The Labor Statesman

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

Official Organ of The Canadian Labor Party

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South Vancouver Labor Candidates

Councillors:
J. Auton
Len Edge
Alec. McDonald
O. J. Mengel
J. G. Smith

School Trustees:
A. Claridge
R. E. Rigby

Police Commissioner:
W. Ford

List OF CAMPAIGN MEETINGS

Jan. 9—McBride School, 29th and Alloden St.

Jan. 12—Secord School, 60th and Victoria Rd.

Jan. 13—I. O. O. F. Hall, 30th Ave. and Main St.

Jan. 14.—Wolfe School, 27th and Ontario St.

Jan. 15—Fraser School, Marine and Fraser.

Jan. 16—Municipal Hall, 43rd and Fraser.

Jan. 17—Social and dance, I. O. O. F. Hall, 30th Ave. and Main.

Junior Labor League

MRS. ROSE HENDERSON
to Address Tonight's Meeting

The first of the programme of meetings of the J. L. L. will be held tonight, Friday, January 9th, at 883 27th Avenue East, South Vancouver.

Mrs. Rose Henderson has consented to address the members for a few minutes on "Future Citizens," when the rest of the meeting will be such own open for discussion of that the ject.

Mrs. Henderson's ability to handle the a question is well known and the meeting should be an interesting one.

The League wishes to correct the announcement of last week's issue when the name of D. Charlton was given as secretary. Mr. George Mitchell, 30th Avenue East, Phone Fairmont 3320X, is the secretary, and will be glad to give any information desired regarding the J. L. L.

CARPENTERS, No. 452

Carpenters Local 452 is holding its special quarterly meeting next Monday evening. Business of importance to all the members will come up and a large attendance is expected.

Open Forum to Start Sunday Afternoon

The first of a series of meetings will be held at O'Brien's Hall, Homer & Hastings, commencing Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11th at 2:30 p. m.

These meetings will be held under the auspices of the Open Forum and subjects of every description will be open for discussion. These meetings have been popular in the past and a good attendance is anticipated. Admission is free and everybody is allowed to take part in the discussion.

The genius may, because of inherited ability, become the master of his environment. The mass of humanity will always be slaves to their environment.

How Labor Party Gains Strength As Other Parties are Weakening

IF YOU READ THE HANDWRITING on the political wall of British Columbia, it should not be hard to visualize the strengthening of the Labor Party by the sheer fact that the other parties are weakening. Weakness in any one or more parts of a whole often means corresponding increase of strengths in another part, and that is exactly what is now in process in a political sense here.

The Liberals and the Conservatives split into a Third Party that turned out a deflated bubble that blew into nothingness. The creation of the Third Party weakened the other two parties by desertions from its ranks. With the demise of the Provincial Party, and the utter hopelessness of its ever becoming revivified, there follows its disrupted, dis-spirited followers without a political pillow to lay their head upon.

Political Prodigals.

Some have returned like prodigals to their forgiving parent parties, while the other penitents are wandering and wavering, without knowing exactly what they are going to do about it. Both Liberals and Conservatives, however, will never really forgive their apostates and deserters, and the prodigals may never hope for preferment or leadership. It is probable that many will turn to the Labor Party after this, and look logically at the merits of this party in assaying it at its sterling value. The election of the Labor Party in Great Britain has opened many eyes, and the impress of this party power has attained a world-wide significance that includes British Columbia.

Liberals Are Weakening.

While the Conservatives are barely holding their own, they are really only accomplishing this by the palpable weakening of the Liberals. Check up the facts and see for yourself if it is not true that the Liberals are now in a wobbly state that is creating consternation among their own leaders and every student of conditions. Many things have contributed to this effect. The causes have been latently creeping on for a long time, and the cruz comes with Premier Oliver's appointment of Mr. Pauline as Agent-general. This appointment, which has raised a public outcry, follows the dubious status of "Honest John," who holds office on mere suffrance, and not as the popular choice of the voters. It is now an open fact that Premier Oliver's political days are waning and his star is passing into eclipse.

Power Is Passing

Diminishing strength of the Liberal Party is causing considerable uneasiness, and that is why such desperate efforts are now being put forth by party leaders to win converts from the demobilized ranks of the defunct Third Party. Just as the Bull Moose or Third Party of the United States tended to strengthen the Democrats, and bring them back into power after many lean years of obscurity, so it seems that the passing of our own Third Party adds strength to the Conservatives and a thinning of the ranks of the Liberals.

Another reason lies in the beer question. Supporters of the people's beer say the Liberal Party broke faith by giving the government vendor system and costly beverages, instead of the expected draft beer and moderately priced liquors.

Will Aid Labor Party

Somehow the old adage about honest men getting their dues when thieves fall out, rather fits the case of the warring political parties, although, of course, no one is calling them thieves in a literal sense. The meaning is clear that the Labor Party will gain corresponding strength with the weakening of the other parties. It is here interesting to mention that many of the leading supporters and active workers of the late Provincial Party are today frankly supporting the Canadian Labor Party, and announce their sympathies with the aims of its workers.

Seattle Unions Protest Murder Pardons

SEATTLE.—Led by the Tacoma Teamsters and Chauffeurs union, Washington labor bodies are vigorously protesting at the pardon granted without stated reasons to a soldier-murderer who killed and robbed a union taxi driver in 1920. The pardon was one of Gov. Hart's last official acts. He also pardoned a man who had served only 16 months for killing a woman.

Labor feeling is especially strong because of Hart's surrender to the wealthy friends of the two slayers. The retiring governor has steadily refused to interest himself in the eight I.W.W.'s who have been in the penitentiary since 1919 on second murder charges. They were convicted of killing members of an American Legion mob that was battering down the doors of their labor hall in Centralia. Seven jurors have since declared that the imprisoned workers should be freed.

The Seattle Union Record points out editorially that the Centralia men could have been pardoned by Hart with little risk of protest and with much more justice.

T. S. ANNANDALE

Candidate for Mayor in New Westminster election.

Relief Gangs Are Undermining Wages

Credentials were received by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council at its regular meeting Tuesday evening from the Civic Employees Union, Railway Carmen, City Fire Fighters, Street Railway Employees, Lithographers and Molders. Delegates were obligated and seated.

The organizing committee reported having received many favorable replies from International Headquarters. Up to date word has been received to the effect that ten organizers will be in the field.

The South Vancouver unemployed asked the Trades Council to send some delegates to the meetings held every Tuesday in the Municipal Hall. Request to be complied with; the executive to name delegates.

$200 Day Relief Work

The Vancouver Lodge of the Railway Carmen asked the council to obtain the support of all affiliated unions to press for the enactment of an Unemployment Insurance measure for the province of B. C. Endorsed.

Delegates drew attention to the payments being made to the relief gangs doing work at Point Grey. These men are being paid $2 a day and criticism is made, not because of the work, but because there is every possibility of the $2 basis being used for the balance of the year. Last year relief gangs were paid 35 cents and hour, 15 cents an hour below the civic laborers' scale, and this scale was kept up all through the year and naturally tended to reduce wages generally. It is presumed that the $2 scale will be used to the same end. The unemployed are reported to be doing work that under ordinary circumstances would be done by common labor at a decent wage. A committee of Delegates Bengough, Midgeley and Scribbins were appointed to investigate the work being done.

The secretary reported on the trouble between the I. W. W. and Musicians Union.

Under reports from unions Delegate Midgeley reported that the Lathers were still in need of better co-operation from the rest of the building trades, non-union lathers being on the job with union men of other trades.

Delegate Hunt reported that the Steam and Operating Engineers were still taking in members although work was none too brisk.

Delegate Hunt, of the Painters reported trouble at the McGee School, the men being asked to work

(Continued on Page 4)

Burnaby Municipal Labor Candidates

For Reeve—
J. P. Dickson

Councillors—
Ward 1—R. Neville
Ward 2—H. W. Swann
Ward 3—M. Sorley
Ward 4—W. J. Holdom
Ward 5—C. B. Gibbs
Ward 6—J. Brown
Ward 7—H. Enberg

School Trustees—
Alfred Smith
M. Marino

Police Commissioner
H. S. Bate

Child Immigration

The following communication was sent by Secretary Bengough to the London Daily Herald, when the report of the British Government Commission on Child Immigration was published in the daily press here. The was endorsed by the Trades Council.

"The Editor,
"London Daily Herald,
"2 Carmelite Street,
"London, England.

"Dear Sir:—The Canadian press recently published an article to the effect that the British Government Commission on Child Immigration on its return from Canada, have reported in favor of sending more immigrant children to this country.

"Knowing the consistent stand taken by your paper on the whole question of immigration, I believe that you will be interested to have our views on Child Immigration to Canada. Incidently we are not surprised at the report submitted by the Commission, for as guests of the Canadian Pacific Railway, provided with a special train and all the incidentals that provide for a favorable outlook on life, they could not, without displaying a wonderful lack of appreciation of their host, render any other report. However, for your information, you will please find enclosed a copy of the memoranda presented by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council to Mrs. Harrison Bell."

Molders' Union 'Frisco Strike Grows Bitter

SAN FRANCISCO—Earl Parente, striking molder, badly beaten by unknown assailants who he claims were gunmen hired by the openshop plants, was arrested as he left the hospital. He is charged with attempt to murder W. H. Jamison, owner of one of the Bay district shops where union molders have been called out. Parente, a member of the executive committee of the union, was taken to Berkeley, together with Herbert E. Hanson, another union molder, and is in the Berkeley jail, the alleged assault on Jamison having taken place in that city.

Both men deny the attack on Jamison, who has been among the most active of the openshop men. The Industrial Association, the employers' union, has hired detectives of the W. A. Mundell private agency, to look after its interests during the strike, and these made the arrest.

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A nation of thinkers can not be exploited by priests or politicians. Therefore, all agencies combine to prevent the people from learning how to think.

BIRMINGHAM'S GREAT EXPERIMENT IN PRACTICAL SOCIALISM

From the (Glasgow) Forward

While Mr. E. D. Simon, of Manchester, is up in Dundee trying to terrify the wits out of the Dundee people by telling them of the industrial collapse inevitable if a Labor Government attempts to establish Socialism, the Manchester Guardian, Mr. Simon's chief backer in the Press, is telling the people of Manchester of the tremendous success of the Birmingham Municipal Bank, and suggests that Manchester should do likewise.

(Ed. Statesman Note: Mr. E. D. Simon was defeated by Tom Johnson, Labor candidate, in the Dundee by-election.)

In its issue of Monday, December 8, 1924, it published a long interview by a special correspondent with Mr. J. P. Hilton (the general manager of the Birmingham Bank) under the heading:

FIVE YEARS OF MUNICIPAL BANKING
BIRMINGHAM'S STORY OF PROGRESS
HELP FOR HOUSING AND RATES
WHAT MANCHESTER MIGHT DO

This is especially interesting when Mr. Simon is staking his reputation as a business man telling Dundee that the nation could never, never succeed in competitive enterprise, and a striking testimony to the success of Birmingham's great experiment in practical Socialism.

We reproduce the article below.

"Manchester is regarded as the pacemaker of British thinking. If we are to believe an old saying, its quick wits are generally a day's march ahead of the tardy national mind. Since popular sayings do not enjoy long currency without some warrant in fact, we are perhaps entitled to feel that the city deserves its reputation for leadership in the mental strife that achieves progress. But there are times when Manchester thinks while other cities act. For instance, the Manchester Corporation has long pondered over the idea of establishing a municipal bank, while Birmingham, with the courage and enterprise which have given it a high place in the annals of civic government has made the experiment and attained a success which has attracted the attention of men interested in municipal development all over the country.

Councillor C. T. Appleby (chairman of the Birmingham Municipal Bank Management Committee) told the City Council a few days ago that since its establishment the bank had handled £14,000,000. Its transactions had numbered 2,750,000, and the number of its depositors had reached 160,000, to whose credits stood the sum of £5,000,000. In the first week of this year £83,000 was deposited, and 1900 new accounts were opened. The progressive impulse is by no means exhausted. Mr. J. P. Hilton (the general manager) reports that last month £248,000 was deposited and £157,000 withdrawn, leaving a net gain for the month of £91,000. The bank has 28 branches in the city, but its business is growing so rapidly that it needs more. New accounts are being opened at the rate of more than 600 per week, and, as Councillor Appleby recently observed, there appears to be no limit to the possibilities of development. Thus, in brief, can the story of five years' progress be summarized. Good Manchester men might well wish that the story could be told of their own city.

The Jealousy of Private Enterprise

Established in September, 1919, it is the only real municipal bank in the country. Many who viewed the experiment with disfavor at the beginning now rejoice that Birmingham obtained its parliamentary powers to act as banker. Since that date other emulous boroughs have tried and failed. Even today there are people who wonder how Brimingham obtained its authority from a Parliament that was supposed to be jealous of any intrusion upon the sacred ground of private enterprise. But the authority was contained in a clause or two of an omnibus Bill. This Bill had a backing in high quarters, and, moreover, the clauses probably escaped observation among the subjects dealing with the omnibus Bill, and so got through. In any event, Birmingham was enabled by a piece of good fortune to shine once more as a pioneer in municipal enterprise.

The bank is governed by treasury regulations, and by rules framed by the City Council and approved by the treasury and the chief registrar of Friendly Societies. It functions in very much the same way as a trustee savings bank and a building society. It does not attempt operations of the kind that form the main business of the joint-stock bank. It aims rather at offering to the thrifty, opportunities which its sponsors declare the joint-stock banks do not and cannot provide. Depositors receive three and one-half per cent. on their money, and the repayment of deposits in full, plus interest, is guaranteed by the borough fund. Money deposited with the bank is invested with the Corporation for municipal purposes, and in Government securities which are easily realizable.

Cheaper Borrowing

The service thus rendered to the cause of thrift is obvious. What may not be so clear to the ordinary person is the advantage which the city reaps in financing its municipal activities. Municipal bodies are large borrowers. At the present time when cities like Manchester and Birmingham need money on mortgage loan for short terms they must offer four and three-quarters per cent in the market. Birmingham, however, does not need to go so often to the market as Manchester, because the deposits of the municipal bank are available for use. In other words, the municipal bank invests a large part of its depositors' money with the Corporation at a rate of interest below that which the Corporation would have to offer to the general public, while still making a margin above the three and one-half per cent, which it pays to depositors. Thus the bank supplies money cheaply to the Birmingham Corporation.

According to the bank's balance sheet for the year ended March 31 last, the amount of cash "with the Corporation at call" was £3,400,000. Broadly, it may be said, at that moment the savings of the people of Birmingham were financing Corporation activities to the extent of £3,400,000, and at a lower rate of interest than would have had to be offered to the money market. In this way the bank has been an effective instrument in keeping down the Birmingham rates, and members of the City Council who once opposed the bank on principle now gladly admit the fact.

Outside critics have been quick to seize upon this phase of the bank's operations. They have argued that money invested with the Corporation is locked up in assets that are difficult to realize, and that the bank might therefore find it very difficult to meet a sudden emergency. The point is one that critics of municipal banking raise continually. It was stressed recently in the report of a special committee appointed by the Manchester Corporation to examine the subject of municipal banking. The management committee of the Birmingham bank do not regard it as a substantial objection. They point out that the depositors have the whole resources of the city of Birmingham as a guarantee for their principal and interest, which should be enough to preserve the confidence of the most timorous. As a matter of policy a large part of the deposits are invested in Government securities, which, being easily realized, are always at hand to meet any emergency which is likely to arise. "The Committee," says Mr. Hilton, "would not dream of investing up to the hilt with the Corporation, but even if they did so invest the great bulk of the deposits in this way could the depositors have a better guarantee than the borough fund?"

House Mortgages

The bank also advances money to assist house purchases. This has become an important branch of its work. During the year ended March 31 last it has lent £189,147 to 765 people for this purpose, bringing the total advanced to 2130 depositors since the bank began to £622,395. Since the end of March there has been a notable development of this side of the bank's activities. Its total advances for house purchases now are £875,000, and the number of mortgages it holds is 2241. And new applications for help are coming in at the rate of about 80 per month. The terms on which this business is done are quite favorable to the borrower. He is charged 5 per cent on the money he borrows, and a small fee of 10 shillings for the valuation of the property he wishes to buy. The bank prepares the mortgage deed and proves the title without charge, but the purchaser must, of course, employ a solicitor to manage the conveyancing from his side.

The figures quoted are alone sufficient to indicate how popular the bank has become with the saving people of the city. But if the investigator would like further evidence he should go to certain of the branches on a Saturday, where he will then see queues of working people waiting to make small deposits. From Friday to Monday the congestion at some of the branch counters is so great that the management committee have concluded that 28 branches are not enough to meet the demand, and they are looking out for sites and premises to open still more. Perhaps it will be said that the people of Birmingham are exceptionally thrifty. "They are a thrifty people," says Mr. Hilton, "but I think the people of the north are more thrifty still. But perhaps I speak with the prejudice of a Rochdale man."

A Glasgow Comparison

I asked Mr. Hilton if a municipal bank could give any service to the community which the ordinary trustee sayings bank could not. "In my view," he said, "it can take banking services to the people in a way that no trustee savings bank can. Compare the Birmingham Municipal Bank with the bank at Glasgow, which is the largest trustee savings bank in Great Britain. The Birmingham Bank was established in 1919, and it now has 28 branches, and will have more in the near future. The Glasgow Bank was established in 1836, and has only 18 branches. No other trustee savings bank can approach Glasgow in the number of its branches. Now this disparity is not the fault of the trustees. They are able and enterprising men, but they are severely handicapped by restrictions and limitations, and crippled financially by the niggardly attitude of the Government. I believe that if they were free from Government interference and placed under the local authorities there would be a very bright future for them."

Ripe for Legislation

"One infers, then, that the Manchester Corporation might very well begin by taking over the Manchester and Salford Savings Bank?" "I must not presume to advise the Manchester Corporation," said Mr. Hilton, "but answering your question in a general way I might go so far as to say that your suggestion seems a good one, on the face of it, if Manchester really decided to undertake a municipal bank. The Corporation, of course, would have to obtain parliamentary powers, and would perhaps encounter opposition. We in Birmingham consider it is unfortunate that so much factious opposition is offered to the granting of powers to local authorities to found banks. The Association of Municipal Corporations has already approved of municipal banks in principle, and the Municipal Treasurers' Association has also reported favorably. Further, a Government Committee set up in 1918 under the Minist[illegible] of Reconstruction endorsed th[illegible] mingham plan. Therefore, I [illegible] we are entitled to say that the [illegible] is ripe for Parliament to deal [illegible] the subject."

Many Idle in Montreal

Montreal.—Out of a membership of 44,435 workers in 34 unions in this city, there are 8,890 workers unemployed and 20,463 on short time, according to the central body's special committee on unemployment. Of the unions reporting, only three announce normal conditions.

"We believe," the committee said, "that the responsibility for coping with the unemployment situation rests with the federal government and the problem is a more serious one than a war or pestilence. When we were affected by war the federal government immediately assumed the commanding position."

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TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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 810 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.

City Hall Employees' Association meets first Wednesday of each month at 445 Richards St. at 8 p.m. President, F. M. Bentley; business agent, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St. E.; secretary, D. Robson, 1006 Pendrell St.

LIS[illegible]ic Employees' Union, Local 28 — [illegible]eets first and third Fridays in the [illegible]onth at 445 Richards St., at 8 p.m. Ja[illegible]resident, R. K. Brown, 2527 Charles Cu[illegible] St.; secretary-treasurer, George Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

V[illegible]nited Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 452—President, J. C. Thom; recording secretary, W. Page; business agent, Wm. Dunn. Office, Room 808 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. [illegible]liamy, 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.

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U.B. of [illegible]C. & J. of A., meets 1st and 3rd [illegible]hursdays in 310 Holden Bldg., at 8 [illegible]n. President, John Soderman; Fin. [illegible]c. A. Reid; Rec. Sec. W. Johnston, [illegible]566 16th Ave. W.

[illegible]tel and Restaurant Employees Union, [illegible]ocal 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets [illegible]irst and third Wednesday at 3 p.m. [illegible]econd and fourth Wednesdays at 9 [illegible].m. President, G. Coleman; business agent, A. Graham. Phone Seymour 1681.

[illegible] Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso. of Bridge & Structural — Meets every [illegible] Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 [illegible]p.m. President, W. Finlay, 1655 22nd [illegible] 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. Sills, 1352 Burrard St. Secretary, P. R. Bengough. Office, 807 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

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

Molders Union Local 281—International of North America—meets first and third Fridays in month in room 313 Holden Bldg. at 8 p.m. President, 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 Thursdays at 319 Pender St. W. Business agent, Robt. S. Stevenson. Office, room 204 319 Pender St., W. Phone Sey. 3609.

Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders Local No. 2404—Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m. in 113 Hastings St. W. James Thomson, secretary, P. O. Box 320.

Official Organ of the
Greater Vancouver Central Council
Canadian Labor Party

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, Miss Moran, 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 4—A. J. Wilson, 1648 Graveley St., High. 1054R; Secretary, J. A. Wood, 316 Lakewood Dr.

Ward 5—W. Watt, 984—7th Ave. W. Phone Bay. 1654x.

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

Ward 7—W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St. E., High 4033; Secretary, A. V. Lofting, 505 Clinton St.

Ward 8—C. McDonald, 2834 St. George St., Fair. 3317-Y; Robt. Skinner, 536 22nd Ave. E.

DISTRICT ORGANIZERS

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

South Vancouver—J. Rankin, 735—27th Ave. E., Fair. 657-R; Secretary, H. W. Speed, 4560 James St.

NEW ZEALAND LABOR PARTY PLATFORM

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The New Zealand Labor party's industrial platform will be submitted to the electors at the next general elections. It includes demands for work or maintenance at adult living wage; 5-day, 40-hour week; full recognition of unionism as basis of arbitration and closed shop; equal pay for equal work for both sexes; good housing and trade union wages and hours for all workers; amendment of arbitration act to bring domestic servants within its scope; amendment of compensation act to provide full wages during incapacitation, and full medical expenses.

LABOUR LORD MAYOR.

Mr. Stokes, a Labour alderman, has been elected Lord Mayor of Sydney, N.S.W., states Reuter.

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, 838 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 4504Y.

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.

Journeymen 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.

Miners Produce More But Receive Less

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Industrial Editor).

If the average coal miner in the bituminous mines of the U. S. had produced no more coal per day than the average miner in 1905. there would have been 33 per cent more work available. In other words, the tens of thousands of coal diggers who have been out of a job a good part of the year would have had employment and a considerable proportion of the part time work could have been eliminated.

Latest official figures issued by the U. S. Geological Survey show that the production of coal per mine worker per day in 1922 was 4.28 tons. In 1905 the corresponding figure was 3.24 tons.

This increase in per capita productively appears from the figures to be due in large measure to the development of machine mining both in underground operations and in the strip pits. It is shown in the following figures of the per capita daily production of miners engaged in the various methods of production:

Method of mining	Per man per day
Method by hand	3.6 tons
Shot from the solid	3.7 "
Mined by machine	4.4 "
Strip pits	8.0 "
Not classified	2.6 "

The census of mines for the year 1919 shows that 80 per cent of the bituminous coal produced in that year was turned out by enterprises using mining machines Approximately 57 per cent of the production came from enterprises with an annual output of more than 200,000 tons. Such concerns generally have sufficient capital to install modern management methods and machinery. As a matter of fact 92 per cent of their production was from mines using mining machines.

This close connection between increased daily productivity and decreased opportunity to work is the strongest argument why coal miners should get a shorter working day underground without corresponding decrease in their average daily earnings. Only in this way can they share in the advantages of mechanical progress and be expected to co-operate in such developments.

Shall Children Be Imported From Britain

OTTAWA.—Surprise is felt here at the wholehearted approval given to child immigration by the Margaret Bondfield commission, sent out by the late Labor government in Britain. Not only Laborite opinion, but the opinion of charitable society workers in Canada has been critical of the results achieved by bringing out this class of immigration in recent years. At the last session of Parliament James Woodsworth, Labor member cited striking evidence of the undesirable character of some of these young settlers and of the ill-treatment and underpayment of others. This evidence had been gathered by a federation of charitable workers among children, and could not be suspected of pro-Labor prejudice. Yet Miss Bondfield suggests after a few weeks of investigation that all these facts and figures "are founded on insufficient data." Opportunities for the young boys and girls are no doubt better in the new country than in the old; but if skilled observers are to be trusted, many serious abuses in the present system of handling them appear to have escaped the attention of the Bondfield commission.

There is a spark of genius born in every healthy child; it is the duty of parents and teachers to fan it into flame.

When a Telephone Is to Be Moved

While we are desirous of giving as speedy a service as possible in the moving of telephones, there are naturally certain limitations due to the size of our organization, the complexity of our work, and the volume of business which we handle. Subscribers wishing their telephones moved are requested, therefore, to give us as much time as possible to carry out their wishes.

British Columbia Telephone Company

Seeking Uniform Holiday and Hours

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Now that Labor governments exist in five out of the six Australian states, a move is being made to have a uniform workers' holiday on May Day, thus bringing the workers of Australia into line with those of other countries. At the present time the worker's holiday in Australia—known as Eight Hours' Day—is held on various dates in the different states.

A big campaign is also being launched to shorten the hours of toil. While a great many unions have a 44-hour week, and some less than that, a great many are still working a 48-hour week. The first step will be to extend the 44-hour week and when this is done a move will be made towards securing a 40-hour week—eight hours daily for five days per week.

Employers Can't Vote in Mongolia

URGA, Mongolia—The constitution of the new Mongolian republic, just adopted, shows signs of the Russian workers republic to the north. Persons hiring the labor of others are denied the vote.

The highest government organs are the large huruldan and the small huruldan, which in organization are not unlike the general congress of soviets and the smaller executive committee chosen from it. The huruldan has adopted a red flag as its banner, bearing a special symbol of Mongolian independence. The name of the capital, Urga, has been changed to Ulan Butorhoto, which means Red Champion.

William—"Say paw, what is a suitor?"

Paw—"A temporarily insane man, my son."

Every Evening at 5.30

STAND on any downtown corner any weekday evening at 5.30 in Vancouver or any other city and watch the crowds.

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HEAD OFFICE VANCOUVER, B.C.

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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Phone Seymour 1989.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 9th, 1925

LIVE AND LET LIVE

There is every indication that business is going to the damnation bow-wows. At least that is the impression one gets from reading the protests and wails about the enforcement of the Eight Hour Day Act. Some employers infer that their employees like working ten and twelve hours a day, but judging from the many enquiries we are having from workers, there seems to be a decided effort to get to the eight hour basis. Employers are making many foolish statements in attempting to get exemptions. One that has been made is to the effect that men "like" to work overtime to "balance periods of slackness," etc., inferring that because men like to work overtime that they like to work long hours. The overtime is only worked at periods and taken advantage of to increase their pay envelope.

Sawmill companies are putting up an awful squeal by claiming that the eight hour day will delay shipments. That is a very funny excuse inasmuch as these mills are usually in the habit of running twenty-four hour gangs. There are plenty of men available if these mills are not running twenty-four hours. If these mill owners or any other employers cannot make their businesses pay on an eight hour basis they should go out of business and put on overalls.

Some firms with delivery service say that it will be difficult to adjust the service to the new law. Again we say that it is all tommyrot. Delivery orders that are taken after the delivery has gone for the day have not been delivered till the following day under the old law. The same condition can be applied to the new act by the adjustment of time for accepting orders.

Rice and grain millers claim that seasonal rushes will practically prohibit them from adopting the Eight Hour Act. This seasonable business can be applied to every line of business and if one industry is allowed to get away with it, all others can.

If the greed and avarice of employers of labor is permitted to interfere with the health and welfare of the workers then the quicker private business is put out of business the better for all concerned.

During the war certain businesses got down to a six hour basis and still prospered, in spite of competition from neighboring cities and states. But as soon as the war was over, greed superceded necessity, and the mad scramble for more profits out of the hides of the workers again took place.

It has been proven time and time again that men can produce more in a shorter work day, but aside from that the wage worker is entitled to a little more leisure than he has heretofore had. Even an eight hour day means ten and eleven hours to the average worker when time occupied in getting to and from work is taken into consideration. What time is then left for real leisure after the man has done his household chores?

A shorter work day for all will add to the number of workers; to an increased buying capacity; to a greater demand for many things that workers have heretofore not had time to enjoy or use; to a healthier and brighter race of people. The Eight Hour Act must be fully enforced.—W.

DOLLAR WORSHIP

An American gentleman named James B. Duke, having reached the age at which he is compelled to acknowledge that there is very much more of life behind himself than there is yet to come, and realizing that "There are no pockets in a shroud," has settled eighty million dollars as an endowment on a Southern university, conditioned on the university changing its name to the Duke University, and this becomes the occasion for a maudlin hymn of praise by editorial writers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Labor, that does not handle nor see sufficient currency to cause it to become dollar blind, will require an answer to several awkward questions before it consents to fall down and worship Mr. Duke; for instance, can eighty million dollars be honestly accumulated by one man during a lifetime? Has Mr. Duke's life Work been of such value to society that this vast sum can be said to have been fair payment for his services? How fared those who came in contact with the gentleman in business and labor relations? If Mr. Duke cannot prove himself honestly possessed of eighty million dollars, will the gift to a university sanctify wealth dishonestly gotten?

At this distance away, we do not have any direct information regarding Mr. Duke, but we have a very definite idea of conditions in the territory over which his operations extends. Mr. Duke is engaged in the tobacco manufacturing industry. It is a significant fact that the farmer of the tobacco growing states is sunk in a degree of poverty and ignorance that is unknown to any other farmer or land owner on the continent. In the case of wheat we know that parisitic groups live and grow wealthy by driving down prices while the grain is in the farmer's hands, and then driving it skyward when the farmer has been compelled to sell.

When the traders and manufacturers grow so rich and the tobacco grower remains so poor we have a suspicion that some skulduggery of this nature obtains in the tobacco business, and again in the South where Mr. Duke's factories are located Labor is exploited with an intensity that was unknown even in the days of chattel slavery. The cotton and tobacco manufacturing interests dominate the states legislatures of Kentucky, Georgia, Virginia Alabama. Labor is today in about the same relative position as it was in Britain when the quarter sessions set the wage and the courts chopped the ear of any renegade who dared to ask more, and the solid bloc, elected by these states to the Federal congress and senate, is the nucleous around which centers the opposition to every progressive measure offered in these parliaments.

The blackest page in American history is the fight of Hell's Trinity, the sugar, tobacco and cotton manufacturing interests, against every attempt to limit the employment of child labor in the factories. When these millionaire anarchists fail in the congress and senate, they buy a sufficient number of the members of the supreme court to declare that it is the "inalienable right" of every "citizen" to work where, when and as long as he likes, and the "citizen" in this case is a puny child of twelve, ten and even eight years.

When the gaping grave stands in the near foreground, men whose life has been devoted to the accumulation of wealth commence to feel their poverty, for riches is not what we have but what we are, and seek to make amends. Carnegie exploited a three-cornered race war on his slag dumps, wrung the whole life energy from his slaves in the tenth of a normal life period, and ground his competitors into the dust by whatever methods were found most effective to do so.

When the beckoning tomb found an answering response in his own bones he sought to place something to his credit, more than his pile of money—and a lickspittle world comforted him with the assurance that the great question was not how the money was got, but how it was spent. While colleges, universities, and libraries perpetuate Carnegie's name, the legless and armless cripples of the Carnegie Steel Works ar still unpaid. Standard Oil has a similar history. Every crime from murder to grave robbery has been brought home to this organization; at one time or another practically every legislature and every court in the Union has been bought or bribed by the Standard Oil, and any individual, organization, or institution that impeded its ruthless course was ground to powder beneath its feet.

By these methods Standard Oil attained a power and a control of the wealth of the land to an extent that it became a menace to itself. In its own defense, as an insurance, Standard Oil then devotes a small tithe of its enormous plunder to various useful public purposes, and a grovelling dollar worshipping world breaks out in a doxology to the doddering old man who has recently made over the bulk of his wealth to his son, to avoid the statutory succession duties.

This is the kind of foundation on which these great fortunes are built, and Mr. Duke's dollar pile will be found to have been accumulated by the impoverishment of the southern peon and "cracker" and by robbing the southern children of their childhood, and as necessarily follows, of their man and womanhood, and with the wealth so obtained he has endowed a university.

Robin Hood stole from the rich and gave to the poor, and we remember the thief with a degree of tolerance akin to love. Mr. Duke robbed the poor and used the proceeds to create new masters, to widen the gap between the rich and the poor, and by this act Mr. Duke's name is to be remembered. M.

THE NEW MAYOR

Mayor Louis D. Taylor is back in office after a determined fight of years. The Labor Statesman, in voicing the general sentiments of organized labor, hereby extends every kindly wish for his successful tenure in office. Mayor Taylor today stands as an exemplar of grit and courage in stepping over almost insuperable obstacles in attaining a laudable ambition. Boys, young and old, may take pattern by him. His resuming office shows what one may accomplish if the effort is accompanied by determination in reaching for an objective.

Next to having a labor candidate in office as mayor, Mr. Taylor's choice by the people is about the best thing that could possibly happen to Vancouver. And even at that, we must regard Mayor Taylor as a labor union man, for he has always showed and shared his sentiments and sympathies with labor. It is a safe bet that he received practically every labor union vote at the municipal election, for working men have long learned to love "L. D." as one of their own.

Mr. Taylor was never very strong on making extravagant pledges or promises, but has always said he would do his best in getting more smokestacks and a bigger pay-roll for this city. With this thought in mind, it is reasonable to believe he will do a lot toward that end. With his installation in office Vancouver may look toward a better and brighter era of prosperity. Of course he cannot be expected to accomplish miracles, and no doubt he will make mistakes. We all do. None of us are infallible, and "L. D." himself has never made any pretentions of perfection. But, even at that, it will only be the happening of the expected to see Mayor Taylor unleashing municipal money for public work, to be diffused among workers, and we know he will work in perfect harmony with the truest principles of organized labor.

Good luck to you, Mayor Taylor. Vancouver awaits results and realizes that they will happen. L.

"Attorney Leaves $150,000," says headline in Sun. That's real kind of him. Lawyers don't usually leave much if they can help it.

In the preparation of beer regulations by Liquor Commissioner Hugh Davidson everything seems covered except the amount of beer per throat that is supposed to be consumed.

After all other methods failing to locate the slayer of Janet Smith, why don't the police try the classified columns of our local press which claim to bring results.

A number of unfortunate gentlemen in Okalla do not share the sentiment of our city hall patriots in being thankful for another term.

RELIEF GANGS ARE UNDERMINING WAGES

(Continued from Page 1)

overtime for straight time, and also when the work was finished having to wait a week for payment for three days' work.

Delegate Gibson, of the Mental Hospital Employees' Union, reported that the union would hold its first annual meeting on Thursday, January 8.

Delegate Page, of the Carpenters, reported that Local 452 were still taking in new members and that a special meeting was being held on Monday at which the question of the five day week will be voted upon, and which he expects will be favored.

International Organizer F. W. Bond, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, addressed the meeting and told how the camp cooks in Oregon had organized and of the local union here, asking to have an organizer sent up for the purpose of doing the same thing in British Columbia. He found that the trades union movement on this side of the line had a harder fight than on the south side, but felt sure that it was not a losing battle. An application had been made for a charter for camp cooks and as soon as it was possible to do so they were going to attempt to remove the Asiatics from the jobs. In closing he advised the union movement here to "Go on, you are doing fine."

Nominations of officers were as follows:

For President—Neelands, Dunn, Flynn, Cottrell (declined).

Vice-president—Cottrell, Bartlett (declined), Scribbins.

Secretary — Midgeley (declined), Bengough, Sidaway (declined).

Treasurer—Hunt, Page (declined).

Sergeant-at-arms—Mrs. Dolk.

Statistician—McDonald.

Trustees—Andry, Hunt (Painters), Floyd, Page, Watt (declined), McDonald, Cottrell, Deptford, Midgeley, Flynn.

Auditors—Bartlett, Watt, Page.

Our observations are that there are two kinds of women in the world today—the kind and the unkind.

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After the novelty wears off, the new year closely resembles the old year.

ODD BITS
By SYDNEY WARREN

THE TERRORISM OF THE FASCISTI in Italy is but a forerunner of the Iron Heel which Jack London described many years ago. Workers who have kept abreast with the times know that Fascistism in any country under any name is the inevitable outgrowth of the ruling class desire to maintain its powers. The master class of the world have no use for democracy and tolerate it only while it functions stupidly and does not conflict with their special interests, but the moment that the workers attempt to use this means of restoring to themselves what has been stolen from them—watch out!

Our present ruling class is not going to surrender power just because of an adverse public opinion. They have everything to lose and nothing to gain when the workers demand their own and so, like every other previous ruling class, they are going to fight back with all their resources—the army—the police—the press—the schools and the pulpit.

The world-wide Fascisti movement is an open challenge to the working class to back up its demands with a strong right arm!

* * *

THE SUCCESS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION cannot be measured in terms of present-day comforts and luxuries. To do so is to judge it falsely. It is true that neither Communism and socialism prevail in their entirety in Russia today. And is it reasonable to suppose that in less than seven years this could be brought about? The big thing to remember about Russia is the fact that in that country for the first time in the world's history have a class-conscious minority of the workers taken over the industrial and political management of a vast nation for the social and economic betterment of their own class. Any one of the leaders of the Soviet could have sold out to the foreign interventionists and concessionaires for any sums they cared to name, had they been disposed to do so.

In Russia today the workers have assumed power they have taken their fate into their own hands and whenever the workers do this no matter under what name, they must expect to be villified and opposed by all sections of the ruling class.

Fifty years or even a hundred years are but a comparatively short periods in the life of a nation. Just consider that and you will realize the signifigance of the proletarian dictatorship in Russia today!

* * *

MORE FIRST FRUITS OF THE DAWES SCHEME are being revealed in Czechoslovakia, where in the Ostraurer district furnaces are closing down and hundreds of workers left without employment. In other districts where the steel industry predominates the workers have been forced to accept reductions in wages and increases in hours or be discharged.

In England, Sir Robert Horne is already protesting because the British worker receives for an eight-hour day one shilling and eight-pence an hour, which is "three times as much as the German workers receive for a ten-hour day."

Belgian workers are having the fiercest battle in the history of the Belgian labor movement to maintain the eight-hour day in face of the industrial enslavement placed on the German workers by the allied reparations commission.

The Dawes report is the most scientific and highly developed form of exploitation yet devised. It marks the peak in capitalistic development and places before the workers of the world the alternatives of slavery or revolution!

"SCIENCE AND THE CHANGING ORDER"

Dr. Curry's lecture on evolution last Friday was postponed to Friday of this week on account of the lantern being out of business.

The time was occupied by the audience singing labor songs and other popular selections. So much success and enthusiasm attended the efforts that at 9 o'clock, when the pianist and director was obliged to leave on account of another engagement, a committee was appointed to select songs and to have singing sheets printed at the earliest possible date.

Speakers who have recently reported Labor conditions in Britain, Russia and other parts of Europe have been telling us of the enthusiasm displayed in these parts by young and old, and they declare that music and the revolutionary drama has much to do with the success in the old world, and are equally insistent that the absence of singing in Vancouver, and British Columbia in general, has much to do with the stagnation and apathy so in evidence in the working class movement here.

These visiting propagandists have assured us that if we wish to enlist young and virile blood with us, we must have things more attractive than simply economics and the philosophy of Marx.

It is true that mankind and especially womankind, is led vastly more by sentiment and emotional powers than by the rational and intellectual process, and few will accept the latter if not largely diluted with the former.

In fact many venerable institutions, such as religious organizations, have existed in their social and musical features for ages, and it is safe to say that if the great organ tones and the strains of our choirs were silenced, it would be but a short time before the sign "For Sale, or To Rent" would be seen posted on our church property, and the preachers would be hunting for another job.

The powers of Socialist propaganda and of the superior intellect of the workers, as compared with the "upper classes," is evidenced from the fact that for twenty years past certain halls and theatres of this city have been filled with working class audiences on Sunday evenings in spite of the absence of the soothing strains of music, or any attraction except the propaganda and philosophy of militant labor.

As Dr. Curry's lectures are free to all, it is proposed to have this musical association open to all interested, irrespective of party affiliations. The song sheets will be ready by Saturday and, on Sunday evening at the Royal Theatre, beginning at 7:30, labor and popular songs will be sung.

You are invited to take part and there is no better lung or brain tonic than singing.

Dr. Curry, who is one of the promoters of this new venture, requests the members of his usual audience and all interested, to be on hand at 7:30 every Friday evening, so that half an hour or more of singing can be enjoyed before the scientific part of the performance begins.

Someone has said "that when capitalism and wage slavery have been left behind, the work of our race will be beating out laughter and songs on the ringing anvil of time."

In our march forward toward that glad day we need the harmony and help of song, for in our labor songs we voice of protests, our loves and hates, our aspirations and determinations to war against the powers of darkness and oppression, and move forward to freedom and power representing not only the working class but the whole human race.

The great leaders of the First Workers' Republic of the World have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the inspiration and emotional powers developed through their great singing associations alone made it possible for the workers of Russia in those dark years of famine and counter-revolution to triumph over their enemies.

There are strenuous times ahead for the workers of this land also, and we cannot do better than to avoid the mistakes and at the same time profit by the successes of that country which we should admire in proportion as it is hated and slandered by our class enemy.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor,
The Labor Statesman.
Dear Sir:

These are my views of the old age pensions as they are at present. Those who have plenty receive more while those that have nothing get deported or jailed for vagrancy. No old age pensions for the common laborer, the unlucky in and out of work. The very ones that should have it. But the politician that grafts all he can is always well paid for the bit of work he does. As a vote catcher he proposes an old age pension for civil servants that are in steady work; lawyers and judges, even at death their wives get a pension for life. The municipal heads have a retired pension, a policeman after having been in work for years well paid. None of these gentlemen ever propose an old-age pension for private servants—the coachman, gardener or maid. This would come out of their own pocket. This is lawless, no law and order here. But a public servant's pension is lawful, it keeps the man that upholds it in power. An old age pension for the common worker who is never half paid for his work is what is needed. The steady jobs should receive enough wages to keep them in their old days.

FRANCIS DONOHUE.

The bills have come and the holidays have gone. This is the time when we lose coming and going.

In the Tonsorial Chair
By Spud Tamson

"Good morning, L. D., little trim this morning? All right sir. Say do you remember the last time you were in here I told you that you would get the job of being the chief magistrate of this city, that the labor vote would put you in but only on certain conditions. Now that we have lived up to our part, it is up to you to reciprocate. Yes, that is a good word and it means a lot too. Talk about being lucky, why Taylor you would fall into a sewer and come out with a smell of roses. You are taking hold of the affairs of this city when things are on the turn, building is going to be good this year, and the bankers are loosening up on their ill-gotten gains. Of course you will take the credit for that next election, bet your life it's a great game. But say, Taylor, for pure unadulterated nerve I think you have them all beat. Ha, ha, ha. I have heard some political gags at elections but that one you pulled left me gasping. What one was that? Well you said that the tax rate did not go up as a consequence of your raising some ten million dollars during the boom here, and the funny thing is that you got away with it at every meeting. What was the matter with that statement? Well now look here, L. D, I guess I should say your washup, now eh? Suppose I owned a house, pre-war assessed at $1000, and the tax rate was 30 mills, my taxes would be $30, then you come along with your loan and I gete a sideewalk in front of the house. All right, when the assessor comes round next time he assesses me at $1500. Of course the tax rate can remain the same but I have to pay $45 instead of $30. Well now if the electors swallow that they would swallow anything but the truth. However, I want to say this to you, we want you to live up to your promise about that poll tax and also to have the meetings of the council in the evening, and another thing, more important than all the others, we want you to see to it that there are no more voters with 21 votes on this new list. That was a crime, Taylor, one man one vote, and if he is not here to vote that is his look-out. You had better get that fixed P.D.Q. or a deputation will wait on you. I will expect to see some public announcement about that matter or you will hear about it.

Well, that will be 50c and don't forget that we are keeping an eye on you. We know you need watching, and we want you to know that we are watching every move of the game. Next, please.

MAKE
GEORGE HARDY
YOUR FIRST CHOICE FOR
REEVE OF SOUTH VANCOUVER
IT WILL BE A VOTE FOR LABOR AND
THE IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION of South Vancouver with the City and my administration will be directed primarily in preparation of that day as follows:
AND NO FURTHER BONDED INDEBTEDNESS until Annexation is consumated.
AND NO FURTHER RAISING OF TAXES, but REDUCTION OF MILL-RATE and taxes this year, to bring them more in conformity with the mill-rate levied in the City.
AND IMMEDIATE SEWERAGE PROGRAMME, as far as possible, for the most needed parts of the municipality to connect with Joint Sewerage Boards Works.
AND ON THE SAME FINANCIAL BASIS AS THE CITY OF VANCOUVER. Viz:—Out of income of the municipality and not by borrowing money.
AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING on conditions of employment.
AND STANDARD RATES OF PAY AND 44 HOUR WEEK on all public works, and civic employment.

Big Mill Starts Up, But No Asiatics to Get Jobs

It is good news for loggers and lumber camp workers to know that the big King-Farris mill at Cloverdale is starting up. This will give work to many. The company will endeavor to get along without Oriental labor, it is announced, and feels able to compete with other logging companies across the line, who are also operating without Asiatic assistance. The company will cut into virgin forest where there is a vast area of excellent timber. It is said the company has abundant orders in sight to run regularly for a long time, and the news will be received with gratification by workers. Indications point to a brightening up of conditions in this line throughout the province.

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Famous Actresses at the Orpheum

Four of the most famous actresses in the country are to appear in one big act at the Orpheum Theatre next week. They are Jennie, Roxie, Lena and Julie, the Powers dancing elephants, which have been features of the New York Hippodrome since its opening day, and which are known personally to hundreds of thousands of children and grown-ups the country over. They are renewing acquaintances on a brief tour of the Orpheum circuit. These are the most valuable elephants in America. They are officially valued at $250,000 but they are not for sale at any price. They are unique, the product of years and years of education. The war scene, the barber shop scene and the baseball scene, in which Power's Elephants are letter perfect are veritable masterpieces of animal training.

Paul Gerard Smith, has written another masterpiece called "The Lucky Stiff," which is serving for a starring vehicle for Dave Ferguson the well known character comedian. Mr. Ferguson's reputation as a character actor is well known and he considers "The Lucky Stiff," one of the best sketches he has ever appeared in. It was staged by Alan Brooks. The eminent European Concert Pianist, Bruno Steinbach, is in America for a short concert tour in vaudeville. His tour includes this city and his wonderful mastery of the piano will be much enjoyed by music lovers who hear him. Lew Brice of the hair-pin physique and remarkable dancing, is back in vaudeville after a fling at the movies, in which this comic proved most adept. His act includes a new repertoire of comedy material and burlesque dancing. The Three Crontes, offer a balancing routine that is nothing short of amazing. Aesop's Fables, Topics of the Day, the Orpheum Concert Orchestra and two other big novelty acts make up a very attractive programme.

She—"I understand Miss Brown is going to wed the son of a rich baker."

He—"I suppose she took him because his father has the dough."

MUNITION JINGOES TALK WAR WITH JAPS

WASHINGTON—What is considered a gesture intended to minimize the effects of the anti-Japanese propaganda was made by Secretary of State Hughes when he issued a statement taking notice of the new Japanese ambassador to the United States.

The statement refers to the signal honor Japan has paid the United States in selecting a "man who through himself and his wife represents two of the most important and historically famous families of the empire."

At the same time, it was announced that the newly-appointed ambassador spoke of the peaceful relations between the United States and Japan.

While these diplomatic courtesies were being paid to each other by the administration leaders of both nations, the bitterness which the fight in congress on appropriations for the navy has aroused and the hostility which the debate has revealed against Japan have served to intensify rather than abate the disturbing conditions, more particularly since Secretary of the Navy Wilbur spoke openly of the preparations which he said Japan was making for war with the United States.

The menace was perceptibly increased when the Navy league, whose activities on behalf of the munition interests was exposed several years ago by representative Clyde Tavenner, of Pennsylvania, addressed a letter to members of congress calling upon them to strengthen the naval resources because of the preparations Japan was making.

That the movement to begin a naval race within the agreements reached at the arms confab is being stimulated by the munition makers is said to be evident in the interest the Navy League is taking in the fight. Squelched several years ago, the Navy League came back two years ago to sponsor Navy Day, which was to be a day when Americans would dedicate themselves to considering their naval strength.

Failure on the part of the administration officials to disarm suspicion by making more definite assurance of their readiness to co-operate in maintaining peace is causing considerable comment in circles engaged in the promotion of peace between nations.

The Marquis of Linlithgow declares that Socialism has as its main attraction a get-rich-quick motive. "But the majority of the electors in rejecting that policy had done so because all their experience had persuaded them that in almost everything it was individual effort that counted." Will the Marquis tell us what individual effort he puts out for his royalties and rents, and whose individual efforts feed and clothe his wife and family, and did feed and clothe his ancestors?" — Forward.

SIX DAY WEEK FOR FIREMEN.

Election returns received from cities in the province of Alberta, at the Fire Fighters' international headquarters in Washington, show that the voters have endorsed the law providing for one day's rest in seven, for city firemen, in Edmonton, Medicine Hat and other towns. Only Calgary defeated the measure as to local application.

MAINLAND CIGAR STORE
THE PLACE FOR PIPES
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Canadian Bankers Fear Retribution

By SIDNEY WARREN.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor).

The banking combine of Canada is uneasy over the growing demand for a revision of the Dominion's banking act that would compel all banks to guarantee the funds of each depositor up to $3000 and are broadcasting through the Brass Check press of the country a series of articles by Sir John William, chief lackey of the ultra-tory and financial interests.

This plutocrat argues that such a a guarantee would destroy the financial acumen of Canadian banks and impair business incentive. He claims that depositors placing their funds at a very low rate of interest in banks chartered by the Dominion government are not entitled to any security beyond that given in an ordinary business venture.

Since 1900 the business of Canadian banks has increased 1100 per cent while their capital has grown only 84 per cent and the number of banks decreased from 40 in 1900 to 14 today. The available liquid assets of Canadian chartered banks to make secure the money deposited with them are $47,000,000 less today than 25 years ago.

The Home Bank failure cost hundreds of small depositors, mostly workers, their savings. At Fernie, B.C., the miners lost over three-quarters of a million dollars with this institution and are at present destitute facing winter.

The banking interests have systematically subsidized the press of the dominion with their advertising patronage and their loaning powers. A few months before the Home Bank failed every one of the large daily newspapers printed the bank's balance sheet showing a net profit of $232,539.17 and an item saying:

> "The thanks of the shareholders should be tendered to the general manager, the assistant general manager, and the other officers of the bank for the efficient manner in which they have respectively discharged their duties during the past year."

A few months later the whole of this bank's reserves were wiped opt, $2,000,000 of its capital disappeared and its liabilities were in excess of its assets by $9,500,000. The two directors of this bank, who were most active in wrecking it, received sentences of 6 months and 18 months with the chance of an early pardon.

Official Returns From General Elections

The latest official returns of the voting in the German general elections are as follows (the bracketed figure indicating the number of M. P.'s returned by each party):

Social Democrats	7,859,433	(131)
Nationalists	6,180,281	(103)
Centre	4,117,481	(69)
People's Party	3,046,493	(51)
Communists	2,698,956	(45)
Democrats	1,915,187	(32)
Bavarian People's Party	1,120,752	(19)
Bavarian Peasant League (Economic Party)	999,703	(17)
Fascists	901,601	(17)
Land League	498,003	(8)
Hanoverians	262,569	(4)

The remaining 13 "freak" parties, polling an aggregate of approximately 700,000 votes, secured no representation.

The total poll was 30,195,369 out of an electorate of some 36,000,000.

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HOPS and malt—the very best—brewed right. It's the way it's brewed that makes all the difference. The "Cascade" brewmaster had forty years' of high class beer making to his credit. Our plant equipment is second to none in the West.

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VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

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Banks Now Trying to Snare Bank Clerks

NEW YORK—The National City Bank's stock distribution plan for its salaried employees is "another effort to fool the workers so as to get them to believe that they are owners of the bank, when in reality control will remain where it has always been, in the hands of reactionary stockholders and millionaire management who pay their employees starvation wages," in the opinion of Ernest Bohm, secretary Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union. Bohm says that "banks are confronted with a large turnover due to inadequate salaries, and as the bonus plan has failed, the employee stock ownership plan is being tried." Employees are given the opportunity to buy bank stock at a certain percentage below market price according to their salaries, in the National City plan.

Hours of Labor in Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia was the first industrial state among the European countries to ratify the eight-hour convention and introduce a statutory eight-hour day.

A report on hours of labor in Czechoslovakia has just been issued by the International Labor Office.

The first part of the monograph is devoted to an account of the scope and provisions of the Czechoslovakia Republic Act of 1918 by which the eight-hour day or 48-hour week was introduced in the republic.

The monograph devotes special attention to the methods of applying the act in railway undertakings and the temporary exemptions. This is followed by data concerning the administration of the act.

Illiteracy at least protects those afflicted against newspaper canards.

Bernard Shaw's Tip to Russia

(The following letter has been addressed to "Izvestia," in Moscow, in reply to a request for a pronouncement on the Russian question, by Mr. Bernard Shaw. It is not a translation from a Russian translation, but a transcript of Mr. Shaw's duplicate of the original text, placed by him at the disposal of the Daily Herald.")

Dear, Sir—I am afraid it is not possible for "Izvestia" to publish my opinion of the situation created by the abandonment of the Anglo-Russian treaties. I can only say that as the economic situation will finally dominate the political one (this, you will observe, is sound Marxism), it is quite possible that the Soviet Government will finally get better terms both in commercial treaties and guaranteed loans, from the present Conservative Government than the late Labor Government dared offer.

A Proverb in Point

An English proverb says, "One man may steal a horse when another may not look over a hedge." A Tory Government, under pressure of the commercial demand for trade with Russia, is quite likely to steal the horse at which Mr. MacDonald hardly dared look over the hedge. I therefore advise the Soviet to await the inevitable in a spirit of Marxian fatalism, and in the meantime to develop Russian foreign trade in all permitted directions as energetically as possible.

But I must add—and here my opinion may embarrass "Izvestia"—that the Soviet Government would do well to dissociate itself from the Third International as speedily as possible, and to tell Mr. Zinovieff plainly that he must choose definitely between serious statesmanship and cinematographic schoolboy nonsense if the Soviet Government is to be responsible to Europe for his proceedings, which will, otherwise, make Mr. Rakovsky's position here almost impossible.

Russian Novices

I am not referring to the forged letter, but to a far graver matter. The constitution of the Third International has been translated and published in the London "Times" newspaper; and the bourgeois idealism and childish inexperience of men and affairs which it betrays in every line have given a serious shock to the friends of the Soviet in England.

From the point of view of English Socialists, the members of the Third International do not know even the beginning of their business as Socialists; and the proposition that the world should take its orders from a handful of Russian novices, who seem to have gained their knowledge of modern Socialism by sitting over the drawing-room stove and reading the pamphlets of the Liberal Revolutionists of 1848-70, makes even Lord Curzon and Mr. Winston Churchill seem extreme modernists in comparison.

Marx and Moses

Until Moscow learns to laugh at the Third International, and realizes that wherever Socialism is a living force instead of a dead theory, it has left Karl Marx as far behind as modern science has left Moses, there will be nothing but misunderstandings, in which the dozen most negligible cranks in Russia will correspond solemnly with the dozen most negligible cranks in England, both of them convinced that they are the proletariat and the Revolution and the Future and the International, and God knows what else.

I speak from experience; for this is not the first time that such international misunderstandings have arisen. For many years after the death of Marx, Friedrich Engels kept the German Social-Democrats estranged from all the really effective English Socialists because he was unable to conceive that he and Marx, two old men living in the most jealous isolation from all independent thinkers, had been swept aside and left behind by the very movement they had themselves created. Nearly ten years elapsed before Liebknecht and Bebel woke up to the real situation, which was (as it still is) that the living centre of English Socialism was in the Fabian Society and the Independent Labor Party, and not in the suburban bourgeois villa where the survivor of the two great Pontiffs of the Communist Manifesto lived in complete political solitude.

Mr. Zinovieff's attempt to carry on that melancholy tradition rules him out of politics. It may amuse him to dream that he and his half-dozen Marxian cronies are establishing "an iron organization" which will presently have Europe in its grasp; but all he is really doing is making Russian Communism ridiculous, and providing documents which are of the greatest help to the reaction at every general election.

The Russian writings which make the most favorable impression here are those of Mr. Trotsky; but even he has allowed himself to speak of Mr. H. G. Wells with a contempt which shows that he has not read Mr. Wells' "Outline of History," and has therefore no suspicion of what an enormous advance on "Das Kapital" that work represents.

Victorian Prophets

It is this amazing Russian combination of brilliant literary power and complete emancipation from bourgeois illusions with an absurdly superstitious reverence for the early Victorian prophets of the London suburbs, that makes the literature of the Russian revolution at once so entertaining and so hopeless. When even a mind and character as strong as Lenin's was so paralyzed by this superstition that when Mr. Wells laughed at the Marxian idols in Moscow he seemed to Lenin to be, not exercising one of the elementary critical rights of a freethinker, but simply blaspheming against a divine greatness that he was too "petty bourgeois" to realize, then what hope is there of any understanding for Mr. Sidney Webb (another English writer who has gone far beyond Marx) or for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, or may I say for myself?

I sound this alarm because the Soviet Government must wake up to western realities unless it wishes to become the main bulwark of Capitalist Imperialism in Europe and in America.

Literary Romancing

Mr. Zinovieff and his Third International did not intend to wreck an English General Election in the capitalist interest, and thereby make the Sudan a present to the British Empire and the River Nile a present to the Sudan Plantations Syndicate; but this is precisely what they did by their inopportune literary romancing, which it suits our governing classes very well to pretend to take seriously. If that sort of thing continues, and the Soviet Government also pretends to take it seriously, or, worse still, does actually take it seriously, then all hope of solidarity between Socialism in the West and East of Europe will fade out; and we must go our own way in England without more regard to the policy of Moscow than Moscow has for the policy of Madagascar.

Faithfully,

G. BERNARD SHAW.

Bromo selzer sells well on the day after New Year. The "Wets" help the "Drys" to enforce prohibition on that day.

Green Will Shape A.F. of L. Policies

By LAURENCE TODD
(Fed. Press Staff Correspondent).

WASHINGTON.—Re-organization of the headquarters staff of the American Federation of Labor, in order that the personnel may reflect the policy of the new regime, is the first task to be considered by William Green, when he enters upon his duties as president on December 29.

How far Green will go, in adapting the machinery to the change of control, will depend upon the flexibility of the men who have worked for years under the orders of Samuel Gompers and Matthew Woll. For it became evident in the New York meeting of the executive council when Green defeated Woll for the presidency that Woll's prominence before the public as the lieutenant of Mr. Gompers was not endorsed by his associates. Rather than have chosen him president they would have selected the aged James Duncan, first vice-president, who withheld his vote and offered his resignation in a dramatic protest against their choice of the coal miner. Woll's is not considered likely to be able to muster a real opposition against Green in the convention of 1925. The new order is one of the big unions in close alliance, free to adopt new policies in domestic and foreign fields.

For instance, Green is reported to be inclined to favor affiliation with the Amsterdam international of trade unions. He is likewise inclined to look upon the anti-Russian and anti-radical propaganda conducted by Gompers and Woll during the past seven years as being no longer important, and as being a waste of time and money. He would have the labor movement devote more of its energy to fighting the dictatorships represented by the steel trust and the Pennsylvania Railroad, the southern anti-union coal operators and the employers of child-labor. William English Walling's fiery polemics against Moscow will probably cease to be a leading feature in the American Federationist, but that magazine will publish instead a greater number of articles on conditions in the terrorized industrial regions of the United States.

Duncan's resignation is scheduled for acceptance when the council meets at Miami in February. Whether Johnston of the Machinists, or Flaherty of the Postoffice Clerks, or some other man will replace him, depends on the lineup of Green with his allies. These allies are understood to be Duffy of the Carpenters, Ryan of the Railway Carmen, Tobin of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Noonan of the Electrical Workers, Morrision of the Typographical Union and Wilson of the Pattern Makers. These remain to be counted only, Woll of the Photo Engravers, Fischer of the Barbers and Rickert of the United Garment Workers. They cannot, if they would, run counter to Green's policy.

With the passing of Gompers and Duncan, the militant anti-prohibition and anti-public ownership element in the council becomes a minority. Interest in social welfare legislation is increased. Opposition to the creation of a labor party is less definite, though it still rules.

Then He found out.

Phrenologist: "This bump on your head shows that you are very curious."

Client: "You are right. I got that by sticking my head into a lift shaft to see if the lift was coming up, and it wasn't."

—Birmingham "Town Crier."

Complexion was formerly Nature's wholesome gift—today it is the druggist's perishable commodity.

Fertilizer Trust Starves Workers

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

A big jump in the profits of the fertilizer trust at the expense of farmers and wage earners is revealed in the 1923 statistics of the industry issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce. According to the figures fertilizer manufacturers increased their profit fund by 100 per cent compared with 1921, while the wage paid the worker who produced the goods declined more than 7 per cent.

This means that while employees of the industry received 45 per cent of the value they produced for their employers in 1921 their share fell to 30 per cent in 1923. This is considerably below the average for manufacturing industry as a whole, and shows the extent to which fertilizer companies are exploiting the sweated labor of the south without passing on any benefit to farmers.

The average annual earnings of these workers in 1921 amounted to $950, inadequate for the maintenance of even a pauper standard. But by 1923 these pitiful wages had been further reduced to $882, or nearly $400 below the average annual wage prevailing throughout manufacturing industry.

The statistics issued by the department are:

Fertilizer Industry	1923	1921
No. of wage earners	18,572	16,898
Total wages	$ 16,365,324	$ 16,025,728
Cost of materials	127,980,450	144,978,255
Value of product	183,088,751	180,374,789
Value added by mfg.	55,108,301	35,396,534

The value added by manufacture represents the total value of the entire product minus cost of materials. It stands for the commercial worth of the work done by workers engaged in the manufacturing process. The figures show that the capitalists sold the service of manufacturing fertilizer to the farmer for about $20,000,000 more in 1923 than in 1921, while paying labor only $339,596 more for doing the work, and actually paying raw material producers about $17,000,000 less for the unmanufactured article.

Reduced to terms of the individual employee of the industry the figures show that in 1921 this worker received $950 for a year's work which the employer sold for $2,094. In 1923 he received $882 for work which the employer sold for $2,967.

One of the difficulties faced by small farmers is the high price of fertilizer. Either they must allow their land to deteriorate and produce crops of smaller and smaller value, or go heavily into debt to buy the fertilizer necessary to maintain their soil. The Department of Commerce figures show that high wages are not responsible for the farmer's fertilizer difficulties.

U. S. Neglects Its Eskimo Citizens

WASHINGTON — Twelve American Eskimo are under order of expulsion from Vladivostok, where they were taken some months ago on the soviet ice-breaker ship Red October when they were rescued from Wrangel Island with their boss, Charles Wells, an employee of Lomen Bros., American fur traders.

Lomen Bros. have appealed to the State Department to save them the expense of bringing these Eskimo home to Alaska. The Federal Government finds no warrant for spending public funds or sending a naval vessel to return stranded Americans from foreign shores. It regards the claim that the Russian authorities kidnapped these Eskimo as nonsense. The fur company refuses to put up the $1,600 necessary to pay the fare of the Eskimo to an American port.

Wells, after relatives forwarded money to him at Vladivostok, ceased to report on his situation. Apparently he has settled down.

The soviet government has never before ordered the deportation of American citizens except for political offenses. Since no American aid is forthcoming, it will be compelled to ship them to Nome or some other American port at its own expense.

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THIRTY-FIFTH AND VICTORIA

Workers Laugh at Rent Hogs Here

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER
(Federated Press Correspondent)

KHARKOV, Russia—After a visit to the garden city attached to one of the large government factories in the outskirts of Kharkov, the principal city of the Ukraine, which has been built for the workers in the factory, one feels that the crowding of Russian workers into dark damp cellars prevalent before the revolution, or into the small rooms as in Moscow and other large cities due to the present housing crisis, are episodes in the history of the working class of Russia which will soon be left behind.

The garden city houses are of red brick, two stories high, and built for four families, each having its own apartment. Each house has nearly an acre of land around it which will be sodded in the spring. A children's playground and an outdoor nursery is contemplated.

Some of the houses are still unfinished, while others, brand new and beautifully clean, are inhabited. They are good to look at—attractive architecture, with a balcony on the second story and a porch on the first. There are four rooms to a family—three bedrooms, one of which serves also as a living room, and a large kitchen, furnished with the Russian white brick cooking stove. Plenty of windows furnish light and air. The windows are double paned for the winter, and the doors are also double.

We knocked on the door of one of the houses and asked to be shown around. With many apologies for the condition of the place, the host made us welcome and explained that he was just moving in. He said he would never have dreamt of living in the magnificence of four rooms with his wife and three children before the revolution.

The rent is just a little more than the cost of the upkeep and repairs. No actual rent as profit on invested capital is charged by the state, which is building these houses.

Opium traffic is going forward while its victims are going backward.

What Would Happen to Your Folks If You Died Tonight?

IF you died tonight, what would become of your dependents? The question is fair. Nearly every day witnesses the passing of some man who intended to do something for his family, but put it off until the end came, leaving barely enough for the funeral. Sometimes not even that.

The average working man cannot afford to lay aside sufficient savings to leave his family protected, **but no working man can possibly have the excuse of missing this opportunity of ensuring protection for his home when death takes him! The B. C. Mutual Benefit Association is a safe, sound and highly recommended organization, endorsed by the press.** It is headed by reputable business men, and conducted upon strictly business principles. No salaries are paid. No costly offices are maintained. Its overhead expenses are confined to one office and commission to canvassers at a fair figure.

The membership is limited to 2,500 members. When a member dies the dependents or estate receives $2,500 cash, without qustion. The annual dues are $5. An assessment of $1 per member is made on each death. The initiation fee is $10, but if it is not convenient to pay this at once, you may pay what you can, $2 if you like, and catch up on the balance later.

Sixty per cent of all annual dues will be placed in a mortuary trust fund to create a reserve.

Even the poorest of us can afford to join this splendid organization which is commended especially to the working folk. Either sex may be insured in this Association.

Write or Call for Particulars to T. H. Farrell, Bekins Building

British Columbia Mutual Benefit Association

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NORTH VANCOUVER CITY ELECTIONS

1925

Your vote and influence is respectfully requested for the re-election of

ALDERMAN

E. H. Bridgman

who for the past two years has represented the City as

CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

and

DIRECTOR OF THE BRIDGE COMPANY

RE-ELECT

T. S. ANNANDALE

FOR

MAYOR

OF

NEW WESTMINSTER

He is boosting new industries for New Westminster, including greater activities for the Fraser River, which will mean more work. He is a friend of organized labor. Resident many years.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

A PROPAGANDA MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE

ROYAL THEATRE

On Sunday, January 11th, at 8 p.m.

SPEAKER: WILLIAM BENNETT

SUBJECT: "SLAVE REVOLTS, PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE"

QUESTIONS DISCUSSION COLLECTION

Ald. Tolmie Offers Expert Experience to North Vancouver

One of the outstanding candidates for re-election to the aldermanic board of North Vancouver is Alderman W. A. Tolmie, chartered accountant of the firm of W. A. Tolmie & Co., Metropolitan Building. Mr. Tolmie, who has rendered highly valuable services to the city as the chairman of the ferry committee, has consented to become candidate for re-election. His qualities include expert experience in his profession, with enthusiastic interest in North Vancouver, and the people of North Vancouver are gratified to secure men of his type who are willing to devote their services toward the betterment and development of the North Shore.

Mayor Annandale Seeks Big, Busy Waterfront

Mayor T. S. Annandale, who is in the field for re-election to head the New Westminster ticket, includes in his programme plans for boosting new industries for his home city, and creating more work and a bigger pay roll. He has been busy on work for the improvement of the Fraser River to make it navigable for large vessels, and points to the changes that have brought it from a few ships in 1919 to more than 100 during the past year. Completion of this work, he shows, would mean much for New Westminster, and the building up of a big, brisk waterfront trade, affording work for many. He has also plans for other industrial developments.

Mayor Annandale has served two terms. He was in business for over 20 years. His friends say he has been an active supporter of all civic improvements and a friend of organized labor. At the outbreak of the war he joined up with his three sons. One was killed. As captain and paymaster he served in the 47th Infantry. Mayor Annandale was born in Scotland, coming to this country in his young days.

A. J. BOND

Candidate for Re-election to the

NEW WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL

Brother Bond is business agent of the Street Railwaymen's Union, and was re-elected in December for the fourth term. He has been on the city council for the past two years and his work is well appreciated by the workers of New Westminster. He has received the backing of his own organization and other unions, and the New Westminster Labor Party. Re-elect him for another term.

January Clearance Sale Now On

Offering Great Bargains in Every Department

Our Yearly Clearance — when we clean stocks regardless of the price sacrifices we must make to accomplish it. Our determination this season to clean up seasonable stocks after the busy Winter and Christmas season, presents buying opportunities never before offered. All goods are traditionally fine in style and quality. Take an inventory of your requirements and profit by the remarkable reductions now in force.

Hudson's Bay Company

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

During the municipal campaign we are offering a special subscription rate of thirty weeks for one dollar, or sixty-two weeks for two dollars. We invite you to let your friend or neighbor know of this and endeavor to get them to subscribe.

Of course, it is quite evident that most of the beneficiaries of the much heralded bonus paid by numerous concerns on Christmas and New Year are notoriously underpaid. The bonus of these houses covers a multitude of sins.

To Mothers

That husky boy of yours needs strong Boots to hold him.

We are offering some exceptional values in

Real Boots

I will not quote prices, you must see them to understand.

Please call.

W. B. BRUMMITT

18-20 CORDOVA ST. W.

Shoe Dept., G. L. Allan, Manager

ANNEXATION YEAR

South Vancouver Elections

JANUARY 17th, 1925

RE-ELECT

Reeve TOM BROOKS

A Man Who Has Made Good

Better Water Supply

Ensure Continued Progress and a Reduction in 1925 Taxes

More Improved Roads

VOTE THUS: 1 BROOKS, TOM