The Labor Statesman

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

Supporting The Canadian Labor Party

NO. 25—EIGHT PAGES | VANCOUVER, B.C., October 10th, 1924 | FIVE CENTS PER COPY

A Different Angle to the Janet Smith Murder Case

Ugly Rumors Afloat as to the Hushing Up of the Case—Five Dollar a Month Serf—Chinaman Worth More Than White Girl to This Elite Family—Who Is Being Bribed to Block Justice?

UGLY rumors are afloat regarding the alleged hushing up of the Janet Smith case. Whether or not the police have a clue to the murderer and are not in a position to make an arrest we do not know, but there has been something very fishy about the case right from the start.

But aside from bringing the murderer to justice, the labor movement is interested in the fact that Janet Smith was practically a serf in the employment of a family who placed the value of Chinese labor above that of white, and whose demand for cheap labor tends along with others, to open the way to the downward path which many women—whose natural desire for good and beautiful things cannot be satisfied—eventually take.

Janet Smith was hired as cheap help from the Old Country. She was brought out here under the auspices of the Salvation Army and became a "chattel" of the Baker family for five dollars a month, out of which, it is presumed, she had to pay her passage money to the Salvation Army. We say "presumed" because the Salvation Army tell us that it is "none of our business" whether or not she had to pay back the passage money to them.

Cheaper Than Chinese

So here we find Janet Smith, young, pretty and a chattel, doing all kinds of work in all kinds of hours for a family who could afford to pay a Chinaman seventeen dollars a month. Well might we ask why it is that the Salvation Army, despite some of their good qualities, can be used as a cheap labor baiting agency by such people.

This particular family is not the only one that hires young women to look after their children while the mistress goes galivanting about, nor is it the only one that hires Chinese to do housework while hundreds of women are searching in vain for work.

It is only two weeks since two hundred and sixty applications were made to the City Hall in one day, by women willing to do cleaning and general work. Shaughnessy Heights and the West End is a second Chinatown. Hundreds of Chinese are employed in homes of many wealthy residents whose women fawn over the little yellow men and treat white women—when they employ them—with scorn.

The Salvation Army ought to consider itself a disgrace to the community to allow its "assisted" labor to work for such a miserable wage. If it cannot get them a decent wage it should not act as an employment agency.

Who Killed Janet Smith?

As for the rumors regarding the murder, these we are not in a position to verify. It is alleged that witnesses have been bought and that the alleged murder was committed in a drunken carousal (in which Janet Smith had no part) by a person having enough influence to block the machinery of justice. There are, however, people and organizations in this city who are determined that "murder will out."

SOUTH VANCOUVER ORGANIZES PARTY

The first organization meeting to launch a labor party in South Vancouver took place last Friday evening in the Holden Building. Members were enrolled and officers selected. J. Rankin was elected as chairman and H. W. Speed as secretary-treasurer. The organization is to be known as the South Vancouver Labor Party and Mrs. Drummond was selected as the first delegate to the Central Council.

Council Opposes Contract Labor

At the regular meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council held Tuesday evening, comment was made upon the action of the North Vancouver City and District municipal council for adopting the contract labor plan as against day labor on municipal work. The secretary of the Trades Council was instructed to send a copy of Mayor Owen's letter to the North Vancouver council in which he pointed out the advantages and saving obtained by the Vancouver City Council by means of day labor.

A wire was received from Margaret Bondfield asking for a conference with the executive during the day of her stay in the city.

The council favored the taking of a plebiscite by the city on the question of holding a World's Fair in Vancouver in 1928.

The organizing committee asked the council to urge the Dominion Trades Congress to grant a charter to the Lumber Workers' Industrial Workers' of Canada. Concurred in.

Shopmen Back to Work

Railway Carmen reported practically all their men back to work in the C.P.R. shops. Other trades were also back.

Dairy employees reported another of their drivers smashed up by a drunken automobile driver. It is becoming a regular thing, said delegate Showler, to have the lives of these drivers endangered by drunken automobile parties going hime in the morning just as the milk salesmen were starting their rounds.

Delegate Midegly reported the lathers union still increasing membership, but the remainder of the building trades could also lend a hand by urging non-union lathers to join the union.

Eight-hour Day for All

A resolution introduced by Del. Graham of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees demanding that Hotel and Restaurant employees be included in the eight-hour law was amended to include all workers and carried. The matter is also to be referred to the Canadian Labor party.

Canadian Seamen Live Like Slaves

By SYDYNEY WARREN

There has been much talk of the necessity of Canadian young men following the sea in order that Canada may build up a truly Canadian sea-faring class. This was one of the things we were told when the Dominion government built the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. Sir Robert Borden, Arthur Meighen and McKenzie King all in their turn waxed eloquent over the prospects of Canadian seamen aboard Canadian vessels.

The government built a fleet of vessels for which it paid the shipbuilders the peak prices of war-time, and now in order to save its face it is trying to meet the deficit by reducing the wages and lowering the working conditions of the seamen until going to sea aboard a Canadian government vessel is little more than a toss-up with going to jail.

Here are just a few facts concerning the conditions prevailing aboard Canadian government vessels at the present moment:

Scale of Wages on Canadian Government Vessels

DEEP SEA

Bowswain—$64 a month; no fixed hours; overtime without pay on deep sea coastal vessels.

Donkeyman—$64 a month; 8 hours at sea; overtime pay discontinued from Sept. 1, 1924.

Oilers—$62 a month; 4 hours on and 8 hours off; compelled to work overtime without pay.

Seamen, A.B.—$60 a month; 4 hours on and 4 hours off; compelled to work overtime without pay.

Seamen, O.—$30 a month; no fixed hours; compelled to work overtime without pay.

Cadets—$15-$25 a month; no fixed hours; compelled to work overtime without pay.

Firemen and Trimmers—$60 a month; 4 hours on and 8 hours off; compelled to work overtime without pay.

DEEP SEA COASTAL

Seamen, A.B.—$67.50; no fixed hours; overtime.

Firemen and Trimmers—$67.50; 4 hours on, 8 hours off; compelled to work overtime without pay.

The food conditions obtaining aboard Canadian Government vessels are without a doubt the worst obtaining on any vessels flying the British flag.

Living quarters are fair on most vessels, but the men are compelled to clean them and get their own food after doing their watch, whereas other vessels carry mess boys for this work.

Medical facilities aboard the vessels are of the very poorest—many ships leaving port with nothing in the shape of a first aid kit or the commoner medical requisites.

One of the latest moves for economy on the government deep sea vessels has been the reduction of the number of Able Bodied Seamen on deck from eight to four men, and replacing the four discharged A. B. Seamen, with boys with little or no sea experience.

Last year the government broke the strike of the Federated Seafarers Union by employing boys looking for vacation jobs, and stranded harvesters, and now it maintains a systematic blacklist against all active union seamen. If a seamen makes a complaint regarding food or working conditions aboard the vessel, he is promptly slated for discharge at the end of the voyage, and his name placed on a blacklist by a man kept for that purpose.

These are only facts that can readily be verified.

They are facts that should be called to the attention of MacKenzie King when he visits Vancouver this month.

Chinese Use Foul Language to Waitress in Local Hotel

Hotel Management Dismisses Girl at the Request of Chinese Cook, Who Then Makes Insulting Remarks to Girl —Threatens Girl With Knife—Time That Different "Clean-up" Was Made.

WHILE we realize that the Chinese come out to this country at the behest of the exploiters of labor, and while here are entitled to get a living the best they know how, we feel that their presence is not only becoming obnoxious, but also dangerous to the well-being of white men and women.

They are not only becoming vain because of the advantage they have over the white race, but they are becoming abusive and a menace to the white women of this land.

A case in point has just been brought to our attention. A certain hotel in this city employs Chinese in its kitchen and white girls in the dining room. These girls are entirely under the thumb of the Chinese and who recently made a complaint to the hotel manager to the effect that the girls were eating better food than they should have been. This the girls denied, and the Chinese cook resented the denial and demanded the dismissal of one of the girls.

The management agreed to the demands of the Chinaman whose value was apparently more to the hotel than that of the white girl, who was therefore given notice to leave.

Treated With Contempt

While serving out the notice the girl became an object of ridicule at the hands of the cook and his help, who did all that they could to make the girl's stay as unpleasant as possible.

Horribly Insulted

She was entirely at the mercy of these Chinamen, who had the friendship of the management. Day after day they became more abusive until they at last began to call her the most insulting names and used the vilest language. They called her names that any women would have resented with a bullet, but the Chinaman always had a good sharp knife in his hand and to avoid the vile names and lewd suggestions the girl was forced to leave.

Dismissal Demanded

A demand has been made upon the management for redress and dismissal of the Chinamen. If this is not done The Labor Statesman will have something else to say on the matter which will not be very profitable to the management of the hotel.

We are not in a position to publish the name of the hotel, because libel suits are sometimes expensive and in this particular case we have only the girl's word against that of three Chinamen who no doubt can afford expensive counsel.

A Different "Clean-up" Wanted

This case, however, is probably only one of many. Chinese dominate the kitchens of most of our hotels and restaurants, as well as the homes of many wealthy families. It is about time a "clean-up" was made in other places than in Chinatown. Gambling joints are of small consequence as compared with the insults these people give to white girls and the "job control" they have over white people.

British Labor Party Ready for Election

The first British Labor government has been defeated on the question of dropping prosecution of the editor of the communist paper who was recently arrested on charges of sedition.

The Labor party has its machinery practically all ready for another election campaign. During the past year the membership of the organization has been increased by many thousands and a great many new locals organized. Contests are to take place in a number of constituencies heretofore uncontested and the prospects are very bright for a very much increased representation in the next house.

Big Crowd at Union Whist Drive and Dance

A most successful whist drive and dance took place under the auspices of the Union Label League at the Alexandra Academy Wednesday evening. There were forty tables of whist players and the prizes were won by the following: Gents, 1st, G. J. Harris, score 156; 2nd, T. Dowman, 155; 3rd, divided between Dan Brown and E. B. Katz, 144 each.

Ladies, 1st, Mrs. Kline, score 154; 2nd, Mrs. Allen, 149; 3rd Mrs. Thorhouse, 148.

The winner of the suit was Walter Mulligan, 4136 Cambridge St. Ticket No. 624.

Dr. Ernest A. Hall has recently returned from Victoria where he became a member of the Canadian Labor Party. He has now transferred to the Vancouver branch.

MEMORANDUM ON CHILD IMMIGRATION

The executive of the Trades and Labor Council has prepared a memorandum on the question of child immigration which is to be given to Miss Margaret Bondfield upon her arrival in the city.

The Sunnybrook Club will hold its regular Whist Drive and Dance in the Alexandra Academy next Wednesday evening. Valuable whist prizes and a special $25 prize are being given away by the club.

Mt. Pleasant

JAMES HARKNESS
Tea and Provision Merchant
2508 Main St. Phone Fair. 1269
SPECIALTIES
Coffee, Cooked Ham, Cheese, Tea, Ayrshire Bacon and Butter

KEEP YOUR RESISTANCE AT PAR BY
Adjustments
and you will not have ailments and disease
DR. E. L. BURRILL
207 Lee Bldg. Main and Broadway
Phone Fair. 3383

City Electric Co.
Electrical Contractors and Supplies
Repairs Day and Night
Phone Fair. 4865
EIGHT AVE. AND MAIN ST.

MORAN DRUG STORES
Prescriptions
Courtesy and Efficiency
7th Ave. & Main Cambie & Broadway
Fair. 3799 Fair. 1099

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

For Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
Try
ARTHUR WISMER
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician
2317 Main Street Phone Fair. 966

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

Our Expenses Are Small and So Are Our Profits
Greb Work Boots for men.....$4.95
Viking Underwear, two piece or combination $6.50
Arthur Frith & Co.
Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Hats, Boots and Shoes.
Phone: Fair. 14
2313 Main St., Between 7th and 8th

MILK WAGON DRIVERS SIGN

ST. LOUIS.—Slight increases of wages, 10 days annual vacation with pay, one day off in every week for two-year men, are features of a 3-year agreement signed between 900 union milk wagon drivers and their St. Louis employers. The old agreement provided for one-week vacation with pay. Under the new contract, first-year men get one day off in every 14 in addition to their vacation, second-year men one day in 10, third year men, one in 7.

The new scale of wages is $35.75 a week for retail drivers and $37 a week for wholesale men, plus commissions.

MUST NOT RECEDE !

"The Labor Government must never recede from the position it has taken up over the Russian treaty," said Mr. Frank Hodges, Civil Lord of the Admiralty at Tamworth.

"If it does it deserves to lose the confidence of the workers of Britain. It would have failed to fill the role which is expected of it at this critical juncture in British history."

Union Members Get Special Attention

By ANISE
(Federated Press Correspondent)

ESSENTUKI, Russia.—It's a great thing to be a union member in Russia. I always knew the unions were the strongest organization in the country, but I never realized how they open the door to every kind of culture and enjoyment until I joined, about two months ago. Now I am taking a vacation in the Caucasus mountains and my trade-union card gets me special rates everywhere, in sanitariums, vacation houses and excursions.

My union is the Union of Educational Workers. It has over 50,000 members in the province of Moscow alone. It is divided into two sections, those who educate by talking and those who educate by writing. I belong to the writers section. It will seem a novelty to Americans to know that all the office workers in newspaper and publishing houses, and all the janitors and servants in children's homes or schools, also come in our union. For we are organized on an industrial basis, with the idea that office workers on a newspaper, for instance, have more interests in common with the other workers on the newspaper than with office workers elsewhere.

A Big Membership

About 30,000 of our membership in Moscow consists of teachers and professors. I wonder how that sounds in America, that number of teachers organized in a union in just one state. Ten thousand more are janitors and servants, and somewhat over 9,000 are workers in printing and publishing offices. Only one thousand are journalists, and this includes translators, writers of books and pamphlets.

When I decided to go to the mountains for my vacation I went to the trade union headquarters. All sorts of trips were announced there, to the seashore and the mountains of the Crimea and Caucasus, down the Volga—anywhere you wanted to go. And on all of them I could get a discount, as high as 30 or 40 per cent, because of my union membership.

Vacation Houses

There are many vacation houses run co-operatively by our union. If I want to go to any resort in Russia where we do not happen to have a house of our own, they secure for me a place in some house of the Central Trade unions. These are practically everywhere. In these I live, not merely at a discount, but at cost price, for they are run co-operatively.

If I stay in town, there are Sunday boat trips on the Moscow river, with a band and other entertainments. And when winter comes, there are opera tickets at reduced rates through the union.

Employers Pay—Workers Enjoy

I am staying just now in Essentuki, a famous bathing resort in the Caucasus. The finest sanitarium in the place belongs to the Sostrak, or Social Insurance. They have several sanitariums here and in various parts of Russia, all paid for by special taxes on employers, but run by the department of labor for the use of workers.

We workers get our baths, sulphur, mud or Narzan, as the case may be, the first thing in the morning through the sanitarium. But the private patients, who are paying much more than we, have to wait, in long lines at the bathhouse, sometimes for hours. They aren't organized as we are.

It occurred to me that when Communism finally gets established we would be able to drop in anywhere, on any kind of excursion, and show our little tickets, and get a meal or two, or a bed, before going on to the next place. Anyway, within their own ranks, the organized workers of Russia have arranged things pretty well for themselves on a co-operative basis already.

Labor Movements of British Dominions

An important meeting took place recently at the London headquarters of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, between Labor delegates from various Dominions and representatives of the British Labor Party, the Trades Union Congress, and the Parliamentary Party.

The conference decided to request the General Council, the Labor Party E.C., and the Parliamentary Labor Party to set up a committee specially to deal with all questions relative to the Dominions, and to enter into the closest possible relationships with the Labor movement under the British flag.

It was also decided to ask that biennial conferences between the Labor movements throughout the British Dominions, both the self-governing ones and those under the Colonial Office, be regularly held, and that once the dates for these were fixed, they should be adhered to, and that the first of these conferences should be held during August of next year.

Another resolution asked that members of trade unions, trade councils, Labor members of provincial and commonwealth dominions, and in fact, representative men and women coming to Britain from overseas should be urged to call at the headquarters of the Labor movement in this country and also to get in touch with the Labor members in Parliament.

British delegates pointed out that the International on which British Labor was represented, was very largely an organization concerned only with Europe, and expressed the opinion that some means should be found for bringing the Dominions into closer connection with the International movement.

The discussion on emigration, in which the Rhodesian, British Columbian, Guiana, and Australian representatives took part, revealed a general opinion that the present system is not an ideal one, and that if the Colonies are to be settled by people from this country much more effective organization is necessary.

Colored Labor

The delegate from British Guiana, who was a representative of the colored races, received a very warm welcome.

Other delegates stressed the view that effective steps must be taken to prevent the native races being used by the capitalist class for not only ousting the white man, but lowering his standard of life both at home and abroad.

Organize Federation of Working Women

LONDON, Ont.—To form a federation of Women's Labor leagues throughout Canada a number of women from the Dominion have met here. The object is to form an organization of all working women not now belonging to labor unions. Branches existing in various cities include in their membership housewives, domestic workers, char-women and all other unorganized women workers.

WASHINGTON.—With the Coolidge state of Vermont trailing in behind, every state in the union is putting LaFollette-Wheeler electors on its official ballot. In the Roosevelt campaign in 1912 the Bull Moose ticket failed to make the ballot in 15 states.

Enthusiastic Support to British Labor Party

A week's experience enables one now to say that Labor's great campaign in the country is producing the most brilliant results, far beyond even the rosiest expectations—and most particularly in connection with that most-maligned of the Labor Government's acts, the Anglo-Soviet Treaty.

Any outside observer, drawing his impressions only from the outcry of a kept press, might think that this treaty and the loan proposals had already ensured the Government's downfall. But those who have had opportunities during the past week of observing the real state of the ordinary elector's mind are unanimous in declaring that the above surmise would be the reverse of true.

At the great meetings which have listened to Cabinet Ministers speaking in explanation and defence of the treaty, the support has been enthusiastic. And at the smaller gatherings, in local halls and on street corners, the voice of the ordinary man has been given in favor of the treaty also.

The reason is simple. It is clear to everyone that the treaty with Soviet Russia, paving the way to the loan, is a sure step towards restoring activity to the workshops of Britain, and bread to Britain's workless.

And that, for all Mr. Lloyd George's clamor, is a step which he has never taken.

Besides the testimony of those who have been taking part in the great campaign, the Daily Herald has received overwhelming evidence of the workers' enthusiasm for the treaty. Resolutions from trade unions, trade councils, I.L.P. branches, are pouring into the office, and are too numerous to allow of full quotation.

But all indicate that the more vigorous the reply of the government to the anti-treaty campaign, the better will its supporters be pleased.

Against War in Public School Books

ADELAIDE, Australia. — The Adelaide Trades and Labor council has petitioned the South Australian minister for education (Mr. Hill) to delete the boosting of empire and the glorification of war from the schoolbooks of the state, now under Labor rule, and order the teaching of industrial history in its place. The minister asked the council to go through the schoolbooks and suggest what should be cut out. He added that the Labor government was opposed to militarism and believed in school children being taught to abhor war.

Labor's Defense Day

MELBOURNE, Australia.—On the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the world war, the Melbourne Trades Hall council passed the following motion:

"This Council is convinced that with another great war the horrors and terrors of the last one will be eclipsed, and, fearing that such another war may be imminent in Capitalism itself, affirms it to be the duty of the Labor movement of Australia to declare that in no circumstances, compulsory or otherwise, will the workers take up arms in the interests of capitalistic rivalries, but, instead, will join with the organized workers of all countries in striving wholeheartedly for peace by international action directed to the socialization of industry."

Main St. South of 18th

J. OWEN'S
Albion Meat Market
3836 Main Street
Quality Meats. Reasonable Prices

J. C. COLVIN
Plumbing Heating Gasfitting
Estimates Cheerfully Given.
4178 Main Street
Phones: Fair. 3071 Res., Fair. 2375R
30 Years' Experience

J. FRANCIS
Victoria Bakery
3834 MAIN STREET
FRESH CAKES, PASTRY AND BREAD DAILY

ROBINSON'S
Cycle and Repair Store
3917 Main at 23rd
Specialist in Bicycle frame [illegible]
Keys cut, Saw sharpened [illegible]
Buggy Tires repaired. Agent [illegible]
"Red Bird" Bicycles.

KIRKHAM'S
GROCERTERIA, No. 22
Our goods are always fresh. Our prices the lowest. Give us a trial and be convinced.
Twenty-third and Main. Fair. 5008

World's Debt to Labor

Nothing is wealth until it is touched by human industry.

Labor alone can bring bread from a handful of seed. Labor wrests from the soil, brick, wood, concrete and steel, the basic materials upon which the structure of our civilization is founded.

Even the diamond is lustreless until the hand of skilled labor coaxes forth its sparkle.

There is no wealth, no usefulness, no worth-while achievement except by toil.

Labor is the force that creates civilization from the dust, and breathes the breath of life into the hidden treasures of the earth.

Labor of brain and of brawn is the force that has raised man from the animal and made him master of the earth.

Man's tortuous 800,000,000-year journey upwards from the slime of ancient seas is a record of unremitting toil. The man who digs in the ditch and the men who control great industries with his brain are both adding to that record—are both creating for generations to come a better world to live in and a sweeter, richer life to live.

No labor is ever really lost. No stroke of the arm but has added to the richness of human experience. No decent thought but was echoed and re-echoed in the halls of eternity.

The privilege to labor is the beginning and end of humanity—the ladder upon which man climbs in the present and the golden crown of reward in the future.

To honor labor today is to honor that sacred thing that has set man apart from the beasts.—Workers' Weekly.

"WHEN IT PLEASES US"

A vigorous reply to Mr. Lloyd George's attack on the Russian treaty was made by Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Mines, at a huge gathering at Bargoed, South Wales.

With reference to the current talk of an election, Mr. Shinwell observed, "We are not going out until it pleases us. We will determine the issue, not they.

"When we go out we are going to come back, because of the natural and inevitable march of events."

TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

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

Bakery Salesmen, Local 371 — Meets second Thursday every month. Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings E. President, A. Wylie, 4336 Elgin Street; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 929 11th Ave. E.

Journeymen Barber's International Union of America—Local 120, Vancouver, B. C., meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 310 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. President, C. E. Herrett, 71 Hastings Street East; secretary, A. R. Jenni, 728 Hastings Street West. Phone Sey. 1813.

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

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union No. 1—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in the Holden Bldg. President, G. E. Halliday; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall 1244 20th Ave. E. Phone Fair. 845 R.

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

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotillon Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 3752 Clarendon St.; secretary, J. D. Pitt, 2218 15th Ave. W.

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

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

Engineers, Steam and Operating, Int. Local 882—Meets first and third Wednesday at 8 p.m. in room 806 Holden Bldg. President, Charles Price; rec. secretary, J. T. Venn; financial secretary, Frank L. Hunt. Office, 806 Holden Bldg.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 28—141 Seymour Street. Meets first and third Wednesday at 3 p.m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 9 p.m. President, G. Coleman; business agent, A. Graham. Phone Seymour 1681.

Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso. of Bridge & Structural — Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, W. Finlay, 1655 22nd Ave. E.; Secretary, James Dunn, Box 1196 City; Phone High. 4334L.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207 — Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in month, at room 299 Holden Bldg. President, Wm. H. Crane, Hudson Hotel; secretary, J. G. Finlayson, 2635 12th Ave. West.

Machinist Local 182—President, E. B. McLean, 453 6th Ave. W. Secretary, S. A. Boardman, 3388 Parker St. Meets second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m. in Room 313 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East.

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

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

Molders Union Local 281—International of North America—meets first and third Fridays in month in room 313 Holden Bldg. at 8 p.m. President, J. Gorten, 2427 Venables St. Corresponding representative, J. Pinkerton, 2159 Victoria Drive.

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

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

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

Plasterers, Local 89—International Association of Operative, meets first Wednesday in month at Holden Bldg. President, W. Strickland, 289--46th Ave. E. Secretary, M. Galway, 4461 59th Ave. E. Phone Fras. 504-R2.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 213 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Harry F. Longley, 338 8th Ave. E.; secretary, Frank H. Humphrey, P. O. Box 894. Address, 4038 Victoria Dr. Phone Fair. 2702R.

Street and Electric Railway Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets K. P. Hall, Eighth and Kingsway, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 3609 Clarke Drive; rec. secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447 6th Ave. East; treasurer, H. W. Speed; financial secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 133 17th Ave. West. Office corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Fairmont 0504R.

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

AFFILIATED WITH THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

DIRECTORY

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

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

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

WARD ORGANIZERS, VANCOUVER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT ORGANIZERS

North Vancouver—G. H. Page, 219 8th St. E., North Van. 3218.

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

The Cry for Justice

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

By CHARLES DICKENS

(Celebrated English novelist. 1812-1870. The novel here quoted deals with the French Revolution, and the scene narrates how one of Monseigneur's guests drives away from the palace.)

Not many people had talked with him at the reception; he had stood in a little space apart, and Monseigneur might have been warmer in his manner. It appeared under the circumstances, rather agreeable to him to see the common people dispersed before his horses, and often barely escaping from being run down. His man drove as if he were charging an enemy, and the furious recklessness of the man brought no check into the face, or to the lips, of the master. The complaint had sometimes made itself audible, even in that deaf city and dumb age, that, in the narrow streets without footways, the fierce patrician custom of hard driving endangered and maimed the mere vulgar in a barbarous manner. But few cared enough for that to think of it a second time, and, in this matter, as in all others, the common wretches were left to get out of their difficulties as they could.

With a wild rattle and clatter, and an inhuman abandonment of consideration not easy to be understood in these days, the carriage dashed through streets and swept round corners, with women screaming before it, and men clutching each other and clutching children out of its way. At last, swooping at a street corner by a fountain, one of its wheels came to a sickening little jolt, and there was a loud cry from a number of voices, and the horses reared and plunged.

But for the latter inconvenience, the carriage probably would not have stopped; carriages were often known to drive on, and leave their wounded behind, and why not? But the frightened valet had got down in a hurry, and there were twenty hands at the horses' bridles.

"What has gone wrong?" said Monseigneur, calmly looking out.

A tall man in a nightcap had caught up a bundle from among the feet of the horses, and had laid it on the basement of the fountain, and was down in the mud and wet, howling over it like a wild animal.

"Pardon, Monsieur the Marquis!" said a ragged and submissive man, "it is a child."

"Why does he make that abominable noise? Is it his child?"

"Excuse me, Monsieur the Marquis—it is a pity—yes."

The fountain was a little removed; for the street opened, where it was, into a space some ten or twelve yards square. As the tall man suddenly got up from the ground, and came running at the carriage, Monsieur the Marquis clapped his hand for an instant on his sword-hilt.

"Killed!" shrieked the man, in wild desperation, extending both arms at their length above his head, and staring at him. "Dead!"

The people closed round, and looked at Monsieur the Marquis. There was nothing revealed by the many eyes that looked at him but watchfulness and eagerness; there was no visible menacing or anger. Neither did the people say anything; after the first cry, they had been silent, and they remained so. The voice of the submissive man who had spoken, was flat and tame in its extreme submission. Monsieur the Marquis ran his eyes over them all, as if they had been mere rats come out of their holes.

He took out his purse.

"It is extraordinary to me," said he, "that you people cannot take care of yourselves and your children. One or the other of you is for ever in the way. How do I know what injury you have done my horses. See! Give him that."

He threw out a gold coin for the valet to pick up and all the heads craned forward that all the eyes might look down at it as it fell. The tall man called out again with a most unearthly cry, "Dead!"

RICH AND POOR

By LEO TOLSTOY

(Russian novelist and reformer, 1828-1910)

The present position which we, the educated and well-to-do classes, occupy, is that of the Old Man of the Sea, riding on the poor man's back; only, unlike the Old Man of the Sea, we are very sorry for the poor man, very sorry; and we will do almost anything for the poor man's relief. We will not only supply him with food sufficient to keep him on his legs, but we will teach and instruct him and point out to him the beauties of the landscape; we will discourse sweet music to him and give him abundance of good advice.

Yes, we will do almost anything for the poor man, anything but get off his back.

Civic Employees' Union meets first nad third Fridays in the month at 445 Richards St., at 8 p.m. President, David Cathill, 2652 Albert St.; secretary-treaurer, George Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U.B. of C. & J. of A., meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in 310 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, John Soderman; Fin. Sec. A. Reid; Rec. Sec. W. Johnston, 1666 16th Ave. W.

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

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

Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Thursday in each month, 8 p.m. Executive meets third Thursday of every month in Labor Hall. President, A. R. Gatenby; secretary, C. McDonald, P.O. Box 503. Executive meets third Thursday of every month.

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

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

Canadian General Wants Peace and Liberty

HALCYON, B.C. — Gen. F. E. Burnham, president, Canadian White Cross Society, names E. D. Morel, British pacifist member of parliament, as the nominee of the organization for the Nobel peace prize. Morel was jailed by the British government during the war, following his exposure of pre-war diplomacy.

Gen. Burnham was for over eight years in charge of medical work in the Balkan states and saw first hand suffering left in the wake of the world war. What he saw convinced him that another war would mean the collapse of civilization.

"After the severest ordeal in human ken, the central idea of soldier and humanitarian is the resumption of peace with justice and liberty," says Burnham. "The cancellation of all indemnities and the restitution of all territory wrenched away from enemy states by the late world war would be the greatest move of all time toward universal peace."

California Judiciary Give Raw Decision

SAN FRANCISCO.—In spite of the fact that fifty thousand signatures were obtained in one day, La-Follette independent electors cannot appear on the California ballot. This decision has been made by the state supreme court acting on a test case from Marin county. The blow to the LaFollette forces was dealt by a bare majority of one, four judges voting for the majority statement and three for the minority. The pretext was that electors are not officials, and therefore do not come under the petition law.

In the American elections names of the presidential candidates do not appear on the ballots. In place of this the names of thirteen state "electors" appear under the party label. All parties participating in previous elections, and obtaining 10 per cent of the total vote, have their "electors" automatically placed on the next ballot, all other, or new parties, must obtain a certain number of signatures before their electors' names can go on the ballot.

The LaFollette campaign committee is launching a campaign to recall the judges.

Labor must have a majority on the 1925 City Council.

Home Affairs Versus World Revolution

Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., who has just returned from Russia, writes to the Daily Herald:—

"There are two parties in Russia now, the one whose mind is bent upon the dream of world-revolution and outside propaganda, the other whose thoughts are directed to re-establishing their country on a prosperous and settled footing.

"The greater the isolation of Russia, the more strength will be given to the extremists; that the fact that the Treaty was signed has already given new vigor to the more reasonable school of thought."

"The ratification of the Treaty will have a great effect in producing peace and settlement in Europe, and I fear that the rejection will be likely to lead to another and much more dangerous spirit.

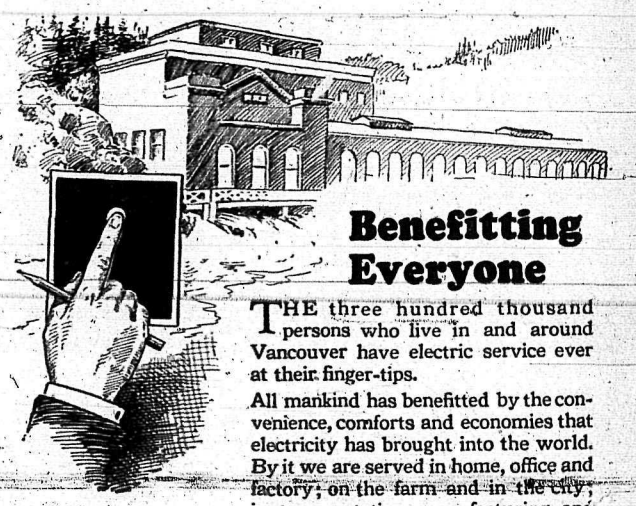
"With regard to the material benefits to England, I have only one thing to add. At the fair in Nijni, Novgrod, there were a large number of tractors and other agricultural machines for sale. The whole of this machinery came from an Austrian firm.

"I am told that the peasants are anxious to purchase improved machinery, and in view of the present circumstances in England, I cannot but feel it to be unfortunate that this opening has apparently been seized by another nation."

Australia's Red Scare

SYDNEY, N.S.W.—The Australian federal government is prohibiting the entry of literature by unions affiliated with the Red International of Labor unions. It is also laying its hands on communist literature coming to Australia from Europe. The government has seized literature in the parcel post addressed to the Labor Council of New South Wales. The Labor council is going to give the government an opportunity to prove its authority in the law courts.

LONDON.—"We do not want working women to produce children to be used as cannon fodder," declares a nickel pamphlet issued by the Workers Birth Control group, 31 Sydney St., Chelsea, SW3, England. "We believe that if well-to-do people want children for that purpose they should produce them themselves."



Benefitting Everyone

THE three hundred thousand persons who live in and around Vancouver have electric service ever at their finger-tips.

All mankind has benefitted by the convenience, comforts and economies that electricity has brought into the world. By it we are served in home, office and factory; on the farm and in the city; in transportation, manufacturing and the thousand and one other ways that thought will instantly picture.

B. C. Electric service in your community is a servant that brings to you all the direct and indirect blessings that electricity makes available.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

HEAD OFFICE VANCOUVER, B.C.

53

The Labor Statesman

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

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

Press Committee: R. H. Neelands, Typographical Union; P. R. Bengough, Machinists'; Wm. Dunn, Carpenters'; A. McInnis, Street Railwaymen; J. Smith, Carpenters'; J. Thompson, Pile Drivers' and Wooden Bridgemen's.

Member THE FEDERATED PRESS

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 1989.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 10th, 1924

CHANGE !

"Philosophers have only interpreted the world differently; the point is to change it," wrote Karl Marx, amongst other epigrams. And amidst a plethora of interpretations the crying need for the whole of human society is to "change" the world, so far as its distribution of wealth is concerned. There cannot be the slightest doubt but that Marx referred to the network of human relationships which constitute the basis of the juridical, political and moral superstructure of human-kind. We live in a world of change, part of a universe whose very being is a constant fluctuation and oscillation. As has been well said, "the only constant thing in the universe is the law of change—the only thing that does not change."

While we may marvel at the many changes that have been and still are being wrought in the world of mechanical enterprise, in the realms of chemical research, in ethnology, biology, psychology, etc., we are also compelled to marvel at the general backwardness, amidst such gigantic progressive steps, of the human mind in the business of adjusting its affairs along scientific and common-sense lines.

The mind that can make heavier-than-air machines encircle the globe cannot apparently lay out the distribution of the immense stocks of food, etc., required by man for his continued sustenance in such fashion that poverty disappears. In fact, it seems that the more productive the machine processes of society become the greater amount of penury and misery follows. Man, who has scaled all peaks and crossed all valleys, who has charted the heaving seas and burrowed into mother earth for her mineral deposits, who has builded his factory towns with their slums, jails and public libraries, and has dotted even the dessert with that latest evidence of Christina civilization, the gasoline station, standing monument to the glory of John D. Rockefeller and Doheny—this animal, restless, pushful, resourceful, capable of surmounting through his indefatigable spirit almost all apparent obstacles, nevertheless permits child-labor and the exploitation of the aged and produces the spectacle of a gouty old bachelor as the occupant of a hundred-roomed castle while the lumpen proletariat sleeps in alleys and under bridges.

What hinders the working out of change in social matters as compared with the rapid alteration made in industrial and scientific life is the dragging weight of human habits, particularly those habits which have cut deep their ruts in the mind. Here, under a scheme of large-scale industry, amidst the matter-of-fact problems and questions which that industry evolves and dissipates, considered by and large, the mind of man wanders hampered by the notions born of the period of handicraft. Here it is that tradition weighs like an alp on the brain of the living, pulling ever backward, and preventing man from throwing off its encumbering load, so that he might view his surroundings in the light of reason generated from his matter-of-fact method of producing wealth.

No superstitions obtrude in the mechanical world. It is always a question of foot-pounds, units of heat, tensions, compressions, shears, thrust; of bending moments and stresses. Here the human mind makes itself at home in a world of definiteness, a realm where mathematical precision rules and none gainsays its right; where abstractions are put out of court by tables of logarithms and the calculus, and the micrometer and the slide-rule determines the fit and the fitness. As time progresses man becomes further and further removed from the business of rule-of-thumb or trial and error. He knows, and can demonstrate beyond cavil, exactly what the material with which he works will do under such and such conditions. His acts are thus purposive; he conceives actions towards a given end and by virtue of the accumulated knowledge of the ages, generally speaking, his objective is attained. No superstitious rites, no folklore nor legend, no mysteries, no hocus-pocus; everything ascertainable and definite, reducible to formulae and susceptible of proof. An idea outside the range of this matter-of-fact habit of thinking is thrown overboard as unworkable and therefore of no conceivable account. A burden to the engineer in industrial life he immediately discards or suffers the inevitable consequences of carrying intellectual excess baggage.

What hinders the operation of all prevading change more in the realm of the human mind than in other spheres? This question we have already propounded. Simply that man has not been able to overcome the pull of the cultural influences of a by-gone day, has not yet learned to reason in a matter-of-fact way concerning affairs in the domain of human relationships, in the realm of politics.

Habits of thought, aptitudes, conventions, etc., to which the human as a matter of evolution has become inured, have not been outgrown, or thrown off, with the same degree of completeness, as have those phenomena which might well be described as the non-human.

When we look full into the face of the sad, silly world today, and become but slightly cognizant of its chaos and apparent despair in matters of moment to human weal, its nonsensical and barbaric worshippings of the relics of a dead past, its chantings of praise to a patriotism which has lost its content, its gigantic ability to develop illimitably mechanism for human destruction and its astounding inability to even so much as rid itself of the plague of disease-bearing rats, or tuberculosis, then surely we must realize that the "point is to change it."

But the factor of change in affairs political is the human being himself, and until he casts off the impedimenta which a past age has thrown around his limbs, and faces the world of reality as it touches social matters in the same fashion that he is able to deal with things in the domain of general science and engineering, that point will still be missed.

When social engineers, developed out of the ranks of the producing element, can handle social problems as civil engineers handle feats of workmanship from day to day, and a hard-headed apprehension of the character of that work and the need for its continuance pervades the general mind, then will that point have been achieved, and humanity be enabled to reach to still higher levels.

BRITAIN'S POLITICAL CAULDRON

So! The political scalp-hunters in Britain are again on the war-path and the inevitability of a general election in the mother country is conceded by a host of political writers. Lloyd George holds forth at Leicester (Ramsay MacDonald's former constituency) to a hectic crowd of 10,000, cudgeling the Labor government not on its domestic programme ,which has, it must be confessed, been comparatively weak, but on its work in foreign affairs where its successes, viewed as achievements in practical politics, have been singularly brilliant. His charge that the Labor government is one "bullied by a gang of wild men" comes with poor grace from the man who attempted to wheedle Bob Smillie into his own war cabinet and then bullied him for his staunch refusal. And it depends in just what sense the word "wild" is intended. If it connotes irresponsibility, then David Lloyd George holds the palm, surpassing even the depths attained by "bottomless" Pitt at the time of the French Revolution. His work at the time of, and subsequent to, the execution of the Versailles Treaty makes a more than ordinarily interesting study contrasted, for instance, with the recent work of the Foreign Office, especially in its relations with Russia.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, who reached a berth in the Imperial House of Commons in 1910, if we remember aright, by his victory over even a cheaper and much more notorious doo-daddle in the person of Winston Spencer Churchill, appears as a splendid figure (in comparison with Lloyd George, for instance) as he inveighs against the Labor regime as an "organized hypocrisy." For certainly there was nothing of the hypocrite about him when he startled England, in his famous Manchester speech of fourteen years ago, by pompously announcing that "I am a man with an important voice," and stating bellicosely "that we obtained India at the point of the sword and we will keep India at the point of the sword."

We stated in this place some two weeks ago that, in our opinion, an appeal to the electorate on the issue of the Russian Treaty could not fail to attract the support of the British working class and that if Lloyd George and his wild Liberal henchmen were determined to go scalp-hunting, that a merry dish might be served, not altogether to the liking of the apparently over-anxious huntsmen. Some of the Liberal newspapers even now are afraid of Asquith's chances in Paisley and even go so far as to predict the almost total disappearance of the Liberal party. If this occurs, so much the better for the Labor party, as an expression of the working class (hazy though it may be) would find itself confronted with the Conservative group, included in whose ranks, in case of such eventuality, we doubt not would soon be discovered the insidious personalities of Lloyd George and Winston Churchill.

It is interesting, too, at this time, to note that Premier Herriott (of France) has a committee formed to investigate possible relations with Russia, and that such committee has decided on recommending a dejure recognition by France of the Soviet power.

Some very extraordinary happenings appear as more than probable between the present time and the end of the year and the working out of the problems looming ahead should provide good study for all students of contemporary political history.

PHILADELPHIA. — Beauty and the Bolshevik, the moving picture Red army romance produced by Proletkino, an organization of workers in Moscow, is being routed around America now.

Printing Pressmen's Delegate Reports

Harry F. Longley, delegate from the Vancouver Printing Pressmen & Assistants Union, to the 30th convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America, held at Pressmen's Home, Tennessee, August 25-30, 1924, reported in part as follows:

750,000 trades unionists had been lost to the movement since the great war owing to depressed business conditions. The I.P.P. & A.U. of N. A., however, was one of two international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that had been able to not only maintain, but increase, its membership, the total membership being now approximately 50,000.

The institutions at Pressmen's Home, Tennessee, including the Sanatorium, Technical Trade School, Superanuation Home and the Hydro-electric plant, represented over $3,000,000 of assets. This with more than $600,000 in bonds and quick assets, represented more money in the treasury than ever before by more than 1,000 per cent.

A scheme embodying closer affiliation with the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders would be gone into at length by both organizations in the near future.

The convention also urged a continuance of the efforts to amalgamate the Lithographic Pressmen with the I.P.P. & A.U.

A wonderful memorial chapel is now in the course of construction and will, when completed, cost in the neighborhood of $20,000, all of which will be made up with voluntary subscriptions by the members of the I.P.P. & A.U. The chapel will be dedicated to the memory of the brothers who lost their lives in the great war.

The International was now operating for the benefit of its members, one of the finest technical trade schools in the world, a home for superannuation, a tubercular sanatorium, where members afflicted with the dreaded disease could be housed and treated, and in the great majority of cases cured, free of charge to themselves.

The American Pressman, a trade educational magazine with the finest of craftsmanship portrayed in its production, an old age pension of $7.00 per week, and a maximum death benefit of $700. All this in addition to the service and protection that goes with the membership of one of the finest trade unions in the world.

"Little Jesse James" Is on Way Here

The latest of the New York, long run musical comedies, "Little Jessie James," will be the attraction at the Orpheum Theatre on October 13, 14 and 15.

A solid year is the record hung up by this sparkling concoction on Broadway, and its producer, L. Lawrence Weber, is proud of the fact and does not propose that it shall be a secret. Possibly the reason that "Little Jessie James" is such a hit is because it is so different. The authors, Harlan Thompson, librettist and lycrist, and Harry Archer, composer, departed fro mthe usual method of simply writing a variation of Cinderella, with mushy scenes and sugary ballads. Instead they just made it farcical, with enough laughs to fill out a full evening, to which has been added a lot of comic verses set to jazz tunes. It is a hilarious affair, so everybody says, with only one sentimental song in the whole affair, called, "I Love You," and that only retained because it happened to be an extremely good one and quite out of the ordinary. There is an excellent cast, a lot of pretty girls in the chorus, and the "James Boys." Don't forget the "James Boys." They are the Paul Whiteman band carried by the organization and who furnish the most of the tunefulness. Paul, king of jazzland, organized this band himself and is proud of it. Perhaps grand opera devotees might gasp and say they are noisy, but the great American public, which knows what it wants, will like he mand may even declare "they have it all over" the Metropolitan orchestra even with a star conductor waving a baton.

"Little Jessie James" is here for three days and theatregoers may as well be reconciled to the fact that they will be "held up" for the price of tickets.

IF IT'S
KIRK'S
Cassidy Nut
COAL
It has the HIGHEST REPUTATION
For its SUPERIOR QUALITY
Costs no more than ordinary NUT COAL
KIRK & CO.
LIMITED
929 MAIN STREET
Phones: Sey. 1441 and 9075.

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

UNDERWOOD
Rebuilt .....$35 to 75
Portable $65
Terms: $10 Cash, Balance Easy Terms
United Typewriter Co.

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

The Camera and Arts, Ltd.
R. P. Dunne, Manager.
Kodaks—Professional Supplies, Papers, Plates, Portrait Film, Developing, Printing, Enlarging
PHONE SEYMOUR 4845
610 Granville St. Vancouver, B.C.

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

Public Lectures

BY CHARLES LAZENBY, B.A.

Every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock for the duration of this series in the Board of Trade Auditorium, corner Pender and Hamilton Streets.

Oct. 4th ....."The Labors of Hercules"
Oct. 11th ....."Plato"
Oct. 18th ....."The Florentine School of Gemistus Plethon"
Oct. 25th ....."Psycho-analysis"
Nov. 1st ....."The Universal Way and the Great God Pan"

MAIN AND TWENTY-THIRD

Readers residing in the vicinity of Main and Twenty-fifth Ave. are invited to patronize the Albion Meat Market at 3836 Main St. Don't forget Kirkham's Grocerteria, and the Victoria Bakery next door. Robinson's Repair Shop is just the place for your small repair jobs.

Vancouver Heights

THE ESTHER BAKERY

For Better Bread, Cakes and Pastry

3728 Hastings E. Phone: High. 1309

H. A. HILL

GROCERIES, FRUITS, CURED MEATS, FLOUR AND FEED

3722 Hastings St. E. Phone High. 1640

First-class

Painter and Decorator

All work guaranteed.

. GEO. ANSELL

3752 Hastings St. E. Phone High 1037

All Kinds of

Electrical Heaters

at

REDUCED PRICES

Until October 14th

R. C. HIRST

4003 Hastings E. Phone Glen. 161L

Do you belong to the rate payers' association? You will need the information obtained by this organization in the coming municipal elections.

THE BETTER 'OLE

915 Main Street

J. Turner, Prop. picks the best of tobacco.

ODD BITS

By SYDNEY WARREN

The basis of patriotism is egoism. Our country is the greatest on earth! Why? Because we happened to be born in it. S.W.

* * *

PERHAPS YOU ARE ONE of those who think capitalism will inevitably die and that with Kismet-like certainty the Co-operative Commonwealth will succeed it. I used to think so, but what has occurred during the six years following the armistice, has changed my viewpoint. The events following the conclusion of the war clearly show that the economic masters of the world are making desperate efforts to maintain the present order in some form. To this end the capitalistic system is undergoing a period of transition. It is becoming internationalized and the chances are that if it emerges successfully from the present crisis, the world will have a form of imperialistic capitalism exploiting the remotest corners of the globe to furnish profits for the industrial taskmasters.

I can easily conceive of a state of paternalistic capitalism in which the workers were well fed and housed much like an army in barracks, scientifically fed, uniformly clothed and properly psycholized to think and ask according to the boss' interests.

Capitalism may be on its last legs, but make no mistake it has plenty of kick left so long as the working class squabbles, bickers and divides itself over labels and theoretical formulae.

* * *

THE CONCENTRATION of the banking interests of the Dominion is in itself a significant proof of the development of capitalism right here in Canada.

Here are the high lights in the concentration of banking wealth in Canada during the past three years: Merging of the Merchants Bank with the Bank of Montreal; failure of the Home Bank; amalgamation of the Bank of Hamilton and the Bank of Commerce; union of the Bank of Hochelaga and the Bank Nationale of Quebec, and last week the absorption of the Sterling Banks by the Standard Bank.

In addition to this the past two decades have witnessed the increase of American capital in Canadian industries to the extent that during the last twenty years only 50 British industrial plants have been established in Canada in comparison with 611 American.

* * *

THE LUMBER BOSSES of the Pacific northwest in their recent conference at Victoria gave a suggestion as to what might be the future development of capitalistic industry right here in British Columbia. The conference calmly discussed the feasibility of introducing a system of boy serf labor in the saw mills and wood-working plants of this province and the Pacific northwest. The plan placed before the conference was one that would afford the lumber bosses a constant supply of cheap unorganized labor. It provided that boys on leaving common school would be taken on for three month's probationship in a saw mill or a wood-working plant, and at the end of that time if the boy proved satisfactory an agreement would be made between the boy's parents and the mlil owner which bound the boy to work four years at a "graded scale of wages." In addition to this a sum of $50 would be placed in a trust fund for the apprentice, which money would be forfeited to the employer if the boy left before the four years expired.

The bosses agreed that manual training as taught in the public schools was useless in view of the fact that only 34 per cent of the boys attending common school reached high school where they might receive more extensive training.

When you read this just remember that it did not happen a hundred years ago in Europe, but two weeks ago in Victoria, B.C.

MAINLAND CIGAR STORE

THE PLACE FOR PIPES

310 CARRALL STREET, VANCOUVER

INSIST ON

Cascade PALE

"The Beer without a Peer"

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

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

Vancouver Breweries, Limited

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

Our Schools

By ROBERT SKINNER

The problem before labor, supposing all three nominees are elected to the school board, is no small one, for the question of education is of paramount importance to labor because the boys of today will be the men of tomorrow, and on the men of tomorrow will fall the duty of changing the system under which we now live, and that in itself should warrant labor taking an increasing interest in our educational system. Apart, however, from trying to change the outlook of the children in regard to history, war, drink, gambling and other evils, there are two things standing out far above all others which call for immediate attention. One is the hygiene in our schools and the other is finanee. Questions, seemingly trivial to the ordinary man in the street, assume tremendous importance when viewed close up by the parent who has his or her child's well-being at heart, and these questions have far-reaching effects on the future generations which cannot be measured by dollars and cents.

After a careful study of school hygiene, I am convinced that Vancouver is far behind other cities and that the effects are being felt now, and since it is only recently that our schools have become overcrowed, the effects will be more marked as time goes on and many a parent will live to curse the people responsible for the conditions now prevailing in the city. Unshaded lights are still in the class rooms, and these not only irritate the eyes of children with good vision, but most certainly aggravate the child whose eyesight is impaired. This can be easily checked up by the number of glasses now being prescribed to school children. The windows of many of the schools are so constructed that the blinds hang from the bottom of the transom leaving about two feet of unshaded glass at the top. This has a very detremental effect upon children because the writing on the blackboard is not visible from certain angels. This causes nervousness or carelessness according to the disposition of the child. The remedy is simple and should be carried out at once. School seating is another item in need of drastic reform. No two people sit alike, and what is an easy position for one person becomes painful to another if one position is kept for any length of time. For instance, a boy or girl with a curvature of the spine will most certainly develop a weak chest or defective breathing in the seats used in our schools today. To study well, one must be comfortable and labor must see to it that adjustable seats take the place of the rigid forms used now, when new schools are being built and as the old seats need replacing.

Physical culture must also become part of the curriculum and a fully-equipped gymnasium should be in every school. There is also the question of the number of subjects taught and their relationship to equipping a boy or girl for the battle of life.

In the Tonsorial Chair

By Spud Tamson

Gee! I wish there were fewer tin pot barbers in this berg! It's getting fierce; a real honest to goodness tonsorial artist cannot get a living with every Tom, Dick and Harry plying the comb. All the people seem to think about these days is the price; no time to consider real art. Well, here comes somebody, anyhow. Good morning, sir, just sit right here. Well, I've been grumbling to myself about the competition in this line, sir. What line do you follow? Oh, railroading. Well, that's a good business so far as wages are concerned. Work for the C.N.R. What! Do you mean to say that you are Sir Henry Thornton? Well, here is one who thinks you are doing a real service to Canada. Well, Henry, old boy, you have the C.P.R. on the run right now. Notice how they are spending thousands of dollars on advertising to try and draw the business. More power to your arm, sir. I hear the politicians are trying to butt in on you, but don't you stand for it, you have the people of Canada with you and if you act square with them they will stand by you. You are getting the results, and of course, although you do not advertise the fact, some of us know that there is a great deal of antagonism between the C.P.R. Pacific Steam Ships and the American lines and that is why they are sending their freight over our line. But what is going to happen when you get the ships you have ordered, plying between the Orient and Vancouver? That is when the fight will be on in earnest and you will have to mind your step because the C.P.R. is out for blood and they usually get what they are after. Of course, I am interested in the labor movement and I recognize we must have experts like you to handle our public utilities, but we must be sure that they are in safe hands. We appreciate your business acumen and we also realize that the British worker would consider himself stepping forward rapidly if nationalization of the railways was accomplished there. Now, although the C.N.R. has a load of debt to pay off, I believe you can do it and prove to the world that—left alone by schemers and grafters—this country can operate railways and power plants cheaper and more efficiently than private companies. I notice that you keep in touch with the various sections of the road by radio. That's a good idea. That personal touch means a lot and you seem to have the ability to get things done by the persuasive method and in the end, a man placed on his honor will do more and do it more cheerfully than when he considers himself merely part of a machine whose only object is profit-making. Yes, sir, that's what I say, let every man, woman and child who travels, think of the C.N.R. and your financial worries will be over. You keep up the service and labor will do its share to ensure the future success of our railroad. Now, I'm finished and you look real spiff. Now, mind you keep your eye on the C.P.R. and their political heelers, Thank you, sir. Good day.

THE L. M.

Diether Coal

COMPANY

GRANVILLE ISLAND

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

PHONE SEY. 6761

THE SUBWAY

BILLIARD ROOM, 309 Carrall St.

The Best Equipped Pool and Billiard Parlor in the City.

Jack Parliament, Joe Caswell, Proprietors.

RADIO

SEE US

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

Operating CFYC

Radio Corporation

OF VANCOUVER, LTD.

605 Dunsmuir Street

Sey. 3814

Up Goes "Coffee and—"

The 5-cent cup of coffee in the eating establishments of St. Louis is passing from view, and the proprietors "predict" a rise to 10 cents a cup in the near future. Dime coffee has blossomed forth in several down-town cafes and others will fall in line, it is said.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

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

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

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

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

Seymour 3168 Always Open
Empire Cafe and Grill
Vancouver's Best
Under Personal Management of
HAROLD DEGG Late 5th Batt. BOG KRAUSE Late 72nd Batt.
76 Hastings St. E. Vancouver, B.C.

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

Irish Labor Party Making Strides

Labor in Ireland wants a united country, and knows the only way to get it is through a strong labor party. While Labor within the Free State has already developed a powerful political party, the workers in the northern countries, which are still directly connected with England, are just now setting to work in earnest to build a party of their own, really to act in unison with their southern brothers.

With the political separation of the industrial north from the agricultural districts of the south of Ireland, the workers of the northern city of Belfast have a much easier task in building up a Labor party. They already have a live organization which promises to give the Belfast overlords of shipping, linen and whisky something to ponder over in the near future.

Southern Irish labor is becoming keenly aware of the hostility of the Free State government, which has resorted to calling out the military to break strikes, something that was never even attempted by the British rulers. The southern workers are rapidly forgetting their ancient religious differences with their comrades on the other side of the Boyne—Ireland's Mason and Dixon line—and are definitely working for a united labor party movement.

Legislators Voting for War Should Be First

By JOE CARROLL
(Federated Press Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—Knocks for safety-first congressmen and American generals, praise for the Russian workers *republic and a qualified endorsement* of the LaFollette candidacy for president were points in a lustily cheered speech made before the Socialist-LaFollette mass meeting in Chicago by Jim Maurer, Socialist and president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Victor L. Berger and Morris Hillquit also spoke. Maurer was given 10 minutes but the audience repeatedly told him to go on.

He related how first Woodrow Wilson and then Harry Daugherty kept him from going to Europe. When he finally got there he went over the battle fields but saw little except miles of soldiers graves, white crosses on the allied dead, and black crosses on the German. His preference if war comes again is to be a general, he told the audience, having seen many fine residences where the generals had lived while directing battles, each mansion usually 35 or 40 miles behind the lines. He gave this fact as the reason why not one American general made his own little supreme sacrifice during the hostilities. Maurer proposes that congressmen voting for war go immediately to the front trenches.

"Then they try to scare you with wild tales of terror in Red Russia!" he exclaimed. "Russia is our people, our class—the workers—who are ruling in Russia. But the capitalists are afraid of them and have good cause. We shall see the day when the workers of Russia shake hands with the workers of France, Germany and all other countries, and workers governments rule the world."

The Pennsylvania labor federation, the "strongest and best in the United States," Maurer said, "advocates the political as well as the industrial arm in the struggle for freedom. It decided by referendum for independent political action and a Labor party. The LaFollette independent noparty campaign does not go as far as we want, but we must go no faster than the crowd will follow. If we go too fast we will find ourselves marching alone."

STEEL STRUSTS ARE ALL ALIKE

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The steel trust is trying to introduce the 12-hour shift system in their mills at Newcastle, New South Wales. The unionists refuse to work the longer shifts and a big industrial fight is pending. The Labor Council of New South Wales, at Sydney, and the Industrial Council at Newcastle, have entered the fight, supporting the unionists and calling upon all workers at the mills to fight the 12-hour shift principle and stand fast for the 8-hour day.

CONSCRIPTS JAILED

The court-martial at 's-Hertogen-Bosch (Holland) has sentenced two conscripts, one from Amsterdam, and the other from Bolsward, in Friesland, *to 10 months' imprisonment* each for the heinous crime of conscientiously objecting to perform military service.

At the present moment not fewer that 40 or 50 Dutch conscripts are serving terms of from four to 12 months for the same atrocious offence. And still we hear the canting of people in high places about peace and arbitration.

Ghastly Chapter in History of Britain

"It is said that the Russians, through their Government, are guilty of great atrocities, are, in fact, fraudulent debtors, and that in no circumstances ought we to enter into *a contract with them,*" said Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., British Minister for War, addressing a large meeting at Durham.

It was difficult to understand the logic of men who took up that attitude. There could be no more disgracefully bloodstained record in history than the record of Russia under the Tsars.

Many might regret the actions that preceded the Soviet Republic, but the establishment of the Russian Government and the continuance of that form of government was a matter entirely for the Russian people.

It should be remembered that those who are now bitterly opposing the proposed agreement and who considered that the Russians were not fit to come within the pale of civilized society were partisans to the Trade Agreement with Russia in 1921.

"You cannot afford—the world cannot afford—to treat 150 millions of people as outcasts and lepers of society," continued Mr. Walsh.

Wasted Lives

"After all, is our own record quite as clean as it ought to be? It will be remembered that 100 millions of money and material were spent by our nation in a determined effort to defeat the Soviet Government, and to defeat that form of government that an overwhelming majority of Russian people, so far as their desires could be ascertained, were in favor of having.

Ghastly Chapter

"We sent expedition after expedition and expended hundreds of British lives in what was a most ghastly chapter in the history of Britain. We say that the Russian people should be brought into the comity of nations.

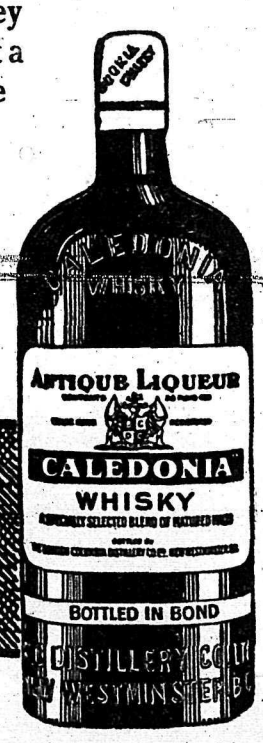
"You cannot put up a barrier against 150 millions of people, and we say that it is desirable to have a treaty with that nation to enable them to come once again into the comity of nations. It is desirable to have a treaty of commerce and general navigation as well as a treaty on high political lines.

"When that is done we will do what we can to induce Parliament to guarantee the interest on the sinking fund of a loan, the extent of which is not at present known, to enable the Russians to be lifted from the present depression and slough in which they find themselves and enter once again freely into the life of the nation."

MORGAN PREPARES GERMAN LOAN

NEW YORK.—J. P. Morgan and two of his banking partners are in Europe negotiating the German reparations loan. The partners are Thomas Lamont, who was Woodrow Wilson's right hand man at the Versailles treaty negotiations, and E. R. Stettinius. Lamon got a copy of the treaty to his Morgan firm in New York before the senate had a chance to see it. The German loan which Morgan is *negotiating* and which he will unload on small American investors, has been described in advance by Frank Putnam, a bond expert, as "a swindle based on a lie."

ORPHEUM CAFE
Highest quality of food properly prepared and neatly and courteously served in generous portions by experienced Union employees.
You will find our prices much lower than the average first-class cafe.
ALWAYS OPEN
762 Granville Street Vancouver, B. C.
Opposite Orpheum Theatre

INSIST ON CALEDONIA WHISKY
At all Government Vendors
Here's Whiskey Satisfaction at a Dollar a bottle Saving!
Blended by men who know good Scotch for those who appreciate it
Per Bottle $3.75


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

THE HONORS LIST

"Forward" has the following comment on Sir Alexander Grant's gift to Premier McDonald:—

"Long before Sir A. Grant suggested his gift to Mr. MacDonald, the Prime Minister had indicated to a Labor Party meeting in London that, outside the men whom it was necessary for Government purposes to send to the House of Lords, he had no honors list, with the single exception of an old personal friend who the previous year had performed a great public service. This service, of course, was the endowment of the Scots National Library with a gift of £100,000."

INDORSE B. & O. PLAN

Defenders of the B. & O. plan at the Machinists Convention said its approval did not mean the union had forsaken its independent character or traditional methods of winning its demands. They said the union was strengthened as such by the unreserved recognition given it by the employers. They also said working conditions as well as wages had been improved in the Glenwood shops where it has been tried experimentally.

Referendum to Change Machinists' Constitution

WASHINGTON.—Officers of the International Association of Machinists, back from their quadrennial convention at Detroit, were in conference on the referendum to the membership on decisions taken by the convention which would change its constitution and plan of organization. The most important of these changes is the abolition of the general executive board of five members, reduction of the vice-presidents from ten to seven in number, and the formation of an executive council composed of these vice-presidents and the general president and secretary-treasurer. This eliminates eight general officers, now drawing $5,000 each, and various travelling expenses.

President Johnston and Secretary-treasurer Davison are especially pleased that the convention endorsed the LaFollette ticket and endorsed the Baltimore & Ohio plan of co-operation with the management of railroad companies in reducing costs of operation in return for stabilization of employment under union conditions.

Pay Full Wages to the Workless

In a recent speech to his constituents, Mr. John Wheatley, British Minister of Health, said:

Many critics of the Government talked as if Labor had arrived at its destination. There could be no more foolish view. They had only reached a milestone on their journey. Their end was Socialism, the end of Socialism was the abolition of poverty, and the means towards that end the abolition of Capitalism.

He believed, however, now that the treasury was a Socialist platform, that they would travel hundreds of times quicker towards Socialism in the next 20 months than they had done in the past 20 years.

The minority Labor Government had had many difficulties to face, but even bearing these in mind, it had been successful in administration in such a way as to make the working classes bigger and bolder in action and outlook than ever before.

The Labor Govtrnment had proved that men and women drawn from the working classes could administer the affairs of the nation as well as others, and had shattered the monopoly of government hitherto enjoyed by what were known as the ruling classes.

Mr. MacDonald's Record

Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald had proved himself to be the greatest statesman in Europe, and no nation in its senses would oust him to put Mr. Stanley Baldwin in his place. The Prime Minister had altered the whole tone and attitude of Europe, and if it had not been for MacDonald, the Peacemaker, foreign settlements would have been impossible.

If it were true that the London settlement, because of the payment of reparations, might lead to unemployment, that would not diminish the greatness of MacDonald. It would demonstrate the futility and stupidity of the capitalist system.

Reparations could only be paid in the form of goods or service.

Because we were to receive goods for nothing the critics of the Government said this would ruin Great Britain. Could anything be more stupid?

These Silent Heroes

There were people in this country getting goods for nothing in the form of rent and interest. For example, those who had invested money in the war received 300 million pounds in interest, which was a form of reparations — and they had received these goods for nothing with true Christian fortitude.

There need not be any danger of reparations injuring the workers, if the workers organized proper distribution.

What could be better if, in the event of reparations causing unemployment, that the income from reparations were utilized to pay full wages to the unemployed?

That would not do any harm. And who were more entitled to reparations than the workers, who, it had been stated, won the war? They must be careful, however, to see that others did not steal the price of victory and make them sorry they had ever accepted reparations.

The workers must be prepared to fight for their rights as never before, and he trusted that they would refuse to submit to starvation in the midst of plenty.

IT CAN'T BE TRUE

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—By a ruling of the high court of Australia non-unionists employed on wharves in Australian ports since the general strike in 1917, are ordered to vacate their jobs which must be given to members of the Waterside Workers' Union. Preference to unionists is mandatory.

Reasons Why Treaty Must Be Ratified

Mr. A. A. Purcell, M.P., and Mr. E. D. Morel, M.P., two of the group of M.P.'s who intervened to prevent the Russian negotiations breaking down, have explained their motives and their reasons for believing that the Treaty must at all costs be ratified.

In a pamphlet published by the Anglo-Russia Parliamentary Committee (3, Adam Street, W.C. 2, 1d.) they say:—

"Roughly speaking, one out of every three in our working population is engaged in the export trades.

"The proportion of unemployment in our export trades is very much higher than in our home trades."

They give a startling list of foodstuffs whose price is kept up by the paralysis of Russian trade, and conclude:—

"The Treaty's first and greatest achievement is that it either settles, or provides machinery for the settlement of, the main causes which have poisoned Anglo-Russian relations and prevented the British and Russian peoples from a peaceful co-operation in trade and industry.

"It regulates the vexed question of sundry treaties concluded with the late Government of the Tsars, thus removing a fruitful cause of friction.

"It confers substantial advantages upon British fishermen fishing in Russian waters, advantages refused to them under the Tsars.

"It gives to private British claimants upon Russia the opportunity which they have not yet had of obtaining satisfaction.

"It grants to British trade the 'most - favored - nation treatment,'" and concludes,

"The foes of the Anglo-Russian Treaty are to be found among those who are the bitterest opponents of the rights, liberties and of the aspirations of British working classes."

Why Should Anything Be Cheaper?

From the cradle to the grave we have to pay toll to the capitalist. Tribute has to be given on the swaddling clothes of the infant, and on the shroud of the corpse. When we sleep the ghosts of the moneylender and the landowner hover round us; when we eat the ghosts of the wheat-hog, the meat king, and the tea princes wait upon us—and all the ghosts have their hands out. Tea is the cup that cheers some people; and we are not surprised, when we learn that the Consolidated Tea and Lands Company last year "earned" 108 per cent in profit, while the Allynugger Tea Company earned 78 per cent; dividends being paid at 50 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. The former's £10 shares are selling at £60, and the latter's at £41 10s. You, gentle reader, sipping bohea by the ingle neuk, thinking kindly of the world, and wishing harm to no man, must pay that blackmail, by the processes of the wondrous capitalist system.

"Why," asks the "Daily Mirror," "should tea be dearer," and why, may we ask, should "The Mirror" expect it to be cheaper, when it advocates the system whose purpose is to screw the maximum out of the public for every service and commodity it uses?—Forward.

WARD TWO LABOR PARTY

Ward Two Labor Party was organized last Friday. R. A. Lawson was elected chairman, Chas. Scott, vice-chairman; W. Page, secretary. W. J. Bartlett was elected chairman of the organization committee and Arthur McDonald chairman of the Campaign committee.

Lumber Workers' Union Compels Wage Payment

By SYDNEY WARREN

ALDERGROVE, B.C.—The Lumber Workers Union of Canada has spiked the bunco game of one of British Columbia's worst slave-drivers. A. A. Rerrie, owner of four sawmills in this vicinity hired men and promised to pay them within 30 days. When this time lapsed he paid his men with further promises that their wages would be forthcoming in the near future. Sometimes the crew became tired of these nebulous promises that never materialized and quit.

Rerrie simply hired more men and repeated the process and to prevent any of the crew from placing a lien on the lumber he made it a point to load the lumber on a car and ship it out of the district as quickly as possible. This meant that if the men with wages due them wanted to collect they would have to sue Rerrie and this was a long drawn-out process costing often more than the wages due, it was never resorted to.

The Provincial police calmly stated that the matter was out of their jurisdiction. The Lumber Workers' Union of Canada then took the matter up with the provincial authorities and compelled Rerrie to make an assignment in favor of his creditors and within 48 hours the union members had received their wages.

The owner of these mills sometime ago shot and killed a Chinaman, who it was stated had become insane and attacked him. It is now thought that the reason for the Chinaman's act was due to the fact that he had been goaded into desperation over the non-payment of wages due him.

Challenge Issued on Judicial Dictatorship

WASHINGTON.—A challenge to Judge Gary, Nicholas Murray Butler and candidates Coolidge and Davis to debate the judicial dictatorship in sane, orderly fashion, is made by the Progressive campaign textbook, in reply to the hysterical charges of bolshevism, anarchy and confiscation uttered by the capitalist reactionary parties during the past three months.

Taft's elevation to the supreme court bench, after "the people had refused overwhelmingly to re-elect him when they had studied his acts and sympathies on public questions," is cited in the textbook as an example of the defiance of the will of the people that is continually practiced by standpat executives in creating this oligarchy of federal judges. Taft, rejected by the people, was enabled by Harding to kill the child labor law.

Citing 11 cases in which the supreme court has, since 1895, declared acts of congress unconstitutional, the textbook shows that in every case labor or social legislation which served the people's welfare was undone. These include the child labor law, the first federal income tax law, the employers' liability act, the lever profiteering act, the Newberry election fraud case, the act to restrict grain gambling, and the District of Columbia minimum wage act for women and minors.

WHITE COLLARS AFFILIATE

BRISBANE, Queensland.—At the annual conference of the Queensland civil servants union, a motion was carried by a large majority endorsing the executive's action in affiliating with the Trades and Labor council. This is the first time that government employees in Australia have affiliated with a labor council. Hitherto, civil servants have considered themselves too classy to mix with workers.

Capture the Council

By P. J. DOLLAN

Now that Comrade Newbold has intimated the indefinite postponement of the Revolution, we may be able to get some attention for things that matter. If we could induce the Socialist movement to mobilize its full force for the civic elections, we would gain victories of importance for the building of the Socialist Commonwealth. The administration of local government is the test of Socialist principles, and it is in the local councils that we find the most suitable bases for their application. If the comrades who have been running around for the past six or seven years looking for the Revolution (which could not be) had devoted their energies instead to the capturing of local government, the Socialist movement would have been further advanced than it is. The large towns and cities and the County Councils are practically monopolized by reactionaries, and are used as forts in the defence of capitalism. It was amusing, occasionally pathetic, to see comrades trying to improvise a Revolution, and refusing to tackle the (to them) petty job of transforming a reactionary Council into an instrument for the operation of Socialism. These deluded fellows were of opinion that it was more adventurous to draft a resolution than it could be to clear a slum! Simpletons, they were, chasing butterflies in December. They know better now, but one cannot help regretting they did not know as much in 1918. If they only had had the sense to know the obvious they would have saved the Socialist movement a great amount of bother. For six years we have been converting our comrades from their illusions instead of allying our strength to oust reaction from its Municipal throne.

Important Says Smillie

I hope all those who are still unmindful of the value of local government in the evolution of Socialism, will give heed to the advice of Robert Smillie. Speaking at a Miners' Conference the other day, the beloved veteran said he held the view that the administration of laws was even of greater consequence to the working class than the making of laws. **He believed that the control of local government was not less important than the control of Parliament, and he urged the miners to concentrate on increasing the Socialist representation on local Councils.** The miners' president himself began service to the common good on the School Board, and ever since he has not been deaf to the demands of local patriotism. He realizes that Socialism must be founded on Municipal administration, and that Red Councillors are the scouts, pioneers, and engineers of the Socialist army. It is painstaking work to apply Socialist ideas and ethics to civic problems, but it is work that must be done if ever we are to have a Socialist society in this country.—The Forward.

AUSTRALIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

SYDNEY, N.S.W.—The Australian [illegible] bureau of statistics reports 90,0[illegible] workers unemployed. This does not include persons out of work through strikes and lockouts.

Unemployment was greatest in the anti-Labor state of New South Wales, with 12 per cent. In the 5 Labor-governed states of Australia, the unemployment figure ranged from 4.4 per cent to 6.3 per cent.

NEW YORK.—By starting the press of the Herald-Tribune, the Prince of Wales qualified for election to the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' union, local 23, as an honorary member. David Boyle and Joseph C. Orr are the local secretaries who issued the prince's union card.

South Hill

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

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

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

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

THEATRE BOYCOTT HELPS UNION

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Following a strenuous campaign to unionize all theatres, movie shows, music halls and other amusement places, 98 per cent of the workers in these institutions in Sydney and Melbourne have joined the Theatrical Employe's union. The campaign is being extended throughout Australia. Where the employers show fight, the halls are boycotted by the workers and generally the big slump at the box office brings the proprietors to the right frame of mind.

ELECTRIC WORLD EDITOR ON RUSSIA

NEW YORK.—Russia is successfully working out its hydro-electric power program, testifies Harold V. Bozell, editor of The Electric World, who has returned from an extensive European tour. Of the 30 big power stations called for in the program five are already operating, said Bozell. Seven others are under construction.

The electrical editor says that firms selling power equipment to the Russian government are sure of their money. Most of the electrical purchases are on a basis of 50% down and the balance in five years.

NEW YORK.—The joint board of the Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reefer Makers' union, the largest New York unit of the Internationaly Gorment Workers' union, has taken a strong stand against overtime while unemployment exists.

Victoria Road

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

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

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

Unemployment Conference Report

Following are some excerpts from the report of the National Conference regarding winter employment in Canada held in Ottawa September 3rd and 4th. More of these will be published from week to week.

Mayor W. R. Owen (Vancouver): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I represent the greatest of all western cities, and I want to tell you something about the conditions there. As you requested, Mr. Chairman, in your first letter, I have endeavored as far as I possibly could to follow your suggestion and get the views of employers of labor in our community. I agree with the last speaker that this seems an opportune time to have those views presented, and I will, therefore, now give to the Conference the views of some of the most prominent employers of labor in our western section.

George Kidd, President, British Columbia Electric Railway Company, says that his company will have a certain amount of employment offering during the coming winter at Stave Falls and Alouette Lake, and that they will endeavor to assist in setting aside work that can be undertaken during the wet months.

J. R. Cameron, Assistant General Manager, Canadian National Railways, Vancouver, says that they cannot co-operate in a scheme to set aside work for the winter, owing to its seasonal nature, as well as to the company's budget economy feature.

H. T. Lockyer, General Manager, B. C. Stores, Hudson's Bay Company, considers that a restricted immigration policy should be put into force at once by the Federal Government; that immigrants have been sent here under misrepresentation, and that conditions will be as bad here this winter as during past winters. He thinks that municipal, provincial and labor officials should publicly announce that conditions do not warrant an influx of immigrants.

Goodwin G. Johnson, Manager, Capilano Timber Company, Limited, thinks that the conditions will not be worse this year, owing to the small amount of logging operations carried on during the summer, which must be balanced by increased forces later in the year. He is of the opinion that government and municipal works should be undertaken when industrial labor requirements are low; that government and municipal wage scales should be of a nature to afford relief, but not such as would come into competition with those required by established industries of the province.

F. W. Peters, General Superintendent, Canadian Pacific Railway, will do all he can to assist the authorities in arriving at the best decision psosible in dealing with this matter.

E. W. Hamber, President, B. C. Mills Timber and Trading Company, considers that if the present lumber depression continues, there will be a great number of men unemployed, but that on the other hand if a mild winter comes there should be considerable work in the woods. He is of the opinion that men on relief work should receive food and lodging only in exchange for labor, rather than wages as paid to regular civic employees, and that a thorough investigation should be made of each case brought to the notice of the authorities, as to the amount of work and wages received by the applicant during the period just previous to the date of his application.

Percy R. Bengough, Secretary of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, considers that they will have as many unemployed this year as last, and that the policy of spending public funds in bringing immigrants to this country when residents, for economic reasons, are leaving, is wrong.

Charles Woodward, President of Woodwards Limited, looks for considerable unemployment there this winter.

The view of a special committee of the city council of Vancouver was that maintenance work in the city should be held to a minimum owing to the necessity of keeping within available revenues. Construction work should not be extensive, owing to the council's policy of keeping money by-laws as low as possible when submitting them to the ratepayers. This work is of a nature which must be done in the summer months, and is being carried on mostly by contract. Funds provided by by-law will not be sufficient to enable the city to undertake any work whatever bearing upon the situation set out by the Minister, as any employment arising from the expenditure of the city's funds would merely serve to find a limited amount of employment for our own citizens.

James H. McVety, General Superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Vancouver, expects to send approximately six thousand men out of the province for harvest work.

The following resolution was passed by the council of the Corporation of the District of South Vancouver:

"That whereas this council may be faced with a problem of unemployment during the winter months, and whereas we have a population of approximately 30,000 people, composed principally of artisans, and whereas it is impossible for this municipality to undertake to find employment or to provide relief for all who desire it, and whereas the Dominion Government is directly responsible for the bringing in of any immigrants at a time when employment is scarce, be it resolved that we ask the Dominion Government to give direct financial assistance in the providing of employment of a productive nature in the municipality of South Vancouver during the winter months; and that we ask Mayor Owen to present this resolution to the joint conference on unemployment at Ottawa."

—I have some other letters here which would show you from another standpoint what the city is up against. This is from the Danish Consul in Vancouver, who writes to myself as Mayor of the city:

"Vancouver, B.C.,
"August 23, 1924.

"Dear Sir:—I have to submit to you the fact that, owing to representation being made by the Dominion Government, the Canadian National Railways, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Denmark, that a number of Danes are emigrating to Canada, and very many of them are coming to Vancouver, having been led to believe, so they tell me, that they can secure entrance to the United States through this port and on arrival here find it impossible to do so There being a very great lack of employment, and these men as a rule being without funds, come to this consulate for assistance, and despite the fact that they are willing to work if employment can be found for them, they cannot secure it, and I fear that during the winter many of these emigrated citizens will call at this consulate for assistance, and you can readily understand that the Danish Government cannot undertake to take care of its emigrated citizens, and must maintain that it is the duty of every civilized community and country to provide food and lodging for all persons within their sphere. It is therefore my intention, in each case of Danes who are out of funds, to refer them for food and lodging to the Municipal Authorities, and I will furnish these citizens with a letter to you asking you to provide food and shelter for the party in question, and I feel sure that you will recognize that it is the duty of the city to provide board and lodging for all unemployed, and if you do not desire to do so for foreign subjects, to repatriate same.

"I have the honor to be, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "W. W. WARD,"
"Royal Danish Consul."

I have one also from the Scandinavian Emigrant Station:—

"Mayor and Council of Vancouver:

"Many hundreds of Scandinavians have lately arrived here, and we are glad to see them. But we admit it pains us often when young men and girls arrive without funds, no work, no friends, and not knowing the language. We try to find jobs for them, but with the city full of idle men, what chance has a newcomer? We find men among them who are educated. We find among them mechanics, chemists, musicians, almost starving. And this is what they tell us: that the Government carries on propaganda in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, employing agents whose business is to induce as many as possible to migrate to Canada.

"Now I, for one, do not believe that this Government employs such agents. I rather think the railroads, together with the steamship companies, are the guilty ones, and they should be made to look after them when they get here.

"In the meantime here they are, and more arriving almost daily. Would someone think of a plan to help these sturdy Norsemen, and be a big brother to them in their hour of need?

"Just one more thing. If these companies persist in such methods of bringing in settlers we will consider ways and means by which we can counteract their propaganda, to wit: write a strong protest and explain in the publications of Europe the rotten methods employed by these people. Give us a square deal.

"Respectfully yours,
(Signed) "J. J. PETERSON,
"In Charge."

Grow

BRAND'S BULBS

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

FREE—Beautiful illustrated Bulb Catalogue, with full cultural notes

Brand's

723 Robson St., Vancouver, B. C.

PUBLIC LECTURES
ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

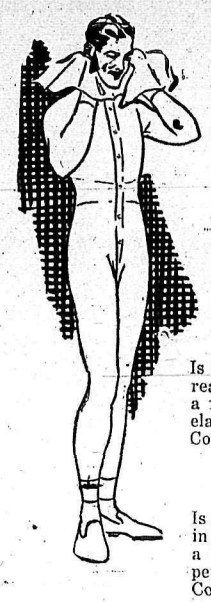
Every Saturday, 8 p.m., Board of Trade Auditorium, corner of Pender and Hamilton Streets.

October 11th Subject
"PLATO"
By MR. CHARLES LAZENBY, B.A.
ADMISSION FREE

Royal Theatre
NEXT WEEK
Morton Musical Co. presents
"THE LADY BUG"
Picture Programme Changed Monday and Thursday
COUNTRY STORE Monday and Friday
Admission, 10c, 15c and 25c

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

Men's Fall Underwear



WARM, SERVICEABLE AND LOW PRICED

Prices quoted on all lines are for shirts and combinations szies 34 to 44. Drawers sizes 32 to 42.

Most men are particular about their underwear requirements—quality, service and price are important notes to be considered. This store specializes in the best brands and offers wide assortments, coupled with a most attractive range of prices.

STANFIELD'S UNDERWEAR

Is known as one of the best wearing and most reasonably priced brands. We are showing a range of mixed wool in a medium weight, elastic ribbed knit at, per garment $1.75
Combinations, per suit $3.50

PENMAN'S PREFERRED UNDERWEAR

Is another very satisfactory underwear. Made in a fine mixed wool; dark natural shade, in a weight suitable for all-year wear. Price, per garment $1.50
Combinations, suit $3.00

VIKING GOLDFLEECE UNDERWEAR

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

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

Orpheum Has Fun Carnival

Mirth will reign supreme throughout the eight acts of superb comedy vaudeville at the Orpheum Theatre, starting next Thursday, for it is to be the annual "Carnival of Fun Week," with every artist on the programme determined to show Vancouver patrons a good time. The whole gala affair is in the hands of Ole Olsen and Chic Johnson, two very likeable lads loaded with laughs. All over the big circuit they have staged their riot of fun and been a tremendous hit everywhere. They are in truth the clown princes of stage nonsense, and audiences at every performance will be rocked and raked with sheer merriment. Mirth and melody combined will be the offering of Hughie Clark and his band. This aggregation happily combines excellent comedy with unbeatable harmony. Other great acts include Elinore Williams and her company in a farcial sketch called "House Hunting;" Bobby Barry and Dick Lancaster in another laugh riot "I Don't Want to Dance;" Monseiur Alphonse eBrg, Parisien gown designer, who uses living models for draping beautiful evening gowns "made while you wait;" Lillian Gresham, with Louis Laxarin and Mario Palermo, who present another melodious gem called "Harmony de Luxe;" Kay, Hamlin and Kay, who are still "At Their Old Tricks" to make people giggle—and who also as an eighth feature act one of those delightful "surprise parties" afterpieces with Olson & Johnson as the main perpetrators and all the artists on the bill joining in for a real fun fest. This feature is heralded as the most original and clever ever attempted in vaudeville, and wherever it has been produced, audiences have gone home convulsed with laughter and giggles stored up for weeks to come. The bill, topped off by a ripping Aesop's Fable, Topics of the Day and concert orchestra selections, will prove one long to be remembered.

Grandview

T. DAVIES
Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces, Eavestrough, Cornices, etc.
1943 Commercial Dr. High. 861

Royal Drug Store
1403 Commercial Dr. Cor. Kitchener
BETTER DRUGS
BETTER SERVICE
E. SNOW LEE, M.P.S., London, Eng.
Phone High. 649.

1955 Commercial Dr., at Fourth Ave.
McKAY'S GROCERY
Specialties:
Hay and Grain, Flour and Feed
Poultry Supplies
Phone High. 975 Prompt Delivery

We Solicit Your Patronage
C. AHONE
SHOE REPAIRER
Boots and Shoes Made to Order
1721 Commercial Dr., Opp. Theatre

Manitoba Hardware
Shelf Hardware, Granite and Tinware, McClary's Ranges, Bapco Paints and Electrical Goods.
1174-76 Commercial Dr. High. 978

STEEVES DAIRY AND THE ROYAL DAIRY HAVE

No Agreement

with the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees
Union, and do not employ Union men.

The Royal Dairy milk is sold principally by stores.

INSIST ON YOUR MILKMAN SHOWING HIS UNION BUTTON