Labor Statesman

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

Official Organ of The Canadian Labor Party

No. 82—EIGHT PAGES | VANCOUVER, B. C., November 13th, 1925 | FIVE CENTS PER COPY

C. L. P. to Contest Three City Wards

Office Holders in Labor Party Give Account of Their Stewardships —Generally Opposed by Others—Day Labor Work Saves Money.

WARDS Six, Seven and Eight will be contested by the Canadian Labor Party in the forthcoming municipal elections. This was decided upon at a meeting of the Greater Vancouver Central Council, composed of delegates from political and industrial organizations covering the confines of the district. R. P. Pettapiece was chosen to contest Ward Six, W. J. Scribbins, Ward Seven, and Angus McInnis, Ward Eight.

School Trustees and Parks Board

The council also decided to run only one School Trustee. A. V. Lofting was elected by acclamation. The same course was decided upon for Parks Commissioner, and Walter Deptford was the unanimous choice.

South Vancouver Contests

Five names were placed before the council to contest the office for Councillors of South Vancouver. These were: Councillor J. G. Smith, W. H. Cottrell, J. Rankin, Councillor A. McDonald, and J. Wilson. If there is to be only three vacancies the first three are to run. Alfred Hurry was nominated to run for School Trustee and the office of Police Commissioner was left to be filled by the South Vancouver Labor Party.

Nominations for Burnaby will be made at the next meeting of the Council, to be held November 30th.

Report of Stewardships

President Hoover was in the chair and the various office-holders were asked to give brief reports of their stewardships. School Trustee Smith, of Burnaby, informed the delegates that while there had been some opposition to his ideas by other members of the Board, he was generally able to get the Labor viewpoint adopted.

Councillor Gibbs, of Burnaby, informed the delegates that he kept careful watch on all matters of interest to Labor; had been able to have all construction work done by day labor; and, with the help of Councillor Engberg, had safeguarded the Labor interests, although generally opposed by the other Councillors.

Councillor Engberg, of Burnaby, informed the delegates how he had succeeded in getting all municipal printing done in a union shop, and had endeavored to spread the idea of having the school books printed in British Columbia, instead of in other provinces and countries. He pointed out that the activities of the Councillors were somewhat confined because of the Municipal Act, and that the banker and bondholder were always watching to see that the Labor men did not interfere with their vested interests.

Day Labor Saves Money

Councillor Smith, of South Vancouver, informed the delegates that very little of a contentious nature came before the Council aside from the question of wages and day labor. He had succeeded in getting day labor work on a big sewer job, and had successfully objected to parts of a by-law, just passed, that would have brought considerable hardship on workers who were trying to build homes in South Vancouver.

Councillor McDonald informed the delegates that the day labor sewer work had already saved the municipality about 10 per cent, in spite of the fact that a portion of the work was very difficult excavating. As chairman of the Health and Relief Committee he had been able to keep the costs of administration down, although giving the best possible results.

School Trustee Rigby, of South Vancouver, stated that he had taken care to see that union scale of wages was paid and that the fair wage clause was in all contracts. Non-union carpenters and plumbers were not on the jobs very long. He had met with fairly good success in getting the wages of school teachers up to the same level as Vancouver. Military ideas were still creeping into the schools and further efforts would have to be made to check it. The other trustees on the School Board has declined to interfere with sub-contract work, whereby non-union help could be secured.

A Labor Choir

At the close of the meeting Delegate Bartlett informed the Council that a Labor choir meeting would be held in room 213 next Wednesday evening. Labor men or women who can sing are invited to attend.

More Elections in Sight

CONFESSION BY ANXIOUS JIX

Britons, Not Aliens, are Worrying Him

"I have frequently said in my speeches that in dealing with Communists and inter-communication between here and Moscow, it is the British citizens and not aliens in regard to whom I have anxiety.

"If you look at the names of the alleged Communists who were arrested—and I express no opinion whatever upon their guilt, that would be improper—you will find that not one of them is an alien.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, wrote these passages in a letter in reply to one from Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., on the subject of alien propaganda.

Mr. Hannon, in his letter, expressed a profound feeling of anxiety throughout the rank and file of the Conservative Party in regard to the "much too lenient attitude of the Government towards aliens in this country."

The Home Secretary, in response, says he is quite satisfied that the present organization of the Aliens Department is such that hardly any alien agitators can get into this country surreptitiously, and if they do get in they are very promptly caught and deported.

"The strictest investigation," he adds, "is made at our ports, as I can testify from personal knowledge, having inspected the arrangements myself, of all aliens entering this country."

Mr. Snowden's Prophecy

Mr. Snowden, speaking at Paisley on October 16th, said the next Government would be Labor, and if the present Government remained in office for a few years longer, the next Labor Government would also be in power.

His proposals, schemes and legislation would have to deal with the fundamental causes of the existing economic and social evils. It would be a Socialist policy and a Socialist programme.

The work of the next Labor Government must consist in carrying through great schemes which would gradually, but fundamentally, change the economic structure of society.

Woodsworth to Speak

Comrade Woodsworth, Labor member for Winnipeg Centre, in addition to meetings held earlier in the week, will speak at the following places.

Friday—B. C. University, 9 to 10 a.m.; New Westminster, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m.

Saturday—Jubilee F. L. P., 8 p.m.; South Vancouver I. O. O. F. Hall, 8:30 p.m.; Belvedere Court, City, 9:15 p.m.

Sunday—Royal Theatre, 8 p.m.

Comrade Woodsworth leaves for the East on Monday.

South Vancouver Labor Party

The next regular meeting of the party will be on Friday, November 20th, at 8 p.m. in the Horticultural Hall, 43rd Avenue and Fraser. Several important questions will be up for discussion, along with the report of delegates at the recent "Nominating Convention" of the Greater Vancouver Central Council, C. L. P. The Municipal elections are upon us, and we are expecting all our active workers to again put forward their best efforts to make an impressive showing in the local councils.

A Social and Dance will be held in the I. O. O. F. Hall this Saturday night, November 14th, commencing at 8 o'clock. Good concert, good dance music, good refreshments. Comrade Woodsworth will speak at 8:30 p.m.

JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE

The next regular meeting of the Junior Labor League will be held as usual this Friday, November 13th, in the form of a social evening at the home of Mr. Bob Ferguson, 339 58th Avenue East, South Vancouver.

Come along all you young people between the ages of 15 and 30 years. Whether you be pick and shovel artists or pen pushers, we treat everybody alike.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES DANCE THURSDAY WEEK

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union is holding its second dance in the Cotilion Hall on Thursday evening, November 26th. There will be a special orchestra to provide the music and those who have the dancing habit should make it a point to attend this one. The dance will continue till one a. m.

SHIPS FOR SOVIET

The first two Soviet steamers have just been launched at Leningrad, says a Reuter message. They have a total of 62,000 tons, and they will be employed in the timber export trade.

In a speech at the launching ceremony, Krassin, he Commissar for Foreign Trade, pointed out, according to the Tass Agency, the urgent necessity of emancipating Soviet trade from its dependence on foreign shipowners.

A representative of the Soviet Mercantile Marine also declared that an order would shortly be placed for two steamers for the Soviet Far Eastern mercantile marine with German and Italian shipbuilders, who, he said, were offering ten years' credit and other acceptable terms.

Old Time Dances

SATURDAY, NOV. 14TH

IN THE

BELVEDERE COURT

GENTS, 35c LADIES, 25c

Free Refreshments

Eastern Labor Press Election Comments

"The Labor World" of Montreal says: "As to Labor we regret the defeat of two candidates in Montreal, both named Tremblay, one running in Maisonneuve and the other in St. Ann's. They may do better next time. Congratulations are due to Mr. Woodsworth who won handsomely in Winnipeg Centre, and Mr. Heaps, his co-worker in the same city. One very grave regret is the defeat of Mr. Irvine in Calgary East. His ability and earnestness in the cause of Labor could never be questioned, and he was a power for good."

The "Alberta Labor News" says in part: "The Labor News regrets the loss of William Irvine to the House of Commons. No other member of parliament has ever done better service for his constituency or the workers of Canada than Irvine. That he should have been defeated by empty promises for which the workers of East Calgary fell is indeed regrettable. That his place should be taken in parliament by a man who is vastly inferior in every possible respect is about what East Calgary deserves. The defeat of East and Latham is also to be regretted for they would have been strong additions to the forward-looking group of members at Ottawa. All that remains for Labor to do is to fight on, undaunted and undismayed."

The "O. B. U. Bulletin," in a special article on the election, pays itself this compliment: "There is an old saying that 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating,' and the results of this election give concrete proof of the correctness of the O. B. U. position, i.e., that clarity on the industrial field will reflect itself on the political field."

"The Labor Leader," Toronto, rejoices at Labor's defeat in an article of which the following is an extract: "The working men and women of Canada have spoken! They plainly demand that the Government of this country must protect their jobs from the big handicap of the underpaid and sweated labor of Europe and Asia, as well as the unfair competition of mass-production selling prices of U. S. A. products that are sold in Canadian labor's home market.

" 'The Labor Leader' rejoices that the workers of this country fell in line with our claims that the policy of the Hon. Arthur Meighen—protection for the Canadian industrial worker and the Canadian farmer—was the best offered by any leader who sought the support of the citizens of this Dominion. We further rejoice that the members of organized labor took our advice instead of listening to the prattle of such Red obstructionists as Jimmie Simpson and other members of the Canadian Labor Party. The results prove conclusively that Canadian Labor will have nothing to do with these soap-box orators."

Preparing for May

The National Minority Movement, in a manifesto issued in England, declare that the Government, by its official association with the O. M. S., a strike-breaking organization, has shown unmistakably that it is preparing for the struggle next May.

"The miners, engineers and shipbuilding workers are all working for starvation wages, and in addition, unemployment in those industries has reached appalling proportions.

"The railwaymen, transport workers, and building trade workers are all facing critical times immediately ahead.

"Once again the attempt is being made to divide our ranks by talk of sheltered trades having better conditions than unsheltered trades, but we must prevent any such division being allowed to take place."

The manifesto calls for joint demonstrations of all sections of the movement to create an agitation that will defeat the attempts of the Government to break the power of the movement.

Drivers Get Increase Through Organization

While efforts to organize the drivers working for Vancouver Department Stores have not been as easy as it should have been, the fact that they were being organized by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, stirred up so much interest in the managerial department that the boys were called together and given a banquet. This not being enough, however, to satisfy the needs of the drivers, the manager of one of the department stores came forward with a voluntary increase in wages of $2.50 a week and time and a half for overtime.

Whether this will have the effect of the men losing further interest in a Labor organization remains to be seen, but the fact that the men did get better conditions because of a desire to organize, should be enough to warrant further organization, not only of this trade, but of any other where men and women are getting low wages and bad conditions.

Dead Helped Him

It isn't very often that the public gets the truth about a man who clumbs to great riches from extreme poverty. The man's ego usually prevails as we are informed in self-laudatory terms by the gentleman in question of how he saved his first dollar, invested it in real estate, or something like that, sewed patches on the seat of his trousers, starved, scraped, went to church, eschewed dances, theaters and entertainment of any kind, and gradually climbed up the rounds of the ladder to affluence and power.

So it is extremely refreshing to hear the story of Adolph Koppel, a former immigrant boy, who has just been made president of a New York bank, as he tells it himself:

"I attribute my success to letting the other fellows die," he said.

"I got a job in the bank. The cashier died—probably from overwork—and they put me into his cage. The treasurer died, and I was given his job. Then the president died too, and I got his job. If the other fellows were alive, I would still be holding down my original job.

Koppel, they say, is taking good care of his health, isn't saving every penny he earns, has always spent most of his salary and didn't save any money until he got nearly to the top.

SWISS SOCIALIST WINS

The results of the elections to the Swiss National Council (the Lower House of the Federal Parliament), although not yet complete, indicate the gain of several seats by the Socialists.

Mr. Dan Griffiths, of Llanelly, has been chosen by Stroud Divisional Labor Party as prospective Parliamentary candidate.

Vancouver Heights

THE ESTHER BAKERY

FOR HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY

Eat Our Brown Bread

Also Our

White, Raisin and Nut Bread

ORDER YOUR XMAS CAKES AND PUDDINGS EARLY

3728 Hastings E. Phone: High. 1309

H. A. HILL

GROCERIES, FRUITS, CURED MEATS, FLOUR AND FEED

3722 Hastings E. Phone High. 1640

W. DICKINSON

MEAT MARKET

3724 Hastings Street East

My Motto:

ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST

Hirst's Electric

We do complete and dependable HOUSE WIRING at reasonable rates.

Glen 370 4099 Hastings St. E.

Headquarters in N. Burnaby for Edison Mazda Lamps.

UNION CAFES

Granville Street.
Bell's Cafe.
Jim's Cafe.
Morris Food Shop.
Love's Cafe.
Commodore Cafe.
Orpheum Cafe.

Dunsmuir Street.
Standard Cafe.
Morris Lunch.

Seymour Street
Ambassador Cafe.

Pender Street
Good Eats Cafe, Pender St.
Central Cafe.
Boston Cafe.
Olympic Cafe.

Hastings Street
Strand Cafe.
Empire Cafe.
Broadway Cafe.
Golden Gate Cafe.

Abbott Street
Oaks Cafe.

Cordova Street
Wonder Cafe.
Kings Cafe.
Gourleys Waffle House.

Bergman's Cafe, Cambie Street.
Close to Province Bldg.

Main St. South of 18th

PEARSON'S

Meat and Produce Market

The Workingman's Friend

UNION SHOP

4273 MAIN ST. FAIR. 2331

Phone Fair. 797 Right Prices

A. FREDERICKSON

QUALITY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Cor. 26th Avenue and Main Street

SOUTH VANCOUVER, B. C.

J. C. COLVIN

Plumbing Heating Gasfitting

Estimates Cheerfully Given.

4178 Main Street

Phones: Fair. 3071. Res., Fair. 0375R.

30 Years' Experience

ROBINSON'S

Cycle and Repair Store

3917 Main at 23rd. Fair. 5994

Specialist in Bicycle frame repairs. Keys cut, Saws sharpened, Baby Buggy Tires repaired. Agent for "Red Bird" Bicycles.

SKATE GRINDING

British Revolution in Ten Years

By ARTHUR CUMMINGS, in "Sunday Sun"

Twenty years after! Twenty years from Fleet Street to Fleet Street. And in the meantime to have seen nearly the whole British Empire. "Some" experience for a Canadian newspaperman.

"What strikes you most about the Old Land now that you have seen it against after so long?" An old Parliamentary reporter whom I used to know in the Press Gallery at Westminster put the question.

I thought of the material changes. The pulling down and rebuilding of Victorian London, that grimy, ugly ash-heap of buildings I had once seen from a balloon. I thought of the greater luxury of the rich people and the greater shabbiness of the poor. I thought, as a newspaperman naturally would, of the "Americanization" of the Press. I thought of the collapse of the country landlord class and the vanishing of the aristocracy from public life. And a lot more.

The Real Change

But the more I reflected the more I realized that a few Parisian buildings in Regent Street, or a few hundred more night clubs for the wealthy, or some changes in the newspapers were not the important things. What really mattered was the fact that Britain was silently and swiftly, that is swiftly for Britain who never does anything in a hurry, undergoing a political revolution.

I had heard rumors of it overseas. Now, I realized it to the full. If the change is not stopped by some means I cannot foresee, Britain will be a Socialist state within ten years' time. That is what strikes me most on revisiting the Old Land after twenty years.

One must look beneath the surface to discover this revolution. You do not see it in the press. And it seems a far-off dim event to those who read of the triumph of the Conservative party at the elections at the end of last year when it came into power with a Parliamentary representation of two to one and a majority of a couple of hundred seats.

Socialism's Growth

Yet here are the facts which tell a different story. In 1900 the Labor party could count 62,698 supporters in the whole of the British Isles. That is a quarter of a century ago. Today it counts nearly six millions, not only Labor votes but Socialist. Here is the tale of its growth: In 1906, its supporters numbered 313,195; in January, 1910, 505,690; in 1918, 2,250,000; and in 1922, 4,250,000. If this curve of increase has not been checked by 1927 the Socialists will be the largest party in Britain by a small majority; and if it continues for another ten years there will be nothing that can stand against it for it will be all of England. Even as it is today the Socialists are only a million votes behind the Conservatives, but it is the country constituencies with this small voting power that keeps the Conservative party in office. A vote in the country in Britain has twice the value that it has in the industrial centres.

Supposing this transformation takes place as prophesied, what will the Socialists do to the Empire and their own country. Wreck everything? Hand the capitalists over to Soviet Russia? Take forcible possession of the factories as the Socialists did in Italy and thus provoked the dictatorship of Mussolini? Abolish the king and the royal family? Establish free love as the leading system of morals? Do away with the army and navy and depend on the goodwill of other nations for their existence? Provide no-work and a full dinner pail for everyone?

It seems strange but I could not find anyone in the country who lay shivering in his bed at nights lest these terrible things should befall. So I inquired further and then found that the British revolution was quite a different sort of revolution to any the world has yet known. It is a revolution based on knowledge, on thinking out every step of the way and on doing one thing at a time. The encyclopaedists did some thinking for the French Revolution but the revolutionaries bolted before the thinking was finished and so the Revolution was as much a failure as it was a success. The Socialist encyclopaedists in Britain are wiser. As far as I could see they have got most of the brains of the country into their ranks.

They have economists, authors, university professors, philosophers, artists, historians, Masters of Arts, Doctors of Divinity, scientists and sociologists. And they have a programme that is startling in its completeness. It covers the most abstruse questions, such as the social management of capital and credit, the reorganiation of the League of Nations on the basis of functional economic control of the world's raw materials, the administration of the affairs of subject races; ranging down to a complete electricity supply for the United Kingdom from coal used at the pit's mouth. Such a programme for a revolution, I did not think, existed anywhere in the world. And the amazing part of it is that nowhere is there any loophole for bureaucracy. That belongs, I was told, to the old days. Now, when the nation owns the mines, the men will work them as a national service under their own managers who, however, are subject to public control so that the public will not have to pay too much for its ocal.

A Thirst for Knowledge

I never encountered a political party with such a thirst for knowlege as the Socialists that now sit on the green benches of the House of Commons where dukes and earls once ruled the country—often for their own benefit, it must be said, I fear. When they are not engaged in actual work in the House or on committees they are studying in groups all over the place. Every day in the week they are listening to addresses by experts on problems of government. They know more about economics than any political party in the world.

It is this knowledge of theirs that makes me so certain the British Revolution is imminent. They know what they are about. They know what they are going to do. And they intend to do it. But not until they have convinced the country and got such a majority as nothing can stand against it. They are scientific revolutionaries, with knowledge as their only weapon.

That's why I am so certain that Britain will be a Socialist state within ten years' time.

Pensions For Printers

According to a statement issued from the headquarters of the International Typographical Union, the recent adjustments made by the union, on advice of actuarial authorities, in respect to the old age pension system, safeguard interests of the members of the union.

The age of eligibility for the pension of $8 weekly was increased from 60 to 65 years, the change to be effected by yearly additions each year until 1930, when the minimum age of 65 will be established. At the same time, continuous membership requirement was increased from 20 to 25 years.

The statement also notes the fact that the convention eliminated from the law the provision that a member might work two days a week at the trade and still draw a pension. The changes in the law were recommended by the report of the actuaries.

The International Typographical Union has had seventeen years' old-age pension experience and the plan has been declared a success by President Lynch of the union. President Lynch said in his statement that it was found inadvisable to raise the assessment of the membership one per cent and that the next best thing was to raise the age of eligibility.

It was found, the statement says, that statistics presented to the convention showed that printers live longer under the present trade conditions than they did when the pension fund was established and 50 years established as the eligibility age. In 1908 the average age at death in the trade was 45.05 years. Today the average is 57.68 years.

The balance in the pension fund, President Lynch shows, on May 31, was $876,810, as against $909,559 on May 31, 1924, a decrease in the surplus of $28,749. Officials of the union believed the pension fund was "entering the danger zone" and decided that action to safeguard the membership was necessary, and thus the plan was changed slightly, after adequate study of conditions were made by actuaries.

IT IS ILLEGAL TO

BOYCOTT

But This Will Inform Our Readers That the

ROYAL DAIRY MILK

IS

Unfair to Organized Labor

Distinctive and Different

Individual Training by Experts for a Limited Number of Students.

For Appointment Telephone Seymour 5076

(Ask for Miss Margaret Jones)

The Vancouver Hairdressing Academy

HASTINGS AND RICHARDS VANCOUVER, B. C.

Entrance 422 Richards Street, Vancouver, B.C.

COPPER TRAILS

EXTENDING to various parts of Southwestern British Columbia, the copper trails we call telephone lines, are ready to carry long-distance conversations at speeds ranging from 8,000 to 178,000 miles per second. When speed counts use long distance.

British Columbia Telephone Company

Former Muckraker Changes Attitude

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—It is easy to convince those who want to be convinced.

Take the case of Ida M. Tarbell, for instance. Her 355-page biography of Judge Gary, head of the steel trust, glowingly depicts this wondrous man who wanted to place workers on the eight-hour day, but they insited on the 12-hour system which was the rule before the steel trust was organized. The judge feared a strike, so he refrained from enforcing this humane desire.

To support this claim, Miss Tarbell quotes a steel worker, whose name and record for truthfulness is, unfortunately, overlooked by the enthusiastic biographer.

Miss Tarbell makes no reference to Judge Gary's refusal to concede the eight-hour day six years ago until forced to do so by a public opinion that was created through the steel workers' nation-wide strike. She approves Gary's refusal to meet representatives of his employees at that time. He said he believed in the anti-union shop.

The biography is temperate in tone in contrast to Miss Tarbell's "The History of Standard Oil," written 20 years ago in the most artistic muckraking style. At that time she painted John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and his oil associates in murky colors.

Forty-five lives were lost, 28 workers were injured, and approximately $3,000,000 worth of property was destroyed in dust explosions and resulting fires in the United States during the past year, it is disclosed by statistics compiled by Hylton R. Brown of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, and made public through the American Chemical Society.

Walker Since Has Been Elected Mayor

The New York municipal campaign is dragging to its tedious conclusion without a ray of light save that afforded by Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate, the only o[illegible] who is saying anything worth w[illegible] the man who would be elected if [illegible] didates were chosen for their [illegible]tividual worth instead of party; the Mr. Thomas has courage, visi[illegible] understanding of principles; [illegible] talked facts and issues. Mr. W[illegible]op man, manufacturer of excellent [illegible] has revealed abysmal ignoranc[illegible] the real situation. He has even [illegible] the mistake of not giving to his [illegible]paign a flavor of the fusion w[illegible] was successful in the past. As a c[illegible]paigner he has, moreover, been able to thrill nobody. Doubtless he would make a conscientious mayor if elected, but he will be buried by his Tammany Hall rival, Senator Walker. The best that can be said of M[illegible] Walker is that he is better t[illegible] Mayor Hylan, but being shre[illegible] and abler he is the more dange[illegible]ous. When he is elected the question of interest will be how much this ex-piano player in vaudeville will be the creature of "Al" Smith, and how much he will stand on his own feet. That the metropolis with its six millions of people should be reduced to the choice of Waterman or Walker—that is what it comes down to—demonstrates the abasement of civic government in America and should increase the demand for commission government in New York. Meanwhile it is a melancholy spectacle to see the New York World and many old-time reformers repeating the old appeal that Tammany is no longer what it used to be, but really a very nice organization.—N. Y. Nation.

RED STAR DRUG STORE

"The Mail Order Druggists"

We Make a Special Effort to Get Goods Out by First Mail After Receipt of Your Order.

CORNER CORDOVA AND CARRALL VANCOUVER, B. C.

BEST FOR THE UNION HOME, PICNIC OR SOCIAL

RAMSAY'S CANDIES AND CAKES

NONE BETTER. BUY IN BULK AND SAVE MONEY. MADE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Trades Union Directory

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, R. H. Neelands, M.L.A.; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office, 803 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings East. Phone Sey. 7496. 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, 307 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.

Bakers' Local 468, Journeymen, of America—Meets first and third Saturdays at 7 p.m. President, H. Hall; sec., T. Rigby, 37 Broadway West, Phone Fair. 5882R.

Bakery Salesmen, Local 371 — Meets second Thursday every month. Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings E. President, A. Wylie, 4336 Elgin Street; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 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. 845 R.

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

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

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

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

Dominion Express Employees, Local No. 15, Brotherhood of—Meets first Friday and first Tuesday alternating each month in Room 310 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 125.

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 6th Ave. W. Secretary, S. A. Boardman, 3888 Parker St. Meets second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m. in Room 313 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East.

Machinist Local 692—President, Thos. Sills, 1352 Burrard St. Secretary, P. R. Bengough. Office, 307 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

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

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

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

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

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

Motion Pictures Projectionist's Union, Local 348 of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.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. Vuliamy, 2215 15th Ave. W.

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

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

Shingle Weavers, Local 17813—Meets second Tuesday in month, in Room No. 2, Labor Temple, New Westminster, and 4th Sunday, 7 p.m., in Room 213 Holden Bldg., Vancouver. President, J. N. Chute; 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 503. Executive meets third Thursday of every month.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 463—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 310 Holden Bldg. President, L. Warren, 1043 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 3 p.m., in Holden Building, 16 Hastings St. E.

The Power of Suggestion

By F. W. MOORE

They say that knowledge is the most powerful weapon in the world, and if they had added that in the order of succession suggestion comes a close second, they could not have been much mistaken.

Psychologists tell us that by suggestion, mesmerists, under favorable conditions, have the power to develop a state of abeyance in certain minds which they then proceed to control.

In a similar manner the political and industrial mesmerists, who guard the interests of "The Few," are ever ready to direct their propaganda from a platform of camouflaged truth through the intermediacy of well-meaning authors whose works are reactionary.

A hero-worshipper, for instance, with a penchant for scribbling, writes a panygeric on his favorite money-magnate, the suggested moral being that any boy might be a millionaire if he only had the grit and determination necessary for accumulative achievement.

Such an author is a valuable discovery to the prospecting propagandist who, by suggestion in various quarters clears the road leading to patronage and publication, altogether indifferent to the fact that the making of a millionaire requires the condemnation of hordes of ordinary men to a life of servitude involving the forced parting with the surplus value of the laborer's product left over after he receives a living wage.

On this condition the writings of Marx throw a brilliant light; consequently, the political jugglers at the mention of his name prepare vollies of adverse suggestion.

It is not long ago since a professional gentleman addressing a concourse of ladies told them that Marx, although college-bred and possessing a profound depth of economic knowledge was, nevertheless, lacking in culture. The import was obvious: How could a man, deficient in refinement of thought, be worthy of a reputation that would give the slightest weight to such a slogan as, "Workers of the World Unite."

Sometimes, however, the malign influence of the uncultured Karl is offset incidentally by the writings of a noble lord:

"I am a nationalist, and not a cosmopolitan," are the words of the late Lord Milner, as quoted from the "London Times," Educational Supplement by the "B. C. Teacher" for October. "I am also an imperialist. . . . . In another twenty years it is reasonable to hope that all Britons will be imperialists."

Of course the sentiments of a lord, apart from any illogical foundation on which they rest, are by hypothesis, noble. They are, therefore, to that portion of the mass mind held in abeyance, suggestive of much truth. One could spend a lifetime in giving instances of the reactionary use of suggestion, and from that fact emanates the strongest suggestion of all, namely, that every man and woman who understands the effects of economic determinism should lose no favorable opportunity of expounding its principles until the mass mind awakes from its hypnotic lethargy to the necessity of establishing in the industrial and political arenas organizations that will develop the knack of administration as the institutions of capitalism become decrepit, until eventually a world-wide imperialism with humanity on the throne, is under way—a throne from which she shall rule over the heads and hearts of men until time shall be no more.

Brookwood, the only resident trade union educational institution in the United States, is now in its fifth year. The college is now regularly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. All the members of last year's faculty returned this year. There are two important additions to the staff. As last year, there will be a capacity student body, numbering about fifty. The students represent various sections of the United States and more than a dozen different industries and trade unions.

Fascism at Work

By THORSTEN SELLIN

The National Fascist Party
The Facio of Florence

The Executive Committee of the Fascio of Florence, which represents, to the city and to all of Italy, a youthful company, dynamic, industrious, heroic, and, above all, operating in the light of day, in assuming all responsibility for the holy yet mild acts of reprisal committed by honest and valorous Foscisti, from the beginning to the present hour, against the disgusting bacillus of that moral pestilence called the Italian Freemasonry, which, not satisfied with having betrayed Italy in the interest of their French brothers during the Versailles conference, where the fruits of the blood and heroism of the Italian people were thrown away, thanks to a blind sectarian discipline, has today, in an appeal worthy of the most monstrous traitors to their country, tried to ruin the finances and the prestige of Italy in the interest of foreigners and as a base vendetta against those who are safeguarding the honor of the Italian race, COMMANDS all Fascisti to refrain from acts of violence and instead try to identify those affiliated with the Masonic order in order better to realize the useful objectives of a radical, decisive, and necessary punitive action.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Florence, Sept. 28, 1925.

During the last few days this poster, prominently displayed, had struck me by its intolerant and revengeful attitude. I had been told that the feud between the Fascisti and the Masons was of long standing and that it had lately been aggravated by the publication of some letters purporting to show the international and anti-national spirit of the Italian Masons. Here in Florence, the stronghold of Fascism in Italy, the feeling between the two bodies was particularly intense. That the "radical, decisive and necessary punitive action" should come so soon was probably not in the plans of the Executive Committee, but on Saturday evening, October 3, something occurred that brought matters to a climax.

A Masonic circular, addressed to a certain Bandinelli, a sixty-year-old bookkeeper, had in some manner been intercepted. When it came into the hands of the executive committee of the Fascio, one of its members was instructed to go to the home of Bandinelli and bring him to the headquarters of the organization "in order to give the necessary explanations." Last Saturday evening, Signor Luporini, the vice-president of the Fascio, a man of sympathetic personality and known as a member of the moderate element of the party, decided to execute the orders he had received. While he and a companion were trying to persuade Bandinelli to accompany them, a young railway employee, Becciolini, who with his wife and little daughter occupied the flat above, entered into the discussion. There are conflicting stories as to what followed, but in the end Becciolini shot and killed Luporini and his companion.

The news of the happening spread with astonishing rapidity. Becciolini, who had taken refuge on the roof of a neighboring house, was soon discovered. While he was being brought to the police station, he was lynched by a mob, while other Fascisti were wreaking their vengeance on the home of Bandinelli, its furnishings being thrown into the street and burned. During the excitement, old Bandinelli succeeded in escaping; he has not yet been found.

Luporini's murder seemed to provide the occasion desired. Soon black-shirted groups were forming, some of them hurrying into the city from the surrounding country-side, all armed with horse whips and stout sticks. The striking feature about these groups was the youth of their members, who seemed to range between sixteen and twenty-five. About 1 o'clock, they went into action, seemingly under orders and according to some plan. "In reprisal, numerous offices of professionals or merchants notoriously affiliated with the Masonic order or with opposition parties, were damaged" (La Nazione della Sera, October 5). Doors and iron shutters were smashed, the contents of the stores or offices piled into the street and burned. At least eight lawyers were among the losers, the damage in most cases including both office equipment, library, files or documents, etc. More than half a dozen merchants, including the Underwood agency and the finest tailoring establishment in town, had their stocks partially or totally destroyed.

But the reprisals were not limited to this. About midnight "unknown assailants" entered the home of Signor Gaetano Pilati, a socialist ex-deputy, and wounded him so seriously that his life is still in danger. An hour later others succeeded in gaining entrance to the house of Signor Gostavo Consolo, lawyer and formerly local correspondent of the Socialist organ Avanti. In the presence of his wife and children he was murdered "by unknown persons." Although the militia had been called out, no attempt was made to arrest the raiders. It would probably have been futile and perhaps even dangerous to interfere. Certain it is that whatever went on in the minds of the silent and cowed masses that watched the demonstrations, nothing was said and no motion made to stop them.

On a smaller scale, the reprisals continued on Sunday. In the afternoon, when the energies of the raiders seemed about spent, a telegram arrived from the secretary-general of the party, Farinacci, who in the name of Mussolini ordered the cessation of hostilities.

This afternoon, at sunset, Luporini's funeral was held with a pomp that is rarely equalled. About six or seven thousand marched in the solemn procession and many times that number lined the streets and the bridges. But I could not drive from my mind the thought of old Bandinelli, whose life may be in danger so long as he stays on Italian soil, although he has committed no crime. Nor could I help wondering how many dared march behind the coffin of Consolo.

This evening I heard some one say, "Well, tomorrow the Fascio will have a thousand more members, too scared to stay out."—N. Y. Nation.

At the request of President Jewell and associate officers of the A. F. of L. railway employees' department, several of the larger transportation systems will extend every facility to visiting German trade unionists to study the working conditions of men employed by these carriers. The German unionists have divided into groups and will be assisted by officers of American trade unions of similar trades and callings as those followed by the visitors. The railway section of the German delegation will travel as far west as Council Bluffs and Omaha. The cities to be visited will include Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and New York.

The union label gives women the power to deal a blow against strikes.

Office Sey. 8021 Res. Kerr. 338X2
Dr. Elmo Marshall
Graduate National College, Chicago
CHIROPRACTOR
502-3 HOLDEN BUILDING
16 HASTINGS STREET, E.

X-Service
Palmer (3 Year Course) Graduate
Bertha E. E. Wintermute
D.C., Ph.C.
CHIROPRACTOR—SPINOGRAPHER
Sey. 1507 Nights, Sey. 3154
403 DOMINION BUILDING

OWN YOUR HOME, THE EASY WAY!
See Us About Reliable
INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
LOANS AND ADVICE
BROKERAGE
Allan & Boultbee Ltd.
578 SEYMOUR STREET
Phone Seymour 8837

T. J. Kearney & Co.
Funeral Directors and Embalmers
New Chapel and Parlors
Private Ambulance Service
802 Broadway W. Phone Fair. 3

The Labor Statesman

Published every Friday, at 316 Holden Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

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

Press Committee: J. Sidaway, St. Railwaymen; W. J. Scribbins, Civic Employees; W. Dunn, Carpenters; Harry Woods, Hotel & Restaurant Employees; P. R. Bengough, Machinists; J. Thompson, Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen.

J. Sidaway, Editor.

Subscription Rates:—Canada $2.00 per year, $1.00 for six months. United States and foreign, $3.00 per year. To unions subscribing in a body, 16c per member per month.

Phone Seymour 6279

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

ARMISTICE DAY

The anniversary of Armistice Day has come and gone. The usual ceremonies were observed and no doubt will be repeated as the years roll by. But that seems to be all that will be done. A more practical way of commemorating the ceasing of hostilities in the World War would be to make adequate provision for those who suffered from its consequences, and also to prevent a similar upheaval from occurring in the future. This is a problem that is linked up with our present system of competition which breeds wars. As long as markets have to be found for the surplus products of labor the danger of wars will always be present. Encroachments of markets, the struggle for control of raw materials, and the economic and political subjugation of so-called "inferior" races by imperialistism is the principal element in fostering the war spirit. Race hatreds, a propaganda of revenge, and the policy of world powers to prevent any country from running their business along lines fundamentally different to their own tend also to keep the world in a state of fear. It may be safely asserted that the only real and permanent safeguard against war is the development of a workers league with an international understanding that capitalistic wars can never again be tolerated. However we have our doubts just at present. The various forms of coercion that are being used against China, the wars of the French against the Riffians and the Druses, and the stubborn resistence of the British to retain control of the Mosul oil areas against the Turks are contrary to that spirit of amity which has been broadcasted from Larnaco. And the workers still appear to be blinded to the possible dangers ahead. As for the homeless and defenseless who are trying to find a place to earn an honest living their plight is a sad one.

If those who so strictly observe the ritual of Armistice Day were really and sincerely anxious to preserve peace there is certainly plenty of scope for their activities. However, one of the first requirements is to drop their super-patriotic sentiments and deal with peoples and problems on their merits and not according to previous mischief-making standards. The worship of war heroes and the teaching of race pride and race prejudice are a constant danger to our safety. And after all, a state that condones and encourages the exploitation of the weak by the strong within the confines of its own borders is hardly likely to be less considerate for those of another land.

BROWNE FIGHTS THE K. K. K.

Frank Browne, Labor member for Burnaby in the Provincial House, now in session, livened up the proceedings on Wednesday with his denunciation of the Klu Klux Klan. His motion to prevent organization of that order in B. C. reads as follows:

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

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

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

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

It will be interesting to see how the wobbly Liberal Government will deal with this question. Radicals have been prevented from entering this country because of their opinions. And whilst we would hate to censor any man's views it's a poor rule that wouldn't work both ways. Of course that part of it is up to the Dominion officials, but a precedent has been established in the B. C. House on the Asiatic question. Just how far this outfit will get in this country, if left unmolested, is difficult to say. There are so many suckers to be caught, and as the chief factor in its success is salesmanship, it is possible that some fools will part with their money. What we are concerned with and what we believe Mr. Browne is concerned with, is that if these promoters are in any way breaking the laws of the Province or Dominion, they should be dealt with the same as anyone else. Their influence has not, we hope, extended itself to the State and Provincial Governments just yet, and anything that is coming to them should be handed to them. Viewing the thing from this distance it looks as though Comrade Browne has started something.

ELECTION WORKERS' SOCIAL

A social was held in Belvedere Court on Monday night, by those who took an active part in the interests of Labor in the recent Federal elections. The affair was rather hastily arranged and somewhat informal, so if any were overlooked—and we think there were—it was unavoidable. About 80 people showed up and spent an enjoyable evening. Comrade Lefeaux acted as chairman and kept things moving all the time. Songs and musical selections of a high order were rendered by several artists. There were alternated with dances and brief speeches from the ex-candidates and a few others. All who spoke were of the opinion that future gatherings of the same body should be attempted with the idea of building up a reliable force to carry on the work of organization. Refreshments were served by the ladies, and everyone appeared to be pleased with the nights proceedings.

Carpenters local 452 held their usual meeting last Monday and initiated two new members. Owing to the day being Thanksgiving Day the meeting was poorly attended.

Billy Dunn of the Carpenters' Union is in a sad fix these days. Some light-fingered gent got into the Carpenters office sometime after one o'clock on Saturday and swiped the typewriter—the only darned thing in his office worth taking.

We can fully sympathize with Billy. A typewriter will stand for a "touch" ofter than the dearest friend and will record the touch with faithful accuracy. A business agent is "touched" with unerring frequency and very often no record is kept, so naturally Billy mourns a true friend.

The Vancouver Building Trades Council is co-operating with the General Contractors Association and the Associated Contractors of B. C., in the formation of a very comprehensive system of apprenticeship in the Building industry. Under the proposed scheme a local apprenticeship Council will be formed which will make rules and regulations for assuring that the terms of indenture will be fully carried out by both apprentice and employer.

The employer agrees under the indenture to teach the apprentice all branches of the trade and the apprentice is bound by the indenture to remain at his trade for a period of four years.

The apprenticeship council shall have power to regulate the number of apprentices, shall assume responsibility with the employers for providing appropriate facilities for the apprentice to learn all branches of the trade, and shall have the right to dissolve the apprenticeship in case of serious default by either party in carrying out the terms of the indenture.

This is the most comprehensive scheme of apprenticeship yet attempted in Vancouver and should be well under way by the beginning of next year.

Mr. W. Watt, business agent of the Plumbers & Steam Fitters Union and Mr. Wm. Dunn, business agent of the Carpenters local 452, will represent the Building Trades Council on the Apprenticeship Council.

James M. Lynch and John W. Hays, General President and General Secretary of the International Typographical Union are expected to arrive in the City next Friday.

That's Different

The League of Nations, mediating between Greece and Bulgaria, is in a fair way to stop a promising young war. Border raids have occurred before; sometimes they had led to wars and sometimes not. In this instance Bulgaria appealed to the League, and Greece reluctantly accepted its intervention. The League will have difficulty in determining who fired the first gun; we may, in fact, never know what truth lies in the mess of contradictory assertions made by the spokesmen of the two governments. But the League will, we do not doubt, force these two unruly little peoples to keep the peace and in so far as it brings the weight of European authority to bear upon their dispute it fulfils its destiny and justifies its existence.

* * *

Greece is little, but France is big. Furthermore, France is not fighting a member of the League like Bulgaria, but a ward of the League, Syria. "The well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization," says the Covenant of the League. And it continues: "Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory."

All Syria, apparently, is aflame against the French methods of rendering "administrative advice and assistance." A rigid censorship has suppressed the details. We know that France has lost 6,626 men (mostly colonial troops) killed, wounded and missing, in suppressing the revolt of the Jebel Druses. Now the further news leaks out that the uprising has spread to Damascus. Neighboring villages had harbored Druse rebels; the French, in retaliation, gave their Circassian troops permission to plunder these places. They plundered—and killed as they went. And the villages rose, and the Moslem quarters of Damascus rose with them. Of the uprising we have no direct news, but of the suppression we learn more. Artillery and airplanes bombarded the rebellious districts; fires raged unchecked; 4,000 Moslems were killed—and on top of that the French demanded of the natives a fine of 100,000 gold pounds and 3,000 rifles, under penalty of renewal of the bombardment. Thus they execute, as agents of the League, the "sacred trust of civilization."

* * *

If the League measured up to its job it would order France out of Syria at once. This is not rendering advice and assistance; it is expressing the brute force of modern imperialism and using the humanitarian cloak of the League to disguise the rottenness. France should never have been allowed in Syria; when the League gave her the mandate, against the Syrian will, it made itself a tool for fulfilment of the sordid bargaining of the war-time secret treaties. Let the men who see in the League the panacea for the world's ills have the courage of their convictions; let them turn from Bulgaria and Greece to demand that the League act to stop this murderous war carried on by its agents in its name. That would, of course, hurt the prestige of France; but it would not hurt France. The French Cabinet might not have been forced to resign if it had saved the billions of francs a year which keep Syria crushed.—N. Y. Nation.

Tetrault Shoe Co. of Montreal now operating under the union stamp agreement of the Boot & Shoe Makers' Union.

Plumbers & Steamfitters Local 170 are arranging for another Whist Drive and social. In spite of the fact that the Carpenters collected most of the prizes at the last one.

During the week a Conference was held between the Plumbers and Steamfitters Union and the Association of Sanitary and Heating Engineers with a view to establishing the 1926 scale for $9.00.

There is no escaping this election stuff. We just get a federal contest off our hands when the civic race looms up. And then there are likely to be provincial by-elections, or maybe a general provincial election, in the very near future. And they tell us that another federal election is almost sure to be held within a year. Ho Hum!

NEW GOODS AND NEW VALUES IN

Men's Fall Suits

YOUNG MEN'S AND MEN'S SUITS
Special This Week (2 pairs pants) $21.75

OIL CLOTHING, BONE DRY PANTS AND SHIRTS

M. J. PHILLIPS

LEADING CLOTHIERS

671 COLUMBIA STREET NEW WESTMINSTER

Hastings Steam Baths

Old style steam heat from specially constructed heated ovens.

MEN—Tuesday Till Saturday. LADIES—Tuesday and Friday.
50 Cents. 2 p.m. to 11 p.m.

766 Hastings Street East Phone High. 4571

Broadway Stars Coming to Orpheum

Excitement is rife around the Orpheum offices this week, for those in the know are saying that a specially big breezy show is coming on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday of next week. And when the people right in the business get excited about a show it is time for the theatre-going public to dash around, tear their hair and get their seats early, because from all reports these three days will be hectic ones at the box office, meaning a sell-out each day.

The cause of this furore is a host of stars who have been on Broadway and abroad for some time, but who are now coming to the Coast to take the Far West by storm. The two headline acts, Willie, West and McGinty, a rollicking comedy hit, and McKay and Ardine, are hot favorites wherever they have been. The aforementioned trio are known as the big laugh of Europe, because they originated there. They build a house right before your eyes, but you will probably only see about half of it, because nine people out of every ten will have their eyes full of tears after the first scene. Reports like this coming from the East are sure-fire tip-offs that these boys are good. McKay & Ardine offer "The Night Watchman," a laugh getting skit in which they sing and dance their way into everyone's hearts. Shone and Squire offer a peppy parade of persiflage and pulchritude, and that is saying quite a bit. The Albertina Rasch Girls need no introduction because their pictures have been seen in every picture house in the country. They are the best known dancing school in New York, and with this bevy of beauties and a couple of comedians it will be entertainment plus from the very beginning. The Nelsons are jugglers unique, who never fail to click. Meehan and Newman bring many novel stories and songs, not to mention a new version of the Charleston that is a "wow." Broslus and Brown are keeping their routine a secret but it is said that it is a surprise and a very pleasant one for all. Now with all that talent, a side-splitting fable and the concert orchestra, it looks as if this show is just as great as they say it is. At least it is worth seeing if for no other reason than to find out what is causing all the floods of notices and talk that have been seen lately.

THE WHOLE FAMILY WILL RELISH

VENUS FISH BALLS

A NEW Sea Delicacy of delight. Rich in Vitamines; nourishing; easy to serve. Ask your grocer for it. Call and see our plant and get our sea food recipes.

Venus Fish & Fish Ball CO., LTD.

1441 MAIN STREET

Phone - Fair. 4925

Stationary Engineers 882 and the Hoist and Portable Engineers 844 are both adding to their membership.

Lessening demand for lace in England is causing the idleness of 6000 lace makers in Switzerland.

FORD SALES FORD SERVICE

BATTERY CHARGING AND REPAIRS

We NEVER Close

It is just as convenient for us to repair your car at 2 in the morning as at 2 in the afternoon.

BRING your car to us for repairs. If the job is just a small adjustment, the floor service men will fix you up. If it is a shop job, we have twenty UNION mechanics at your service.

Stonehouse Motors Limited

Seymour 4308 418 Georgia St. W.

Buy Your Lamps, Radio
AND ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
From the Practical Store
City Electric Co.
FAIR. 4865 MAIN AT 8th
Repairs Day and Night

Bell Plumbing & Heating Company
105 Broadway East
REPAIRS OUR SPECIALTY
Fair. 2593 Res. Phone Bay. 1098X

A. HILKER & SON
Anything in Dry Goods and Fancy Work. Goods Must Be Satisfactory or Money Refunded.
2425 Main Street, Halfway Between Broadway and 8th Avenue.

Phones: Fair. 58 Res.: Bay. 4766R
MOUNT PLEASANT UNDERTAKING CO., LTD.
AMBULANCE SERVICE
COR. OF MAIN AND KINGSWAY

SPECIALS For Our Community
The best work boot value is Greb Work Boots at ... $4.95
Two new lines of Dress Boots, just in; a black at ... $3.75
and a tan at ... $4.45
Children's Knee Gum Boots. Sizes, 5 to 10½ ... $1.95
Viking Underwear — Two-piece or Combination, per suit ... $6.50
Boys' oilskin Rain Hats, black or olive ... 95c
Prince of Wales Sweaters have arrived. Boys' ... $2.95
Men's ... $5.95
Men's Heavy Ribbed Underwear. Per garment, $1.50 and ... $2.25
MAIL US YOUR ORDERS
Arthur Frith & Co.
Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Hats, Boots and Shoes.
Phone: Fair. 14
2313 Main St., Between 7th and 8th

PHILCO DRYNAMIC RADIO BATTERIES
The Best Car and Radio Battery Obtainable
United Battery Service
Automotive Electricians
KINGSWAY AND SEVENTH
Phone Fair. 1226

China's tariff duties are established for her by her self-appointed guardians, the Great Powers, at 5 per cent ad valorem, on the basis of prices fixed so that it amounts actually to not more than 2 or 3 per cent of the true value of the imports, according to Dr. Ta Chen, one of the Chinese delegates at the recent Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu. The Great Powers have hogtied China so that she has no money with which to organize a stable government and then have refused to grant her the rights of a free and self-governing nation until she gets a stable government.

Phone Fairmont 621
SANITARY MARKET
WE DELIVER
Meat, Fish and Provisions
2513 MAIN ST., Near BROADWAY

Tenders for Stationery Supplies

TENDERS wanted School Stationery Supplies for 1926. Apply School Board Office for specification. Tenders close 30th November, 1925. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. B. G. Wolfe-Merton, Business Manager, Vancouver School Board.

PRINCE OF WALES AND POLITICS

Reprinted from the Glasgow "Forward."

We have received the following letter from Mr. E. E. Roper, the editor of the "Alberta Labor News," in reference to the capital that the Alberta Tory Party has made out of the fact that the Prince of Wales's ranch manager has consented to stand as a Tory candidate at the Canadian elections:—

10012 102nd Street, Edmonton, Alberta, 25th Sept., 1925.

Dear Sir:

Press cables yesterday carried the letter written to you by Mr. Walter Peacock, the Prince of Wales" secretary, in connection with the candidature of the manager of the Prince of Wales' ranch in Alberta. Mr. Peacock in his letter said:— "He (Mr. Carlyle) had been informed that objections cannot be taken to his standing for the provincial capital will be made of the fact that he is manager of the Prince of Wales' ranch." He says further:—"I will only add that if your information is correct, your comments and Roper's comment are likely justified."

I think I made it clearly understood to you that the objection was being taken in Alberta to the candidature of Professor Carlyle was that political capital was being made of the fact that Mr. Carlyle is now manager of the Prince's ranch. I now enclose three clippings from daily papers in the Province which gives some idea of the manner in which the nomination of the Prince's representative was played up. The two large clippings are from the 'Calgary Daily Herald' and the Edmonton Journal, the two leading Conservative papers in the province. You will notice that the Calgary Herald gave the nomination big front space and featured in the head lines the fact that Mr. Carlyle had received permission to run from his "chief" Now, in view of the fact that the nomination of a candidate for the provincial legislature is usually given about three inches of space, one would need to be simple indeed to believe any protestations on the part of the Tories that they did not make capital of the fact that they had secured the representative of the Prince of Wales as their candidate. The small clipping enclosed is from the Calgary Morning Albertain, which is a Liberal paper. I might say that this is one of a number of editorials that the Albertan has published protesting against political capital being made of the nomination of the Prince's manager by the Conservatives. I could send you editorials from the Conservative papers in which they congratulate the Conservative Party on securing the Prince's manager as a candidate.

I would like it clearly understood that we have no objection to Mr. Carlyle. He is a man who is regarded highly in the province and is an exceedingly capable agriculturist. He would, no doubt, be a good member of the Legislature, but, as stated before, resentment is caused here over the fact that the Tories have capitalized for political purposes all the publicity that has been given to the ranching venture of the Prince in Alberta, and are using the Prince's representative as one of the big guns with which they hope to defeat the Farmer-Labour Government in this province.

I trust that the information contained herein will let you see that the Alberta Labour News did not assume an attitude toward the candidature of Professor Carlyle that was not justified by the action of the Tory Press in playing up the nomination.

With best wishes, I am,
Yours sincerely,
ELMER E. ROPER,
Editor.

Mr. Roper sends us cuttings from three Canadian papers.

The Calgary Morning Albertan (a Liberal paper) in a leading article (25|9|25) says:—

'PRINCE NOT IN POLITICS'

The Prince of Wales lost not a minute in putting the stamp of his disapproval upon the insidious attempt by some over-enthusiastic people in this province to involve him in politics in Alberta. Mr. Carlyle, who manages a number of ranches in the southern part of Alberta, including that of the Prince of Wales, when selected as candidate, announced that this action was taken with the approval of his employer, the Prince of Wales. The supporters of the Party played up this fact in a very objectionable manner, and were evidently attempting to lead the unwary to believe that the Prince was interested in the political fate of the leader of the Opposition."

The Calgary Daily Herald (Tory) announces the adoption of Mr. Carlyle as Tory candidate in big black headins:—

"ENTERS PUBLIC LIFE WITH THE CONSENT OF HIS CHIEF, THE PRINCE OF WALES."

According to the Calgary Herald: "Mr. Carlyle told the meeting that he had not made up his mind to accept the nomination until his friends had cabled to his chief in London and asked for permission to take this step.

"My chief," said Mr. Carlyle, "feels that it is well that I am taking an interest in the district in which he holds a stake, and has given me permission to take this step into public life."

According to the Edmonton Journal (Tory) (21|8|25):—

"With rousing cheers, Conservatives of the High River constituency selected Professor Carlyle, manager of the Prince of Wales, ranch and one of the most prominent agriculturists of Canada, as their candidate at the next provincial election when they held a convention here on Thursday evening. IT WAS AN UNANIMOUS CHOICE, AND SEEMS TO SPEAK WELL FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE PARTY AT THIS POINT.

Following the convention the nomination was tendered to Prof. Carlyle at a mass meeting in the town hall. He then accepted the offer while declaring that there was an urgent need to clean out those at the head of affairs in this province.

It seems clear from this evidence that the Tory Press and the Tory Canadian Party have made as much capital as they could out of both Mr. Carlyle and the Prince.

Correspondence

Editor,
Labor Statesman:

Dear sir:

A few weeks ago a letter appeared in the Daily Province in which the writer enquired as to the attitude of the various candidates towards "Old Age Pensions."

I at once wrote the following reply for the Province, with a request that it be published before the Federal Contest of Oct. 29th. Up to the present the Province has not seen fit to comply with this request, which once again proves how essential is a Labor Press which voices the interests of the workers, rather than that of Advertising firms, and politicians representing the ruling and exploiting class.

The letter is as follows:

As the correspondent in the Province stated, this matter has been before the Federal House for years, and so far nothing has been done by either party.

As a candidate for the Canadian Labor Party for North Vancouver, I can affirm that that is one of the planks of the Labor Party platform. It is only through Labor activities that Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Pensions and such legislation has ever been enacted and enforced.

The Province also told us of an old man who was arrested and jailed some time ago for twice attempting suicide. He was remanded for a week. This worked-out toiler can no longer find a market for his waning power to labor, and unlike the negro slaves, who spent their old days in comfort, or unlike the useless mules worked in our mines, which are mercifully put out of their misery when disabled, this old man in our Christian civilization stands before the British bar of justice a criminal caught in the act of trying to remove his misery by death.

A recent letter in the 'Sun Forum' signed H. T. tells how Barra Lad, who furnished thrills through high jumping for those who had time and money to afford them, was loved by all and carefully groomed, and dieted to bring out his best. According to him, about the time the obituary notice of Barra Lad was published, the following news item also appeared in our daiy press:

"With his throat cut with a razor, Fred. Jones, Cabin 5, 213 Cordova St. E., was found dead in his room."

H. T. says he had heard Fred. Jones' story some time previously. He was unemployed and destitute, and had been vainly seeking to earn a living in the country for which he had fought in the Great War.

Fred. Jones is one of a long list of such cases. We heard that this war was "to make the world fit for heroes," but the powers that rule at Ottawa and elsewhere have forgotten, some of them at least, although it has recently been revealed that 14 generals who fought for democracy are collectively receiving $90,000 per year from the Federal government.

Probably the reason the powers that rule at Ottawa and elsewhere have overlooked old age pensions for destitute workers is because their time is fully taken up with tariff reforms, emigrants for Canada, and other issues so important to the business interests they represent. The upper classes do not need old age pensions; they have luxury and leisure in abundance as long as they live.

Labor candidates and representatives in Parliament work for and stand for not only old age pensions, but homes for the disabled and workshops for the partially disabled, where useful and helpful employment can be found.

In Australia and other parts Labor legislation has already established this work. Idleness, whether of the poor or the rich, is a curse and a menace. We stand for human happiness and human life as the world's greatest asset.

W. J. CURRY,
301 Dominion Building,
Vancouver.

HOW NATIONALIZED BANKING PAYS

The accounts of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia for the half year to 30th June, 1925, show a profit of £200,943, an increase of £67,300, over the previous half year.

Half of the profits have been placed to reserve and half have been handed over to the National Debt Sinking Fund.

Following upon our exposure a fortnight ago of the wages and sanitary conditions in the dried fruit industry in Turkey and Greece, there has been some talk of the Scottish Bakers' Union refusing to handle further supplies from Turkey and Greece. We are informed, however, that the Australian supplies are still insufficient to meet the rapid demands which such a course of action, taken suddenly by the Bakers Union, would create.—Forward.

REAL BEER 6c PER PINT
MAKE it yourself at home with our Peerless Yeast and other Peerless ingredients. Don't experiment. Follow our recipe and use only Peerless Products. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Investigate. Evening appointments.
PEERLESS YEAST CO. OF B. C., LIMITED
525 BURRARD STREET PHONE SEYMOUR 952

BEST FOR SOCIALS AND THE HOME → **STERLING CANDY**

Perfectly Fitted **$5** Glasses
WE offer the services of expert experience gained in three of the world's leading clinics. Free consultation. Convenient terms, if desired. Diagnosis without drugs. Most up-to-date and best equipped optical establishment on coast.
BIRD EYE SERVICE
SERVICE BUILDING ROBSON AT GRANVILLE ST.
Evenings by Appointment Phone Sey. 8955

DANCING
EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
ALEXANDRA ACADEMY
Robson and Hornby Street
6 Piece Criterion Orchestra
Regular Prices

NOTARY PUBLIC
P. R. BENGOUGH
Secretary Trades and Labor Council
Room 803, 16 Hastings Street East
Phones: Sey. 7495-6279

Tory as Tram Conductor

A campaign against non-unionists is in progress among tramway workers employed by the London County Council.

Prominence was given in the Morning Post a few days ago, to the cause of a Mr. Harry Gebbett, a Tory tramway conductor, who objects to rejoining the Transport and General Workers' Union (which he left two years ago) "until he is assured that no portion of his contribution would be used for political purposes with which he disagrees."

Mr. Harold Clay, national secretary of the passenger group of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that the case was purely one of a man refusing to pay his trade union contribution. The case was being dealt with in the ordinary way between the officers of the union and the officials of the L. C. C. Tramways Department.

The Point at Issue

"It is not," said Mr. Clay, "a question of politics, but one of trade union organization. The Transport and General Workers' Union does not insist upon its members joining the Socialist Party, as has been suggested.

"The union exempts from payment of the political levy all members claiming exemption.

"Mr. Gebbett can be, and knows he can be, exempted from payment of the political levy. The only point at issue is, 'Will Mr. Gebbett be a trade unionist?'

"He knows that no portion of his contribution to the union will be used for political purposes, provided that he avails himself of his statutory rights and makes the necessary application for exemption from payment of the political levy."

It is understood that a further meeting of the union officials and officials of the tramways department will be held.

Merritt Mines, Ltd.
(N.P.L.)
RICH ORE STRIKE ON VIMY RIDGE
Shares Withdrawn From Market
THOMAS KING CO.
LIMITED
510 Hastings St. W., Vancouver
Seymour 2373-6785
Or Your Broker

Seymour 3168 Always Open

Empire Cafe and Grill

Vancouver's Best

Under Personal Management of

HAROLD DEGG Late 54th Batt. — BOB KRAUSE Late 72nd Batt.

76 Hastings St. E. Vancouver, B.C.

BERGMAN'S CAFE

324 CAMBIE STREET

The Best of Eats at Popular Prices

UNION HOUSE—North of Hastings

WINTERS HOTEL

A real hotel home for working men. Every comfort; modern conveniences; cafe; 100 rooms.

PROVINCIAL PARLOR LICENSE

205 Abbott St. Phone Sey. 2473-G

JAMES CONNOLLY, Prop.

The Plain Man's Hotel — Every Modern Convenience

HOTEL EUROPE

Licensed Beverage Parlor

43 Powell Street Vancouver

DOONE COMPANY IN FINAL PLAY

Vancouver is going to lose the celebrated Doone stock company, which has been staging such splendid productions at the Empress Theatre this season.

Mr. Doone and his great organization will depart for more remunerative fields after next week's offering—which will be the biggest yet.

The theatre will not close, as Manager Shuberg is making arrangements to secure another company.

Mr. Doone's company is the most expensive that has ever played the Empress theatre. Well-known actors had been imported from Australia and other parts of the world for the cast. While Vancouverites undoubtedly appreciated the efforts thus made to give this city the finest procurable in actors and plays, and while the business has been quite large so far as comparisons go, the patronage did not warrant a continuation of the expensive productions now being staged. Hence Mr. Doone will leave for a larger field of endeavor, but not without regrets at leaving a city that he and his company love so well.

The final production, starting next Monday, will be "Shaun Rhue," in which Mr. Doone as an Irish Lover will be seen at his best. It is one of the very best in Mr. Doone's extensive repertoire—in fact, some critics have declared it to be his very best. Therefore Vancouverites next week will not only see one of the finest offerings ever presented here, but they will see Mr. Doone for the last time for a long while.

As an argument for the organization of women in industry the following facts speak for themselves: United States census reports indicate that the wage of the woman in industry is often-times the family wage. Analyzed, these reports show that one-fourth of the women in industry are mothers, one-fourth are in families where there are no men earners at all, and about one-fifth are the only wage earners in the household.

New Westminster's Leading Hotels

The Savoy

Quality Service and Cleanliness — Hotel and Cafe — A. E. Kellington — 660 Columbia Street

Open at 6 a.m., closes 1 a.m.

WINDSOR HOTEL

Centrally Located—Good Rooms Popular Rates

Columbia and Begbie Street Phone 209

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

Comfortable Family Hotel

Reasonable Rates

718 Columbia St. Phone 377

HOLBROOK HOTEL

Good Rooms, 75c Up

Special Rates for Permanent Guests

633 Front St. Phone 330

The Effect of Science on Social Institutions

By BERTRAND RUSSELL in "Graphic Survey."

(Continued from Last Week)

The stimulation of nationalism which has taken place in modern times is, however, due very largely to another factor, namely, the increase of organization, which is of the very essence of industrialism. Wherever expensive fixed capital is required, organization on a large scale is of course necessary. In view of the economies of large-scale production, organization in marketing also becomes of great importance. For some purposes, if not for all, many industries come to be organized nationally, so as to be in effect one business in each nation.

Science has not only brought about the need of large organizations, but also the technical possibility of their existence. Without railways, telegraphs and telephones, control from a centre is very difficult. In ancient empires, and in China down to modern times, provinces were governed by practically independent satraps or proconsuls, who were appointed by the central government, but decided almost all questions on their own initiative. If they displased the sovereign, they could only be controlled by civil war, of which the issue was doubtful. Until the invention of the telegraph, ambassadors had a great measure of independence, since it was often necessary to act without waiting for orders from home. What applied also in politics applied also in business; an organization controlled from the centre had to be very loosely knit, and to allow much autonomy to subordinates. Opinion as well as action was difficult to mould from a centre, and local variations marred the uniformity of party creeds.

Now-a-days all this is changed. Telegraph, telephone and wireless make it easy to transmit orders from a centre; railways and steamers make it easy to transport troops in case the orders are disobeyed. Modern methods of printing and advertising make it enormously cheaper to produce and distribute one newspaper with a large circulation than many with small circulations; consequently, in so far as the press controls opinion, there is uniformity, and, in particular, there is uniformity of news. Elementary education, except in so far as religious denominations introduce variety, is conducted on a uniform pattern decided by the state, by means of teachers whom the state has trained, as far as possible, to imitate the regularity and mutual similarity of machines produced to standard. Thus the material and psychological conditions for a great intensity of organization have increased pari passu, but the basis of the whole development is scientific invention in the purely physical realm. Increased productivity has played its part, by making it possible to set apart more labor for propaganda, under which head are to be included advertisement, the cinema, the press, education,, politics and religion. Broadcasting is a new method likely to acquire great potency as soon as people are satisfied that it is not a method of propaganda.

Political controversies, as Graham Wallas has pointed out, ought to be conducted in quantitative terms. If sociology were one of the sciences that had affected social institutions (which it is not), this would be the case. The dispute between anarchism and bureaucracy at present tends to take the form of one side maintaining that we want no organization, while the other maintains that we want as much as possible. A person imbued with the scientific spirit would hardly even examine these extreme positions. Some people think that we keep our rooms too hot for health, others that we keep them too cold. If this were a political question, one party would maintain that the best temperature is the absolute zero, the other that it is the melting point of iron. Those who maintained any intermediate position would be abused as timorous time-servers, concealed agents of the other side, men who ruined the enthusiasm of a sacred cause by tepid appeals to mere reason. Any man who had the courage to say that our rooms ought to be neither too hot nor too cold would be abused by both parties, and probably shot in No Man's Land. Possibly some day politics may become more rational, but so far there is not the faintest indication of a change in this direction.

To a rational mind, the question is not: Do we want organization or do we not? The question is: How much organization do we want, and where and when and of what kind? In spite of a temperamental leaning to anarchism, I am persuaded that an industrial world cannot maintain itself against internal disruptive forces without a great deal more organization than we have at present. It is not the amount of organization, but its kind and its purposes, that cause our troubles. But before tackling this question, let us pause for a moment to ask ourselves what is the measure of the intensity of organization in a given community.

A man's acts are partly determined by spontaneous impulse, partly by the conscious or unconscious effects of the various groups to which he belongs. A man who works (say) on a railway or in a mine is, in his working hours, almost entirely determined in his actions by those who direct the collective labor of which he forms part. If he decides to strike, his action is again not individual, but determined by his union. When he votes, party caucuses have limited his choice to one of two or three men, and party propaganda has induced him to accept in toto one of the two or three blocks of opinions which form the rival party programmes. His choice between the parties may be individual, but it may also be determined by the action of some group, such as a trade union, which collectively suports one party, His newspaper reading exposes him to great organized forces; so does the cinema, if he goes to it. His choice of a wife is probably spontaneous, except that he must choose a woman of his own class. But in the education of his children he is almost entirely powerless; they must have the education which is provided. Organization thus determines many vital things in his life. Compare him with a handicraftsman or peasant proprietor who cannot read and does not have his children educated, and it becomes clear what is meant by saying that industrialism has increased the intensity of organization. To define this term, we must, I think, exclude the unconscious effects of groups, except as causes facilitating the conscious effects. We may define the intensity of organization to which a given individual is subject as the proportion of his acts which is determined by the orders or advice of some group, expressed through democratic decisions or executive officers. The intensity of organization in a community may then be defined as the average intensity for its several members.

The intensity of organization is increased not only when a man belongs to more organizations, but also when the organizations to which he already belongs play a larger part in his life, as, for example, the state plays a larger part in war than in peace.

Another matter which needs to be treated quantitatively is the degree of democracy, oligarchy, or monarchy in an organization. No organization belongs completely to any one of the three types. There must be executive officers, who will often in practice be able to decide policy, even if in theory they cannot do so. And even if their power depends upon persuasion, they may so completely control the relevant publicity that they can always rely upon a majority. The directors of a railway company, for instance, are to all intents and purposes uncontrolled by the shareholders, who have no adequate means of organizing an opposition if they should wish to do so. In America, a railroad president is almost a monarch. In party politics, the power of leaders, although it depends upon persuasion, continually increases as printed propaganda becomes more important. For these reasons, even where formal democracy increases, the real degree of democratic control tends to diminish, except on a few questions which rouse strong popular passions.

The result of these causes is that, in consequence of scientific inventions which facilitate centralization and propaganda, groups become more organized, more disciplined, more group-conscious, and more docile to leaders. The effect of leaders on followers is increased, and the control of events by a few prominent personalities becomes more marked.

In all this there would be nothing very tragic, but for the fact, with which science has nothing to do, that organization is almost wholly national. If men were actuated by the love of gain, as the older economists supposed, this would not be the case; the same causes which have led to national trusts would have led to international trusts. This has happened in a few instances, but not on a sufficiently wide scale to affect politics or economics very vitally. Rivalry is, with most well-to-do energetic people, a stronger motive than love of money. Successful rivalry requires organization of rival forces; the tendency is for a business such as oil, for example, to organize itself into two rival groups, between them covering the world. They might, of course, combine, and they would no doubt increase their wealth if they did so. But combination would take the zest out of life. The object of a football team, one might say, is to kick goals. If two rival teams combined, and kicked the ball alternately over the two goals, many more goals would be scored. Nevertheless no one suggests that this should be done, the object of a football team being not to kick goals but to win. So the object of a big business is not to make money, but to win in the contest with some other business. If there were no other business to be defeated the whole thing would become uninteresting. This rivalry has attached itself to nationalism, and enlisted the support of the ordinary citizens of the countries concerned; they seldom know what it is that they are supporting, but, like the spectators at a football match, they grow enthusiastic for their own side. The harm that is being done by science and industrialism is almost wholly due to the fact that, while they have proved strong enough to produce a national organization of economic forces, they have not proved strong enough to produce an internationalism such as the League of Nations was supposed to inaugurate, will never be successful until we have economic internationalism, which would require, as a minimum, an agreement between various national organizations dividing among them the raw materials and markets of the world. This, however, can hardly be brought about while big business is controlled by men who are so rich as to have grown indifferent to money, and to be willing to risk enormous losses for the pleasure of rivalry.

(Continued Next Week.)

One reason why private accident insurance companies oppose state-controlled insurance is indicated by a report issued by the New York Superintendent of Insurance. It is shown that workmen's compensation insurance brought more financial returns in premium than any other class of casualty insurance during the last year. The total was $144,680,572. Automobile liabilities was second high, with a total premium of $101,987,349.

The Canadian government has at last adopted an order in council ordaining that all its civil service employees shall have one day's rest in seven. Where, as in the case of postal workers, the special nature of their duties require work on Sunday, employees shall be allowed, during the next six days, a compensatory rest period of twenty-four hours. This belated government action was the direct result of organized labor's insistence on the obligation of the Federal authority to recognize the recommendations of the International Labor Conference.

WHITE LUNCH LIMITED

Five Places to Eat.

Granville Street—Nos. 439 and 806.

Hastings Street—Nos. 128 East, 124 West and 439 West

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

POPULAR PRICES — REST ROOMS FOR LADIES

TABLES FOR LADIES — NEVER CLOSED

MAINLAND CIGAR STORE

THE PLACE FOR PIPES

310 CARRALL STREET, VANCOUVER

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

UNFAIR LIST

of the

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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

That Street is too Dark

ARE people saying they would hate to live in your street when they are vainly groping for your house number?

People instinctively turn from dark, gloomy streets because they are forbidding and uninviting.

Burn your porch light now and promote better lighting in your neighborhood. It will increase property values, attract a desirable class of neighbors and insure the safety of going and coming at all hours of day or night.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

HEAD OFFICE VANCOUVER, B.C. 108

For the Funeral, the Wedding, the Home
Call or 'Phone to Brown Brothers for
Cut Flowers Wreath Designs
Everything Floral
Brown Brothers & Co., Limited
FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN
3—STORES—3
665 Granville St., Seymour 9513-1391
48 Hastings St. E. - Sey. 988-672 151 Hastings St. W., Sey. 1370.
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

COLONIAL THEATRE
DUNSMUIR AND GRANVILLE
PREMIER FILM ATTRACTIONS
Three Variety Programmes from Cream of Local Performers
Moderate Prices Continuous, 11 to 11

PANTAGES
CONTINUOUS POLICY - NOON 'TILL MIDNIGHT
VAUDEVILLE
AND FEATURE
PICTURES

BRIGHTEST - 2 - THEATRES
STRAND THEATRE
Vancouver's Premier House
Presents
FIRST RUN PICTURES
and the
STRAND OPERATIC COMPANY
REX THEATRE
Vancouver's Popular House
Presents
THE BEST IN MOVIES
and the
COUNTRY STORE

Victoria Theatre
43RD AVENUE AND VICTORIA
FRI. and SAT., NOV. 13 and 14
RICHARD DIX in
"TOO MANY KISSES"
100 Per Cent Comedy
MON., TUES., WED.
"The Ten Commandments"
Matinee Tuesday, 4 p.m. 25c-10c
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19th
"NEW TOYS"
A Laugh From Start to Finish
FRI. AND SAT., NOV. 20-21
"THE LIMITED MAIL"
Thrills and Action All the Way

Union Tailors

D. Aitchison, Westminster Trust Bldg., New Westminster.
Abrams, 676 Robson St.
Beaton, 563 Georgia St. West.
Boyland, 901 Robson St.
J. A. Carr, Powell River.
Charles Butt, 1066A Pender St. West.
Commin & Creelman, 603 Dunsmuir St.
Creasey, 751 Granville St.
J. Gass, 445 Granville St.
Gray & Jeff, 2530 Main Street.
Hartle Bros., 662 Seymour.
K ir & Furneaux, 445 Granville St.
Langtry & Co., 318 Hastings St. West.
Matatall & Marshall, 1080 Robson St.
Thos. Morgan, 817 Granville St.
Perry & Dolk, 18 Hastings St. West.
Petterson, 14 Cordova St. West.
Perrin 2148 Main St.
Ray Bros., 30 Hastings St. West.
Slowin, 207 Hastings Street West.
Storry, 653 Granville St.
J. H. Sweder, 427 Seymour St.
Union Tailors, 346 Hastings West.
Williston & Kennedy, 427 Pender St.
Van Alken, 520 Columbia Ave. West.

READY MADE CLOTHING STORES EMPLOYING UNION BUSHELMEN

Arnold & Quigley, 540 Granville St.
Bruce Ltd., 410 Hastings St. West.
Book, D. K., 137 Hastings West.
Claman's Ltd., 153 Hastings West.
Wm. Dick, Ltd., 45 Hastings East
Thos Foster, Ltd., 608 Granville St.
J. W. Foster, Ltd., 345 Hastings West.
Robinson's, 441 Hastings West.
Thomas & McBain, 655 Granville St.

LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE ON YOUR NEXT PRINTING JOB

Broadway Theatre
MAIN AND BROADWAY
Now Showing
THOMAS MEIGHAN
in
"The Man Who Found Himself"

To Let Public Know of Collier's Non-Union Stand

By International Labor News Service

Indianapolis, Ind. — International representatives of the International Typographical Union, which held a conference at headquarters here a few weeks ago relative to conditions in the various sections of the union, completed a plan where the general public will be made acquainted with the non-union attitude of Collier's Weekly.

Fred. N. Cornell, who has been actively engaged in presenting the facts as to Collier's reported that the union was making headway. The conference was instructed by President Lynch to continue its aid in the fight against the Collier attitude.

President Lynch announced that later other conferences will be held, one on the Jacific Coast and another in the East. The work of reconstruction will be the main topic at these hearings. The reports made at the Indianapolis conference showed that the work is progressing in a highly satisfactory way.

The international union, at the Kalamazoo convention adopted an amendment to the constitution setting the definite time of holding conventions, annually, on the second Monday in August, at such places as the delegate conventions may designate, provided the 1926 convention shall be held on September 26. This amendment will be submitted to a referendum vote on November 10th, 1925.

It was pointed out that the 1926 convention is to be held at Colorado Springs. Being a resort city it would be crowded in August hence the necessity for holding the convention at a later time. Otherwise the August date will prevail hereafter.

WARSHIP IS DANCE HALL

NEW YORK—The United States battleship Illinois, that was scrapped under the disarmament treaty, is now available as a dance hall, or can be used for social affairs, business meetings, shows and conventions.

This announcement is made by Commander Condon of the state naval militia, which uses the former warship for training purposes. The vessel may be rented for $225 a night. To make rental legal for the militia it has been designated an armory.

Make the Machine the Slave

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—One hundred million able-bodied workmen would be unable to maintain the production standard of American industry if machinery developed in the last century should be scrapped, according to estimates prepared for James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, by the Union's bureau of statistics.

President Lynch is using statistics touching the effect of machinery development on labor displacement in support of his contention that any new wage programme of the labor movement should include provision for gradual reduction of the hours of labor. Mr. Lynch was the author of an amendment to the wage resolution, adopted at the recent American Federation of Labor Convention, which added a shorter working day clause to the measure hailed as a significant change in organized labor's philosophy.

"Reduction of working hours inevitably will accompany the readjustment of labor conditions to fit mechanical progress," said Mr. Lynch. "The danger to the economic system lies in not recognizing this fact before the harm is done. The Federation has declared the right of the worker to a larger share of the prosperity his labor helps to produce and has also recognized the responsibility of the worker to aid increased production. This is a sharp departure from the old arbitrary demand for 'a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.' Labor is coming to realize that it must strive conscientiously to increase the wealth it desires to share.

"The proposal to aim at reduction of hours as rapidly as is justified by industrial advancement will serve a double purpose; first, to eliminate unemployment, and, second, to allow leisure for cultural development by workers.

"The theory that 'expansion of labor,' i.e., creation of new jobs through increased production, will obviate unemployment as machines displace workers, does not cover the case. There is far too much unemployment already resulting from displacement of men by machines. Workers are urged to speed production, then when the saturation point is reached in the market, they are thrown out of work.

"It is true that wages have been advanced whenever machines have come into use in an industry, but the problem of labor improvement is not solved when some workers receive high pay, if at the same time other men are walking the streets jobless. Reduction of working hours is the only cure for the latter malady.

"Leisure has been the basis of all civilized progress. The ancient civilizations of Egypt, Greece and Rome were made possible by the leisure free men attained through the institution of slavery. In Rome, for instance, captive foreigners did practically all the work, leaving Roman citizens free to pursue knowledge and to develop a love for luxury and beauty. Without slavery Rome would never have produced the classics of the Latin language.

"We moderns have made slaves of machines—a far more humane way to create wealth and to attain leisure. Our problem now is how to turn this advantage to the best use.

"Development of gunpowder in the fifteenth century was chiefly responsible for the world's emergence out of the dark ages. In the preceding centuries war had been the chief occupation of all Europeans, whether high or low. In the brief periods of peace men turned their hands to the production of foodstuffs and war materials. Everybody was in the army, except the clergy, and even some bishops and abbots commanded armies in the field. Practically speaking there were no classes devoted to the search for knowledge.

"Every citizen bore arms, and arms were easily obtained. A pole ax, halberd or sword could be provided for every able-bodied man and he was then a soldier. When gunpowder came into use, the soldier required a gun. Guns were expensive and difficult to handle. Training for soldiers became essential. Out of these circumstances the standing army was evolved. This left large portions of each nation's population free to engage in commerce, manufacturing, scientific pursuits, literature, pedagogy and art. The operation of natural laws thus brought forth civilization. Invention of the printing press in the fifteenth century aided greatly in the diffusion of civilizing knowledge.

"The present century with its marvelous machinery to relieve men of drudgery is destined to see another great step forward for civilization. It must be remembered, however, that these benefits will influence civilized progress only in so far as they are diffused among the masses of mankind. Machines should be used to bestow greater leisure on all classes and to insure against poverty.

"The objection that more leisure for all classes would cause increase in vicious habits, crime, etc., will not stand rational scrutiny. The man without an income is the potential criminal, not the well-paid, self-respecting workman. Given more time for self-development the average workman would turn to books and music and to outdoor recreation, rather than to schemes for debasing himself or despoiling his fellow citizens.

"If it is contended that long hours of labor are required to keep adults out of mischief, why not pursue the proposal to the ultimate and legislate that everyone must spend his life at industry—prohibit luncheon club 'wastefulness,' limit hours on the golf links, close libraries and padlock matinees?

"All society will be better off when serious attention is given to eliminating waste in industry, establishing a higher living standard and preventing unemployment."

Plan to Form Combine Goes On

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — The people are excited over the $400,000,000 bread trust, says the federal trade commission. One of the commission's attorneys examined officers of the three corporations alleged to be involved and he denies that the General Baking Company, the Ward Baking Corporation, the Continental Baking Corporation and "possibly the Southern Baking Corporation" had been or were to be merged or consolidated into a $400,000,000 corporation to be known as the General Baking Corporation.

The federal trade commission says "there is no truth in the press reports." It finds, however, that Mr. Ward—acting as an individual—has offered to take over the General Baking Company.

This is the usual procedure in trustification, and the commission says the consummation of Mr. Ward's plan "seems quite probable, according to present indications."

A Maryland corporation is organized to act as a holding company for this stock. When public agitation dies down it can quietly take over the other corporations, and the super bread trust will be complete, as per predictions.

Stock in the General Baking Company sold for $2 a share in 1916. Stock dividends have increased this stock six for one.

At the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. the bread merger was condemned, and former declarations against the anti-union Ward concern were affirmed. The convention declared that these combinations "have been engaged on the one hand in fighting union labor and on the other of attempting to keep the price of bread up to wartime levels; that even during the periods of greatest depression in agriculture, when the farmer was compelled to sell his wheat and other grain at a loss, they have maintained wartime prices for their finished products.

"These profits are in great measure concealed by the formation of new companies and the issuance of large volumes of stock with no basis behind it than hope of ability to continue this extortion.

"Ability to arbitrarily fix the price of bread is ability to say how much and when men may eat. It is a violation of the common law and the law of self-defense that if permitted to go unchecked must be a menace to all."

The convention instructed the executive council to urge congress to investigate the proposed trust, and that in advance of the meeting of congress the president be asked to prevent the formation until such time as congress may act.

UNION G. W. G. MADE
Carpenters' Overalls
Phone Seymour 3594
Campbell & Griffin
Clothing, Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings
144 CORDOVA STREET WEST

Dr. Middleton's IRONIZED Whole Wheat FLOUR
EVERY HOME NEEDS IT.
MAKE SURE YOU GET IT—AND NOTHING ELSE.
It Is Rich in Nourishment—DELICIOUS

Ring Up Sey. 2354 for Appointment
DR. W. J. CURRY
DENTIST
Suite 301 Dominion Building
Vancouver, B. C.

PERRY & DOLK
Men's Tailors
18 Hastings West Room 33

S. BOWELL & SON
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
66 6th St., New Westminster
Phone 993

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

NEW WESTMINSTER
CENTRAL CAFE
Opposite the B. C. Electric Depot
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
Ideal for Residents and Tourists.

A. F. of L. Membership

The gain in the membership of the American Federation of Labor, the first since the general industrial depression which followed the world war, is a highly significant sign of the times. The 1925 roll call shows that the Federation has 2,878,297 members, an increase of 12,318 over the year before.

The ten biggest unions in the Federation are the following:

Union	Membership
United Mine Workers	400,000
Brotherhood of Carpenters	317,000
Brotherhood of Elec. Workers	140,000
Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen	125,000
Brotherhood of Painters	107,600
Street and Elec. Ry. Employees	101,000
Brotherhood of Ry. Clerks	91,200
Ladies Garment Workers	91,000
Federation of Musicians	80,000
Brotherhood of Teamsters	78,900

It was, however, among the smaller unions that most of the gains in membership were recorded, included the upholsterers, actors, barbers, plumbers, post office clerks, while the bigger unions to gain were the musicians, painters, pressmen, printers, teamsters and carpenters.

Every purchase, influenced by the union label, is a bomb dropped into the "open shop" camp.

One of nature's immutable laws is that all things must unite and coordinate to execute a common purpose.

W. E. FENN'S
School of Dancing
PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS
Social Dances, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
SEYMOUR 101. COTILLION HALL

LESLIE'S
Nanaimo-Wellington and Sootless
COAL
We Employ Only
WHITE HELP
and pay a higher scale of wages than any coal company in the city, therefore we feel we are entitled to the support of Union Labor.
Leslie Coal Co. Ltd.
944 BEACH AVENUE
Phone - Seymour 7137

DON'T BE FAT
REDUCE
WITHOUT danger
WITHOUT discomfort
WITHOUT dieting
Radium Specialties, Radium Eyelash, Radium Wrinkle Oil, Creams, Hair Restorer, Hair Tonics—all guaranteed under £500 penalty.
Active Radiator Institute
Ask for Madame Ann
HEALTH AND BEAUTY
938 ROBSON STREET
Phone Seymour 6064

Blossom Time at the Orpheum

It is announced by Manager Barnes of Orpheum Theatre that he has succeeded in arranging a return engagement of the musical gem, "Blossom Time," to play at the big Granville Street playhouse Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next week, with a matinee on Wednesday. A great demand for seats is already shown and it is advised that early booking be arranged.

"Blossom Time" needs no introduction here, for it is one of the most popular musical operettas of the decade, and has been called the most beautiful story of the modern stage. The story is of the life and music of the immortal Franz Schubert, whose wonderful melodies and unfinished symphony are he score of the play. Golden and glorious Blossom Time, the sweetest story ever told is a story for everyone, for it is so simple in its strength of appeal, so heart-warming in its love theme that no one can resist it. Probably the best known operetta of today, it comes here this year for the last time, and those who do not see it will only understand what they have missed when they hear it talked about in the most profuse terms. "Blossom Time" needs no publicity, it requires no ballyhooing for its popular appeal insures a sell-out every performance, it being a matter of who will be forced out. Think of The Love Song, The Unfinished Symphony and then phone Sey. 852 for your seats. The rest will come next week when the curtain rises on the "sweetest story every told — Blossom Time."

Here is a good thing to remember just now: Ninety millions of dollars have been given to the British Empire Steel Corporation by the Government of Canada. But last winter when Besco's victims were suffering, the Government wouldn't give ninety cents.

Here's another: We have paid over a billion dollars to Canadian railway companies, but the unemployed problem was too insignificant for the attention of the King Government.

American Plan Fatal to Schwab's Band

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press.)

Bethlehem, Pa.—Bethlehem has lost the big brass band of 200 pieces that often filled the air of concert nights when Charlie Schwab was allowed to use it more freely. But those days are past, the band is disbanded and the instruments and uniforms distributed to Lehigh University and other local instiutions the steel master befriends.

Schwab has had a lot of trouble over his band. Bethlehem is a non-union town, but there are union centers round about, and when neighboring bands were called in by the promoters of various festivities, they sometimes refused to play with the steel corporation's fife and drum corps. For Schwab's music, like his steel, crashes to the manipulation of non-union hands. Many outside band musicians had been taken into the steel organization, but they were not permitted to come in as union men.

Schwab shows his Sports

The band was organized some seven years ago when martial music was needed by the munitions manufacturer. But with the closing of the war Schwab's semi-tolerance of the unions changed to aggressive hostility and boycotts began here and there against music furnished on the "American" Plan.

The boycotts were not general, but they grew. The climax finally came this summer when it was announced in the little town of Loretta—where Schwab has a summer place—that the steel company band would play at a local celebration. Schwab was spreading himself to entertain the populace, but the populace objected ahead of time and let him know that they wanted no music furnished unless furnished by members of the musicians' union. Schwab didn't take the hint, however, till he heard there was talk of a general strike. Then he quit in a peeve and not only called off the Loretta entertainment plans but told the bandmen that they were through. The demobilization has just taken place.

Give Steel Athletes "No Patronize" Sign

The band was said to cost Schwab $30,000 a year. He is making further economies by gradually cutting out the Bethlehem Steel soccer team also. The soccer field has been given to Lehigh University, where young steel technicians are turned out, with the proviso that the company team may use the field two years more.

Soccer follows fife and drums for much the same reasons. Union men from neighboring towns have been giving the steel athletes the "no patronize" treatment. They like their sports, the union men of Eastern Pennsylvania, but not on the American plan.

The Supreme Court has declared the Arizona minimum wage law unconstitutional, basing its decision on the previous finding in the case of the District of Columbia wage law. Margaret Bondfield, now a member of the British Parliament, says minimum wage laws are only make-shifts, and that working women should protect themselves by organizing. This journal heartily concurs. When working women are thoroughly organized and when their organization has established a minimum union scale of wages, no set of judges can abolish that scale on any pretext whatsoever.

Women are employed as sailors on ships sailing from ports in Norway, Sweden and Finland.

Australia Govt. Adopts Menace of Moscow Cry

The General Election campaign in Australia is now in full swing and polling takes place in a few days.

For some time before the dissolution the position of the Bruce-Page Coalition Government has been critical. It had been steadily losing its hold even on its own supporters, especially in the section of the Coalition depending on the Country party. Since the last Commonwealth elections there has been a decided swing to the Left, and now every one of the Six states except Victoria has a Labour Government.

Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister, therefore jumped at the chance of a promising election slogan offered him by the shipping strike and applied for a dissolution.

In the House of Representatives the National and the Country party which form the coalition, nold 46 seats against Labour's 29, and to secure a majority the Labour party must gain 10 seats.

In the Senate 12 Labour and 2 anti-Labour members do not retire. Of the contested seats 19 are held by Nationalists and three by Labour.

Until recently a Labour victory was generally expected in both Houses, but the anti-Labour Parties are hoping to stampede the electorate with tales of "the Moscow menace" and the extremist bogy.

The trade unions, however, are solid behind the Labour Party, and throughout the seamen's strike the Labour Governments in the different States have refused to act on Mr. Bruce's panic requests. The Deportation Bill, the last Act passed in the late Parliament, which gave the government power to deport "alien agitators"—i.e., any "agitators not born in Australia"—raised a storm of opposition from the trade unions. The Act was aimed at the leaders of the Seamen's Union, Tom Walsh, an Englishman, and Johanssen, a Scandinavian, both of whom have been many years in Australia.

On the whole, a general stampede to the Right seems unlikely.

Labour will almost certainly secure a majority in the Senate, which will enable it to create a legislative deadlock even without a majority in the Lower House.

In that case the new Parliament will have a short life, and fresh elections in a calmer atmosphere will almost certainly return a Labour government.

Hard to Find Work

London, Eng.—"I have an unusual application to make," said the unemployed man stepping into the witness box at Brighton Police Court recently.

"In view of what was said last week I thought perhaps you would advise me where to find work," he added. "I am willing to work, but I cannot find any. Unfortunately I have been drawing the dole for five weeks."

The application was made by way of protest against remarks last week by Sir John Blaker, the senior magistrate, who spoke of the large number of unemployed who "waste their time sitting in the court," adding that they ought to be looking for work instead of idling.

Told by the chairman (Sir John Otter) that his application was quite outside the function of the court, the applicant replied:

"Well, I want to bring it to the public notice that we are not all lazy men who are drawing the dole. To find work is like chasing a will o' the wisp. You see work, but when you get to it, it is gone."

Farmers in the vicinity of Bloomsburg, Pa., refused to employ miners for potato digging and apple picking asserting that if they used the idle coal workers they would be merely aiding in prolonging the mine suspension.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
CANADA'S FINEST TOBACCO

MANUFACTURED from the highest grades of Virginia tobacco grown, and blended with Latakia and Perique, making a delightful smoke.
One lb. tin. Price $2.75
One-half lb. tin. Price $1.40
One-fifth lb. tin. Price 60c
One-twelfth lb. tin. Price 25c

Many Lives Are Saved by Strike

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — The strike of 160,000 anthracite miners may cause hardships, but it has reduced the number of widows and fatherless children in the hard coal section. When these workers are employed, two are killed and sixty are injured every working day.

Reports by the United States bureau of mines reflect the effect of this strike, which began September 1. During that month only 142 lives have been lost, and all of these were in bituminous fields. Not one life was lost, or a single accident was reported from the anthracite fields.

The bureau states that 1,612 men have been killed by coal mine accidents during the first nine months of 1925.

The number of wage earners employed in the manufacture of automobiles increased from 12,049 in 1904 to 343,115 in 1919.

SUCCESSFUL CO-OP.

Presiding at the quarterly meeting of the London Co-operative Society, held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, Mr. J. Maton said the report for the past six months was the best they had ever issued. Their membership, trade, and divisible balance all showed increases, and their capital had increased by 12½ per cent.

The average purchases per member per week had advanced from just over 9s. 12 months ago to nearly 10s.

With regard to bread, they could not produce and deliver at 8½d. per quartern loaf and make anything on it, and, therefore, they would continue to deliver at 9d. until the price of flour warranted a reduction.

The accounts showed a disposable balance of £106,309, and a dividend of 1s. in the £ was recommended.

Eastern financial interests dominate the two old parties. The election of an old party candidate is to hand over the interests of a Western constituency to the tender mercies of a party caucus dominated by interests inimical to the producers of Western Canada.

12,000 Drug Customers
Approximately twelve thousand people were served in our stores Saturday—each customer we estimate made an actual saving of 15c, or $1,800 profit was shared. Take advantage of our QUALITY, SERVICE and SAVING on your next drug wants.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS

$0.50	Puritall Milk of Magnesia	$0.29	
.50	Dr. Reid's Liniment	.28	
.75	Hospital Cotton, 1-lb. rolls	.46	
.60	Liquid Veneer	.41	
.15	Hind's Honey and Almond Cream	.10	
.15	Colgate's Coleo Soap, 3 for	.24	
.50	Dr. Reid's Bronchitis Mixture	.31	
.25	Scottissue (toilet paper)	.15	
1.25	Dreco	.78	
.10	Palm Olive Soap, 4 for	.25	
.10	Lemon Soap, 5 for	.25	
1.00	Gillette Blades	.63	
.90	Molle (for shaving)	.49	
.25	Carbolic Ointment	.17	
.60	Durham Duplex Blades	.34	
.25	Krysol Antiseptic, 4 oz.	.16	
.25	Mecca Ointment	.17	
.65	Bay Rum	.39	
2.50	Glaxo	2.06	
1.30	Scott's Emulsion	.73	

VANCOUVER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED
12 STORES

UNION BAKERIES
All bakers employed by the following firms are members of the Journeymen Bakers of America, Local 468.
Broadway Bakery, 522 Broadway E.
Dr. Middleton Bakery, Hastings East.
Dover Bakery, Jubilee.
Dundee Bakery, Cedar Cottage.
Family Bakery, Jubilee.
Ferguson's Bakery, 2515 Main Street.
Ferguson Home Bakery, 3244 Main.
Fletcher's Bakery, 3551 Commercial.
Esson Bakery, 1824 Commercial Dr.
Gordon Oben, Kingsway and Fraser.
Gough's Bakery, 51st and Fraser St.
Grandview Bakery, 2655 Commercial.
Ideal Bakery, 1824 Cotton Dr.
Martin's Bakery, 431 Homer St.
Mathew's Bakery, Jubilee.
McDonald Bakery, Joyce Rd.
Mutter's Bakery, 2157 Main St.
Oben's Bakery, 4090 Commercial Dr.
Rollin Pin Bakery, 2415 Granville St.
Vancouver Bakery, 227 Broadway E.
Vancouver Window Bakery, 187 Hastings Street East.
Victoria Bakery, 23rd and Main St.
West Pt. Grey Bakery, 2562 Trimble.
Widdin's Bakery, 680 Broadway West.
Worth's Bakery, 250 Broadway West.
IMPORTANT
The Following BIG Firms Do NOT Employ Union Bakers:
Griffiths Bakery Pinchin's Bakery
Shelly's Bakery Cowan's Bakery Stevenson's Bakery

Chevrolet Sales Co., Ltd.
OUR NEW CHEVROLET SERVICE STATION
Is specially equipped to handle Chevrolet repairs. We specialize in Chevrolet exclusively; carry a full line of parts for all models, and can give the best quality of workmanship at very reasonable prices.
Let trained Chevrolet mechanics take care of your Chevrolet car if you want the best results.
Chevrolet Sales Company Ltd.
Corner of Granville and Helmcken Phone Seymour 2376

It Is Illegal to
BOYCOTT
But this will inform you that
Triangle Battery Service
167 KINGSWAY
Is unfair to Organized Labor
Street Railwaymen Please Note