wealth literally by hard work—performed by others.

Like a lot of other dollared men, he believes in the dignity of labor, all right—if somebody else does the labor.

* *

The Old Country's poor cannot claim the only unemployment figures. We have some ourselves in Shaughnessy Heights. Just look at all those fat and flabby society dames whose figures could be improved by a little vigorous daily employment at the wash tub or flourishing a broom. Aren't those unemployment figures, too? A local drugless healer recently prescribed a wholesome course of domestic work for a wealthy lady who was losing her "shape" and becoming obese. He says there is nothing like an old-fashioned broom to gain and retain the sweet figure and that school girl complexion. It's got drugs and drug store face tints beaten a mile, ladies!

* * *

BEDTIME STORY

Another bedtime story that does not come from the family radio is the explanation that hubby tries to make after attempting to hang his hat upon a fly on the wall after wobbling home and trying to retire.

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Mrs. E. Crowe of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent me at Ventnor has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice, together with other expensive ear instruments, all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."
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There is nothing better at any price.

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310 CARRALL STREET, VANCOUVER

NEW JEWISH LABOR PAPER GREAT SUCCESS

The new Palestine Labor daily paper, Davar (The Word) edited by Mr. Berl Kaznelson, has now been successfuly launched, and the first copies have reached this country, says the London Daily Herald.

The funds for founding it were provided by the contribution of a day's pay from every organized worker in the country. And already it is able to boast that, except Russia, Palestine is the only country in the world where the Labor paper has the largest circulation.

Mrs. A. Doane has awarded a contract for a $9,000 residence on Matthews Avenue.

International Sport as A Lever for Peace

"We have come to fight you with footballs instear of cannonballs."

In this spirit a very striking success has just been achieved by a visit to Saxony, in Germany, of a Soccer team taken out under the auspices of the British Workers' Sports Federation.

The real significance of the value of the trip was conveyed to a Daily Herald man by Mr. Maurice J. Bunyan (manager of the tour) when he said that, whilst art and music may be valuable means of establishing reciprocal thought among the nations, sports alone touches the bedrock of the people — the downright proletariat.

Behind Germany

"In this sense," added Mr. Bunyan, "Britain is hopelessly behind Germany in the organization of its Labor forces. The Arbeiter Turnbund (Workmen's Sports Federation) has an active membership of 650,000, with its own paid officials. It purchases all its kit at cost price and distributes it on the co-operative principle. It has its own printing works, with fully-equipped rotary presses, and the loyalty of its members is extraordinary.

"We had an instance of this at Dresden, where Notts County were playing a bourgeois side. They had an attendance of 9,000: on the same day, and at the same time, our players were opposed to a Labor eleven and the crowd numbered 22,000.

"I cannot help feeling" added Mr. Bunyan, "that the British Labor Movement is neglecting a great opportunity in its refusal to foster its own sport. In fraternising with the good people—most hospitable people—whom I met during our week's tour consisting of three games at Dresden, Chemnitz and Leipzig, I felt that never could I go out and be opposed to them in war.

Human Pawns

"The spirit in which we played our games in Saxony only a week ago led me to emphasize the fact that wars are made by imperialists for commercial purposes and that the people are merely pawns in the game. And I believe with all my heart and from this experience that sport can be used as a most potent factor in establishing a world peace."

BEETLES AND BUGS

The Brentwood (England) Guardians engage the services of an expert to deal with a plague of black beetles in their hospital kitchens. Well, here's a new line of effort for a job seeker. Vancouver and this province might, with good effect, utilie the services of an expert to deal with political bugs.

Tory Plot Hurts Britain More Than Soviets

"A rupture of relations between Great Britain and Russia would create a situation fraught with danger to the peace of Europe as well as to the interests of British industry," said Mr. E. F. Wise, Economic Advertiser to the Russion Central Co-operative Union (Centrosoyus), to a Daily Herald representative recently.

"I am astounded at the recklessness of such a policy. I can hardly believe that the Government, when it thinks out the implications, will persist in it.

"On the economic side," Mr. Wise continued, "slowly, but surely, in the last two or three years British trade with Russia has been built up and increased. Transactions, for example, between the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Russian Co-operative organiations have run into millions of pounds to the advantage of both countries.

"But Russian purchases in this country have slowly expanded as her resources grew. During the last year though the harvest of 1924 was not a good one, there has been a steady and remarkable increase in the trade and prosperity of the country.

"The peasant on whom everything in Russia ultimately depends, is quarter by quarter becoming more prosperous and more able to afford to buy the goods he needs.

What Peasants Will Buy

"This year's harvest is good, as I have seen with my own eyes in Russia during the past few weeks," Mr. Wise declared, "and the peasant's demands will be far bigger than Russia's own factories can cope with. He will buy from abroad large quantities of boots and clothing, of tools, of agricultural machinery, of a hundred products of British industry.

"Year by year Russia's purchasing power, as compared by her exports grows.

"In 1921 exports were about £5,000,000, in 1922-3 about £16,000,000 in 1923-4 about £31,000,000, in 1924-5 (despite a bad harvest) about £47,000,000.

"In this coming year, as a result of the good harvest, they may well reach £90,000,000 sterling. On such a basis, allowing for the credits which she has been able to get not only in this country but from other countries her purchases of goods from abroad may reach a figure twice as large.

"It would be treachery to the British working classes if the British Government in its reckless anxiety to find an excuse for its incompetent handling of the home and foreign situation were to run the risk of losing for our industry the large share of these orders which, if the situation is properly handled, will come to us.

Co-Ops. Building up Trade

"In the development of British-Russian trade, the Co-operative Wholesale Society, with real statesmanlike and business acumen has played a big role, and through its participation with the Russian organizations in the Russo-British Grain Export Company it will this year play an even bigger part in bringing British consumers and Russian producers into direct connection.

"Moreover, the purchasing relations which have been established between the Centrosoyus, Arcos and other Russian organizations, and the Co-operative Wholesale Society and other traders here should secure that a considerable proportion of the Russian import programme of tools, machinery, and now of textiles and other goods, falls to British factories.

"In the last two or three weeks, in readiness for the increased demand of goods following on the harvest, special purchasing commissions have been sent to Berlin and other Continental centres—the countries whose Governments have more sense than to refuse visas to buyers of their manufactured goods.

"If the British Government maintains an attitude which makes purchases impossible," Mr. Wise concludes, "Russia will buy elsewhere. But before it happens it is to be hoped that the opinion not only of Labour but of the manufacturing interests concerned will be expressed to the Government in unmistakable terms."

THIS COULD BE REMEDIED

According to the recent report of the Co-ordination Committee of New York city, that city spends $80,000,000 on charity, an expenditure called for by ill health, immorality, crime, bad housing and a hundred and one conditions that trace back in whole or in part to the unregulated birth rate of the poor.

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OLD COUNTRY R.R. WORKERS LOSE SHILLING PER WEEK

Just one thing after another. From the Old Country comes word of another cut in wages, one shilling a week being scaled automatically off more than 200,000 railway workers. This started July 1.

The matter came before the Central Wages Board for the railways on the consideration of the periodical adjustment of wages in accordance with the sliding scale. There has been a fall of eight points in the cost of living figures since the last adjustment was made in January, and wages are advanced or lowered 1s. in respect of each full five points of variation. The reducion will not affect engine drivers, firemen, guards, and others in the higher conciliation grades, who are already down to minimum rates, and applies chiefly to porters, lamp men, crossing keepers, and similar classes of workers who still retain a few shillings of the bonus which is subject to the sliding scale.

Love is a blending of the foolish and the ridiculous—but garlic any other name would be as offensive.

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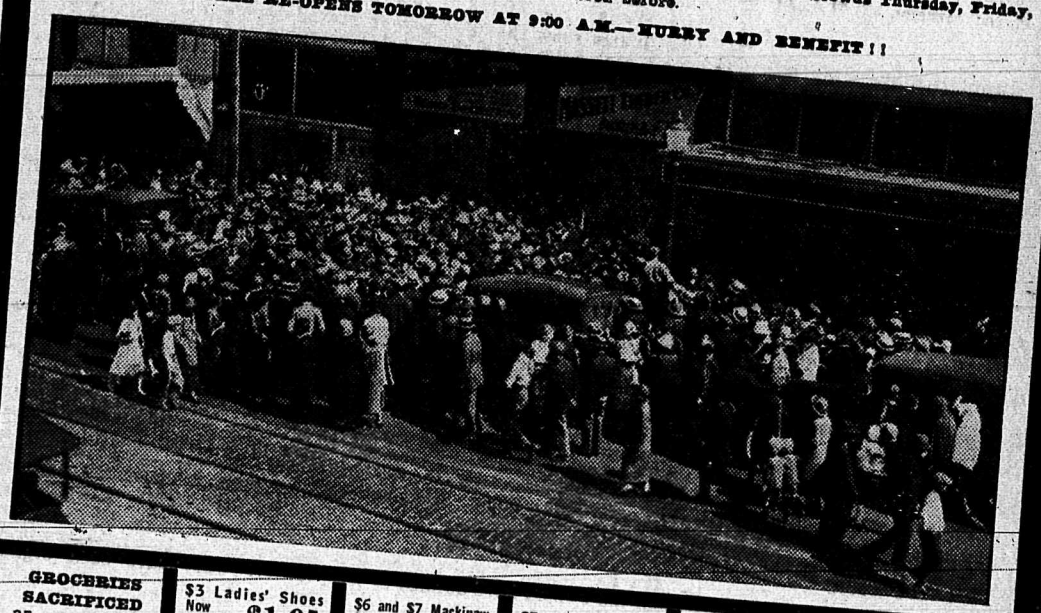
GREAT SELLING-OUT SALE

of the MASSETT TIMBER COMPANY'S DEPARTMENTAL STORE stock is taking place. NO SALE IN VANCOUVER'S HISTORY HAS CREATED SUCH INTENSE BUYING ENTHUSIASM. Merchandise is not being sold, but practically given away. Sale includes staple lines of Boots, Shoes, Furnishings for Men, Women and Children, Groceries, Men's Apparel of all descriptions, Dry Goods, Hardware, etc. Thousands of dollars worth of the reserve stock from the warehouse is being added daily. Come, join the crowds Thursday, Friday, Saturday or any day next week and save as you never saved before.

SALE RE-OPENS TOMORROW AT 9:00 A.M.—HURRY AND BENEFIT!!



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90 cent gallon cans Wax Beans 10s 63c
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$9 Men's Boots. Now priced at $3.95
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$3 Wool Jerseys 1.45
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Buy Fall and Winter goods now at a big saving.
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$2.00 Men's Work Gloves Now 98c
$6 and $7 Mackinaw Shirts Now 3.95

MEN'S FURNISHINGS SACRIFICED
$2.50 Men's Dress Shirts Now 95c
$5 and $6 Men's Panama hats Now 95c
50c. Men's Suspenders. Now at 19c
Men's Cotton Socks. Worth 25c. Now 10c
$3 and $4 Arrow Shirts For 1.79
$4.50 Men's Spring Needle Union Suits. Light and Medium weight All sizes 1.29
$4.50 Men's All-wool Flannel Shirts. All sizes Now 1.89
$1 Summer Underwear — Shirts and Drawers. Now 39c
$7 and $8 Men's All-wool Sweater Coats Now 3.49
$2.00 Men's Cotton Work Shirts Now 89c
50c. and $1 Belts 19c
$2.50 and $3.00 Caps for 98c

LADIES' FURNISHINGS AND NOTIONS SACRIFICED
$3.00 and $4.00 Watson's Ladies' Underwear. Selling at now 1.98
Dining cloths, reg. $4.50; large size, Selling now 2.89
Medium Size Colored Bed Spreads Now 98c
Lot of Grey Camp Blankets Now 98c
15c. Ball Crochet Cotton for 7c

MEN'S PANTS AND RAINCOATS SACRIFICED
Men's All-wool Trousers. Were $4.00 Selling now 1.45
$6 and $7 Men's Fine All-Wool Trousers Now 2.95
$20 Men's Fine Raincoats 6.95
$15 Men's Mackinaw Coats. Now 4.95
$1.00 Men's Work Gloves Now 29c
$5 and $7 Ladies' Sweater Coats. Now at 1.98
$2 Children's Watson Famous Union Suits Now at 98c
75c. and $1 Turkish Towels. Large size. Now at 49c
5c. Silk Floss at 2c

HARDWARE SACRIFICED
Ship Augurs, $2.25. Selling for 1.35
5c. and 10c. Gate Hooks 2c
Rogers' Silver Spoons $2.25 and $3.00 per doz. for 1.49
$1.25 Twelve-Gauge Shells Canuck 69c
25c. Parowax for 9c
Graniteware, $1.00 and $1.50, now 69c
Bull Durham Tobacco, Large Size. Now selling at 8c
15c. Old Chum Tobacco now at 11c

COME TO VANCOUVER'S GREATEST SALE
Join the crowds — save money. It will pay you to come miles and miles.

BUCKLEY BAY'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE
ENTIRE STOCK OF
MASSETT TIMBER CO.
On Sale at
33 HASTINGS ST. W.
Across from Pantages Theatre
Goods Sold Wholesale and Retail

DON'T CROWD! BE PATIENT
Over $100,000 worth of merchandise sacrificed. Bargains for everybody. Doors open from time to time to avoid overcrowding.

ANOTHER SEAT OF TROUBLE

Shrieks of the most appalling type were issuing from the little cottage, and quite a crowd had collected. Presently, a policeman came striding onto the scene.

"Now, then," he cried gruffly, "what is all this about?"

"Please, sir," spoke up a small boy, "that's only my brother. He's crying because mama's eyesight ain't very good and she's deaf, too."

A ghastly series of shrieks, interrupted the explanation.

"He must be a very feeling little fellow," remarked the officer, wiping away a furtive tear.

"Yes sir, he is. You see, ma's mending his trousers, and he's got them on."—Los Angeles Times.

Picnics are the most enjoyable to those who can take olives and get away with it.

NEW ZEALAND LABOR PARTY BANS "REDS"

Wellington, N. Z.—The New Zealand Labor Party at its annual conference at Wellington, decided that no member of any other political party should be admitted to membership. This means that Communists will not be admitted.

The following principles were reaffirmed: The objective of the party is the socialization of the means of production, distribution, and exchange. The method is the conquest of political power, local and national, constitutionally; and the extension of the organization of the workers in industry together with the co-operation of all who render social service.

It is doubtful and remarkable how some alleged pure-minded people can see so much in an entirely respectable joke.

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CONFIDENTIAL ENQUIRIES
LABOR — CORPORATIONS — PRIVATE
WE ALWAYS GET RESULTS!
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Labor Wins in Irish Municipal Elections

Striking Labour successes from all over Southern Ireland are indicated by the returns for the Free State local government elections, which have just been concluded.

A noted instance was the middle-class district of Rathmines, Dublin, where two Labour men and one Labour woman. Mrs. Johnson, the wife of Mr. Tom Johnson, the Labour Party leader in the Dail, were all returned with substantial polls.

Anoher of the successful candidates was Mr. W. Norton, secretary of the Postal Workers' Union.

Pembroke, an ultra-fashionable Dublin suburb, returned three Labor men. Five Labour men were returned to the Wexford County Council, and among the most remarkable victories were those in Kildare, where no less than 18 workers' nominees received seats on the County Council out of a total of 29.

In the face of these results things are very hopeful for the next election for he Dail. Everywhere, it is stated the tide is turning in favour of Labour, and it is regarded as a certainty that the fights of the future will be between the workers' party and the capitalists' party.

Christian Culture

WASHINGTON (F.P.) — Negro families are attempting to find better homes in every section of the country. Their efforts to find suitable places to live make a stirring story, according to Arthur E. Hungerford of the Federal Council of Churches. In some cities where they have moved into neighborhoods tenanted by white residents, he says their new homes have been set on fire and in others they have been bombed. "One of the most surprising incidents in the record," says the report by the Commission of Race Relations, "is of a white congregation singing 'Onward Christian Soldiers' marching to the home of a highly educated Negro who was engaged in important educational work. The leader of the band handed the home-owner a written demand to leave the neighborhood and waited for his reply. The owner said he would remain where he was. The crowd left, but special police protection was needed for some time before the family felt safe in their home.

They have discovered in their fine politics the art of causing those to die of hunger who, by cultivating the earth, gave the means of life to others.—Voltaire.

25,000 British Miners' Wives on March

DURHAM, Sunday.—Those who come from other parts of the country have nothing to offer you but admiration and envy.

You of Durham are now a finer organization of working women than is to be found the world o'er."

In these words Dr. Marion Phillips, chief woman organiser of the Labour Party, expressed her opinion of the wonderful spectacle confronting her in the Wharton Park, at Durham, on Saturday—a spectacle demonstrating the solidarity of the miners' wives in the cause of Labour.

On the grassy slopes of the park 25,000 women and some men assembled round two platforms.

To reach the park these stalwart women marched in procession through main thoroughfares—an unbroken line of human beings fully two miles in length—with bands and banners, and each and every one proudly wearing a green and white rosette.

Most of the county Labour M.P.s were there, and all of the 158 Labour Party women's sections were represented.

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WHY NOT MAKE A START NOW?

We have several places on our list that can be purchased on very easy terms. Just off street car lines, and good service. Balance as rent.

5 ROOM HOUSE — Fully modern; furnace. $1850. Cash..... $300

3 ROOM HOUSE—Fine lot; basement. $1050. Cash..... $200

7 ROOM BUNGALOW—Fully modern, like new. Could not be built for anything like this price, $2300. Cash $500

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J. C. McPherson, Manager Real Estate Department
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If You Are Sick Who'll Feed the Family?

Protect yourself and dependants with our sickness and accident policy. Safe, sure, most economical.

Merchants Casualty Co.
308 ROGERS BLDG.
Evenings by Appointment, Sey. 2755
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FOR A DAY'S OUTING
GO TO
Horseshoe Bay
Pacific Great Eastern Railway
(Via North Vancouver City Ferries)
TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
Leave North Vancouver for all stations 8:40 a.m. and then thirty minutes past each hour until 8:30 p.m. Return from Whytecliff 9:25 a.m. and 25 minutes past each hour until 9:25 p.m.
Purchase Tickets at Ferry Wharf and 533 GRANVILLE STREET
RETURN FARES FROM VANCOUVER:
Adults 70c Children 40c
For Further Information Telephone
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HORSE RACES
BRIGHOUSE PARK
JULY 25-27-28-29-30-31
7—RACES DAILY—7
RAIN OR SHINE

Grain export from the Port of Vancouver for the crop year ending July 31 will just exceed 25,000,000 bushels.

A contract for $5,000 worth of street signs has been awarded by the City Council to a local firm.

BRITISH MINERS READY FOR GREAT STRUGGLE

(Continued from page 1)

conditions is finally disposed of by the fact that

the Germans cannot sell the coal they are producing even though they are producing less than pre-war.

Here are output figures taken from the Statesman's Year Book (in thousands of metric tons):

	1913	1924
Great Britain	292,043	274,933
Germany	190,109	118,829
Saar Valley	13,216	14,032
Alsace-Lorraine ..	3,796	5,269
Upper Silesia	31,713	23,324

The figures show that the present German coal fields, and those held by Germany before the war, have an output 15 per cent below pre-war level.

Great Britain's drop in the same period was less than 6 per cent.

In addition, we have the fact, reported by the commercial secretary of the British Legation in Berlin, that the stocks in hand in the depots of the German coal syndicate amount to no less than 8,000,000 ons.

This being the situation, it is absurd to talk as though the problem is one of British wage rates. It is far wider than that.

"It is a very significant fact that in nearly every country there is a coal crisis," said Mr. Hodges, secretary of the International Miners' Federation, "and it should drive home the importance of international organization and action."

Continental Miners

Mr. Hodges explained that in Belgium the owners have decided to terminate the existing agreement.

The owners there propose, as in Britain, to end the national agreement entirely and make district settlements.

In France, the mine owners are making application for reduction in wages over all districts.

"In Germany," said Mr. Hodges, "there is no actual wage trouble.

"The problem here is one of an increasing amount of unemployment."

Struggle in U.S.A.

In the United States of America the miners are in conflict with the owners, who are anxious to break the Jacksonville agreement of 1924, which was to have continued for three years.

Mr. Hodges emphasized the point that the crisis is world-wide.

"If one were to conceive the acceptance by the British miners of the owners' proposals—that I am thankful they have not accepted—this would be the effect on the mining world:

"The owners would undercut existing prices of continental and competitive countries, and when they were able to sell at lower prices because of the lowered wages other countries would do the same thing to maintain the existing position.

"Wages in other countries are already appallingly low and for them to be reduced would bring the miners in all countries to slavery."

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION JULY 30

The Moonlight Excursion planned by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union will take place on Thursday evening, July 30, bad weather having caused the other one to be postponed. The Harbor Princess will leave the Harbor Navigation Wharf at 9:15 p.m. The return fare is $1.00. There will be music on board and dancing at Belcarra Park.

Construction of a fourth new theatre has been put under way by Mr. J. F. Langer. These are being built in the suburbs, the present one being at 9th and Alma. The cost will approximate $40,000 and is being built on the day labor plan.

P. Burns & Co. has let a contract for the erection of an abbattoir at Prince Rupert to cost in the neighborhood of $25,000.

New Westminster will vote on expenditure of $82,500 on July 28 for a market building and the laying of a water main.

Seventy applications were made for the job of manager of the Greater Vancouver Publicity Bureau.

The cost of living is like an evening gown, it looks like it was going to come down, but it doesn't.

The $2,000 electrical contract has been awarded for the new $70,000 Court House addition.

Everything Wearable For Men and Boys; McKee's, 6 Cordova St. W.

Justice in South for Colored Folk

ALINSVILLE, S. Carolina—Amos Gough, colored, aged 22, the only support of his mother, was seied by a mob, stripped, flogged pitilessly with blacksnake whips and placed on a bonfire where he was rescued in the nick of time. He was charged with violating and concealing a little white girl, but the child turned up, unhurt, and explained that she had been with her grandmother. The young negro is injured for life. There is no law for awarding him damages. Such is law and justice in the 'land of the free and the home of the brave,' where prison peonage, jail scourging and other vile abuses have raised a public outcry at this belated hour.

THEATRICAL FEDERATION ACTIVE

The Theatrical Federation of Vancouver is concentrating its activities on the Vancouver Heights Theatre, which is on the unfair list. The manager of this theatre is president of the Independent Picture Theatre Association, and owns the Culley Dye Works. The union activities have greatly reduced the audiences attending this theatre, but Manager Culley says his dye works will take care of the loss. Organized labor is requested to refrain from patronizing the Culley Dye Works, 1837 Tenth Ave. E., until such time as he signs up with the unions.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO BE MADE TO ORGANIZE LABORERS

Efforts will again be made to organize the General Laborers in Vancouver. They have been organized before, but could not be held together. Del. Russell of the Carpenters Union reports that the laborers were organized in Edmonton last spring and increased wages fifteen cents an hour on subway work. In this connection, a strike had to be called, and every man walked off the job. The work was tied up completely and even the unemployed took a hand in the strike by helping to picket the job. The contractor was eventually compelled to pay 45 cents an hour and back pay for five weeks' work done under the 35 cents an hour wage.

TWO C.L.P. EXECUTIVES TO HOLD JOINT MEETINGS

A combined meeting of the B. C. Section and the Greater Vancouver Central Council executives of the C.L.P. will be held in Holden Building next Tuesday, July 28, at 7 p.m. The local Labor candidates for the Federal election are expected to be in attendance as matters connected with the coming campaign are up for discussion.

A GENUINE AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN

One hundred and fifty dollars will provide you with a 1919 five-passenger Maxwell touring car in first-class mechanical condition. Five tires practically new. Owner will demonstrate. See this car before you buy elsewhere. Dealers' inspection invited. Phone Fair. 4071R

FULL ATTENDANCE URGED AT OTTAWA T. & L. CONGRESS

Urging a full attendance at the forty-first annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which will be held at Ottawa beginning at 10 a.m., August 31, 1925, the convention call issued by the executive council says in part:

"Long continued trade depression has undoubtedly caused many organizations to be faced with innumerable difficulties. These, however, should not be made a reason for not being represented at the forthcoming convention, but the knowledge that they exist should rather be the incentive necessary to greater effort to make the forthcoming convention fully representative of the entire movement from coast to coast."

The Middleton's Food Products Co. is 100 per cent organized, both the bakers and the bakery salesmen being in their respective unions.

The Organizing Campaign Committee of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council reports thirty-eight men employed at the Creosoting plant, have joined up with Local No. 92 Common Laborers Union.

The C.N.R. has let a contract for a permanent fill on the main line at Mile 17 on the Clearwater division. The cost will run in the neighborhood of $300,000.

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

HOOVER SWEEPERS

The New HOOVER
IT BEATS... as it Sweeps as it Cleans

---Beat as They Sweep ---As They Clean

YOU couldn't brush your hair with an electric fan. Neither can you have your rugs present that sleek, well-groomed look unless you use the Hoover with the mechanically driven brush.

—The brush on the Hoover adds life to your carpet—it not only removes all the injurious sand and grit that gets down to the very root of the pile and eventually cuts it off close to the back, but it brightens up the pile so that no more grit and sand can reach there.

$6.25
PUTS A HOOVER IN THE HOME
BALANCE EASY
—Fourth Floor

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
VANCOUVER

Regular $6.50 for $3.95

SATURDAY SPECIAL
20 only No. 16 handy Household Scales — Government Inspection with each one.

W. C. Stearman
Hardware Merchant
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Fishing Opens on Saturday
AUGUST 1st, 1925

The Nicomekl and Serpentine will be full of the big fellows. We have the tackle to catch 'em.

English Gut Hooks. Per dozen	50c
Silk Lines. Each	65c
Spoons. Each	25c
Fishing Rods. From, each	$1.75

Take advantage of this week-end. There will be some good sport.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

The T. J. Trapp Co., Limited
PHONE 1820 NEW WESTMINSTER

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED BY THE SOUTH VANCOUVER SCHOOL BOARD

For the laying of approximately 1200 square feet of cement sidewalks at the various schools. Specifications and all information can be obtained at the Board Offices, 4547 Main St. Tenders marked "Cement Sidewalks" must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than 5 p.m. Tuesday, July 28. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ALEX. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

BE CONSISTENT
William Tell
CIGARS
are the product of a 100 per cent UNION FACTORY

THE BETTER 'OLE
915 Main Street
J. Turner, Prop. picks the best of tobacco.

IGNORE CHALLENGE OF ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS

Mr. G. C. Thomson, principal of the Edinburgh School of Natural Therapeutics, has received no reply from Dr. Lyster, of London, in regard to a smallpox test.

Mr. Thomson offered to get 24 unvaccinated volunteers to enter a smallpox hospital and come into contact with the cases, along with a similar number of vaccinated students from St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In response to Mr. Thomson's appeal to Daily Herald readers, he received over 100 letters from volunteers. Dr. Lyster first challenged the anti-vaccinators.