# The Labor Statesman

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

**Supporting The Canadian Labor Party**

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## Labor Party Candidates Will Be Valuable Asset to City

**They Will Act in Harmony With the Laws of Social Progress to Help Abolish Poverty and Misery—They Need Your Encouragement and Support During the Campaign.**

THE CANADIAN LABOR PARTY enters the Vancouver City municipal campaign. It enters the campaign with the expectancy of having the toilers get wholeheartedly behind its candidates.

Although all wards may not be contested, they are in the process of being thoroughly organized for campaign purposes.

The time is now at hand for the workers of Vancouver to take a big step forward in municipal affairs as well as provincial, national and international.

We people of Vancouver are all in the procession, some hopefully and joyously in the lead, some falteringly groping their way, as if in the dark; others holding back, stubborn, pessimistic, stumbling blocks in the path of progress. But all of us are going somewhere, going forward willingly or unwillingly. The forces of evolution are too much even for the most reactionary; driving all men and women irresistably forward!

**Humanity's Goal**

Some of us have glimpsed from afar Humanity's high goal and are consciously acting in harmony with the laws of social progress to help speed the day of man's emancipation from poverty, anxiety, overwork, no-work, disease, crime and prostitution.

We know for a certainty that these evils are today, largely the product of our own criminal negligence, our terrible apathy, mental sluggishness and narrow and unintelligent selfishness. Some of us are doing more than our part in the struggle to make men free, alert, aspiring, chivalrous, full grown. But we do not complain, we are not discouraged; our vindication and triumph is only put off for a day.

But what has all this to do with muicipal politics?

**Everything!**

A city is known by the officials it elects.

A community which is lagging behind in the general march of progress will elect for high office men without energy, without ideals, without knowledge of the forces playing about them, and having no clear understanding of the great economic and political problems of the day, floundering almost helplessly, taking no permanent step forward, knowing not where they are being driven. They are not builders, they cannot be leaders; they form no connecting link between the ugly present and the beautiful dawn of tomorrow. Why elect to office men of clay? Why not choose rather for officials only those men who are going somewhere, of their own voluition, knowwell their goal, certain of their road, inspired with deep faith in their mission?

Citizens of Vancouver, those of you at least who live by the sweat of your brow, make use of your advance guard, encourage and support your pioneers of today. Work with them and for them, join the ward organization, find out what YOU can do to help put the Labor party candidates into office.

## Rose Henderson In Royal City

Rose Henderson will address a meeting in St. George's Hall, New Westminster, next Tuesday evening, October 7th.

The subject will be "Russia Today Under a Workers' Government."

The meeting is under the auspices of the New Westminster branch of the Canadian Labor Party. The branch is making fairly good progress and all labor party supporters are invited to membership.

### MARGARET BONDFIELD TO INTERVIEW COUNCIL

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has received a wire to the effect that Margaret Bondfield and her committee will meet the council some time during the day of her investigation.

Mrs. Rose Henderson and Mrs. Frank Dolk have informed The Labor Statesman that they are going to organize the working women of Vancouver and district.

### NORTH BURNABY MEETING

**An enrollment meeting of the North Burnaby branch of the Federated Labor Party will be held this (Friday) evening in the Hasting and Gilmore Hall. A hearty invitation is extended to everybody who supports the Labor Party.**

## C. L. P. Selects Some Municipal Candidates

At its regular meeting held in the Trades Council Hall Tuesday evening, nominations were made preparatory to entering the municiptl campaign.

Sixty-four delegates representing affiliated unions, the Federated Labor party, the Communist party and Ward Labor parties got down to business at 8 p.m.

There was some contention at first on the question of admitting individuals (not members of unions or existing political organizations) to membership in the ward organizations.

With a few dissenting votes the council finally agreed to accept affiliations from ward organizations having at least ten paid up members.

The council decided to contest every ward providing men with the required qualifications could be secured.

Because some nominees were not in attendance and others asked for more time to consider the nomination, only three aldermanic condidates were endorsed; these were:

F. A. Hoover for Ward Four; W. J. Scribbins for Ward Seven; Angus McInnes for Ward Eight.

Among the other nominees whose names may come up at the next meeting are: H. A. Benbow (Railway Carmen) and R. P. Pettipiece for Ward Three, George Thom (Carpenter) for Ward Five and J. Dubberly (Electrician) for Ward Six.

Two nominations were accepted for the office of School Trustees. There is one more to be elected and the name of Robert Skinner (Ward Eight) has been mentioned. The nominees endorsed were A. V. Lofting and Dr. W. J. Downie.

W. Deptford was nominated and endorsed for the Parks Board. There are three to be elected and the name of Jas. Coles has been mentioned again, although he declined at the meeting.

Miss Moran was elected to fill the place of Mrs. Lorimer (resigned) on the executive committee.

The next meeting will be held Friday, October 31.

## Nanaimo Miners Get New Agreement

After a strike of one day the employees of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo went back to work with a three-year agreement.

The company proposed a cut of 25 cents and other changes. The employees, numbering over a thousand, objected, and finally, with the assistance of J. D. McNiven, an agreement was reached whereby the men would return to work with a reduction of ten cents a day.

## Is Browne Being Victimized for Defeating Reeve McLean?

**Frank Browne is Dismissed — Shoe-string Politicians Act in Autocratic Manner—Labor Party Must Now Relegate These Political Pigmies to Rubbish Heap of Oblivion.**

THE BURNABY COUNCIL has dismissed Frank Browne from his position as municipal accountant because he chooses to perform his duties as a citizen.

Last June the voters of Burnaby elected Browne to represent their interests in the Provincial Legislature. He was elected as a man who stood for Labor's ideals in government instead of those of the fossilized old parties.

Had Browne been elected as the candidate of the Liberal party or the Conservative party, or had he stood as a Labor man on the hybrid Provincial party platform—do you think any difficulty would have occurred to prevent him from attending the session of the legislature without losing his job? You laugh at the idea.

Because Frank Browne had the temerity to carry Labor's standard in Burnaby against Reeve A. K. McLean and BEAT HIM he is being victimized. The sting of defeat wrankled in McLean's craw. To be beaten by one of the civic employees was too much for the reeve—it curdled what molecules of sporting blood he ever had in his veins.

So he straightway announced that Browne's services as municipal accountant could not be dispensed with even for three months and in spite of the fact that Browne waived his salary from the muncipality and offered to show the relieving accountant the routine work of his position.

What would have been the position of Reeve McLean had he been elected to represent the people of Burnaby at Victoria. WOULD HE HAVE RESIGNED HIS POSITION? My wildest fantasy will not allow me to believe this possible.

The fact that Reeve McLean stood for Burnaby as the candidate of the Provincial party indicates that if he had been elected he certainly would have gone to Victoria and I am just as certain that no difficulties would have been found to prevent his going and not only that but DRAWING SALARIES FROM BOTH SOURCES.

I dare say that McLean and his cohorts on the Burnaby Council were among the most vitrolic in denouncing the autocracy of the German government a few years ago and yet no German municipal body in the palmiest days of beauocracy could have acted in a more autocratic manner than this passel of shoe-string politicians.

The Frank Browne case is one of the most flagrant examples of the flaunting of the popular will that has occurred for some time, and if the people of Burnaby have any respect for their rights as citizens they will relegate McLean and those councillors who have supported him in victimizing Browne, to the political rubbish heap at their first opportunity.

## Rainier Brewery Employees Organize

Employees of the Rainier Brewing Company, at the plant in Kamloops, recently organized a local of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America. Mr. Samet, general manager of the Rainier rBewing Co. gave the employees every assistance in organizing the union and signed a satisfactory agreement with the union for conditions and wages.

The Secreatry, D. Green, received instruction from the local (Union No. 296) to send a hearty vote of thanks to the manager of the company for his effort on behalf of the employees.

### WARD SEVEN LABOR PARTY

Ward Seven Labor Party was organized Thursday evening, September 25th. Fifty-five members were enrolled at the meeting and W. J. Scribbins was elected chairman and A. V. Lofting secretary.

Division organizers elected were: Division 23, A. Rattey; Division 24, J. Thomson; Division 25, W. J. Scribbins; Division 26, J. Malley.

### SOUTH VANCOUVER

If you want to help organize the South Vancouver districts for the Labor party attend the meeting in the Holden Building this (Friday) evening at 8 p.m.


You Are Invited to a

LECTURE

by

ROSE HENDERSON

in the

Royal Theatre, Sunday, Oct. 5

AT 8 P.M.

Subject:

"WHY THE BRITISH BRITISH LABOR PARTY IS MARCHING TO POWER"



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## Who Wants Britain's Russian Lemons?

The British war office is attempting to unload a bag of lemons handed John Bull by the late czarist government of Russia. The fruit in question consists of 38,000 tons of railway material stored at the Coquitlam yards since 1916. The materials were consigned to Sibera but when the revolution came the order was halted. It consists of wheels, car bodies, freight handling equipment and some rails and plates. The material does not conform to the standard gauge on this continent. So far no one has shown a willingness to relieve the British war office of its war time lemons.

For the first few years after the Russian revolution, every counter-revoltionary filibuster was hailed by the newspapers here as a chance to unload but with the successive defeat of Wrangel, Yudenitch, Koichak and Semenov these hopes dwindled as the rust increased.

## Brutal Eviction of Miners' Families

**By Art Shields**

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

BRADY, W. Va.—Like many other open shop operators in West Virginia, Sam Brady has a private force of gunmen or "yellow-dogs," as the boys call them here. But, unlike ordinary capitalists employing gunmen, Brady sometimes takes personal command of his thugs when they are doing their stuff.

In this article I will tell you how Brady personally directed a raid on the miners' homes, in which doors were smashed down, women were dragged out and the lives of three unborn children were destroyed. These eviction proceedings, carried out without regular process of law, were followed shortly by Brady's next dramatic atrocity, the shooting up and burning down of the miners' union hall, all part of his campaign to crush the local union which was conducting the strike against the 1917 wage scale Brady posted up last May.

It should be said here that Brady is not fighting this group of miners along the upper Monongahela River for himself alone, but in the interest of a larger open shop programme. His firm, the Brady-Warner Coal Corporation, which has mines in other parts of the state, is linked up with the Warner sugar interests and has close relations with the Pennsylvania railroad.

When the company refused to sign the Jacksonville agreement last April, the miners saw a fight coming. Brady posted a notice on May 2 that tonnage rates were cut from 62½ and 64 cents to 28 and 42 cents, with $3.75 for day labor instead of $7.28. The notice bluntly announced that any miner objecting to these terms could vacate his company house by May 9, seven days off.

Local Union No. 4041 met the challenge at a rousing meeting in their new Hall, didicated Labor Day a year ago—the hall which Brady's thugs were so soon to burn down. The miners declared emphatically that 1917 scales were out of date and that not a union miner would work for anything less than the 1924 scale.

Heavy rains prevented Brady's moving vans from getting in till the 19th. On that date the operator marched up the hollow at the head of a file of "yellow-dogs" and a big truck. His equipment did not include warrants. Sheriff William McKinley Yost, a young Republican leader, who sanctioned the evictions, said Brady didn't need any.

"Get ready to move!" shouted Brady at the door of Tom Morton, secretary of the local union.

Morton is a young man, but he has a wife and six children. This little gray, four-roomed house was the only home he had or could readily get. Homes for families of eight are not easy to find. He told Brady he could not go.

"Well, I'll move you, by God, whether you want to be moved or not," shouted the boss, according to numerous witnesses.

Morton showed written statements from Dr. Forest B. Combs, his family physician, certifying that his wife was in a delicate state of pregnancy and could not be hastily moved without risk.

"Nonsense!" bawled Brady with an oath. "She looks all right."

Morton barred the door. It was crashed in but the gunmen did not cross the threshold. Something in Morton's hand stopped them. Sheriff Yost, faithful to the operators, saved the situation for Brady. The boss and his gang, with the sheriff's backing, threw all the furniture into the van, Mrs. Morton and her children were ejected, and the household belongings were dumped on the union lot up the hill. There the family camped till the union found a home for them near Fairmont.

Mrs. Morton took gravely sick; two months later she was delivered of a dead child and the physician attending her said the stillborn infant's death was due to the treatment she had received.

Mrs. E. E. Coulter had a child murdered in similar fashion. The Brady thugs came to the door demanding the family to get out. Coulter barred the door, put his wife and children in a rear room and warned the thugs to stay away. Down came the door with a long battering ram behind it. Then the thugs leaped back. Coulter's rabbit gun was ready and he told them what would happen if they crossed without a warrant. One gunman's hand sneaked to his hip but it jerked away as the steel rod in the miner's hand snapped into line with his stomach. But Sheriff Yost again saved Brady's game. Under Yost's protection the thugs entered and rushed out the stuff, breaking some of the furniture and shocking Mrs. Coulter into a sickness. Coulter was arrested and is now out under $2,500 bond. The coal digger's wife was in an advanced stage of pregnancy. Shortly after she gave birth to twins, one dead.

Mrs. James Tony is the third woman whose unborn child perished as the result of the evictions. Fifteen families were evicted with a total of 64 children. The resultant deaths of the babes which the mothers were then bearing, speaks volumes for the brutality of the eviction proceedings. The union miners speak of these three babes as murdered by Sam Brady's company.

Sam Brady was a major in the Spanish-American War and served in the Philippines. Native life was cheap there, as far as the American army was concerned. His miners' children's lives are just as cheap to Brady now, say the workers. At best the homes they lost were miserable places, typical of the greed of their employer—little one story homes, all painted a dull blue-gray and mounted on stilts beneath which the winds whistle in winter. All are now living in houses obtained by the international union.

## America's Subjects Kick Over Traces

Just as Mussolini has failed to convince his bandits that they must not kill too many of their opponents without due provocation, so the imperial headquarters at Washington is finding it impossible to keep all of its subjects in order. Brazil, Honduras, Chile, all within a summer, have kicked over the traces placed upon them by Secretary Hughes. His veto of their independent tendencies exhibited at the Santiago conference last year has led them to greater activity in the league of nations, and it will go through the political and social struggles incident to the development of modern industry and modern industrial relations, without asking consent of Secretary Hughes. They are steadily forcing the department to a point where, before it brings pressure on a Latin republic, it must confess that it does so in the interest solely of American bankers or investors, and only because resistance by the Latins will be negligible.

Hypocrisy in this field is on the run.

### BIG COIN IN SEWING MACHINES

NEW YORK.—The Singer Manufacturing Co., producers of sewing machines, announces approximately $18,000,000 net profits for the past year. At Elizabeth, N. J., a few miles from New York, the Singer company has one of its largest plants, with a speedup system hardly exceeded anywhere.

## British Labor Urge Success of Treaty

In a manifesto issued to behalf of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress and the Executive of the Labor Party, the importance of the success of the government policy in concluding treaties with Russia is strongly urged.

"The success of this policy," it is said, "would at one and the same time render some recompense for the damage wrought by the Coalition government which financed the campaigns of Kolchak, Deniken, Yudenitch and Wrangel, it would enable the Russian government to develop her enormous resources, it would stimulate British trade in Russian raw material, and, incidentally, it would provide employment for numerous sections of British workers.

"Many of the politicians who squandered a hundred millions of British money and not a few good British lives in seeking to re-establish Imperial power in Russia, aided by their representatives in the press, are conducting a campaign of violent misrepresentation of the present proposals."

## Mothers Driven Out to Work For Living

More than 1,000,000 mothers with children under 5, forced to take a job because industry does not pay the father a living wage, present a problem as important as child labor. The solution, it is apparent from figures compiled by the U.S. Women's bureau, department of labor, must come from a change which will place the support of workers' families ahead of profits as the object of industrial activity.

"There is one sure and definite thing to do," says Mary N. Winslow of the bureau, "and that is to make it possible for the normal married man to support his family according to a decent American standard." This implies a new deal in the division of the product of the worker's labor in which he gets a larger share and the absentee owners get a smaller share.

The bureau's study of working women in Chicago shows that in 64 per cent of the families, where the mother worked in addition to the regular employment of the husband, the father's earnings were clearly below the standard budget of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies for a dependent family—less than the lowest pauper standard. It shows that over 75 per cent of the fathers in such families earned less than enough to provide the minimum budget for a family not dependent on charity.

## The Gulf Between Wages and Profits

Peak wages paid by the American Rubber trust in 1923 would scarcely buy the meanest subsistence for a normal worker's family. The average year's pay of 137,703 workers employed last year was only $1,321, according to the biennial census of manufacturers taken by the U. S. department of commerce. This means that in spite of a gain of 121 per cent over 1914 pauper standards prevail throughout the rubber towns.

The rubber industry paid a total of $181,843,964 in wages and $48,412,658 in salaries in 1923. In return it got work which had a market value of $455,969,556. In other words wage earners who turned out the work received approximately 40 per cent of the value they created. The gross profit out of which capital took its share amounted $224,826,331 or nearly half again as much as it disbursed in wages.


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## Industrial Boom Made to Order

To step on the big orders pedal and let the industrial machine shoot ahead until Coolidge is safely elected on the full dinner pail gag, is the order to the railroads that has gone from Wall Street. And the railroad executives have started to carry out the orders. The result will show, whether the worker can still be fooled or whether he will see in any temporary improvement in conditions just a demonstration of the tremendous power over the country's life exercised by private owners of the country's capital.

Recent orders placed to initia Coolidge for president boom i Illinois Central, 35 large locom 6,200 cars and 60,000 tons of Pennsylvania, 10,000 cars req 100,000 tons of steel and 20 tons of rails; Texas & Pacific, cars; Missouri Pacific, 50 lo tives. Other orders in negot include New York Central, 170,000 tons of rails; Chesapeake & Ohio, 2,000 cars; St. Louis & Southwestern, 1,000 cars; St. Louis & San Francisco 8,000 cars; Reading, 3,000 cars and 15,000 to 20,000 tons of rails; Southern, 3,000 care and 50 locomotives. The Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe and Lehigh Calley are expected to place large orders.

Railroad purchases for the wee ended Sept. 13 totaled around $60,000,000. The total intended to create the illusion of a Republican full dinner pail is figured in the hundreds of millions. Rails for immediate delivery will probably involve 400,000 tons of steel and total orders over 2,000,000 tons. Each moder steel freight car calls for about 15 tons of steel.

### TO GRANDVIEW READERS

McKay's Grocery at Fourth an Commercial is now among our Grand view advertisers.

A twenty-five dollar prize will be given away to the person scoring the highest in whist drives in any six Wednesday evenings between October 8th and December 17th at the Alexander Dancing Pavilion.

## TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

**Vancouver Trades and Labor Council**—President, R. H. Neelands, M.L.A.; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office, 803 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings East. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

**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, 929 11th Ave. E.

**Journeymen Barber's 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, C. E. Herrett, 71 Hastings Street East; secretary, A. R. Jenni, 728 Hastings Street West. Phone Sey. 1813.

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

**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.

**United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 452**—President, J. C. Thom; recording secretary, W. Page; business agent, Wm. Dunn. Office, Room 308 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m.

**Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58**—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotillon Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 5043 Clarendon St.; secretary, J. D. Vullamy, 2218 15th Ave. W.

**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.

**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, A. Graham. Phone Seymour 1681.

**Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso. 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 299 Holden Bldg. President, Wm. H. Crane, Hudson Hotel; secretary, J. G. Finlayson, 2635 12th Ave. West.

**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. Mills, 1352 Burrard St. Secretary, P. elec. Bengough. Office, 807 Labor Hall, Hastings East. Meets on second A d fourth Tuesdays in month.

**Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employ-Local 464**—Meets second and urth Friday in Labor Hall, 16 Hasings St. E. Business agent, Birt howler, 1N5 Robson St.

**ders Union Local 281—International f North America**—meets first and aird Fridays in month in room 313 olden Bldg. at 8 p.m. President, J. Gorten, 2427 Venables St. Corresponding representative, J. Pinkerton, 2159 Victoria Drive.

**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 Tuesdays at 319 Pender St., W. Business agent, Robt. S. Stevenson. Office, room 204 319 Pender St., W. Phone Sey. 3609.

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

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

**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, 338 8th Ave. E.; secretary, Frank H. Humphrey, P. O. Box 894. Address, 4038 Victoria Dr. Phone Fair. 2702R.

**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, W. H. Cottrell, 166 17th Ave. West. Office corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Fairmont 6504Y.

## Official Organ of the Greater Vancouver Central Council C.L.P.

**AFFILIATED WITH THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY**

**DIRECTORY**

**Dominion Secretary,** J. Simpson, Labor Temple, Toronto, Ont.

**Executive British Columbia Section:** Pres., W. H. Cottrell; Vice-Pres., A. McInnis, Wm. Dunn, R. H. Neelands; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Hunt, 806 Holden Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

**Greater Vancouver Central Council:** Chairman, F. A. Hoover; Executive, Mrs. F. Dolk, Mrs. Lorimer, A. McInnis, F. E. Griffin, J. Flynn; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Dunn, 809 Holden Bldg.

**WARD ORGANIZERS, VANCOUVER.**

**Ward 1**—H. W. Watts, 816 Holden Bldg., Phone Sey. 1989.

**Ward 2**—W. Page, 809 Holden Bldg., Phone Sey. 4143.

**Ward 3**—Samuel Angel, 666 Georgia St. E., High. 2566R.

**Ward 4**—F. L. Hunt, 806 Holden Bldg., Sey. 7495.

**Ward 5**—W. Watt, 984---7th Ave. W. Phone Bay. 1664x.

**Ward 6**—J. E. Dubberly, 1812 Broadway W. Phone Bay 2356L.

**Ward 7**—W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St. E., High 4033.

**Ward 8**—C. McDonald, 2834 St. George St., Fair. 3317-Y.

**DISTRICT ORGANIZERS**

**Burnaby, North End**—R. C. Hirst, 4008 Hastings St. E., Glenburn 161L.

**North Vancouver**—G. H. Page, 219 8th St. E., North Van. 321R.

**South Vancouver**—J. Rankin, 735--27th Ave. E. Fair. 657-R.

## Oppose Scheme to Farm Out British Boys

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—There seems to be little doubt that the boys immigration scheme which is being encouraged by the New South Wales anti-Labor government is for the purpose of providing cheap labor for squatters. Circulars have been issued by the government asking the squatters to apply for boy immigrants who are arriving in the state every month.

The farmers are asked to write stating the class of boy they want and the wages they are prepared to offer. In other words, the squatters are to be allowed to decide what wages will be paid. It can be taken for granted that no boy immigrant is in danger of becoming a capitalist from the wages the squatters will offer them.

Labor members and union delegates are strongly condemning the scheme, which they state amount to kidnapping children from Britain and farming them out to unscrupulous squatters whose sole object in taking them is to exploit them.

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FLINT, Mich.—The Buick Motor Co. plant at Flint is now 100 per c. patriotic. One worker at this non-union automobile factory didn't come up to snuff and he was fired. The acid test used by the Buick concern was the Mobilization day turnout. Each worker was asked to sign a card pledging himself to march in the militarist demonstration Sept. 12. Peter Oback refused. Called on the carpet by the superintendent, Peter again refused. He was told he would be fired. And he was.

**Sheet Metal Workers, Amalgamated, Local Union No. 280**—Meets second and fourth Thursday in month in Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings St. E. President, Thos. Burke, 2731 24th Ave. E.; secretary, E. W. Crawford, 1761 Charles St.

**Journeyman Tailors' 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.

**Typographical Union, No. 226**—President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice president, C. S. Campbell; 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.

**The Vancouver Theatrical Federation**—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the first Sunday of the month. President, Harry Pearson; secretary, Edward A. Jamieson; business agent, Fred Fletcher, 991 Nelson St.

## The Cry for Justice

### A CRY FROM THE GHETTO

**(From the Yiddish of Morris Rosenfeld.)**

(The poet of the East Side Jews of New York City, born 1861. His poems appeared in Yiddish newspapers and leaflets, and are the genuine voice of the sweat-shop workers. The following translation is by Chas. Weber Linn.)

The roaring of the wheels has filled
my ears,
The clashing and the clamor shut
me in;
Myself, my soul, in chaos disappears,
I cannot think or feel amid the
din.
Toiling and toiling—endless toil.
For who? For what? Why should
the work be done?
I do not ask, or know. I only toil.
I work until the day and night are
one.

The clock above ticks away the day,
Its hands are spinning, spinning,
like the wheels.
It cannot sleep or for a moment stay,
It is a thing like me, and does not
feel.
It throbs as tho' my heart were beating there—
A heart? My heart? I know not
what it means.
The clock ticks, and below I strive
and stare.
And so we lose the hour. We are
machines.

Noon calls a truce, an ending to the
sound,
As if a battle had one moment
stayed—
A bloody field! The dead lie all
around;
Their wounds cry out until I grow
afraid.
It comes—the signal! So, the dead
men rise,
They fight again, amid the roar
they fight.
Blindly, and knowing not for whom,
or why,
They fight, they fall, they sink
into the night.

### TROUSERS

**(From "A Motley")**

By John Galsworthy
(English novelist and dramatist, born 1867)

She held in one hand a threaded needle, in the other a pair of trousers, to which she had been adding the accessories demanded by our civilization. One had never seen her without a pair of trousers in her hand, because she could only manage to supply them with decency at the rate of seven or eight pairs a day, working twelve hours. For each pair she received seven farthings, and used nearly one farthing's worth of cotton; and this gave her an income in good times, of six or seven shillings a week. But some weeks there were no trousers to be had and then it was necessary to live on the memory of those which had been, together with a little sum put by from weeks when trousers were a little more plentiful. Deducting two shillings and threepence for rent of the little back room, there was therefore, on an average, about two shillings and ninepence left for the sustenance of herself and husband, who was fortunately a cripple, and somewhat indifferent whether he ate or not. And looking at her face, so furrowed, and at her figure, of which there was not much, one could well understand that she, too, had long established within her such internal economy as was suitable to one who had been "in trousers" twenty-seven years, and, since her husband's accident fifteen years before, in trousers only, finding her own cotton. . . . He was a man with a round, white face, a little grey mustache curving down like a parrot's beak, and round whitish eyes. In his aged and unbuttoned suit of grey, with his head held rather to one side, he looked like a parrot—a bird clinging to its perch, with one grey leg shortened and crumpled against the other. He talked, too, in a toneless, equable voice, looking sideways at the fire, above the rims of the dim spectacles, and now and then smiling with a peculiar disenchanted patience.

No—he said—it was no use to complain; did no good! Things had been like this for years, and so, he had no doubt, they always would be. There had never been much in trousers; not this common sort that anybody'd wear, as you might say. Though he'd never seen anybody wearing such things; and where they went to he didn't know — out of England, he should think. Yes, he had been a carman; ran over by a dray. Oh, yes, they had given him something—four bob a week; but the old man had died and the four bob had died also. Still, there he was, sixty years old—not so very bad for his age . . .

They were talking, he had heard, about doing something for trousers. But what could you do for things like these, at half a crown a pair? People must have 'em, so you'd got to make 'em. There you were, and there you would be! She went and heard them talk. They talked very well, she said. It was intellectual for her to go. He couldn't go himself owing to his leg. He'd like to hear them talk. Oh, yes! and he was silent, staring sideways at the fire as though in the thin crackle of the flames attacking the fresh piece of wood, he was hearing the echo of that talk, from which he was cut off. "Lor' bless you!" he said suddenly. "They'll do nothing! They can't!" And stretching out his dirty hand he took from his wife's lap a pair of trousers, and held it up. "Look at 'em! Why you can see right throu' 'em, linings and all. Who's goin' to pay more than 'alf a crown for that? Where they go to I can't think. Who wears 'em? Some institution, I should say. They talk, but dear me, they'll never do anything so long as they's thousands like us, glad to work for what we can get. Best not to think about it, I says."

And laying the trousers back on his wife's lap he resumed his sidelong stare into the fire.

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MONTREAL.—The strike conducted by the Amalgamated in Montreal to get contractors registered and maintain union conditions was a complete victory for the clothing union.

## The Merchant Tailor Makes a Squawk

The following excerps were taken from the September issue of The Merchant Tailor, official organ of Pacific Tailors Association, favoring the American Plan or open shop.

"Lest we forget!—let it be recalled that the summer of 1919 found the tailoring industry in the Pacific West in the iron-handed grip of as bad a class of labor agitators as ever controlled the labor situation in any industry at any time in history.

These leaders had laid out a program the very smallest and least import part of which was a demand for shorter hours and higher wages. Their plan was absolutely to deprive the merchant tailor of the right to run his own business. Not content with the despotic control which they already exercised under the closed shop, they proposed to entrench still further.

Briefly, their plan was to obtain compulsory agreements by which the employer could only hire the employees sent him by the union and could only discharge an employee with the union's (the business agent's) consent. A shop foreman could be discharged by the employees over whom he was placed! Every employer was to have his work made in his own shop by the weekly system and all contract work was to be abolished. There was to be no more piece work. All overtime was to be paid at double the full time rate. The number of helpers and apprentices was to be strictly limited, so as to increase the work to be done by the tailors."

And "lest we forget" let us remind the merchant tailors that the union was formed in the first place to check and put a stop to the damnable sweat shop, piece work and home work conditions that prevailed in that industry. The "Iron Handed Grip of Labor Agitators" was needed to enforce better working conditions because the moment "labor agitators" lay down on the job the average employer attempts to introduce all kinds of unfair and exhausting conditions into the shop or factory. Despite the introduction of the "American Plan" it has not proved beneficial to the master tailors. No good journeymen will stay on the job and poor workmanship will deprive the tailor of customers.

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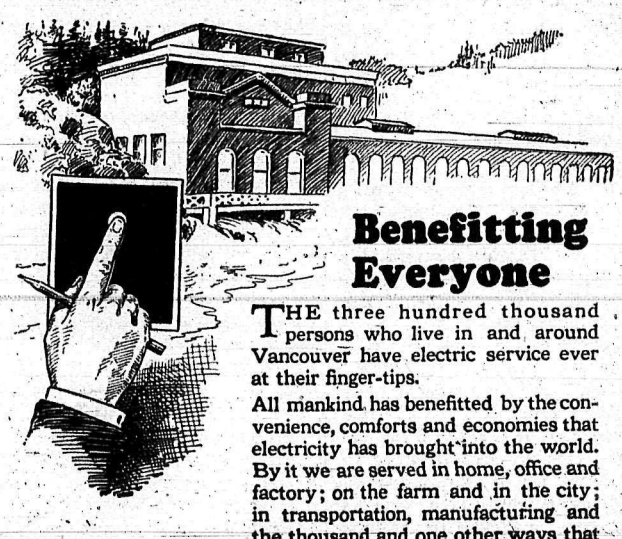
Labor must have a majority on the 1925 City Council.

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# The Labor Statesman

1914

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Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 3rd, 1924


## THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL

At a sympathy and protest meeting, held in the city of London on the 28th of April, 1863, on behalf of Poland, suffering from renewed oppression inflicted by old Russia, representatives of the workers of different nations met and decided to organize an international association of working men. It was here that, for the first time, the name "International Workingmen's Association" was used. A second sympathy meeting was revived. In the spring of 1864 delegations of workers from France, Germany, Poland, England and America decided to call an international delegates' meeting for the purpose of founding the "International Workingmen's Association." The preliminary work was entrusted to the care of Karl Marx.

Thus, sixty years ago, to the time of writing, to be precise, on the 28th of September, 1864, was founded "The International of Glorious Memory" to make use of the apt description of Labriola. Marx delivered the Inaugural Address.

Here was the practical expression of that clarion call which sixteen years previously, Marx in collaboration with Engels had given to the worlds' workers: "Workers of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

The vissicitudes through which the International passed are unknown to many and to others but a fleeting memory, but for those of the working class looking for inspiration in the fight of the proletariat, they contain invaluable lessons. That he who had wrought so mightily to build it up should have been compelled to disband it (for that is what its removal to America amounted to) gives food for thought today when romantic notions of picturesque revolution removed from the sphere of practical affairs fill the air.

Willich and Bakunin, these and others, Marx and his associates had to oppose in the International itself. Was not Marx denounced by them as a "traitre" because he refused to sanction their silly notions of revolutionizing the world through "energetic will action?"

Apart from the necessary but disturbing fights which wrecked in a measure the International, Marx pressed continually for study amongst its members, and the well-known brochure "Value, Price and Profit" was a product of his work in that body, as also was the "Civil War in France;" a tribute to the heroic but hopeless Commune of Paris of 1871, delivered two days after the downfall of the last barricade. Also was it a vicious criticism of those heroes (?) at whose feet the frightened bourgeoisie of Europe and America crawled and fawned. Here Trochu and Thiers, Gallifet and Favre are held up to the scorn of the worlds' proletariat.

But the work of the International shows Marx, not only as the academic professor, but also the organizing genius, the man of action. The narrow-visioned and dogmatic doctrinaires who seek to decry all forms and expressions of working class organization, might see in the International of sixty years ago and its subsequent dissolution a lesson that the workers must yet learn: That according to the time and condition we change our methods of fighting and the weapons of which we make use in that fight.

Against the venomous charge that the "International" was a conspiracy, the elder Liebknecht says: "It was a 'conspiracy,' like the whole Labor movement; a conspiracy in broad daylight—public like open nature, public like the history of humanity."

## "MAN'S GREATEST SLAVE"

"The average bricklayer now handles 500 bricks a day, employers estimate. Invading their industry is an electric machine that lays 1,200 bricks an hour. The three men operating it do the work of 20 masons. This situation gives an almost clairvoyant picture of the future that lies ahead in every basic industry. 'Skilled labor' of future generations will be skilled machine operators. Electricity will be man's greatest slave."

* * *

Thus the Halifax "Herald" editorially a few weeks ago, under the caption which we have adopted for our heading. And, indeed, when we couple with it accounts of the passing of the romantic and picturesque windmill in the dyke-defended lowlands of Holland in favor of the super-efficient electric pump, and descriptions of the ambitious scheme now afoot in Britain of the barrage of the River Severn in order to create a salt water lake through the power of the tide, thus generating electrical power for the whole of the English midland counties, that region famous for iron and steel, pottery, etc., we can visualize a set of conditions to which labor must pay some attention and more particularly in the direction of control.

To the extent that electrical power is developed through the Severn barrage and kindred schemes as the motor of industry, will disappear, for instance, the smoke horror of the cotton-mill region of south-east Lancashire and much of the insufferable gloom that has been part of the industrial life of England since the harnessing of steam to the productive precesses.

The superseding of the handicrafts by machine production was definitely accomplished when the Industrial Revolution of the seventeenth century was ushered in with "the whir and rattle of machinery and the mighty hiss of steam." Thus were transformed those comparatively free and independent artisans into wage earners. The direct application of manual force, the power of wind and water, bowed before the new economic monarch, and the hitherto unsullied landscape became a blight, blasted as though by the fetid breath of some malignant god.

In his invaluable work, "The Industrial History of England," first published in July, 1890, Prof. H. de B. Gibbins remarks upon the conditions not only of the country but also those who peopled it, as follows:

"It is a significant fact that under the old domestic system, simple and cumbrous as it was, manufacturing population was very much better off than it was for some time after the Industrial Revolution. For one thing, they still lived more or less in the country and were not crowded together in stifling alleys and courts, or long rows of bare smoke-grimed streets, in houses like so many dirty rabbit hutches. Even if the artisan did live in a town at that time, the town was very different from the abodes of smoke and dirt which now prevail in the manufacturing districts. There were no tall chimneys, belching forth clouds of evil smoke, no huge, hot factories with their hundreds of windows blazing forth a lurid light in the darkness, and rattling with the whir and din of ceaseless machinery by day and night. There were no gigantic blast furnaces rising amid blackened heaps of cinders, or chemical works poisoning the fields and trees for miles around. These were yet to come. The factory and the furnace were unknown. Work was carried on by the artisan in his little stone or brick house, with the workshop inside, where the wool for the weft was carded and spun by his wife and daughters, and the cloth was woven by himself and his sons. He had also, in nearly all cases, his plot of land near the house, which provided him both with food and recreation for he could relieve the monotony of weaving by cultivating his little patch of ground, or feeding the pigs and poultry. Work too, was more regular than it often is at present, for there were fewer commercial fluctuations; fashions did not change so quickly and the market for home-spun fabrics was always steady and assured. The relations between employers and employees were far closer; even the distribution of wealth was comparatively more equal. . . . And the healthy condition of industry in general is shown by the fact that at the close of the wars with France by the Peace of 1763, when more than 100,000 men accustomed to war were thrown upon the country and had to find work or else be supported somehow or other, not only no great convulsion but no sensible disorder arose."

The great inventions which with the application of steam transformed the whole countryside, shifted the density of population from south to north, reduced to a secondary position the hitherto almighty landlord and correspondingly elevated the developing manufacturer, were all turned out in a very short space of time. Steam was the magical wand that ushered in modern capitalism, whose chief characteristic is large scale industry and whose social edifice rests upon a property-less wage-earning population. This class constitutes the mud-sills of the modern order. Without position or apparent power, submerged in the maelstorm of ever-quickening mechanical life, they carry man's greatest extant achievement upon their own unhonored shoulders.

But not for ever! For society moves and times change. Almighty steam which made our boasted civilization possible and introduced coal as king in the realm of trade, bows to time's inexorable decree, even as its predecessors, the zephyrs of heaven and the waters of the rippling stream. Coal is no longer king; steam no longer the omnipotent. A new force makes its presence felt, its tremendous possibilities in the main as yet only faintly sensed, its social consequences almost together unappreciated.

Steam was the lever that raised a hitherto subject class to economic and political dominance; it produced the triumph of the bourgeoisie. Today electricity bids fair to wipe away those obstacles (real or fancied) to a system of producers' control that we were wont to hear so frequently some few years ago. "Who will do the dirty work under Socialism?" becomes a question for the palsied lips of the archaic and the feeble-minded.

The economic consequences of the ascendancy of electrical power over steam cannot adequately be described without one runs the danger of being dubbed idealist, but with its advent will come as great an industrial change from what now exists as were the days following the Industrial Revolution compared to the period of the Handicrafts.

And if the working class can only be roused to a proper apprehension of that world which today is maintained only as a result of their endeavors they might well repeat for themselves, through the agency of electricity, what the early manufacturing classe did for itself through the competency of steam.

Then, under a system in which industrial enterprises are managed and operated with social servicability as the end in view, instead of for private profit with its consequent enslavement of the worker, electricity might well be entitled "Man's greatest Slave."

But if this power, as yet in its infancy, is to become and remain only as the property of the present master class, then we workers will have to be still content to hold the title. The enslavement (or appropriation) of nature's power in the interest of humanity is an objective worthy of the highest aspirations. The enslavement of man by man spells misery, frightfulness and social death—the most debasing thing in the universe. Its need has passed, but it stays with us as a hang-over from an earlier epoch. Only the power of yesternight's dark superstitions keep the children of today wandering in the wilderness of yesterday. When we have conquered its reactionary pull then we can set our faces toward tomorrow's problems and questions, our feet firmly planted on the base of today's realities.

And one of the most vital realities of today is the advent of electricity.

## Federated Seafarers' Increase Membership

At a well-attended meeting of the Federated Seafarers' Union of B. C., held at the union headquarters on Cordova Street, West, it was decided to issue a pamphlet explaining the work that had been done by the organization, and warning seafaring men of the activities of agents canvassing to form a new union, namely **The National Sailors' and Firemens' Union of Canada.** The agents being none other than the agents of the **Saliors' Union of the Pacific,** as they were unable to organize the seamen in that organization (The Sailors Union of the Pacific).

The Vancouver branch of the I.S.U. of America is down and out, having been very inactive for some time, in fact many of the former members of the Sailors' Union have decided to join the ranks of the Federated Seafarers' Union of B. C., owing to the action of the agents in trying to oppose the efforts of a union already formed.

Several applications for membership were received at the meeting and it was decided to obtain new headquarters, as it was deemed necessary, owing to the increase in membership that will follow the collapse of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific (Vancouver branch).

The secretary reported that he attended the meeting held as a protest to the deportation of Sam Scarlett at the Empress Theatre on Sunday, Sept. 21st, 1924.

It was suggested that a branch of the organization should be organized at the port of Montreal, in order to organize the seaafring men in that port. The matter will be dealt with at a later date.

Several members are in the hospitals at Vancouver and Victoria.

W. H. DONALDSON,
Secretary

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Oct. 18th ....."The Florentine School of Gemistus Plethon"
Oct. 25th ....."Psycho-analysis"
Nov. 1st ....."The Universal Way and the Great God Pan"

### U. S. COTTON TO RUSSIA

NEW YORK.—Attention of the textile world is being directed to the extensive purchases of American cotton by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Inc., American branch of the Russian state trust. Purchasing is directed from the New York office of this soviet enterprise and ships are leaving southern ports regularly.

In all 190,000 bales of American cotton have been shipped for Russian ports since February. This, in addition to more than 100,000 bales purchased in Egypt and Europe.

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## ODD BITS

By SYDNEY WARREN

**The political events are but the surface, but a ripple of what is raging in the depths of history, at the bottom of social life.**—John Dietzgen

* * *

**SAM SCARLETT WILL NOT BE DEPORTED.** The minister of immigration has rescinded the order made by the Vancouver immigration officials and Scarlett has been released. What does this mean for the workers? Very little; while it is true that Scarlett is allowed to remain in Canada, the clause under which the deportation order was based, remains unchanged. It simply is not to apply to Scarlett. There is nothing to prevent similar action being taken against other labor men, who happen to be born outside Canada and who are known fighters for labor. As a matter of fact, there have been several cases where workers have been arrested, secretly tried and shipped out of the country without recourse to the courts and with no one being the wiser for, unless bond is supplied, the person arrested has little chance of making his case public.

When J. S. Woodsworth, labor member for Winnipeg Centre, sought to have the clause under which Scarlett's deportation order was based, removed, he was solemnly assured that this would never be used against labor but was intended solely to empower immigration officials to deport immigrants found infected with contagious diseases, imbeciles, etc. But the truth of the matter is that persons suffering from the most loathsome diseases are permitted to enter Canada without molestation provided they have the necessary cash. It is only where labor is concerned that the clause is enforced.

Canada's immigration laws are the remnants of the days when the world was being made a "fit place to live in." The job isn't finished by a long way. Workers should keep up a steady demand for the repeal of Section 23 of the Immigration Act which empowers immigration officials to deport labor men without any trial by jury and without any recourse to the courts whatsoever. Physical and mental deficients can be kept out of Canada without curtailing the rights of free opinion. Spasmodic protest meetings are interesting but little more. Write letters to the papers, to the member for your district, acquaint your friends and shopmates with the viciousness of the act. The Scarlett case has not amended the immigration law so far as labor is concerned—remember that.

* * *

**WORKERS WHO WANT** to get the latest information concerning the Russian workers' government should make it a point to attend the lectures to be given by Mrs. Rose Henderson. Comrade Henderson has increased her value to the Canadian labor movement by the fact that she spent some months in Russia studying first hand the working of the first workers' republic. In addition to the time spent in Russia, Mrs. Henderson also took part in the recent political battle in England. To hear her tell of the upbuilding of the proletriat state in Russia and the political conquest of England by labor is stimulating. Her exposition of the new economic policy in Russia is the clearest I have heard. Make it your business to hear Rose Henderson and bring your friends with you.

* * *

**VANCOUVER'S PAPERS** were recently filled with fulsome flattery about the Duke of Alba and his party of Spanish parasites. Their blue blood was made much of—they were grandees and democrats all in one but not a whisper was made about the abject poverty of the Spanish peasantry who form the bulwark for their wealth. The conditions of miners in Spain are one hundred years behind the times, while factory workers are ruthlessly exploited. Right now thousands of Spanish workers, conscripts, are being forced into bloody shambles in Morrocco in order to further the imperialistic ambitions of Spanish plutocracy which the Duke of Alba and his consorts represent.

### WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER

One of the most cogent arguments for drastic arbitration of all international disputes has been recited by the London Daily Herald. It is the disclosure by Philip Baker, former captain of the Olympic games team, and member of the league of nations staff at the Versailles peace conference, that any city in Europe can now be destroyed by incendiary bombs in a day or two through an airplane raid.

This new incendiary bombs would be dropped, to the number of a thousand or more, on some windy night, on a big city, and would set fires that could not be extinguished. The greatest German air attack on London involved 37 planes.

The Daily Herald points out that the United States government has been experimenting recently with bombs weighing 4,000 pounds each. These could easily be handled by its new dirigible, the ZR3, now about to be delivered from the Zeppelin shops in Germany.

### CANADA USES INJUNCTIONS TOO

HAMILTON, Ontario. — Judge Evans has issued an injunction restraining Motion Picture Projectionist Union, Local 303, from picketing the open shop theatres, against which they are on strike.

## United States Fascisti Invades Canada

Sir James Atkins, president of the Canadian Bar Association, speaking before that body recently, is quoted as declaring that Canada belongs neither to the people of Britain nor France, nor to the aborigines, "But it does belong, from the Atlantic to the Pacific from the north to the south, and from the earth below to the starry skies above, to the people of Canada."

While, in the city of Quebec, this gem of pedantic drool was rolling from the lips of Canada's Knight Solon, in the city of Vancouver, Uncle Sam's Knights Moron were busily engaged in proving that where American capital goes American institutions follow.

After subjecting each likely looking recruit to a careful scrutiny, organizers of the Ku Klux Klan, presently operating in Vancouver, are handing prospective members an application form to join that body, by signing which they declare their allegiance to the "Constitution of the United States," and promise to direct their best efforts towards "Preventing unwarranted strikes by foreign labor agitators." Evidently facism pays but scant attention to national boundary lines.

Not only are the American facisti busy, organizing Vancouver's future white guards, but their cousins, the Crusaders, the facisti movement of Britain, are also sparing neither time nor effort to obtain recruits in the "Golden West." Unlike the K.K.K. the Crusaders are not attempting to conceal their real purpose beneath a maze of hackneyed verbiage; they openly proclaim their purpose to be that of combating socialism, communism or any other "ism" that may be considered a menace to existing social institutions.

With the advent of these two sinister bodies new dangers confront organized labor in Wetsern Canada; dangers which heretofore we have only connected with in press reports, and articles dealing with the fascisti movement in Europe. This is a movement which does not rely upon, and which is impervious to blatent phrasemongery and verbal threats. It relies upon organized force, and will only respect a more highly organized and more powerful force than itself.—The Logger.

## Govt. Ships Lower Seamen's Conditions

The management of the C.G.M.M. Ltd. decided to cut the number of seamen employed on all the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., vessels operating from this port, some time ago, as one of the measures to lessen the very high expenditures of that company, and issued orders to make the men work longer hours than they have to aboard any other vessels. The S.S. "Gray," which the C.G.M.M., Ltd., have chartered from the Consolidated Whaling Co. of Victoria, is one of the vessels that the cuts have been extended to. Deck hands are hired at the rate of $65.00 per month besides having to take the wheel. This is $5.00 less per month than any other company in B. C. pay. Should the men refuse to work hours of overtime that are almost impossible, they are driven from the ship with threats that they will never be employed by the C.G.M.M. again.

The coasting vessels of the C.G.M.M. have been paying overtime to donkeymen aboard until recently, when an order came from the headquarters to make the men work the overtime without pay, and give them time off instead. When members of the crew have more than a few hours to get off they are fired on some trivial excuse with nothing for the extra time that they have worked.

THE L. M.

Diether Coal

COMPANY

GRANVILLE ISLAND

THE COAL THAT IS SOUGHT AND SATISFIES, WHEN EVERY OTHER ONE FAILS—OLD NANOOSE-WELLINGTON.

PHONE SEY. 6761

THE SUBWAY

BILLIARD ROOM, 309 Carrall St.

The Best Equipped Pool and Billiard Parlor in the City.

Jack Parliament, Joe Caswell, Proprietors.

RADIO SEE US

WHEN you require radio apparatus or parts, it naturally follows that you also want Service, Quality and Price. Our specialty is "Wireless," therefore give us the opportunity to serve you.

Operating CFYC

Radio Corporation

OF VANCOUVER, LTD.

605 Dunsmuir Street

Sey. 3814

The Federated Seafarers' Union of B. C. have been trying since the ships started to run from this port to have conditions improved on these vessels. The efforts of the union to have the almost intolerable conditions remedied resulted in a strike in 1923 (lasting three months) ending in September, 1923. Since then an extra man has been employed by the C.G.M.M. to see that as few union men as possible were hired, also to keep a list of those who dared to protest against the rotten conditions.

WM. H. DONALDSON,
Secretary.

PATERSON, N. J.—Striking silk workers of Paterson are winning their battle against injunctions. Over 700 strikers picketed the Gilt Edge Silk Mills where 109 were arrested last week and not a single striker was arrested at the mill.

Fully 70 per cent of the workers in New Zealand are now working on a 44-hour week basis, and if the government doesn't soon make the 44-hour week universal industrial trouble is threatened.

MAINLAND CIGAR STORE

THE PLACE FOR PIPES

310 CARRALL STREET, VANCOUVER

INSIST ON

Cascade

"The Beer without a Peer"

ALL the goodness of the golden grain, brewed into a pure, sparkling tonic drink at the most perfectly conditioned brewery on the coast. Bottled at the brewery in light-excluding, sterilized bottles, "Cascade" comes to you in perfect condition.

Insist on "Cascade"—on sale at all Govt. Liquor Stores.

Vancouver Breweries, Limited

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

# HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

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**Cafe de Luxe**
Phones: Sey. 4306-1292-O
105 Hastings St. East, Vancouver
Wm. Brevitt and Chas. Sykes, Props.

**MARTINIQUE CAFE**
Where Satisfaction Counts
1166 Granville
W. H. MARSHALL

ALWAYS ON HOT PLATTERS
Open All Night.
**COSMOPOLITAN**
CAFE AND GRILL
GOOD MUSIC
A Delightful Dining Place with a Distinctive Appeal.
Tray Service in Hotels & Apartments
1113 Granville St. Seymour 3617-O

Sey. 8909 Tray service at all hours
**STRAND CAFE**
Pure and Wholesome Foods Properly Prepared in Our Modern Kitchen
29 Hastings St. W. Vancouver, B.C.

Seymour 3168 Always Open
**Empire Cafe and Grill**
Vancouver's Best
Under Personal Management of
HAROLD DEGG Late 54th Batt.
BOG KRAUSE Late 72nd Batt.
76 Hastings St. E. Vancouver, B.C.

ROY AHRENSBERG, President
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**ROY'S BULL PEN CO.**
LIMITED
A FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
"Something Different"
777 Pender St., W. Vancouver, B. C.
Phone Sey. 7785-0

## Whites Take Action Against Redskins

The Kitwancool Indians have been compelled to give way to the steady encroachments of the white man. In a formal notice issued by the government of British Columbia the chiefs of the tribe are warned that they must not molest white people, or prevent them from entering their tribal reserve in northern British Columbia.

The Kitwancool Indians had certain of their reserve lands "jumped" during the land boom some years ago and later the government issued titles to the white interlopers without consulting the Indians. This rankled the tribe so much that the provincial government was forced to take possession of some of the alienated lands to hold "in trust." The Indians were always suspicious of the stewardship of the government and these fears have been confirmed by the order issued to the tribe which gives the white "land-jumpers" the tracts formerly owned by the tribe.

Following the warning to the Kitwancool chiefs the Indian commissioner stated that were there any further molestation of whites police action would follow.

This marks another step in the vanishing of the red man before Christian civilization.

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BOSTON.—Thirteen members of the upholksterers' union were arrested while picketing shops in the North End district where the union is striking to enforce sanitary union rules.

## In the Tonsorial Chair

By Spud Tamson

Morning Sir, looks like we are into the rainy season now all right. How would you like it, just trimmed? All right Sir. Well, by the jumping Volta—Mr. Kidd! How do, Captain? Not a captain! Why of course not! but every time I think of you I think of your piratical namesake, Captain Kidd. Of course if you say there is no family connection, I'll have to take your word for it, but nevertheless you are playing his game in a modified form. Shall I take your glasses off? Don't wear them! Well, you should, and high powered ones at that, for if you cannot see the shameful way the public is being treated by your company there must be something wrong with your lamps. But as Aesop said two thousand years ago: "There are none so blind as those who will not see." All kidding aside though, the workers of this town have a real kick coming about the service you give, and let me tell you this, that all the buzzers that were ever printed or will be printed, cannot explain away the fact that the west end gets a far better service than the working class districts. Take the Fraser avenue route for instance. Not a car goes to town in the morning that is not overcrowded. Look at any No. 7 car between 6.10 and 6.40 when the workers of Hudson's Bay, Spencer's and Woodward's quit. Jammed like sardines in a tin, despite the fact that the ticket they put in the box represents payment for a seat. There is a law in Canada that cattle must have a certain amount of space when being transported from one place to another, and surely humans deserve at least equal consideration. You ought to visit Glasgow where cars are owned by the city and where they move more people in a day that you do in a week. You will find that no more than six people are allowed to stand in any car. What would you do if you had a football match with a crowd of 200,000? That represents a problem compared with which the transportation of the workers in this town is mere child's play. A serious accident to a crowded street car may stir the already grumbling workers into action, so take a leaf from you own note book and practice SAFETY FIRST. Your company has certainly got a square deal from this city and we are paying your shareholders 8 per cent. on their investment so you can afford to have a heart. Now just one other thing, I would advise you to see to it that this winter all cars running on the midnight shift and also the early morning cars, have closed vestibules, for last winter the conductors could hardly call the streets for the chattering of their teeth. It only needs a little organization on your part and now you know about it I believe you will fix these things up, and mind you no more 20 minutes service on that No. 7. Thanks old man. Next please.

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### BRITISH INDUSTRY DROPS WOMEN

WASHINGTON. — Men are replacing women in British factories where women were installed during the war and where it was predicted they would permanently remain. The report of the chief inspector of factories for Britain, quoted in a bulletin of the Women's bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, shows that in 1923 this gradual elimination of women from men's accustomed jobs became almost complete.

## School Histories Full of Militarism

By C. A. MOSELEY

(Federated Press Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—"The analysis reveals a truly evil condition, when it is considered that nearly all of these books go into the hands of very young readers," says the Association for Peace Education, in a report of an examination of 24 histories and historical readers in general use in the elementary schools.

The analysis was an effort to arrive at figures as to the proportion of the texts devoted to war. It was found that the space given to preaching the benefits of peace was almost too neglible to be measured in decimals visible to the naked eye.

Of the textbooks examined, the amount of space devoted to our military exploits varied from 19.1 to 43.5 per cent. Illustrations ranged from 14 to 66.6 per cent while the text in supplementary readers varied from 1.6 to 100 per cent.

The report concludes: "Educators and historians have too long poisoned the mind of the oncoming generations with their glorification of war. The future demands a type of history that will not exaggerate the place of war, which will show its true nature and which will develop in the children the will to peace. Parents should demand such histories; school boards should install them; publishers should issue them and historians should prepare them."

The report in pamphlet form may be obtained for 10 cents of the Association for Peace Education, 5733 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago.

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## Imperialists' Attack on China Will Fail

(By Federated Press)

PEKIN.—Though civil war is raging round Shanghai Chinese still see a vast forward step to independence in the recent signing of the treaty with Russia. The civil war will die out, in spite of its encouragement by foreign powers whose subjects are making fortunes out of supplying arms to the various armies. The big question in recent decades in China has been the subjugation to Western European imperialist influence, to which America has added its financial imperialism.

The restoration of complete diplomatic and commercial relations with Russia is a swing away from capitalist Europe and America. Not only have the imperialists lost power, but they have also lost "face," which in China is very important.

Though Russian refugee reactionaries, egged on by the European diplomats, tried their best to put China in conflict with the soviet government, particularly over he handing back to Russian church and consular property to the soviet authorities, they failed. The Pekin government has instructed the various centres to hand over the old Russian property. Pekin has told the Whites that it is useless for them to protest as they no longer represent the Russian government in China.

Vain efforts to stir up antagonism toward Russia were made by Christian churches of various denominations. The Chinese made it plain that they distrust the Whites, who are proteges of the churches.

Russia and China now stand side by side as opponents of imperialism in the east.

**ORPHEUM CAFE**

Highest quality of food properly prepared and neatly and courteously served in generous portions by experienced Union employees.

You will find our prices much lower than the average first-class cafe.

ALWAYS OPEN

762 Granville Street Vancouver, B. C.
Opposite Orpheum Theatre

INSIST ON
CALEDONIA
WHISKY
At all Government Vendors

Here's Whiskey Satisfaction at a Dollar a bottle Saving!

Blended by men who know good Scotch for those who appreciate it.

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

## Electric Power to Aid Housewives

WASHINGTON—Because the issue of government development and ownership of super-power has become a big issue in the campaign, and because housewives, in particular, are getting interested in the fact that most of their heavy work can be done by electrically operated fixtures in their own homes, super-power is to return as a theme for important hearings and debate in the next congress.

Sir Adam Beck, the founder and head of the vast Ontario hydro-electric commission enterprise — the greatest hydro-electric development and distribution in the world—is to be called to Washington for the third time in 12 years, to explain how American retail prices for electricity can be cut to a mere fraction of what is now paid to private companies.

Beck is one of the most informing scientific statesman ever heard in Washington. When he takes the witness chair he lectures for hours on the subject which is the passion of his life—the harnessing of the water power of the earth to machinery to ease the burdens of daily toil for humanity. He is as non-political as the multiplication table, as interesting as a master of romantic fiction, as convincing as one of his own giant power stations.

His next visit will probably be under the invitation of a senate resolution sponsored by the LaFollette group, and will involve the seeking of his advice as to federal development of a super-power system for the entire United States.

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### THE WORKERS' SHARE

The profits of American railroads for the first 7 months reached a total of $465,616,602. Wage cuts for this period amount to approximately $1,576,000 a day. Approximately $1,700,000 a day has been cut from the cost of transportation by reductions in force affecting 365,000 workers.

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### JUDGE BLASTS ONE DAY REST IN SEVEN

MINNEAPOLIS.—The Minnesota statute giving workers one day rest in every seven is unconstitutional, declares judge Dickinson in a decision on a test case brought against the Minneapolis Gas Light Co., which had ignored the statute.

The foundation of the great success of

Rainier SPECIAL BEER

Quality — Flavor — Palatability

MADE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

It's a wise Brewmaster that eliminates competition in the brewing business by manufacturing a superior product of unassailable merit.

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# GLASGOW; OR HERCULES AND HIS STABLE

By A. WILLIAMS ELLIS
In "The Spectator"

One morning early in the year 1860, forty or fifty prosperous-looking gentlemen might have been observed, mufflers or plaids round their necks and top hats pulled well down on their heads stepping into a number of carriages that drew up in turn at the doors of the City Chambers in Glasgow.

They were the bailies and councillors of the city, who were to drive up into the mountains over some exceedingly rough roads to inspect one of the most audacious water schemes that had been contrived since the time of the Romans. Only the year before the waters of Loch Katrine, thirty miles away, had been made to flow under hills and across valleys into the very heart of the city, and now the embodied council was setting out on the first of those stately yet exhilarating inspections which were by law established, and which were later destined to become one of the most festive incidents of the official life of the City Council.

To this day the well-deserved civic junket of the annual water inspection continues in Glasgow, as does also the spirit of enterprise and foresight which animated that elate, serious and high-hatted little assemblage of more than sixty years ago.

The Glasgow City Council still succeeds in undertakings before which a municipality might well quail. For example, we find it letting furnished rooms by the week or month, keeping lodging-houses for the still more migratory, and having constantly in its immediate care some two hundred sick babies. It engages besides with marked success in all trading and administrative tasks more usually undertaken by large corporations. Glasgow is, in fact, a paradox, for it is a very bad city very well governed. For though it would unfortunately not be true to say that the council touched nothing that it did not adorn (various of its possessions which set out to have an aesthetic character witness to the contrary) yet the representatives of the Glasgow citizens do seem to have administrative ability in an unusually high degree. To account then, for the complete unsuitability for human habitation of large and densely populated areas of Glasgow we must look to some other cause than the indifference or incompetence of its citizens.

Glasgow will strike the stranger who knows such a port as Belfast as lying very far up its river. There are fields along the Clyde between Glasgow and the sea, and when one of the big ships for which it is famous is built in Glasgow, the river is so narrow there as to make its launch a matter of nicely calculated inches.

The town lies on both banks, but with perhaps a slightly larger part to the north—some of the worst condemned areas, for instance, a district which was cleaned up in the middle of the last century and now surprises with a rectangular lay-out, and also the town's central feature in as far as it has one. This is a public garden known as Kelvin Grove, across whose steep narrow valley the buildings of the University and a big hospital face a large public hall and the art gallery. Here are fine sites, but they are occupied by buildings conceived in the less inspired moments of Victorian Gothicism, and, never very exhilarating, they are now completely robbed of charm by having become a uniform blackish grey. Pollokshields, the chief residential suburb, lies, however, across the river on the south, so that the Clyde, though narrow, is a prominent feature of the town, especially as a frequent method of crossing it is by ferry.

Everywhere along the uniformly grey stone-built streets run the council's trams, neat, smallish conveyances upon which no advertisement, good or bad, is allowed to appear. I have called the streets uniform, but in a sense it is only their rather depressing color which makes them appear so. For Glasgow, an extreme town in many ways, is in nothing more so than in the way in which the British "salad" method of town lay-out is exemplified. A shipyard with pneumatic rivetters going hard will back against a church by "Greek" Thomson, or, if you go through a narrow archway set between prosperous shops, you may find yourself in the midst of that life of abjection and squalor for which Glasgow is famous.

Here in high narrow houses behind the prosperous shops, and in big areas near the docks, live—not necessarily the poor, but the underdogs of Glasgow. It is, of course, an aggravation of the lot of these unfortunate people that they must often pay such extremely high rents. Generally as much as eight shillings a week, or twelve shillings if it is "furnished," is charged for what is euphemistically known as "a single apartment house," i.e., one room in a very high, narrow, dark, and horribly stale and verminous old house. If a comparison of value for money between Glasgow rents and those in country places, or even in other towns, has led to the present rent strike—an agitation for a return to pre-war prices, not a strike against conditions in general—then the movement may continue to be regrettable, but it is at least comprehensible.

There are clearly several causes which have gone to the making of Glasgow's slum problem, but when we have enumerated them all, the conditions hardly seem accountable.

The first cause is clearly that the industries of Glasgow call for a great proportion of unskilled labor; then there was here in a rather special degree the need for protection from the wild Highlands which made a huddle of so many Scottish towns. For the last twenty years—and it continues—there has been a steady immigration of country people who have been more or less starved out of either Ireland or the Highlands. These immigrants were, and are, almost invariably very wild and very poor and have no idea of town life, which is, after all, an art even if a simpler one than that of living in the country. They therefore, by their habits and their indifference, make worse conditions which are already bad. Add to these causes the present natural increase of population—six to seven thousand a week throughout the country—and the tendency of men to prey upon each other's necessities, and you have perhaps begun to see how such a thing as a Glasgow slum area may come about.

There are, then, living in the rich City of Glasgow, at the present time, between twelve and thirteen thousand families who are about as well off as Neolithic man. The centuries have been in vain for them. Their bodies are stamped and distorted by their miseries, and for no reason or fault they and their children are disinherited and cut off so that they have neither light nor air, nor quiet nor beauty, and many have lost the bodily vigor whereby they might regain the common necessary things which they have lost.

It is difficult to say what will strike the stranger as most tragic, the efforts of some of these men and women to keep to a human standard in these old wicked teeming places, or the hopelessness and abandonment of others. These you see supine—half dressed, almost without possessions. If it is fine they sit in the gutter with not even energy to get to one of the parks. They seem as if enchanted by a new and loveless Circe, and the pig, the weasel and the wolf are revealed.

Some people return from a visit to Glasgow surprised at the comparative healthiness of the children brought up in these conditions. But personally I was struck by the prevalence of rickets, eye diseases, chronic colds, and the air of stupid forlornness of the toddling children. A woman medical officer told me that a baby which is born healthy is apt to "go back" in the bad districts where it is subjected to conditions of dirt, bad air, darkness and hunger.

At these conditions, and at so much childhood thrown away, the Council does not look on entirely helpless, but constantly plunges in a hand, now to bring a more than usually suffering child to the surface for a few weeks, now to keep the peace, or now and again to lift out a whole family permanently into reasonable conditions. All this the community does through its representatives, besides showing much initiative and foresight in such matters as open spaces and smoke abatement. As to the latter subject—one of the two most important civic problems of today—Glasgow is to be the scene of an interesting experiment and may probably be before Nottingham in getting a low temperature carbonization plant to work on a large scale. But of this the "Spectator" hopes later to give a detailed account.

# Flogged to Death in Land of the Free

By JACK METTE
(Federated Press Correspondent)

GREENWOOD, S.C. — Melvine Payne, a young worker serving a three months sentence on the Greenwood county chain-gang for theft of an automobile, is dead here after a whipping by a chain-gang boss.

The chain-gang boss, E. L. Devere, testified that he whipped Payne a short time before his death for disobeying orders, but gave him "only 10 to 12 light strokes," with a strap. It was said that the youth complained of cramps in the hand and that the gang boss had given him two doses of aromatic spirits of ammonia of 60 drops each. The two physicians who made the autopsy stated they could find no evidence of physical disability.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict that Payne "came to his death from causes unknown after a severe punishment by E. L. Devere." Coroner P. T. Faukner said he would take no action in the case. The victim was a Negro.

The Federated Press called attention to the conditions in southern chain-gang camps some months ago after an investigation by its Charleston correspondent. It was stated at the time that prisoners were whipped for little or no cause and that a strap soaked for days in salt grease was used on the naked back.

There is no way for a prisoner to make public his plight. His outgoing mail is censored and any mention of cruelty not only stops the letter but brings the prisoner to the barrel where he is tied down and the strap put in action. Any complaint of sickness is rewarded by whipping. Not 10 or 12 strokes but 50 and 60 are delivered until the prisoner's back looks like a piece of raw beef.

The death of Martin Tabert, a white legionaire, in a Florida chain-gang camp stirred the nation. Several Negroes and a white man have been killed on the chain-gangs of South Carolina. It is a regular practice in this state, and in other southern states, to pick up all Negroes and white tramps and convict them of some minor offense whether they committed it or not. The Negro has no way of letting people know of his plight. Coroners take no action on such cases.

South Carolina is a very religious state. The governor states that he prays every day and many mayors are members of Billy Sunday clubs, yet no action is taken on the numerous complaints of cruelty to South Carolina's prisoners. It has only been a few months since a mutiny occurred in the state prison at Columbia for alleged cruelty to prisoners.

## BEAUTY WORKERS ORGANIZE

NEW YORK.—Proof enough that manicurists and beauty parlor girl workers work overtime is shown by the scheduling of meeting of their new union for 10 o'clock at night. The first meeting was held in Stuyvesant Casino with an enthusiastic crowd of girls present in spite of the fact that most of them were dead tired after their long day of work.

The new charter of the Independent Beauty Parlor Workers' organization was exhibited to the gathering by Anthony Pagano, president of the new union, and an organizer in the Journeyman Barbers' Union. Pagano and Mario Adinolfi, another barber, are assisting the girls in their venture to improve the vile conditions in the hairdressing shops and beauty parlors. With the barbers' union now admitting women barbers to its ranks the day may come when the manicurists and beauty parlor workers will join the barbers in a national industrial union.

Have you bought your ticket for the tailor made suit?


South Hill

Curry's Grocery
Quality Value Service
Family Trade Our Specialty
CORNER 47th AND FRASER
Phone Fraser 37
3580 Commercial (Cedar Cottage)
Phone Fair. 5590

WE DELIVER POULTRY
Paris' Fish Market
Fresh and Smoked Fish Daily.
5973 Fraser Phone Fraser 289

Genuine Ford Parts. Tires, Tubes, Oils.
MacKenzie's Garage
Repairs to All Makes of Cars.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
5914 Fraser St. Phone Fraser 442

White's Store
6241 Fraser St. — Phone Fraser 645
MEN'S WEAR
Odd Pants, Work Shirts, Caps, Overalls, Underwear.
Bring this Coupon and get 5% off any article.

Victoria Road

Phone Fraser 236 Prompt Delivery
Tecumseh Meat Market
One Quality Only—The Best
5675 Victoria Rd. E. Savage, Prop.

Phone Fraser 344 Window Glass
Victoria Road Hardware
Gasoline, Oils, Tires, Paints, Roofing
5697 VICTORIA ROAD
E. H. Belsey - - Proprietor

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES
Heyworth Drug Store
Bring Your Prescriptions
Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Pouches, Etc.
Phone Fraser 694
THIRTY-FIFTH AND VICTORIA

## Sidelights on a Great Industry

**Who Got the Houses?**

Over forty per cent of the male workers in British Columbia are employed in the lumber industry. During the year 1923 these workers produced 15,700 board feet of lumber per minute, or sufficient logs were put into the water to build a city of 200,000 bungalows.

While producing this the majority of them lived, huddled together, in small shacks, constructed of rough, knotty slabs of such poor quality that the saw mills could not dispose of it any other way except for fire wood. The shacks were built from green lumber, and with the coming of dry warm weather, the boards shrank away from each other, like a married couple that had been enduring matrimony for twenty years, leaving wide, gaping spaces between. The knots also fell out, leaving the walls liberally interspersed with large, round holes. There seldom being any ventilators in the roof, these holes served as fresh air conductors.

The floors, which were raised a short distance above the ground, were also constructed from the same material. They, too, dried up, leaving cracks and knot holes through which the winds of the heavens merrily whistled finding its exit through the holes in the walls. Thus a first-class ventilating system was installed free of cost.

When the lumbering operations ceased these men were driven out of the shacks and left to shift for themselves. The lumber was shipped out of the country, that B. C. might "flourish by her industries."

**This series of articles not communicated by Hicks, nor the Timber Industries Council. Published by courtesy of The Logger.**

Don't forget the whist drive and dance next Wednesday evening at the Alexander Dancing Pavilion.


Grow

**BRAND'S BULBS**

In ornamental bowls with Brand's bulb fibre. By a very simple method and at small cost you can surround your home with Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Daffodils, etc., throughout the winter.

**FREE—Beautiful illustrated Bulb Catalogue, with full cultural notes**

***Brand's***

723 Robson St., Vancouver, B. C.


**PUBLIC LECTURES**

**ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE**

Every Saturday, 8 p.m., Board of Trade Auditorium, corner of Pender and Hamilton Streets.

**October 4th Subject**

**"THE LABORS OF HERCULES"**

**By MR. CHARLES LAZENBY, B.A.**

**ADMISSION FREE**


**Royal Theatre**

NEXT WEEK

**Morton Musical Co. presents**

**"THE LADY BUG"**

**Picture Programme Changed Monday and Thursday**

**COUNTRY STORE Monday and Friday**

**Admission, 10c, 15c and 25c**


## Around the Town

**By "QUEDOC"**

The Vicar of Burnaby opened the season's activities of the Young Ladies' Guild of Christian Workers. Appropriate to the occasion he brought a copy of a suitable poem. But after reading the first two lines discovered that he had mixed his notes. He was reading a recipe for making good beer.

* * *

Now that the Vancouver Property Owners' Association are reported as considering urging the imposition of a $10.00 poll tax the workers of Burnaby are even still more determined that Mr. Brown must take his seat at Victoria.

* * *

We read frequent articles and editorials in our daily newspapers on the subject of a Community Chest. Claims are made that it would eliminate tag days and thus take the pretty women collectors off the street corners, and therefore might relieve the pedestrian traffic. What proportion of the management of a Community Chest would our Labor Organizations take? It would be interesting to read the opinion of some of our own lads on this Chesty matter.

* * *

"John," asked Mrs. Dorkins, "what is a political con game?"

"Why, it's—it's a frame-up you know."

"Yes, but what is a frame-up?"

"A—er—piece of bunk, of course; can't you——"

"What is a piece of bunk?"

"Oh, shucks," exclaimed Mr. Dorkins. "What's the use of trying to tell a woman anything about politics!"

* * *

"Who are those two sad looking women over there?"

"They're a couple of neighboring women who always get together to mourn."

"Torn by some common sorrow?"

"Yes; one's husband never comes home and the other one's husband hangs around the house all the time."

* * *

From my notes on one of the lectures I attended on the subject of the Philosophy of Life or something or other I was able to pick out some of the phases of human life—Youth, Manhood and Old Age:

"In youth we look forward to the wicked things we will do when we grow up—this is the state of innocence. In Manhood we do the wicked things of which we thought in our youth—this is the prime of life. In Old Age we are sorry for the wicked things we did in manhood—this is the time of our dotage."

Also "somehow the people who do as they please seem to get along just about as well as those who are always trying to please others."

* * *

A young chap on Hornby Street has got himself in wrong by throwing the sun's rays from a mirror into the bedroom window of Miss K—— who lives opposite. She threatens to bring action against him for casting reflections on her private life.

## Banks Give Orders to French Government

PARIS.—Strong pressure is still being brought to bear in political and financial quarters hostile to Soviet Russia, upon the French government, with a view to preventing M. Herriot from carrying out his declared intention of formally recognizing the Soviet Union.

M. Herriots difficulties are increased by the attitude of America.

During the past month the State Department in Washington intimated to the French ambassador that the United States government would view with displeasure any formal recognition of Russia by France.

## No Early Revolution in Europe---Newbold

"There will be no further revolution in Europe for many a long year."

This is the conclusion reached by Mr. J. T. Walton Newbold, who formerly sat as Communist M.P. for Motherwell. Mr. Newbold, it may be recalled, has recently severed his connection with the Communist party, and in the current issue of "Forward" he sets out his reasons for that step, and proceeds to discuss the reasons for his change of mind.

He argues that in 1919, had a revolutionary lead been given to the miners, railwaymen and transport workers, Europe would have gone Bolshevik to the Rhine.

"From the autumn of 1920, although it was almost impossible to see it at the time, capitalism had won not only the advantage, here in Britain as elsewhere."

Unless there is a war, proceeds Mr. Newbold, he is convinced that the revolutionary phase has passed for a decade or two.

"It is melodrama not Marxism," he says, "to be preparing for an early revolution and mouthing its, however picturesque, phrases when the moment has passed by during which it is possible to act.

"There will be no further revolution in Europe for many a long year.

There is one thing to do," concludes Mr. Newbold, "and that is to work might and main to establish the one citadel of the working class power—Soviet Russia, to make her a granary, a store-house, an experimental laboratory and school of Socialist activity, an armoury whence, when next the Blood Red Banner of Social Revolution is raised anywhere in Europe or Asia, food and armed forces, trained social workers and teachers can be hurried to the aid of tha country and people."

## Community Fund Used Against Labor Laws

"Quedoc" asks labor men to give their opinions on the "Community Chest" idea. We have just received the following news item from The Federated Press. It might help some.

MILWAUKEE.—Labor in Milwaukee is shutting its purse to the three million dollar campaign of the community fund, the centralized chest for local charities. The reason is that the directors of the fund are permitting $20,000 of the charity collection to go to an organization known as the citizens' bureau of municipal efficiency, which lobbies before the city council and the state legislature against measures urged by labor and the Socialist party. To its other activities in the city there is less objection.

"How can the workingman in the factories contribute funds to support these reactionary lobbyists in luxury while they fight the labor members at every turn?" asks congressman Victor L. Berger. Mayor Daniel W. Hoan has also protested.

## Mrs. Rose Henderson Now in Vancouver

Mrs. Rose Henderson who has recently returned from a sojourn in Russia and who took an active part in the recent British elections in the interests of the Labor Party is giving lectures in the city and outlying points. She speaks in the Royal Theatre on Sunday and at St. George's Hall, New Westminster, next Tuesday.


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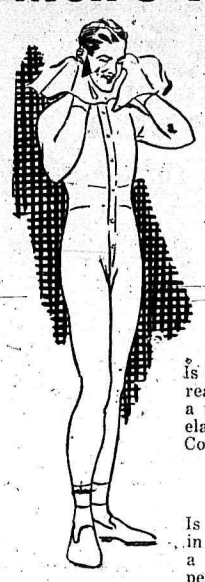
# Men's Fall Underwear



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Viking Goldfleece Underwear has been sold at this store for years and has always given perfect satisfaction. It is made from the finest of Australian pure wools, with all wearing parts strongly reinforced. An ideal underwear for winter wear, and one we can fully recommend. Price, per garment ..... $5.50
Combinations, price, per suit ..... $11.00

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## "CHIC" SALE IS AT ORPHEUM.

Every Orpheum vaudeville fan in Vancouver will welcome the news that "Chic" Sale is coming back as headline attraction on the new bill opening next Thursday. A clean, wholesome and very clever impersonator of rural characters, Chic. Sale stands without a peer in the business. His "Sunday School Entertainment," and subsequent "School-room Concert" acts are classics for he is to the theatre what the late James Whitcom Riley was to literature. Mr. Sale was born a farmer. He loves "country folk" and in his faithful portrayals of buccolic personages there is no ridicule. He merely holds a mirror up to nature and extracts the maximum of wholesome fun. As a good, clean-living simple and sincere chap "Chic" Sale is held in high esteem everywhere.

Another great attraction will be Josephine LaVoie and Lester Lane, offering vaudeville's most sensational dance revue "A Study In Youth." Their company includes a quartette of sprightly girls. It is a vaudeville production filling every requirement and the scenic investiture completely fills the eye. Florence Brady, the Southern singer, and Gilbert Wells, the gentleman from Mississippi who composed many songs are "teamed" now in an act that is a melodious delight. Then comes Amac with his mysterious three-card illusion presenting "The Illusive Lady." The Four Ortons are comedy wireists, dextereous and funny. Billy Lytell and Tom Fant are comedy song and dance experts who call themselves "Chocolate Cake Eaters." There is also another surprise feature act, and the usual picture attractions and concert orchestra selections.

The Turkish Government has dismissed the Governor-General of Constantinople for having ordered a test mobilization at Constantinople.


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