Labor Statesman

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British Labor Gains Seats In Municipal Elections

LONDON.—The Labor party made magnificent gains in the municipal elections recently. In addition to holding what it had, it captured 135 seats in local councils—47 in the provinces and 88 in London.

London is divided into 28 boroughs and each borough conducts most of the local activities through one of these local boards.

Labor retained control of the six boroughs in which it has had a majority and gained two more.

Out in the provinces, especially in the industrial centres, similar gratifying gains are reported.

British Labor attaches great importance to the control of local government. It is estimated that it has 10,000 of its representatives in offices which deal with the every-day affairs of the people.

Some Interesting Facts

The increasing number of things done by British municipalities make their control a thing very much worth fighting for. Electricity, street cars, water and gas, slaughter houses, markets or milk supply, coal yards, beside the public funds for poor relief and health—such are businesses involved in running the home town. The best showings of any electrical plants are by those where labor has been ruling.

Three-fifths of the electric plants of England and Wales are municipally owned. Not only do they sell current cheaper than the private companies, but most of them, out of profits, provide money to lower the local tax rates. Electricity is becoming the star example of what the city labor parties are out of control. Many of the municipal plants were established through the agitation of the local labor parties.

The latest figures show 299 municipal plants, as against 195 private companies. Samples of the profits earned by them and of the contributions made toward the lowering of taxes are:

City	Profit	Contribution to Taxes
Birmingham	$665,000	$155,000
Bradford	485,000	110,000
Manchester	550,000	....
Hammersmith	65,000	60,000
Liverpool	835,000	250,000
Sheffield	1,005,000	225,000

"Red" Borough of Poplar

Do these things suffer when labor gets control? Take Poplar, the great borough of London which is one vast slum, where, under the leadership of George Lansbury, labor has held the local government for six years now, and been held up to Britain as "the red district which breaks all the laws." Poplar's electric plant pays the highest wages and sells the cheapest current of any in the country and each year breaks its own record.

It is the only plant which pays a 4-pound weekly minimum wage; its "average wages cost per unit" is one-tenth of a cent, which is 40 per cent lower than any other London company. It sells current at 3 cents per unit; the average private company price in London is 5 cents. Extensions to increase plant capacity 60 per cent are being made.

And the "red" borough used the unemployed to extend the electric cable mains through every street.

The first demonstration of bread baking by electricity was made by these "reds," in the borough's bakery. The policy followed is: the best equipment is the cheapest; the highest wages give the cheapest service; the profits all go to the poorest.

Of course, the people of Poplar are not "red" in any sense. They are just plain, every-day workers, most of whom belong to trade unions.

When Labor Rules a City

What does labor do when it rules a city? Take the big industrial centre of Walthamstow, since 1921 in labor's hands. In the past year the labor council has:—

Enlarged the electric plant and reduced the city taxes from profits.

Enlarged by one-third the public baths.

Rebuilt the fire station and abolished the 24-hour shift for firemen.

Provided new playing fields, tennis courts, football grounds, etc.

Free milk for babies, in poor families, and other foods at cost.

Scholarships for poor children, and free meals for poor scholars.

Forced house repairs on landlords insteads of on tenants.

Built over 600 houses, by labor directly employed by the council.

Reduced street car fares, while rebuilding the transit system.

Established a hospital for crippled children.

Financed the reconstruction of the sewage system.

All municipal employees are paid during illness and get one week's paid holiday per year. And in the four years the total reduction of local taxation has been 30 per cent. To damn "Laborites in office," out of Walthamstow's record, is not easy.

In Woolwich, where labor has ruled since 1919, the death rate has gone down from 12.6 per 1,000 to 10.9. The death rate of children under 5 has dropped from 123 to 81.

Yet as one went by the billboards of British cities before last week's election the anti-labor posters raised just two kinds of arguments: the "shameful waste of labor councils" and the "red" scare.

"Householders, dig in your heels against the socialists" was one rallying cry.

The Tories won a general election in Britain last year by the "red" scare created by the faked "Zinovieff letter." They attempted to work the same thing this year in the city elections, but the voters refused to be fooled.

Auto Mechanics' Notes

Stonehouse Motors are now a 100 per cent Union Shop. From the superintendent to the last mechanic they are all members of No. 702. All our readers, whether they may be purchasing a new or used car, or having a repair job done, can be assured that they are supporting a shop that is fair to organized labor.

In the near future we hope to be able to list a shop handling Chevrolets that is 100 per cent Union, but at present we are unable to do so.

If the various members of affiliated organizations who own cars will assist by patronizing only those shops employing union men, it will be greatly appreciated by Automobile Lodge 702.

Evils of Overtime

One of the pernicious effects of overtime persists whatever the number of hours normally worked, even if they be reduced to thirty-six per week. Equilbrium between output and hours of work is upset, and it may take the worker a long time to regain it . . . . . Not only is there a condition of approximate equilbrium between output and hours of work, for each working week, but for each working day as well. In order that a man may work according to the law of "maximum output with minimum effort," he should work the same number of hours per day at the same speed. The more irregular his habits, the less his efficiency.

Canadian Labor Party

PROPAGANDA MEETING

ROYAL THEATRE

Sunday, Nov. 22nd

AT 8 P.M.

Speaker:

PROF. KEENLYSIDE

Subject:

The Position of Labour in The United States

Chairman: GEORGE BARTLETT

Discussion **Collection**

Trades Council Expect Labor Legislation

At the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held in the Holden Building on Tuesday evening, Secretary Bengough reported that the committee which interviewed the cabinet of the Provincial Government last week, asking for certain Labor legislation, is of the opinion that some of the proposed legislation will be passed by the legislature, judging from the reception given the committee, and taking into consideration the political situation in which the government finds itself.

Del. Scribbins suggested that if most of the proposed legislation is not enacted it will be through lack of further effort on the part of the Labor members and the organized Labor movement.

The application of the Brewery Workers Union for affiliation to the Trades Council was accepted.

A communication from the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers drawing attention to the gigantic non-union bakery trust that has been formed in the United States and urging organized workers to demand union label bread, was referred to the Label Committee.

Another communication from the Defence League of Toronto urging the organization of a similar league in Vancouver was referred to the organizing committee.

Organizer Bengough reported that all brewery workers in the province are now working under a similar union agreement.

To Organize Steam Engineers

Del. Irwin of the Steam Engineers reported that the Fraser Valley Dairy was now organized 100 per cent. He reported that a number of places with heating plants were not only ignoring the laws, but were paying a low scale of wages. He suggested that organized labor could and should help to get every steam plant engineer into the union.

Del. Showler reported that the Fraser Valley Dairy in North Vancouver was now 100 per cent. organized; that the Independent Farm Dairy of Vancouver was now a union firm and that another city dairy had been peddling milk in Vancouver for five years without a license.

Building Trades Active

Del. Watt reported that the Building Trades Council were seeking ways and means of putting a business agent in the field on behalf of the smaller trades that could not afford an agent, and asked for a committee from the trades council to work in conjunction with the Building Trades on this matter. Dels. Thomson, Bengough, Hoover, C. McDonald and V. Sleuter were elected.

The Mill and Factory Workers reported fairly good meetings and an active membership.

Del. Hague reported that the Automobile Mechanics Union was building up at the rate of one a day.

Del. Stevenson reported that the painters were not getting as good conditions as they might on account of the large number of so-called painters floating around out of the union. He urged other trades to help create a demand for union painters.

Del. Hunt reported that the Hoisting and Portable Engineers were all getting fairly good conditions.

Del. Flynn suggested that an effort be made to get the Marine Engineers to affiliate with the Trades Council as they were a Canadian organization chartered by the Trades Congress of Canada.

B.C. Executive Submits Amendments to Govt.

The B. C. Executive of the Trades Congress, P. R. Bengough, F. Hoover, W. J. Scribbins and R. W. Nunn, in company with the Labor members, R. H. Neelands, F. Browne and T. Uphill, interviewed the Government Ministers last week end, requesting that they put through the following legislation:

Workmen's Compensation Act.

1. That the Act be ammended by deletion of words 'By accident' in 2nd line of Part 6. (Part 1 Div. 2. Compensation.)

2. All compensation to be based on rate of wages being paid to workmen shall have the right of appeal from the decisions of the Board's medical adviser to an independent medical board consisting of three doctors nominated by B. C. Medical Society. The decision of such appeal Board shall be final and binding.

4. Increase of compensation from 62 per cent. to 66 2-3 per cent. same as Ontario and Manitoba.

5. Where injured workman has been transported from place of accident to a doctor or hospital outside the vicinity of his employment the cost of transportation shall be provided back to original point in addition to any compensation already given.

6. No commutation of compensation due under the Act shall be made without the consent of the injured workman. Compensation shall be payable for the full period which earning capacity is impaired.

7. The Board shall defray all hospital charges of every description. It shall be illegal for a hospital to render any bill whatever to a workman for services rendered him while a patient under the Board.

8. The initial waiting period of three days shall be duly compensated for in all cases where incapacity exceeds that period.

9. That the Act be ammended to bring casual workers within it's scope.

10. That death claims be paid in full to the parents in cases where single men are killed.

Mother's Pension Act.

1. The word 'indigent' to be eliminated from the regulations of the Board and the benefits of the Act extended to all cases where there are not adequate means of support.

2. Widows, with or without children, to be brought within the Act.

3. That the Act be ammended allowing personal property up to $1000 or real property assessed at not more than $2000.

Eight Hour Bill

We favor the extension and enforcement of the eight hour principle to all industries within the province.

Compensation of Police Court Witnesses

Attention is directed to the hardship involved on witnesses summoned to give evidence in Police Courts. In many cases the loss of pay sustained by witnesses exceeds the penalty imposed on convicted persons. We submit that payment of witnesses should be provided for.

Old Age Pensions.

We urge the Provincial Government to continue their efforts to cooperate with other provinces and the Federal Government: in instituting adequate Old Age Pensions. In the meantime grants should be made to aged persons without means of support.

Minimum Wage Act.

This Act should be amended to include boys by substituting 'Minors' instead of 'Girls under Eighteen.'

Amend Factory Act.

'Strike out those sections wherein it permits children of any age to be "employed in the business of curing fish or packing fruit and the work incidental thereto, during times of the salmon runs or runs of other classes of fish and during the respective fruit seasons."

Also strike out the clause which removes the limit upon hours children may be employed which reads as follows: "Provided further that the limitations upon the hours of labor, the hours of commencement and cessation of work, as set forth in the Act shall not be binding upon the employers of any child, young girl or woman in the business of canning, or curing fish, or fruit packing within the time or times aforesaid."

An Act Compelling Automobile Owners To Carry Insurance

That all automobile owners be compelled to carry insurance against physical or property injury to others.

Unemployment

We urgently impress upon the Provincial Government the necessity of passing legislation covering unemployment insurance.

Bill For The Protection of Employees on Buildings and Excavations

We again request your consideration of our request at your last session for a Bill giving protection to employees on buildings and excavations.

Amendments To the Municipal Act and City Charters

1. That legislation be enacted giving to every person, male or female, in all cities and municipalities, who is a British subject of 21 years of age and to all from whom a poll tax is collected the right to vote in all Civic and Municipal Elections.

2. That legislation be passed prohibiting any person to vote in any more than one polling division in any city or municipal election.

3. Legislation abolishing Property Qualifications for all elective officers in cities and municipalities.

Licensing of Automobile Mechanics.

That an Act be placed on the Provincial Statutes covering the examinations and licensing of all Automobile Garage employees.

The committee received a very attentive hearing and judging from the way in which the various members of the Government expressed themselves, a great deal of the requested legislation will be enacted during this session of the Provincial Parliament.

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SKATE GRINDING

Kurb the Klan

FRANK BROWNE INTRODUCES MOTION

Labor Member for Burnaby Would Ban It From British Columbia.

VICTORIA, Nov. 12.—That war should be declared at once by the Legislature on those who propose to organize a Canadian branch of the Ku Klux Klan was the proposal made to a surprised House Wednesday afternoon by Francis A. Brown, Labor member for Burnaby.

The proposition was in the form of an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which Mr. Browne insisted on moving even at the risk of "being waited upon by hoodlums in nightgowns."

The amendment was the cause of some little commotion in the House when Col. Cyrus W. Peck, member for the Islands, raised the point of order that Mr. A. E. Munn, member for Lillooet, should speak to the amendment and not to the main motion in continuing the debate.

Premier Oliver did not know that the amendment was out of order but suggested that it was not in proper form and suggested that Mr. Browne should withdraw it and introduce it as a resolution later on. After some argument was made to conform to the rules of the House and the debate proceeded.

Just what Mr. Browne would have the Legislature do to the Ku Klux Klan was set forth in the amendment in the following terms.

"We regret, however, that a fraudulent, alien, terrorist organization known as the Ku Klux Klan is attempting to organize in British Columbia.

"And that the purpose of this body is to perpetuate religious hatred amongst our citizens and to substitute lynch law for duly constituted authority.

"And that the record of this society is one of murder, violent assaultand unspeakable crime.

"Wherefore we urge your government to take all necessary steps to restrain this seditious movement and bar its membership from all elected or official positions under the crown."

"Decaying America"

Previous to moving his amendment, Mr. Browne made some fairly extended observations relating to the history and general record of that organization in the United States. The Klan, he said, appeals to the mentally deficient and has had an appeal for the decaying American civilization. Behind the organization is "the hideous foolery of the nightgown parade and its vulgar melodrama."

He thought it well for those who would contribute the ten dollar membership fee in this organization to know that the field kleakles who organize the klan, receive $4, and the king kleagles $2. As high as $50,000 a year is made by these officials and the average income is $5000.

Mr. Browne remarked that from the legislative point of view the most serious thing about the klan is that it holds itself above the law and its record in the past has included murder, kidnapping, brandings and floggings.

It was important that the Legislature should not permit an organization to exist in British Columbia that is against Catholics and Jews, he said. There was no need for such an organization in the province, and the Legislature should see that one is not brought into being.

Janet Smith Case.

Mr. Browne dealt with a variety of matters other than the proposed activities of the Klan on Canadian soil, including the Janet Smith case. It was not the intention of the Labor party, he said, to use this case for political purposes, but rather as an indication that our administration of justice "favors the' man with the long purse." The one thing definitely known was that the crime or suicide occurred in the home of a wealthy man and that the authorities were anxious that there should be no scandal in Shaughnessy Heights. Consequently a "hush" policy was adopted.

Attorney-General Manson rose to make a disclaimer on behalf of his own department. "I can assure the hon. member that all clues were followed to their uttermost insofar as the department was concerned," he said.

"My references were to the actions of the coroner and the undertaker," Mr. Browne explained. "If this thing had occurred in the home of a laboring man the whole household would have been in jail within twenty-four hours," he added.

Mr. Browne spoke of the delays of justice in the Boak case. It was a remarkable thing that the accused in this case was still at liberty twelve months after the offense was committed, he said.

Complaining that the members of the Legislature were the last to receive copies of the Educational Survey Mr. Browne confessed that he had been impressed with the report made. It was a serious thing, however, that at this period of the world's history it was necessary for the Provincial Government to spend $30,000 to find out what education really is.

Taking a little fling at private schools Mr. Browne described them as places "where English is taught the way it is mispronounced in England."

Coming to the Doukhobor controversy Mr. Browne provoked laughter by remarking that it was "a dangerous experiment to place a Christian community in the district of Grand Forks."

One of the causes of the Doukhobor trouble was due to the success of these people as farmers and co-operators when others had failed, he thought. The occurrences in the Grand Forks district he regarded as having been the most regrettable instances of the kind occuring since the trials held in connection with the Nanaimo coal strike.

Compensation Act.

Mr. Browne differed with government supporters who had expressed the view that the Mothers' Pension and Workmen's Compensation acts have been a success. The Mother's Pension Act would not be a success until it had been made a Dominion matter. As for the Workmen's Compensation Act it was generally unsatisfactory to both employers and employees. Employees, instead of receiving the relief to which they are entitled, are treated as though they had no right to compensation.

"I have come to the conclusion," said the member for Burnaby, "that this act does not meet the situation and that the only solution of the problem lies in a universal method of state insurance." Such a system, he said, would not be revolutionary and the time would come when it would be adopted.

Dealing with the unemployment problem, the member for Burnaby said it was absurd to keep on inducing more people to come to this country when we are putting up signs in Canada telling them to keep away.

As an effective solution of the Oriental question, Mr. Browne suggested a minimum wage law for men. With such a law in force employers would take white men in preference to Orientals.

Touching on the unemployment in the mining districts, due to the lessening of the demand for coal. Mr. Browne said that Dominion, provincial and imperial governments should try and devise some new uses for coal, such as the creation of power at the pit's mouth. The faculties of science in our universities should study the matter of protecting our coal against the inroads of fuel oil, he said.

Correspondence

Nov. 13, 1925, Vancouver, B. C.

Editor Labor Statesman:,

I hope The Statesman copies the motion of our Labor member, Francis A. Browne, of Burnaby, and I would ask Comrade Neelands to second that motion at Victoria. You know the K.K.K. are anti-labor unions, anti-Catholics and anti-Jews. It is an Imperial Capitalist Society. In U.S.A. it is 100 per cent. American, that is of Anglo-Saxon blood; in Canada it will be 100 per cent. Canadian of Anglo-Saxon descent. What will it do with Quebec French Canadians and Catholics? What about the Celts, Irish, Scotch and Welsh? Send them back to Ireland and the highlands of Scotland to play the bagpipes. I think that F. A. Browne's speech is a credit to the workers and the workers need more like him at Ottawa and Victoria. Workers unite and send men like Browne to Ottawa! It will be better for you than overtime. Be men! Think for yourselves! Speak for yourselves! Don't be fooled by those trained speakers of the Capitalist class! Or in other words, workers, understand; workers, unite!

Yours in the Labor movement,
F. DONOHUE.

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THE KANADIAN KU KLUX KLAN

By F. W. Moore

"I am the Kanadian Ku Klux Klan, whose voice is the sound of many waters." (Concerning the sound, it might be pointed out that the last few letters of the signature form a suggestive homonym of "bray").....

"We most humbly and reverently acknowledge the supremacy of God, and do acknowledge His goodness and graciousness through Jesus Christ, our Lord..... We recognize the distinction between the races of men as decreed by the Creator, and we shall be true to the maintenance of 'White Supremacy.'"

To this extraordinary web of contradiction we would reply, that if the Ku Klux Klan directs its righteous vision on the seventeenth chapter of Acts, it will find it laid down in the twenty-sixth verse that the Creator made of one blood all nations of men; moreover, if it deigns to do a little research on the subject it will find that the supremacy of the white race was brought about only in the last few centuries by the instrumentality of economic determinism.

"Few people seem to realize how recent a thing is this European Ascendency. It was only as the fifteenth century drew to a close that any indications of the real vitality of Western Europe became clearly apparent," says H. G. Wells in his "Outline of History," page 700.

Apropos of White Supremacy, here is an excerpt that appeared in the November issue of "The World Tomorrow." It was written by Harry F. Ward, a well-known author, who is also Professor of Christian Ethics in Union Theological Seminary, New York City:

"If the widening streams of common thought in the fields of democracy, science, and religion, are not to be dried up by the fires of race war, it will be necessary for the white people to change their underlying policy towards the rest of the earth, and their dominant attitude toward other peoples."

Now the Klan's position, being utterly incompatible with this sentiment, must be odious to every rig[ht] thinking person; but, for that matt[er], it is odious in more ways than one, especially so, when its members have the unparallelled presumption to dare to patronize the Canadian judiciary. How does this burlesque on their jargon sound?

"We, the Kommunistic Klummox Klan, The Weird Wallopers of Roguish Ruffians, do hereby proclaim that "when the law is weak, then we are strong; when justice stands impotent and dumb, then we speak with majesty and power."

Surely Jack Cannuck has reached a low ebb in his jurisdicial capacity when he must accept lessons in the administration of justice from a set of scatter-brained youths, the rank and file of which have not yet reached years of discretion, and whose naturally irresponsible leaders hail from a land where the annals of crime are two or three hundred per cent. more bulky than those of any other country in the world.

We have a great admiration [for] Americans. They are a sple[ndid] constellation of peoples, and we m[ust] bear in mind that if they star [in] crime, they do so also in many oth[er] ways that are more commendable, but, on the group of half-witted morons who come to teach Canadians how to develop strength in righteousness and justice, we can only l[ook] with pity mingled with amusem[ent]. Did they have a little more br[ains] and were they not punches and ju[dy] manipulated by a string, we mi[ght] advise their deportation across [the] line on the end of a number 13 b[oot].

The trouble lies not with th[em], however, but in the fact that [the] phorical mouthpieces, of the na[tion] of the Ku Klux Klan, belong to [the] of brains—hairy old schemers, [who] play on the sentiment of inex[per]ienced youth while they themsel[ves] lie hidden amongst the crowds [of] their obsequious toadies. But the results of the influence they have on their dupes show that they are thoroughly versed in the psychology of all classes of people and can play one against the other in juggling with plans incidental to the material interests of the masters they serve.

Hence they would, in the name of God, circumvent natural law so that a few leaders of the white race might own the natural resources of the earth. Surely, they are well described in the book they quote so freely: "There end is destruction, whose God is their belly and whose glory is their shame."—Phil. III, 19.

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Trades Union Directory

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

Automobile Lodge 702, I. A. of M. — Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in Room 310 Holden Bldg., Pres., W. R. Hobday, 1728 2nd Ave. E.; business agent, G. S. Hague, 807 Holden Bldg.

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

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

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso.—Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, James F. Burns; Secretary, James Dunn, Box 302 City; Phone Fair. 6065L.

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

...ers' Local 468, Journeymen, of America—Meets first and third Saturdays at 7 p.m. President, H. Hall; sec., C. Rigby, 37 Broadway West, Phone Fair. 5882R.

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

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

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

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

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union No. 1—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in the Holden Bldg. President, G. E. Halliday; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 20th Ave. E. Phone Fair. 345 R.

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

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, R. W. Hatley; recording secretary, W. Page; business agent, Wm. Dunn. Office, Room 808 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m.

...ity Hall Employees' Association meets first Wednesday of each month at 145 Hastings St. W., at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Lewthwaite; business agent and treasurer, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St., E.; Secretary, H. A. Black, 2870 Yale St.

...vic Employees' Union, Local 28 — Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 145 Hastings W., at 8 p.m. President, R. K. Brown, 2527 Charles St.; secretary-treasurer, George Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

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

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

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

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

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

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U.B. of C. & J. of A., meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in 310 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, E. C. Woodward; Fin. Sec., A. Reid; Rec. Sec., W. D. Wilson, 1251 Howe St.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets Second Wednesdays at 3 p.m. and last Wednesday at 9 p.m. President, G. Coleman; business agent, Harry Wood. Phone Seymour 185.

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

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

Machinist Local 182—President, E. B. McLean, 453 5th Ave. W. Secretary, S. A. Boardman, 3588 Parker St. Meets second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m. in Room 313 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motion Pictures Projectionist's Union, Local 348 of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—Meets at 991 Nelson St. on first Sunday in each month at 7:30 p.m. President, J. R. Foster, 1161 Granville St.; Secretary, Geo. Gerrard, Box 345. Business Phone: Sey. 3923.

Musicians Mutual Protective Union Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at the G. W. V. A. Auditorium, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, Ernest C Miller, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, Edward Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson Street.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 319 Pender St. W. Business agent, Robt. S. Stevenson. Office, room 204 319 Pender St., W. Phone Sey. 3609.

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

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

Plasterer's Laborers' No. 602 International. Meets third Friday in month at Holden Building. President, F. Phillips, 1574, 2nd Ave. W.; Rec. Sec., F. Tait, 289 47th Ave. E., phone Fraser 596L.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Asso. of—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in the Holden Bldg. President, Bert Stinchcombe, 1899 Ogden Ave.; secretary and business agent, W. Watt, 805 Holden Bldg.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 213 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Harry F. Longley, 303 8th St., North Van.; secretary, Frank H. Humphrey, P. O. Box 894, 4038 Victoria Dr.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotillon Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 5873 Pr. Edward St.; secretary, J. D. Vullamy, 2215 15th Ave. W.

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

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

Shingle Weavers, Local 17813—Meets second Tuesday in month, in Room No. 2, Labor Temple, New Westminster, and 4th Sunday, 7 p.m., in Room 213 Holden Bldg., Vancouver. President, J. N. Chute, Phone High. 1932Y; sec., W. H. Matthew, Joyce Rd. P. O.

Tailors', Journeymen Union of America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Thursday in each month, 8 p.m. Executive meets third Thursday of every month in Labor Hall. President, A. R. Gatenby; secretary, C. McDonald, P.O. Box 508. Executive meets third Thursday of every month.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 310 Holden Bldg. President, L. Warren, 1042 Burrard St.; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Black, 519 Hamilton St.; recording secretary, R. Reynolds, 1790 3rd Ave. E.

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

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

Day Labor on Public Work

NEELANDS SPONSORS LABOR'S CLAIMS

Day labor on all government undertakings instead of construction by contract was strongly advocated in the Legislature on Thursday the 13th, by Mr. Harry Neelands, Labor member for South Vancouver. Mr. Neelands criticized both major parties in the House, declaring that the only difference between them was that one side was in power and the other in the shades of opposition. The future wellbeing of the country rested with the Labor party, he declared.

No Comfort For Labor.

In his opening remarks he declared that Labor could take no comfort from anything in the address of His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, for the only suggestions contained in it were those which were advantageous to the exploiters of labor.

Much had been said of freight rates, he said, but the chief arguments used in the fight against discrimination were fallacious.

In connection with the University of British Columbia construction, it was evident, said Mr. Neelands, that there had been a great deal of bungling. If a laborer had been guilty of such mismanagement he would have been accorded harsh treatment. But the Conservatives could not take much comfort from the position of the government, for in the past, when in power, they had similarly bungled matters.

Both Parties Inefficient.

He attacked the contract system of construction, declaring that it was unwise and expensive, and at great length read of the success in Great Britain of building by day labor, instancing several large undertakings that had shown economy by the use of day labor.

The Conservatives were criticizing the government in connection with the over-commitments on the University building, and members of the treasury benches were retorting that the Liberals were no worse than the Conservatives. Such argument only proved the inefficiency of both sides.

Reference had been made to the condition of the lumber industry, he said, and he quoted from a report in a newspaper of an interview with Mr. Bloedel, who owned lumbering interests on both sides of the border. In this interview the lumber operator was alleged to have advocated the conservation of the timber resources of Washington at the expense of those of British Columbia, even to the extent of advising Washington mills to transfer their plants to this side of the line. This was simply another evidence, Mr. Neelands said, that capital did not respect international boundaries.

He would point out that labor in the mills of Washington was paid higher rates of wages than in British Columbia.

Recalls Miners' Strike.

In speaking of the Doukhobor seizure and sale at Grand Forks last April, Mr. Neelands said that the Conservative critics of the government should recollect the treatment accorded to the miners of Vancouver Island some years ago, when under a Conservative administration the militia had been called in to the colliery district. There was a slight difference between the two situations. It was that the Doukhobors had offended against a law, while the miners had simply been seeking to have the laws of the country carried out.

Premier Oliver had spoken of the campaign funds of the Conservatives in the recent federal election. To his way of thinging, went on the speaker, both Conservatives and Liberals had made an indecent exhibition of campaign funds, and he would challenge them to give the public a full accounting of their receipts and expenditures, together with the names of those who had provided campaign funds. The Labor party would do the same, he said.

Text-Books Printed In B.C.

He was pleased to see that the government had made a start in having text-books for the schools printed in B. C., and at least one book had been produced in the past year, and this had shown that a saving could be effected. He thought that all the text-books should be printed in the province.

Mr. Neelands offered a suggestion to the government. It was that in the congested districts of the province compulsory motor insurance should be made effective. Many persons were injured by motor cars and secured no compensation for their injuries. He thought that premiums for such insurance should be collected when motor licenses were issued.

In concluding, Mr. Neelands said that quite properly there was a period of two minutes' silence each year in memory of those who had died in the Great War, but he hoped that during that period of silence some portion of it should be given to determination that all should work unitedly to prevent a recurrence of another such conflict.

He said that it was too bad that more time was not given to remembering the promises that had been made to the men who went overseas. Faith had not been kept with them, and it was pitiable to see advertisements in the newspapers asking for old clothing and other necessities for veterans.

U.S. Department of Labor Report

In spite of facts which ought to be obvious to all, there is still a tradition in the United States that the man makes the money for the family, that "woman's place is in the home," that the bread-winning woman is an exception, not to be provided for in the permanent organization of society. It may be true that woman ought to be in the home, especially when she has young children, but statistics show that in a large number of cases she is now there.

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor conducted a survey of four representative cities in different parts of the country—Jacksonville, Florida; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Butte, Mont., and Passaic, N.J. One of these is not a pre-eminently industrial city, one is in a coal mining region, one is a metal mining, and one is a textile centre. In these four cities, the bread-winning woman forms over 38 per cent of the total female populations 14 years of age and over. In none is she less than 29 per cent.

55 Per Cent Married

This tabulation includes women earning money in their own homes by taking boarders. Yet 69 per cent of them worked outside their homes, either in stores, factories or in others' homes.

The great majority of the bread-winning women were of mature age—25 years or over. This shows that they are not merely young girls temporarily earning "pin-money." Moreover, 55 per cent of them were married, and one-half of these were living with wage-earning husbands. This accounts for the fact that a great many men with families seem to be existing on what is known to be less than a "living wage" for a family.

80 Per Cent Also Keep House

Nearly 53 per cent of the working wives had children, and 40 per cent of them had babies under 5. Almost 80 per cent of them were maintaining homes while helping to eke out the family subsistence.

Last but not least, we must not forget the 21 per cent of the working women who were the sole supports of their families. Only two-fifths were living alone. It therefore is most decidedly not true that working women need to earn less than working men because they have no dependents.

What happens to the young children of mothers who have to work outside the home? In Passaic it was found that almost no provision was made for them; hardly more than one-fifth of the mothers had any help in the performance of household duties, and this help came chiefly from older children, relatives or lodgers. Over one-fifth of the mothers worked at night and had to sleep a large part of the day, when the children were awake.

Need Better Wages

Even the women working in the home frequently did not have adequate time to give to their children.

The Bureau concludes, as a result of these unfortunate conditions, that:

1. Men should receive an adequate family wage.

2. There should be better and more extensive mothers' pension laws.

3. Women compelled to support families should receive an adequate wage to provide for their dependents.

One wonders what social conditions are being bred by this terrific blow at normal family life. Why does not Judge Gary's crime commission pay more attention to fundamental matters like these?

MANY IDLE IN ENGLAND

WASHINGTON— Unemployment in England is increasing, according to reports to the department of commerce. The number of out-of-works, September 1, has increased to 1,418,000, as compared with 1,191,000 on the same date last year. Coal mining, iron mining, tin plate, linen and wool textiles lead in unemployment.

A STAY-IN STRIKE

Nearly 5,000 workpeople at the Wolverton railway carriage works of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway are engaged in a stay-in strike.

Each day the men clock in and clock out at the usual hours, but no work is being done. Concerts, football and other pastimes take place and meetings are held.

The men's action is a protest against the appointment of a foreman of machinists to the post of assistant foreman in the finishing shop.

The man denies an allegation of "nigger driving," and says he has done nothing to be ashamed of.

Five years ago he was a shop steward, and held this post until appointed inspector.

An inquiry into the dispute took place at Euston yesterday.

—Daily Herald.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor announces that an agreement has been reached in the jurisdictional dispute between the bricklayers' and plasterers' unions which has tied up $250,000,000 in construction.

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J. Sidaway, Editor.

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Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 20th, 1925

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

Despite the flaring headlines announcing the "defeat of the reds," latest reports from Australia show the parties to be in much the same relative positions as before the election. To expect either party to make a general clean-up of the other is not in accord with the political history of that country.

The recent strike which precipitated the election, is one of many that have occurred in the last ten years. But Premier Bruce, whose military training possibly has something to do with his mental make-up, thinks he can suppress strikes and deport the leaders by taking a firm stand. With a strong show of bluster he appealed to the country for endorsement of his policy, which had been obstructed in its enforcement by state governments under Labor control. The election has decided nothing. The Bruce policy has neither been endorsed nor repudiated. As his government is a coalition of elements with interests much at variance with one another, the possibilities of it breaking down under the strain of attempting too drastic legislation are by no means remote. The Australian people refused to have conscription foisted on them during the war and we believe they will raise a lot of trouble if deportations are to be carried out wholesale. Mr. Meighen tried to do that with strike leaders in this country, but thought better of it. Mr. Bruce may succeed where others have failed, but in so doing he will bring about his own political extinction.

SESSIONAL TACTICS

In the last Federal House Mr. Irvine referred to Mr. Woodsworth as the Labor leader and himself as the party. In the coming session Mr. Woodsworth is likely to remain leader but the party will be changed, he having been defeated in the meantime, and Comrade Heaps, elected in Winnipeg, automatically becomes the party.

The smallness in numbers in a legislative assembly makes it extremely difficult to accomplish direct legislation in the interests of the workers. When the government has a good working majority it can afford to ignore small minority groups, and in such cases little is accomplished. But when a government is dependent on small groupings who hold the balance of power it usually becomes "sympathetic" and is liable to propose legislation favorable to such small groupings with the idea of acquiring their support in the pinches. This is undoubtedly the condition at Ottawa. During the last parliament Labor representatives worked hard and had little to show in results. This time their voting strength becomes more valuable and the possibilities of forcing the King government to develop a sudden interest in the welfare of the workers is not at all unlikely. By skilful tactics in the House the Labor group can, without any compromising, force to the front those measures that are so urgently needed. If nothing is accomplished they will then at least be given credit for having tried.

Coming to our own assembly now in session we find on the first test the government was sustained by a vote of 25 to 20, Browne and Neelands voting against the government, and Uphill voting with it. In such circumstances it is difficult to say just what is, or is not, the best course to follow. Those on the spot have a better chance of sizing up the situation. Labor has a number of amendments to introduce and it is reasonable to suppose they will get some of them adopted. But whatever action is taken it would look better if they all voted solid. To find two Labor members voting against and one for the government is not getting all out of their voting strength possible. The record of the Liberal government has been one of broken promises, of mismanagement in the business of the province, and of special privilege to party followers that it is hard to understand any Labor men voting with it on a question of no confidence. However, a certian amount of freedom must be given to those on the floor. Questions come up for immediate decision and there is no time for a caucus. But it just shows the difference between good generalship and a policy of go as you please. What would look more ridiculous that Woodsworth voting against Heaps on some question at Ottawa? Labor can be more effective by being a unit on all questions wherever it is reasonably possible. It is to be hoped that a better understanding exists in the future.

Under the present system, the uncertainty of the future—the fear of want—cause a man to grasp all he can now. We often hear the expression, "The dollar in a man's pocket is a man's greatest friend," which is, to a very great extent, indeed, true, under the present system. Yes, the dollar is man's only friend. This is the most damning of all arguments against the present system.

In the Tonsorial Chair

BY SPUD TAMSON

Good morning, sir. What can I do for you today? Haircut and shave? Very good, sir. I am just trying to figure out your name, sir. I all but had it there. Why yes, Garbutt, that's it. Yes, I know you are alderman for Ward 5, more's the pity. Poor business to insult my customers? That may be so but I would much rather insult my customers than insult my intelligence by saying it is not a pity. Have done your duty? Well now, Garbutt, let us see if you have. You are the guy who introduced the motion in the City Council to pay $1.00 a day for relief work. Not wholly responsible for that? Well, I admit you had a sympathetic council, but at least you were partly to blame. You cannot wriggle out of this, however. There is a bill coming up in the Provincial House very soon providing for a minimum wage for men. Now when you heard of that, you immediately moved in the City Council that the city soliciter be instructed to watch the passage of the bill and to see to it that Relief Work did not come under the provision made therein. That showed your class outlook right there, and believe me Labor will take due notice of that. Why on earth the voters of Ward 5 elect you beats me. Why whenever Worthington gives you the whistle up you jump and do exactly as he tells you. But to get back to Relief Work. You believe in a fair day's work for a fair day's pay don't you? I thought so. Of course I need not ask you to define what that means because you simply do not know. Well, let me tell you. A fair day's work is the best a man can put into the job and a fair day's pay is ALL that job can pay, so now you see if a man puts his best into relief work the City should pay him all that they can pay, and that is certainly $4.25 at least. I cannot conceive how any man holding the position of alderman can vote in favor of raising money by the floatation of bonds which entails a repayment of twice as much money as the city actually receives and then turn around and say that wages for relief work should be discounted by $3 per day. That is just as much an act of theft on the part of the City Council as was the action of the guys who stole the City pay roll. There's the difference between you and me Garbutt. You believe that the man who sits in an office calculating how little he can give the city for their bonds is quite entitled to take a rake off of $10,000 or $15,000 for a couple of days' work or less. But the man who gives the best that he can in the shape of manual labor, and I know some of them whose hands were raw and bleeding and whose backs are so sore that they could not sleep at nights, that man you say should only get $1 per day. Gee, I wish McInnes or Pettipiece had been on the Council when you made that motion, I bet they would have made you feel like a nickel. Fancy trying to keep a wife and family on $2 a day. It cannot be done and you know it. Now there's no buts about it except Garbutts, and if you are in the council next year I hope the Ginger Group will see to it that you get the publicity you deserve. Next, please.

Costly Undertaking

The high cost of living is a very common subject of discussion and complaint, but whatever may be said on this point it is unquestionable that the high cost of dying is rapidly becoming a serious problem. No one can or will object to those who are financially able making the last rites to their dead a matter of ostentatious extravagance, but there can be nothing but objection to the manner in which the average undertaker plunders every one that falls into his hands, without regard for the financial ability or the consequences to their victim. It is not contended that there are no honest men in the undertaking business, but even these are influenced by the standard of morality adopted by the trade in general. In any other line of business retail prices hold a common-sense relationship to wholesale prices, plus the cost of reaching the purchaser, and the business man who encourages a customer to purchase beyond their means, suffers in reputation thereby. In the undertaking business, the price, for instance, of a casket, is relative to nothing but the nerve and the cupidity of the undertaker. To reduce the matter to exact figures is by no means easy, for while we have two casket factories in Vancouver, they are as secretive about the costs of their goods as men could be if they were engaged in some illegal undertaking. But there is another way of arriving at an approximate idea of the undertaker's profits. If the reader will examine the small house organ that a music store will sell for one hundred dollars and compare it with the casket that an undertaker will sell for one hundred dollars, he will find that the music store article will contain one hundred per cent more material. The material is from four to six hundred per cent more costly, and there is roughly sixteen hundred per cent more work embodied in the organ than in the casket. Nor is this the whole of the story, for the musical instrument is transported from the tAlantic States at the highest freight rates, has to be stored under exacting conditions, and when offered for sale is invariably exhibited in the highest rental areas in the city. Following out the average experience, in the case of the death of the husband and father, in a working-class home, the widow, with the stark grim penniless future staring her in the face, is in no condition to transact even ordinary business, much less protect herself from an unscrupulous undertaker, and in this particular type of business she has had no former experience, and consequently she is glad to have the solemn-faced gentleman who appears to so appreciate and enter her trouble, take hold of the whole arrangement. This is the undertaker's opportunity; an extravagant funeral is arranged and the woman who has not at her command a month's maintenance for herself and family finds that she has run herself into debt two or three hundred dollars, where every requirement of decency and good taste could have been met for considerably less than one hundred dollars. If the victim complains, or even hesitates, by a skill born of a hundred such instances it is caused to occur to her that to complain of such brigandage is to commit some indignity towards the dead person, so she bites her lip, and starves herself and family to pay an account which if she had wished to incur, a honorable business man would have refused to assist or permit.

Another heartless situation, in which the undertaker bleeds the living, as well as the dead, is when a member of the family dies away from home, and the body is returned to the family. Concluding from the fact that the body is not allowed to remain among strangers the first undertaker decides that the family will pay, and the account is adjusted to the best guess that the undertaker can make as to what the relatives will stand for. Within the last few days the writer has been shown an up-country account for three hundred and fifty dollars for preparing and putting into a casket the body of a boy yet in his teens. The father, partly a cripple, must starve himself and a broken wife to meet this account or take on the desperately distasteful task of haggling over what, to him, appears to be the costs of burying his own boy.

The writer has a great deal more to say on this subject if it becomes necessary to do so, but for the present it is only necessary to point out that this conscienceless brigandage is not confined to British Columbia. Public bodies in some of the Atlantic States are discussing he possibilities of the State regulating the undertaking business. This idea has arisen out of some of the most disgraceful plundering of the foreign population. But getting nearer home, the State of Washington in one of its industrial statutes makes a deliberate effort to prevent the cost of a wage-earners' burial exceeding one hundred dollars. And in British Columbia unless the few men who attempt to keep in sight of the moral law exert a greater influence in the future, the undertaken can look for state interference.

MURPHY.

THE REAL CAUSE

It is not too much to say that the modern foreign policy of Great Britain is primarily a struggle for profitable markets of investment. To a larger extent every year Great Britain is becoming a nation living upon tribute from abroad, and the classes who enjoy this tribute have an ever-increasing incentive to employ the public policy the public purse, and the public force to extend the field of their private investments. This is, perhaps, the most important fact in modern politics, and the obscurity in which it is wrapped constitutes the gravest danger to our State.

What is true of Great Britain is true of France and the United States and of all countries in which modern capitalism has placed large surplus savings in the hands of a plutocracy or of a thrifty middle class.

J. A. HOBSON.

Too much emphasis is placed on birth control and not enough on control after birth.

Here lies the body of Samuel A. Green.
He proposed to Louise and called her Irene.

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STREET CAR MEN LOBBY IN OLYMPIA

Olympia, Nov. 13.—Representatives of the Street Car Men's union of Seattle are here in the interests of their bill permitting municipalities to give one day off in eight to employes of public utilities. This bill was being pressed in the legislature in January, but it, like many other bills, fell by the wayside when the legislature adjourned at the request of the governor without considering much legislation.

Joint affection—two people falling in love with each other.

NOTARY PUBLIC
P. R. BENGOUGH
Secretary Trades and Labor Council
Room 303, 16 Hastings Street East
Phones: Sey. 7495-6279

Woodsworth Speaks to Crowded House

Las Sunday night at the Royal Theatre, J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member for Winnipeg Centre, spoke to a crowded house. He was well received and his lecture, illustrated by the aid of charts, was both instructive and inspiring. He stated that the farmers, the industraial workers, the small store-keepers, and the professional workers were all at the mercy of the capitalistic financiers. Through control of the banks, mortgage and insurance corporations, a mere handful of men were in a position to dominate business, industry and commerce, and were actually doing so. By controlling our educational, civic, provisional, and federal institutions they were in a position to throttle the people of the country. Mr. Woodsworth said that as our problems were of an international character the only way to successfully cope with the present economic and social problems was to organize internationally into the world-wide Labor movement. He referred to the industrial conditions in China where small children of six years of age were working ten and twelve hours a day. He said that Canadians should be interested in the welfare of these children, not only from the humanitarian viewpoint but also as to its evil effect on economic and social conditions in our country where products were sold from such sweatshop centres. Dealing with his experiences in the house, the speaker said that if the people could see, as he had seen, the comings and goings to the government offices and old party headquarters, of representatives of the various financial and manufacturing interests they would realize that the country was being run for the benefit of the big corporations and not in the interests of the productive workers. He dealt with the efforts of the small group in the house made up of two Labor members and a few farmers who were not under the control of Mr. Forke but called themselves the ginger group. This group, Mr. Woodsworth declared, would hold the balance of power in the next session and were prepared to use that power to the best possible advantage for the interests of the farmer and the industrial worker. Old age pensions and other reforms had been voted down by a combinations of Liberal and Conservative votes. His impression was that a few more Labor reinforcements sent to Ottawa would be of tremendous importance in bringing pressure to bear on the government on such measures, and stressed the point that what we were out for was the introduction of a new social order.

He regretted that Vancouver had not as yet elected Labor men and in conclusion suggested the contesting of municipal offices with the object of developing men who could be instrumental in advancing the best interests of the movement. Too much propaganda and not enough organization and administrative had been detrimental to the movement on the Coast.

Comrade Woodsworth renewed many acquaintances and regretted his visit was so short but hoped to make another visit in the future.

Labor Member Asks For Construction

VICTORIA, Nov. 17. — Thomas Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, was cheered in the House Monday afternoon when he brought up that hardy annual, the Corbin road.

Mr. Uphill informed the House that Corbin had the largest and one of the best coal seams on the American continent, and yet, under present conditions, it took him three days to make the 40 mile journey from Fernie to Corbin.

Would Increase Rate

The Fernie member also implemented the promise of other Labor members that the House would be asked to consider amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, increasing the maximum paid under this legislation from 62 1-2 per cent to 66 2-3 per cent, to bring it in line with Ontario and Manitoba.

"It should be 75 per cent, but Labor is modest in its demands and we are only asking that this government be as generous and liberal as the governments of other provinces," he said.

Compulsory personal liability insurance for auto drivers also was advocated by the Fernie member, who quoted a case which came under his own knowledge whereby a truck driver lost his home after action had been taken against him, and he had been found liable for an accident.

Complains of Attack

An attack against the attitude of Labor members contained in a Conservative election pamphlet was bitterly resented by Uphill, who stated that he was elected on a Labor vote by Fernie workers, and that neither Liberals nor Tories could force his hand by unwarranted criticism.

"I am responsible only to Labor," he said, "and any party that thinks I can be coerced by this sort of thing is out of luck."

JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE

Folks if you want to have a good time remember the Junior Labor League dances are held every two weeks in the Elks Hall, 49th Avenue and Fraser Street, South Vancouver. This Saturday will be the biggest attraction ever known in South Vancouver in the form of A Mysterious Man Dance.

Gentlemen tell your better half (please don't forget) that the Junior Labor League would like her to be present at their next dance. If there be no better half, bring the apple of your eye. There being no apple just a solitary lemon, come along in any case. Bring your sister, brother's wife, mother and daughter.

A prize of $5.00 will be given to the Mysterious Man.

This is not a masquerade.

South Vancouver Labor Party

The social and dance held in the I. O. O. F. Hall, 30th Avenue and Main Street, on Saturday, November 14th, was a complete success. The hall was filled to capacity. A very responsive and enthusiastic reception was given to J. M. Woodsworth, M.P. for Winnipeg Centre, who in the course of a half hour's address, made some very potent remarks as to what Labor members can accomplish in the House of Parliament. The speaker also stated that the workers would have to give more attention to organization work, illustrating the necessity for representation on all public councils. Comrade R. H. Neelands also presented a review of the activities of the Provincial House, During this session Comrade J. Rankin officiated as chairman, and in the course of many remarks announced that the next social and dance to be held on Saturday, November the 28th, would have a special feature on its concert programme which would provide amusement for all. First class dance music and a plentiful supply of refreshments completed a very pleasant and successful evening.

Milk Salesmen Progress

At our last meeting we initiated six new members and have got another Union dairy. Readers will be advised that the Independent Farm Dairy has complied with all our rules and regulations and is now entitled to the patronage of members of organized Labor.

Members living at North Vancouver will be pleased to know that all the employees of the Fraser Valley over there are now members of the local.

Preparations for our annual Xmas Tree are now advanced. It will be held in the Manufacturers' Hall, 929 Granville Street on Monday, December 21st. To date we have 199 children as against 170 last year. We are also pleased to announce that the Jericho Confectionery, 3690 4th Avenue West, is now handling Union dairy products.

Our fight against the Royal Dairy is still progressing; they are losing customers every week; the support being given us by the auto mechanics is splendid. Once the other locals affiliated with the Central Council give us similar support the fight will soon be over. Our thanks also to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees for assisting in getting one of the largest eating houses in town to cut out the Royal Dairy products.

A wooden leg is of some advantage. The owner can easily knock on wood.

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Doone to Stay for Two More Weeks

Here's interesting news, folks:

Allen Doone's company—with Mr. Doone himself—will remain at the Empress theatre for two more weeks following the current production of "Shaun Rhue."

Arrangements not being complete for the new company which will grace the boards at the Empress, the present company will present two more plays.

After their departure, Manager John A. Schuberg will install a new company which will adopt a new policy—the presentation of modern plays.

Next week's offering by Mr. Doone will be one of Mr. Doone's own plays—from his own pen: "A Romance in Ireland." It is brimful of rich and quaint humor typical of ould Erin. The drama is of a light airy type—swinging along like a lilting poem with a laugh in every other line and an occasional tear. Irish wit is evidenced in abundance—humor of a healthy tone that is good for many a hearty laugh, and the love episodes will appeal strongly to the feminine sex.

In "A Romance in Ireland" Mr. Doone interprets the true Irish character—its bright vivacity, its bubbling humor, its wealth of devotion and tenderness and its warm-hearted patriotism. He injects in his role the love of an artiste for his work and he invests it with a charm that is not broken when the curtain falls.

Meantime arrangements are near completion for the installation of the new company, and Mr. Schuberg is busy booking plays of a modern type.

STREET RAILWAY BENEFITS

During the last two years the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees paid $1,337,734 in benefits. "These benefits," said President Mahon, "brought respectful burial to hundreds of our members, relief to their widows and orphans and are now aiding our members who have become too old to follow their occupation."

"Abie's Irish Rose" at the Orpheum

Everyone has heard of Anne Nichol's tremendous stage success, "Abie's Irish Rose," which has been running on Broadway for four and a half years without an interruption. The only production in the world that has beaten this record was Chu Chin Chow, which ran in London for five years. Abie's Irish Rose" is probably the most talked of play of the day, in that it has a simple, popular appeal that is universal. It deals with the most fundamental fact of life and shows that true love is the conqueror of all things, even religion and teachings. The love story of a Jewish boy and an Irish girl, their their trials and tribulations and the first Christmas with their baby and relatives is most touching and yet so amusingly true to life that there is not a dull mbment in the whole show. There is little use in complimenting this great comedy for any show that can play to packed houses for over four years on Broadway, with six road companies travelling the length and breadth of the continent is certain to be a huge success here. The cast is a very capable one, the same that played for seventeen weeks in Toronto and thirteen weeks in Montreal. Seats are on sale at the Orpheum no and as the bookings are very heavy it is suggested that those who are going to see this great super-production of the modern age should get their seats early. "Abie's Irish Rose" will be at the Orpheum Theatre next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, with a matinee on Wednesday only.

LABOR LAW IN JEOPARDY

SEATTLE — The Washington state compensation law is threatened by private insurance companies.

Under the law every injured worker receives compensation. The private insurance companies want group insurance established. They profess a great interest in the workers, who will benefit, they allege, by their "competitive" insurance. The state act was passed in 1911.

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Talented Bill at Orpheum Next Week

Grette Ardine, one of the most popular "ladies of vaudeville," with Vancouver audiences, will offer "The French Mode Model," a dance story, assisted by John Tyrell and Dave Kaye, as one of the leading features of next week's programme at the Orpheum Theatre. "The French Model," a little song and dance sketch, has a liberal portion of real wit and humor and some catchy songs, but it is dancing that its real charm lies in, for not only is Miss Ardine a brilliant and accomplished danseuse, but a pair of hot-footed nimble stepping youths, Tyrell and Kaye, equally talented in the art of terpischore, support her and contribute much to the superb entertainment in the sketch.

Ensign Al Moore and his Jack Tars will be another feature. Mr. Moore, before he enlisted in the great war, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature. Music was his pastime and since the war he has made it his profession. Ten of the boys who were with him in service have continued as a unit and this troupe of ex-sailors constitutes the present Al Moore band, who are described as cyncopated melody makers supreme. They sing while they play and form a distinguished organization of musicians.

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry will offer a new act said to be their best. These artists have become famous for their clever, clean and genuine comedy, and their new skit entitled "Scandals of Hensfoot Corners," in which the atmosphere of the "sticks" is very strong. Great comedy and genius of characterization promise that this will be a scream.

Then there will be Ed Lowry, a gifted and clever comedian who continually smiles and usually brings his audiences into a state of laughter that is most profound. It is said that Lowry has a most unusual line of patter and that he has been a hot favorite wherever he has shown this season. The Zeiglers will give a demonstration of modern equilibrium that will be a treat. King and Beatty will present "Artistic Apple-Sauce," which is a melange of comedy, characterizations and eccentric dancing. Another surprise act, the usual attractive pictures and concert orchestra will complete this great bill.

SOME SURPRISE

A farmer brought some produce to the city and sold it. Thought he, "I will surprise my wife." He bought a suit of clothes, a hat and a pair of shoes, and put them under the back seat. On his way home he stopped at the river, took off his old clothes and threw them in. Then he looked under the seat for his new outfit. It was gone. Finally, he got in the buggy and said, "Giddap, Maud—we'll surprise her, anyhow."

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The Effect of Science on Social Institutions

By BERTRAND RUSSELL, in "Graphic Survey."

(Continued from last week.)

The increase of organization in the modern world has made the ideals of liberalism wholly inapplicable. Liberalism, from Montesquieu to President Wilson, was based upon the assumption of a number of more or less equal individuals or groups, with no differences so vital that they were willing to die sooner than compromise. It was supposed that there was to be free competition between indivduals and between ideas. Experience has shown, however, that the existing economic system is incompatible with all forms of free competition except between states by means of armaments. I should wish, for my part, to preserve free competition between ideas, though not between individuals and groups, but this is only possible by means of what an old-fashioned liberal would regard as interferences with personal liberty. So long as the sources of economic power remain in private hands, there will be no liberty except for the few who control those sources.

Such liberal ideals as free trade, free press, unbiased education, either already belong to the past or soon will do so. One of the triumphs of early liberalism in England was the establishment of parliamentary control over the army; this was the casus belli in the Civil War, and was decided by the Revolution of 1688. It was effective so long as Parliament represented the same class from which army officers were drawn. This may cease to be the case before long. Russia, Hungary, Italy, Spain and Bavaria have shown in recent years how frail democracy has become; east of the Rhine it lingers only in outlying regions. Constitutional control over armaments must, therefore, be regarded as another liberal principle which is rapidly becoming obsolete.

It would seem probable that, in the next fifty years or so, we shall see a still further increase in the power of governments, and a tendency for governments to be such as are desired by the men who control armaments and raw materials. The forms of democracy may survive in western countries, since those who possess military and economic power can control education and the press, and therefore can usually secure a subservient democracy. Rival economic groups will presumably remain associated with rival nations, and will foster nationalism in order to recruit their football teams.

There is, however, a hopeful element in the problem. The planet is of finite size, but the most efficient size for an organization is continually increased by new scientific inventions. The world becomes more and more of an economic unity. Before very long the technical conditions will exist for organizing the whole world as one producing and consuming unit. If, when that time comes, two rival groups contend for mastery, the victor may be able to introduce that single world-wide organization that is needed to prevent the mutual extermination of civilized nations. The world which would result would be, at first, very different from the dreams of either liberals or socialists; but it might grow less different with the lapse of time. There would be at first economic and political tyranny of the victors, a dread of renewed upheavals and therefore a drastic suppression of liberty. But if the first half-dozen revolts were successfully repressed, the vanquished would give up hope, and accept the subordinate place assigned to them by the victors in the great world-trust. As soon as the holders of power felt secure, they would not work so hard as they do now, and would soon cease to exact such hard work from their subordinates. Life at first might be unpleasant, but it would at least be possible, which would be enough to recommend the system after a long period of warfare. Given a stable world-organization, economic and political, even if at first it rested upon nothing but armed force, the evils which now threaten civilization would gradually diminish, and a more thorough democracy than that which now exists might become possible. I believe that, owing to men's folly, a world-government will only be established by force, and will therefore be at first cruel and despotic. But I believe that it is necessary for the preservation of a scientific civilization, and that, if once realized, it will gradually give rise to the other conditions of a tolerable existence.

It remains to say something about the future effects of the anthropological sciences. This is of course extremely conjectural, because we do not know what discoveries will be made. The effect is likely to be far greater than we can now imagine, because these sciences are still in their infancy. I will, however, take a few points on which to hang conjectures. I do not wish to be supposed to be making prophecies; I am only suggesting possibilities which it may be instructive to consider.

Birth-control is a matter of great importance, particularly in relation to the possibility of a world-government, which could hardly be stable if some nations increased their population much more rapidly than others. At present birth-control is increasing in all civilized countries, though in most it is opposed by governments. This opposition is due partly to mere superstition or desire to conciliate the Catholic vote, partly to the desire for large armies and severe competition between wage-earners, so as to keep down wages. In spite of the opposition of governments, it seems probable that birth-control will lead to a stationary population in most white nations within the next fifty years. There can be no security that it will stop with a stationary population; it may go on to the point where the population diminishes.

This situation will lead to a tendency—already shown by the French—to employ more prolific races as mercenaries. Governments will oppose the teaching of birth-control among africans, for fear of losing recruits. The result will be an immense numerical inferiority of the white races, leading probably to their extermination in a mutiny of mercenaries. If, however, a world-government is established, it may see the desirability of making subject races also less prolific, and may permit mankind to solve the population question. This is another reason for desiring a world-government.

(Continued Next Week)

Russia's Harvest

Owing to unfavorable weather conditions, the Russian grain harvest has fallen somewhat short of expectations, says the official Tass Agency, quoted by Reuter from Moscow.

The total harvest according to Government figures is 65,000,000 tons, as against 70,000,000 tons expected. Two and a half million tons of the new harvest have up till now been bought from the peasants.

Owing to the scarcity and high cost of industrial products, the peasants are holding back their grain supplies, in the hope of obtaining a better price for them. The State grain-providing organizations have diminished their operations, with the object of effecting a change in the market.

Industry is unable to satisfy fully the increased demand, although industrial production for the past economic year, ending October 1, amounted to £260,000,000 or 70 per cent. of the value of production in the year 1913, and in the month of September alone reached 82 per cent. of the corresponding figure in that year.

Foreign trade for the past economic year closed with a debit balance of £12,600,000. As a result of the extension of foreign trade in September, consequent on the commencement of grain export and an increase in the import of articles of general use, the figures for that month reached a total of £6,900,000 for exports and £7,600,000 for imports.

OLD AGE PENSION LAW TO REPLACE LOW WAGE

BOSTON—A non-contributory old-age pension law is recommended by a majority of the special commission on pensions, appointed by former Governor Cox.

It proposed that beneficiaries be 70 years or over, and receive $7 a week. The initial cost to the state is estimated at $5,500,000 a year, the money to be raised by increasing the income tax one-half per cent and by a poll tax of $2 on all men and women.

The frightful low wage in textiles and other industries makes it impossible for these workers to provide for the proverbial "rainy day."

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Duties for Strong; Rights for Weak

Dr. Annie Besant delivered the fifth of her lectures on world problems of today at the Queen's Hall London, W. She spoke on "The Problem of Government."

The lecturer began by pointing out the repeated lengthening of the records of human history by archaeological and antiquarian research.

These had shown that many stories regarded as myths by our forerunners had proved to be historical facts the unburying of ancient cities had brought huge libraries to light, and these had revealed histories of the past of which no records remained on the surface of the earth.

It was foolish to ignore the experience of the past and to mould our ideas wholly on the very short experience of Europe.

One mistake we made was that a civilization was great in proportion to the complexity of the daily life of the citizen.

Of the conventions, and unmeaning customs which held sway, most harmful of all was the creed that the ideal of life—what was called a successful life—was one which possessed great wealth and freedom from obligations imposing work, instead of one that was physically simple, while neither sordid nor ugly, in which the service of others was regarded as a duty and a privilege.

The ideal of life which yielded social rank to luxury and idleness was vulgar and demoralizing.

Dr. Besant then turned to the past, and the values and rewards assigned to different types of life.

The most highly honored were the sage and the saint, embodying learning and purity. To these were assigned the heaviest duties in the State, those of legislation and of education. These were rewarded with honor, but they were expected to live simply and without wealth; knowledge and wisdom were their wealth, and honour from the community and the highest rank their reward.

Then came the duty of preserving internal peace and external defence, and the carrying out of the laws. Power was their reward and dignity and splendour of surroundings. Then the organizing of the production of wealth, trade, and commerce, and the duty of using wealth for the benefit of the State, the reward being a share in its enjoyment and ease and comfort in daily life.

The mass of the population produced, and their comfort and welfare were the first charge on their products; their comfort and prosperity rewarded them, and leisure and enjoyment were part of that reward.

Details were given from ancient records, from China, Egypt, India, and other long-lost civilizations, and the moral was drawn that wisdom had the duty of teaching and ruling, supported by strength as the executive power; that wealth was the reward of the organizers and producers. Further, that duties belonged to the strong and rights to the weak.

—Daily Herald.

GET VACATION WITH PAY

HERRIN, Ill.—One week's vacation with pay, an eight-hour day, no Sunday work and seniority in lay-offs are included in an agreement between organized meat cutters and employers.

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

UNFAIR LIST

of the

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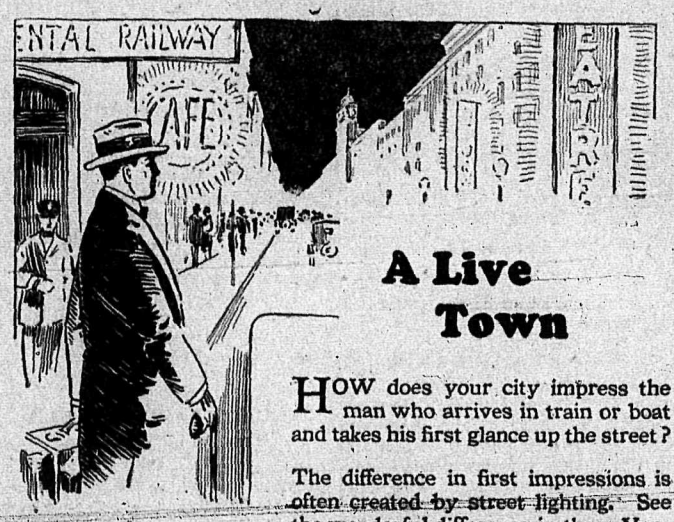

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Prison-made Goods Endanger Health

NEW YORK—"Every purchaser of a prison-made garment is liable to pay a costly price for his failure to realize his social responsibility," says Kate Richards O'Hare, in a statement released by the United Garment Workers of America.

"You can not say you have no concern in these helpless convicts," say Mrs. O'Hare. "You can not escape responsibility so easily. These prisoners are human beings and no one ever did, or ever will, build a wall high enough or bars strong enough to break the tie that binds us together for better or worse. Their lives are what we in our ignorance and indifference permit. They are generous, these convicts. They will return to us all we give—and with usury. It is scientifically true, as well as ethically true, that we are our brother's keeper—but what is more important to us—he is ours. And surely as night follows day, whatever we send into the lives of our brothers will come back into our own.

"We dare not forget that the convict can strike back at us through the avenues of commerce. Prison-made goods are practically all made in surroundings that reek with the vilest diseases known to medical science.

"These filthy and diseased-laden garments go to great wholesale houses, are labelled with the names of respectable firms, and then distributed to retail merchants. They are then handled by clean salesgirls, purchased by clean American mothers and put on the bodies of innocent children.

"You do not like to think of that sort of stuff coming into your home, do you, Mr. Wage Worker and Mr. Farmer? Well, the only way that you can be sure that it is not is by being very sure that every garment that enters your home carries the union label."

Recent organization of the musicians in Chinese restaurants and radio broadcasting studios enables the Chicago Federation of Musicians to say that Chicago is a 100 per cent organized city, with a membership of 7000 on the rolls of the federation. Furthermore, the union scale for musicians in Chicago is the highest in the world. The top-notch wages are paid to the musicians playing with the Civic Opera Company, who receive $155 a week.

Capitalizing Humanity

Louis Loucheur of France is asking the League of Nations to make a co-ordinated plan for economic use of the natural resources of the world; a plan to pool them and ration them under central control. Not much headway has been made with the proposal to date, and one suspects that, in so far as progress can be made today, it will be animated more by commercial envies and jealousies than by the economic welfare of the underlying population.

But what a vision of a world ruled by common sense instead of by bunkum and bluff this proposal calls up; what a challenge to those vestiges of intelligence which, like bubbles in water, are said to float in the human brain! A world deliberately ordering its precious and diminishing stores of coal, oil, lumber, minerals—without haggling and waste—for the benefit and comfort of its inhabitants. A world growing its corn and its cotton in those geographical areas best suited to their production, and shipping and exchanging them on the principle that a straight line is the shortest disance between two points. A wild, fantastic dream, so it seems today; yet the job has actually been done. Under the pressure of war and the submarine menace, human intelligence, acting through the Supreme Economic Council of the Allied nations, actually rose to the challenge, and did co-ordinate and control the major resources and products of two-thirds of the world.

Under the rule of normalcy and an economic system based on the sturdy principles of self help and all the traffic will bear, these war days, with an economic control founded on necessity rather than on pecuniary gain, seem remote indeed—as remote almost as the empire of the Incas, where, for two thousand miles along the spine of the Andes, with the steam engine in the womb of time, a population of ten millions was fed and clothed and sheltered without poverty, without want, without waste; where a great system of reservoir store houses balance the lean years with the fat. Let William Bolitho sketch the picture of the situation today:

"Our world system is so ordered that for a long way n every hand of a new calamity, the spreading wave carries prosperity and joy; an approaching war brings vast delight and jubilee to every general, to all officers, to all the thousands of investors in munition companies, and all workmen in war industries rejoice. A famine enriches vast interests and classes in first effect. . . . Every farmer in three continents goes home to tell his wife that good times have come again. Speculators, traders, bakers, export houses, all share in the glad tidings."

Joy and riches wrung from death, degradation, and despair—this is the eternal and inevitable result of seeing our world as a series of competing geographical units.

When the International Institute of Agriculture announced last winter that the estimated bread-grain crop of the world was 574,000,000 bushels short of meeting the world's bread-grain requirements, and that the United States was the only nation with a substantial surplus, there was joy among American farmers. "Our own grain growers will largely monopolize what advantages there are for anybody in this situation. It means much for business prosperity here." But the New York World, from which this quotation is taken, went on to show the wider aspect: "However, if Europe's general buying power is reduced. the reduction must have its effect on foreign trade. It is easy to paint the advantages of a shortage in too brilliant colors." Calamity cannot be capitalized forever.

Mr. Benton MacKaye, late of the United States Forest Service, is engaged single-handed on the kind of initial survey which the League of Nations ought to make—if its proposal is more than a political gesture. He has divided a map of the world into some thirty districts, following natural geographic boundaries. For each district he is tabulating present statistics of agricultural production. Taking the present population, he determines how much of that production is needed in the home districts and how much is available for export. Each district finally shows certain quantitave surpluses and shortages. Then comes a very pretty computation in balancing the shortages against the surpluses on the principle of minimum transportation haul. When such a plan as this (and it is essentially the plan of the Supreme Economic Council during the war) is superimposed upon the chaos of the present traffic—with its gluts and its famines, its tariffs and trade barriers, its speculations and its higglers, and its transportation wriggling in loops and circles through the seven seas—the sheer cost in human labor of the failure to co-ordinate becomes manifest in all its immensity. And what Mr. MacKaye is doing for agriculture should be done for minerals, oil, lumber, and basic manufacturing such as textiles, steel production, boots and shoes.

Whether or no the present League of Nations is destined some day in fact to become a league of nations, this proposal to co-ordinate and control the store of the resources by which mankind is ultimately fed and clothed and housed remains a standing challenge to human intelligence. —N. Y. Nation.

"Magna Charta" for the Indians

A movement is afoot to formulate constitutional demands for the Native States of India, which will probably have important effects upon the whole movement for Indian self-government.

The constitutional status of the subjects of Native States is to be discussed at a conference to be held in Delhi shortly, under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Maharashtra Swarajist leader. Certain definite demands will then be formulated. The following is a summary of the most important:—

(1) Absolute supremacy of law: that is law not subordinate to the will of any individual or class; and a judiciary independent of the Executive.

(2) An elected representative assembly, of which the Legislature of the State is a part, and to which the Executive of the Government is responsible and subordinate.

(3) A system of autonomous local institutions from the rural panchayet to the urban municipality.

(4) An executive council of which at least half the number of members are elected by the representative assembly; and

(5) Full freedom of speech and criticism, subject only to the conditions imposed by the ordinary penal law.

These demands which are being widely discussed throughout the Native States, are described as a sort of Indian Magna Charta.—The Daily Herald.

Labor a Century Ago

The London Observer recently published a few extracts from its issue of October 2nd, 1825, which throws light on the struggles of the workers of a hundred years ago.

The most important of them was an account of the efforts which were being made one hundred years ago to combat the infant movement of Trade Unionism. It was a report of a meeting of Bradford and Halifax woollen manufacturers at which it was resolved to require the signature of all the men in their employment to an undertaking not to contribute to the support of members of a Union. The manufacturers also decided not to employ any workman who had not a written discharge from his late employer, certifying that he was not connected with a Union. Naturally these resolutions were met by counter-resolutions from the wool-combers and weavers, who met and proclaimed that it was "no part of their duty to submit to such unprincipled oppression." They declared that they would not suffer themselves and their children "to remain in the abject and degraded condition of irrational animals" or "abandon that noble resolution of their ancestors, that Britons never shall be slaves, either to foreign or domestic tyrants."

Clearly the "masters" never expected to see the day when Trade Unionism would become the basis of one of the most powerful political parties in Great Britain and when negotiation would take the place of suppression.

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Woodsworth on "The Growth of Labor Movement"

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 14. —The growth of the Labor Party in Canada and Great Britain and the banking system formed the chief subjects of an address delivered by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, federal member for Winnipeg, in St. George's Hall Friday night.

Some people, he said, asserted that Labor was wasting its time in seeking a place in the government of the country and that two or three members in Parliament could do nothing. But students of history would agree that small parties had frequently accomplished great things. In Great Britain Labor had been in office, and he ventured to assert that in a very short time it would again not only be in office but in actual power.

In Winnipeg they had made an excellent start. They had two federal members in that city and were actually the strongest party in the city, controlling over forty per cent. of the votes, the other sixty per cent. being divided among the other parties.

Discussing the money question, the speaker said:

"The control of currency and credits are in the hands of the banks, and are too important a function to be left in the hands of private individuals or corporations," he said. "I would like to see a national banking system established."

The meeting was well attended. Mr. R. C. Higgins presided.

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THINK IT OVER

By "W."

We are reminded of "Old Mother Hubbard" when we hear that the old office seekers Birch, Dean and others are again seeking aldermanic seats. Defeat semes to spur them on to further efforts, just as it should the Labor Party, although the Labor Party has a better chance of success.

* * *

Vancouver is being made to look like a real metropolitan city by the daily press. The long list of assize court convictions gives that impression, but when one realizes that crime is an effect of capitalism we begin to see the folly of trying to eradicate crime and allowing capitalism to continue on its bloody way.

* * *

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor M.P., has hopes that the "Ginger Group," which includes the Labor men and some radical farmers, will be able to force some real Labor legislation from the Federal Government during the next session. If the "Ginger Group" does not do that it will be because the old line parties will combine against them and the proposed legislation. Anyhow, the activities of the next session should be carefully watched and broadcasted by Labor.

* * *

The foregoing reminds us of the power that can be wielded by small groups of workers and even by individuals. For instance, take the wife of the street railwayman who declined to accept coal handled by a non-union teamster. That teamster joined the union that night. He suddenly realized the power of Labor. If his boss suggested that he join the union it meant that two men realized the power of Labor. If the man was married, his wife also realized it, and the women who refused the coal must have felt like a queen when the man took the truckload of coal back to his boss. That power is worth greater consideration on the part of organized Labor. Use your purchasing power to aid Labor in its struggle for existence.

* * *

A city firm has decided to test out the purchasing power of Labor this week by offering a pair of socks free to every reader of the Labor Statesman who makes a purchase of a pair of boots on Saturday. The firm says that you must ask for the socks, because this offer is made exclusively to our readers. Look up the Army and Navy Store advert.

* * *

The noise about the University expenditures has come too late. The University is an institution that helps those who need it the least. It is a filling station for those who are destined to become exploiters of labor—the snobocracy, and those who are being — and to be — exploited are those who will have to pay for the university, who built it and who will have to maintain it. Millions of dollars were spent to put up that edifice for about 1500 students, while the children of the working class are crowded into almost unhealthy shacks to receive their education. And this is what LABOR voted for.

* * *

Prosperity hit a Vancouver suburb last week when the Barnet Lumber Mill laid off a large number of white mill workers and then filled their places with Chinese. These men will be able to console themselves with the fact that they can float into Vancouver and obtain work at the Alderman Garbage rate of one dollar a day.

* * *

How much life have you learned to WANT?

3,000 Strikers Have Joined Union

The strike of the employees of the Dunlop Rubber Company at the Fort Dunlop Works (Birmingham) continues in spite of endeavors of the men's representatives to negotiate for a settlement.

Officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union paid a visit to the works gates to organize the strikers, with the result that nearly 3000 workers were enrolled as members of the union.

The members of the Electrical Trades Union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union in the engineering shop are standing by their pledge to support the officials of the accredited union whose members are involved in the dispute in any action it may take to arrive at a settlement.

Mr. W. Lewis, of the Electrical Trades Union, and a Labour candidate in St. Paul's Ward, Birmingham, speaking at a mass meeting of the strikers, said that if there was any attempt on the part of the employers to introduce "blackleg" labour, the electricians would come out.

Many of the electricians and engineers, he added, were already in favor of coming out in sympathy with the rubber workers.

In accordance with the resolution passed at a mass meeting of the strikers a letter is to be addressed to the employers asking them to recognize the union as the negotiating body for the men.

Some 6000 of the workers were paid off during the day.—Daily Herald.

Immigration Curb Is Being Planned

Mexican and American Federations of Labor in conference in Washington, D. C., have agreed on a programme expected to stop illegal and excessive influx of Mexicans into the United States.

Although the details of the proposal have not been made public, it was assumed from previous intimations that they embody legislative suggestions to be submitted to the American and Mexican Governments and possibly an Inter-federation plan of action.

The conference of two days was attended by delegations from the two Federations headed by President Green of the American Federation, and Luis N. Morones, minister of industry, commerce and labor in the Calles cabinet.

The delegates remained for the session of the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, called to consider plans for expansion of labor organization in the South and Central American republics.

AN OUTRAGEOUS SCANDAL OF GLASGOW

Councillor Robert M'Lellan of Glasgow, is one of the great open-air professional orators of the Tory Party. He was the Tory candidate in Gorbals at the General Election, and is now a Municipal representative for Partick West Ward. Last November he was elected on an Election Address which contained this gem:—

"There has been too much of the Villa business in the past . . . . . I am most emphatically opposed to the outrageous scandal of Members of the Town Council securing a preference over other less fortunate citizens in obtaining occupancy of the new houses erected by the Corporation, which are all to few in number."

That was in November. Robert is now a tenant of a Municipal house and seems to enjoy "the villa business" he denounced so eloquently eleven months ago. If Robert is not careful his Socialist house may convert him.

CHINA WILL FIGHT TO SECURE JUSTICE

NEW YORK—"If it is necessary for China to grow strong in arms and become a militaristic nation that will be done," said Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the Nanking, China, university, at a public meeting here.

Some of China's grievances, the speaker said, are the lack of tariff autonomy, the existence of treaty ports, foreign concessions, foreign troops, foreign police and extraterritoriality, which permits foreign nations to enforce their own laws on China.

Hudson's Bay Company

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER THE 19TH
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Sale Windows Will Be Unveiled for View this Evening

THIS is the most important merchandising event of the mid-winter season—it will be bigger than ever this year, because the
BARGAINS ARE BIGGER
VARIETY BROADER
SAVINGS MORE GENERAL
Full particulars of sale will appear in tomorrow's issue of the Province—a temptation to the most thrifty to anticipate future requirements and fill them now.

CITY FIRE FIGHTERS BENEFIT SOCIAL

The city Fire Fighters Union will give a ball and supper at Lester Court on Wednesday, November 25th, in aid of thmeir benefit fund. This is an annual event and is always fairly well patronized. The prices of admission is $3.50 a couple, $1.50 single.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' DANCE

Next Thursday, November 26th, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union will hold a dance in the Cotillion Hall. The music will be provided by a first-class orchestra and supper will be served during the evening. Prices of admission, 75c and 25c.

CROWDS THRONG STORE

The Extraordinary Values offered in the Bankrupt Sale, at the Army and Navy Store, 40 Hastings Street West, of the Sensational Purchased of a Bankrupt Stock, has set the whole city talking about the amazing bargains.

The past few days the store was crowded with hundreds of eager buyers that overflowed the store on to the sidewalk. Greater crowds will be here Saturday. A few of the outstanding bargains taken from this MAMMOTH STOCK are quoted below. People desiring to save will do well to attend this SALE SATURDAY AND NEXT WEEK.

SALE RE-OPENS SATURDAY AT 9 A.M.

$3.50 Fine Hats, now $1.95; $6.00 Men's Oxfords, now $2.45; $4.50 Boys' and Girls' Solid Leather Boots, per pair, $1.98; $6.00 Pure Wool Heavy Grey Blankets, per pair $3.95; $3.50 Flanelette Sheets, grey, now $2.39; $6.00 Pure Wool Auto Rugs, each $3.45; $6 Heavy Mackinaw Pants, per pair $3.95; $3.50 Heavy Work Pants, all colors, now $1.95; $3.50 Leather Leggings, now $1.98; $5.00 All-wool Breeches, now $2.95; $3 Khaki Cotton Breeches now $1.79; English Army Cotton Cord Breeches, worth $5, now $1.95; Small Army Haversack, schoolbag size, now 49c; Cot Blankets, now 98c.

Dry Goods Sacrificed

25c Ginghams, per yard, 13c; Crash Towellings, per yard 11c; 35c Flannelette, now per yard 16c; 35c Towels, now 19c; $2.00 Ladies' Thread Silk Hose, selling now at 49c; 25c and 35c Children's Hose, now 13c; $9 Pure Wool Large Size White Blankets, now per pair, $6.45; $3.00 Fancy Bedspreads, now 98c; $6 Ladies' Shoes, now $1.98; $4 Heavy Khaki Coveralls, $2.79; $1.00 Underwear, now 49c; Men's Wide Web Silk Garters, worth 50c and 75c, now 19c; $3 English Straight Razors, now 49c; $1.00 Men's Silk Hose, 39c; 25c Men's Garters, 14c.

Thousands of Overcoats and Raincoats Sacrificed

Lot Men's Overcoats, sold up to $20, now $7.95; Men's Overcoats, worth to $25, now $13.95; Men's High-grade Smart Overcoats, worth to $35, now $17.95; lot Men's Raincoats, sold to $10, now $2.95; Fine Raincoats, worth $15, now $6.95; British Raincoats, worth $20, now $9.95.

FREE HATS WITH ALL SUITS PURCHASED HERE

Take your pick from several hundred Hats that sell from $2.50 to $5, all sizes and colors. Get your Suit or Overcoat now during this Free Offer.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Furnishings Sacrificed

Fine Suspenders, regular 75c value, now 39c. Men's Underwear—$2 Union Suits, now 98c; Men's All-wool Union Suits, worth $4.50, now $2.39; Men's Heavyweight All-wool Union Suits, worth $5 and $6, now $2.95; 50c Belts, now 9c; $2 Dress Shirts, now 98c; Men's $1 and 75c Leather Gloves, now 39; $1.50 Caps, now 69c; 25c Sox, now 10c; $3.50 Auto Driving Gloves, now $1.98; $7 to $8 Velour Hats, now $2.95; $3 Heavy Flannel Shirts, now $1.49; 35c Shaving Brushes, now 9c; $1 and $1.50 Wool and Leather Mitts, now 49c; $1.50 Gauntlet Gloves, now 78c; Lot 50c Suspenders, now 19c; Men's Heavyweight Jumbo Knit Sweater Coats, worth $6, now $3.45.

Groceries and Tobacco Slaughtered

Borden's Milk, large and small cans, now per can, 5c; 5c Laundry Soap, now 3c; 35c Jars Raspberry and Strawberry Jam, now 19c; 25c Bottles Catsup, now 15c; $1 Brooms, now 29c; Gallon Cans of Pumpkins, now 35c; $1 and $1.50 Pocket Knives with two and three blades, now 49c; $1.50 Work Shirts, now 69c; $2 Wool Underwear, now 98c; $6 Mackinaw Shirts, now $2.95; 75c Heavy Wool Sox, now 39c; $10 New Army Leather Jerkins, now $2.89; $3 Army Large Size Pack Sacks, complete with shoulder strap, now $1.95; $2.50 Pure Wool Scotch Knit Underwear, all sizes, per garment, $1.19.

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FREE SOX GIVEN SATURDAY WITH ALL BOOTS—JUST ASK FOR THEM

Lot Men's Work Boots, $1.98; $7.00 Christie & Stump Finest Working Boots, now $3.95; $12 Famous Christie & Stump Limited Logger Boots, now $6.95; Fine Military Boots, in black or tan, worth $6, now $3.95; Super-made South African Field Boots, worth $7, now $4.79; $4 Fine Scout Boots, now $2.98; Men's High-class Dress Boots, worth $7, now $4.95; $10 Men's Hi-Top Boots, now $5.95; Men's Boots, all sizes, usually sold for $5, now $2.98; Moccasin Style Hi-cut Boots, worth $12, our price now $8.95; Postman and Police Boots, worth $8.50, selling now $5.95; Canadian Officers' Dress Boots, worth $7, special $4.45.

Thousands of Men's Suits and Pants Sacrificed

Lot Men's and Youths' Suits, sold to $18, now $5.95; Men's Suits, well worth to $25 per suit, while they last, $9.95; Men's Fine Suits, worth to $35, now $14.95.

Here's Your Chance, Men

The Finest Suits, worth to $55; all sizes to 44, including 2-pant suits, now $18.95.

Hundreds of Men's Pants Sacrificed

Lot $3 Pants, $1.49; Fancy Tweed and Fine Worsted Pants, regular $5 to $7.50, now $2.95.

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.50	Tincture of Iodine, 4 oz.	.27	
.50	Vacuum Refills, pint size	.36	
.15	Sterno (canned heat), 2 for	.21	
.50	Dr. Reid's Syrup of White Pine and Tar	.28	
.60	Dr. Chase's Ointment	.37	
1.00	Gillette Razor, gold plated	.69	
.70	Sloan's Liniment	.43	
.50	Menthol Sulphur Ointment	.27	
.50	Pepsodent	.45	
.10	Sunlight Soap, large cake, 4 for	.25	
.50	La Mar Reducing Soap, 3 for	.71	
.50	Camphorated Oil, 4 oz.	.28	
.25	Pocket Combs	.14	
.25	Hydrogen Peroxide, 4 oz.	.12	
3.25	Horlick's Malted Milk family size	2.81	
.50	Dr. Reid's Red Pepper Ointment	.26	
.50	Eucalyptus Oil, finest Australian, 4 oz.	.28	
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