The Labor Statesman

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CARPENTERS' OPPOSITION TO WAGE REDUCTION ENDORSED

Bakers Affiliated With Council—Bus Drivers Join Street Railwaymen's Union—Annexation Plebiscite Being Protested—Organizer Bruce Appeals for "Man on the Road."

ONE more new union, the Journeymen Bakers of America, made application to the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council at its regular session on Tuesday evening, and the application was received and the delegates seated. Credentials were also received for delegates from the Pressmen's Union, and the Beverage Workers Union, and were accepted.

A communication was received from the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council relative to having workers, employed on electro and acetylene welding processes, covered by compensation in the province of Manitoba, and suggesting that it may be of interest to workers in B. C. The letter was referred to the Parliamentary Committee.

Organizer Bartlett reported on the splendid work of the organization committee and is published elsewhere.

Del. Griffin, of the Street Railwaymen's Union, reported that all the bus drivers on the Rapid Transit Service of the B. C. Electric, had been organized and taken into the union. The Street Railwaymen had also assessed themselves 50 cents per member for the Nova Scotia Relief Fund, which with the $100 previously donated, makes a total of $600 given by the union.

Engineers' Local, 882, reported that several new members had been taken into the union.

May Call General Strike

Del. Page, of the Carpenters' Union, reported that 62 new members had been initiated at the last meeting, and that over forty more applications were in for the next. In the trouble with the General Contractors' Association, the union expected to have to resort to a general strike, and hoped to obtain the support of the rest of the building trades. The Trades Council went on record as endorsing the action of the Carpenters in fighting against a reduction in wages on the "eve of a wave of prosperity."

Five Day Week

Del. Watt reported that the Plumbers and Steamfitters Union had obtained the five day week and delegates were advised not to phone for a plumber on Saturday.

Relative to the accident at Lakewood and Pender when a man was killed by having the sides of an uncribbed hole he was making, fall in on him, the question was asked if this man would come under the compensation act. It was pointed out that as the man was a sub-contractor he would not come under the act. A committee consisting of dels. Watt, Scribbins and Bengough was appointed to interview the Board of Works to endeavor to make it compulsory to have holes of a certain depth cribbed to prevent such accidents.

Protest to City Council

The question of the plebiscite on annexation, in which the city will only allow property owners to vote, was taken up and a committee of dels. Scribbins, Deptford and Bengough appointed to interview and protest to the City Council.

Del. Bartlett reported that Organizer Bruce, of the Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, who had given valuable and energetic assistance to the organizing committee, was soon to leave the city, and he asked that the council extend him an hearty vote of thanks. This was done and he was called upon to make a speech.

Good Results in Short Time

In replying Organizer Bruce said that he had been in a number of organizing campaigns that were better financed, but none had brought such good results in such short time as the one in this district. He felt that all the unions that had been organized would be of a permanent nature and would add greatly to the prestige of the labor movement.

The Lumbering Industry

The only regrettable situation, he said, was the situation in the lumbering industry. Although this was a basic industry, it was the most poorly organized. One of the chief causes of this was the lack of faith in the American Federation of Labor caused by disruptive elements. This industry can be organized just as soon as the workers realize the value of a centralized organization, such as the Lumber Workers International Union, and, with a little intensive work, success could be obtained.

Greater Spirit of Harmony

He noticed a greater spirit of harmony in the district and hoped it would continue and increase. He deplored the attitude of Retail Clerks in forming a union that could not obtain them results and spoiled the chance of a real union.

In spite of the fact that officers and organizers of the American Federation of Labor were called names that often got under their skin, most of them, he said, continued to work hard for the movement, but if the rank and file were a little more generous to those on the road they would be able to obtain better results.

In closing, he said, that out of the chaos that existed in all parts of the world, the rising power of the Trades Union movement was the only one that was pointing to the road of success. This movement had the men of knowledge and determination to lead the masses out of the chaos and he hoped these men would stay with us and help bring about a brighter and better day.

You can relieve a tag day worker.

TAKING A MONTH OFF

Summer will soon be here and we shall be able to take a month off in holiday time, when we get the Labor Statesman annual off the press. We do this very economically, simply by tearing off a month *from* the calendar on the wall.

Friday, May 8th, is Labor's Tag Day.

TODAY Friday, May 8 is Tag Day for the Nova Scotia Relief Fund

Day Labor Work Best for City

With the active support of the city engineer, the city council has favored the letting of contracts for city work instead of doing it by day labor. Graft is a bad word to use in conjunction with men holding public office, but why is there always such strenuous efforts made to use the contract system when time and time again, in this and every other country, the day labor plan has been proven to be not only the cheapest, but the best. The city engineer attempts to support his case by stating that men working on the day labor plan "soldier" on the job while those working for a contractor are compelled to make the dirt fly. This, of course, is an excuse that will not hold water. If thousands of dollars can be saved (as in the joint sewerage work) even should the men "soldier" on the job, th ecity council should stick to the day labor plan.

Every worker knows that under the contract system the work is skimped by the contractor and the city inspectors have to be constantly watching to see that all the specifications are properly taken care of. Under the day labor plan this is not needed. Aside from all this, common sense tells us that contractors want profits and that they cannot force their men to do any more in a day than it is possible for the average worker to do. The city can purchase its material in larger and cheaper quantities. Its machinery can be purchased on the cash basis as against the instalment methods of contractors and many other reasons suggests that the day labor plan is a method of saving money to the city while providing for a decent wage for the workers. If the city council wants to make this an issue in the next election they are going about it in the right way.

MISSED TRADES COUNCIL MEETINGS

Statistician McDonald of the Trades and Labor Council reports that the following delegates have missed three or more meetings of the council:

Barbers, Delegates Deproy and Wall; Boot and Shoe Workers, Del. Griffith; Carpenters, Del Dodson; Civic Employees, Del. Logan; Moulders, Del. McCormack; Plasterers, Del. Galway; Railway Carmen, Del. Warde.

Take a trip down town. It is tag day.

JUNIOR LABOR LEAGUE

A larger number than ever turned out to the Educational Meeting last Friday. The question of military training in the schools took up most of the time.

This Saturday the League is holding another dance at the Elk's Hall, 49th and Fraser. The usual orchestra will provide the music. Admission by collection at the door. Refreshments will be served. Ladies bringing cakes or sandwiches admitted free. A good time guaranteed.

The Tragedy of Being Jobless

Ging Wong, elderly Chinese laborer of Vancouver, was out of work for many months, and decided that it was hardly worth while waiting any longer for a job. So he took poison in a Pender Street lodging house, and left a note saying that he didn't want to be in the way any longer. Translated, literally, his note said:

"White workman got unions, so got jobs. Which is very good business. Me, I got no jobs for I am too old to learn special jobs like artisan. Many friends with white men I have before, and now I die with love and friendship for them, my friends. If I born white man, maybe I learn trade when young, and now be honorable mechanic with fine salary and job and house with babies. But I am only Chinese, have no job nor trade, so I like to die. No more from Ging Wong Lee, tired man who die now."

If you can't see any pathos in those last life-lines written by "poor Ging Wong Lee, tired man who now die," then you don't understand the ebbing tides of human understanding and sympathy. This pathetic figure is a type. He represents a type that would be the same type you and the rest of us would be if we were without trade unionism.

Study the moral—Organized labor and a trade.

OLD CLOTHES BUREAU

The newest thing in charity is a central bureau for old clothes. Montreal has devised a plan to make a central bureau for the distribution of old clothing, which will represent the forty odd charities affiliated with the Montreal Council of Social Agencies. During the winter with its poverty and distress, the demand for old clothes, shoes and rubbers has been large. When the matter is settled it is believed that furniture and all sorts of second hand things will be dealt in, and controlled by this central bureau. Thus will the "heroes" and "old workers" be looked after.

HOW EXPRESSION ORIGINATED

"Cooking his goose" is a phrase which originated when the king of Sweden, on approaching a hostile town, excited the contempt of the inhabitants by the smallness of his army. To express this they hung out a goose for him to shoot at, whereupon the king set fire to the town to "cook their goose."

NOVA SCOTIA CALLS FOR HELP.

Organization Campaign Still Getting Results

Delegate Bartlett, reporting for the organizing committee at the Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday evening, said that the drive was still being carried on with splendid results. With the assistance of Organizer Last of the Barbers' Union, twelve new shops had been signed up and better relations with the master barbers obtained.

Twenty-one Hotels Signed Up

With the assistance of Business Agent Hannifin and Organizer Bond, the committee had signed up twenty-one hotels and added over one hundred members to the Beverage Workers' Union.

Organizer Hoover had been successful in having all the bus drivers of the B. C. Electric secure membership in the Street Railwaymen's Union.

Open meetings of the Painters' Union coupled with entertainments and refreshments had added fifty new members to the union during April and there were still good prospects for May with all men working.

Organizer McCutcheon of the Boilermakers' Union is expected in the city shortly and he will assist in the drive for the metal trades.

A list of the bakers placing the union label on their bread will be placed in The Labor Statesman next week and organized labor will be urged to patronize them in preference to others.

Some gent's furnishing stores in the city wish to display Retail Clerks Union Card and want this council to organize their employees in the International Union instead of the local union. This is being considered by the committee.

The organizing committee has still plenty of work in hand but the progress will be slower owing to the many details and the amount of ground to be covered in lining up other trades.

To Quit Asking for Labor Legislation

Halifax Trades and Labor Council at a recent meeting, decided not to approach the government of Nova Scotia regarding any Labor legislation, and the legislative committee recommended that any proposed Labor legislation be held in abeyance until a government is elected in Nova Scotia that has the confidence of the Trades Council.

In summing up the reasons for this decision, the chairman of the legislative committee said that the committee took this attitude because the government as at present constituted was unrepresentative of the People; it was hostile to organized labor, as was shown in its attitude toward the Cape Breton miners and the refusal to grant relief to the miners' families; also its drastic and unjust action in gerrymandering the electoral districts of Cape Breton, in an attempt to shut labor representation out of the house.

There will be a social and dance at the Belvedere Court, Saturday evening, May 16. The usual orchestra will provide the music and the refreshments will be supplied in the usual way. Make this the place for your evening's amusement.

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An advertisement for three youths to accompany an explorer on an expedition into British Honduras jungles resulted in 2,300 applications. Was it a manifestation of the adventurous spirit of the Briton or just unemployment?

BUDGET DEBATE

By J. S. WOODSWORTH

Mr. J. S. WOODSWORTH (Centre Winnipeg): Mr. Speaker, after the somewhat lengthy discussion which has already taken place it is perhaps not necessary for me to say very much with regard to the details of the budget. We are told that there is no deficit; yet on the other hand we must confess that we have decreasing revenues and increasing obligations. Just how long this state of affairs can continue is a matter that surely ought to call for the most serious consideration from this House. I submit that increased revenues can in the long run be secured only on the basis of general prosperity. Today without doubt we have low wages, unemployed workers, idle factories and discouraged farmers. Under these circumstances how can we hope for any immediate change in the situation in the near future? And in this respect I am not thinking particularly of one party or the other; I think both parties are in the grip of the larger economic forces over which politicians have very little control indeed.

An Enormous Load

We hear a great deal about the necessity for greater economy, but I would urge that this economy is not to be gained simply by petty entrenchment, although this may be desirable. Certainly it is not to be gained by any reduction in the necessary services which the country is rendering. In all fairness to the government, I think it should be recognized that the greater part of the budget is uncontrollable, that is, it consists of fixed charges, very largely interest charges. On the other hand, it does seem to me as if the government should very frankly face the enormous debt and should take steps, as I think was suggested by the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Raymond) this afternoon, to deal with this war debt. I do not know that I agree with his suggestion of a sinking fund; it seems to me that this would not be adequate to meet the needs of the country; but I do believe we will not get very far towards alleviating our taxation until we tackle the war debt. Earlier in the session I called attention to the fact that if we add together the federal, provincial and municipal expenditures on the basis of nine million people, we have an annual expenditure of $89 per head. I do not think that at the present moment we have nine million of a population. So that, roughly speaking, we have a per capita expenditure of $100. Think what that means to an ordinary family of five—$500 per annum! As to the war debt, if we add together the federal, provincial and municipal debt we get a per capita of $547—an enormous load for our people to carry. It shoud also be remembered that the debt is owed to a considerable extent to people resident in Canada, which means that a comparatively small group who hold the debt are able to levy tribute of some one hundred million dollars a year on the rest of the Canadian people. That is, that amount is being paid to Canadian bondholders; and over half that amount is in untaxable bonds. As long as that condition of affairs continues we are bound to have very heavy taxation. Sometimes I have wondered just what would happen if we adopted the old Mosaic law and every fifty years instituted a year of jubilee under which slaves and debtors would go free. I am not very sure that a very large proportion of our population would suffer very much if we had such a jubilee. I do know that it would be a wonderful relief to industry if these enormous overhead charges could be rolled off.

The National Railways

Now I pass to a consideration of our National railways, for we all recognize that they are the source of a very considerable part of the deficits which come to us from year to year, whether those deficits are normally recognized by the government or not. I take it that we are undoubtedly committed to the principle of government ownership; there is no going backward, we must go forward. Sometimes the impression is given that we are in difficulties over the Canadian National because of the very high wages paid to labor. Let me say that in 1920 there were 185,177 employees receiving $290,510,518. I am speaking now of railway employees as a whole. In 1921 the railway empolyees of Canada, numbering 167,627, were receiving $247,756,138; in 1922, 165,635 railway employees were receiving $233,294,040; in 1923, 178,052 employees were receiving $253,320,005; in 1924, 159,030 employees were receiving $231,517,862. I might say that the latter figures are hardly complete; they are the latest available but include only the operating departments. Now, the higher salaries account for a considerable portion of the expenditures on wages and portion of salaries. The salaries of the general officers amount to a little less than five million dollars a year. In 1923 the general office superintendence class numbered only 20,828. I would point out that although there has been a bigger volume of trade, this increased business has been handled at less expense. I note in the Canadian National Railways operating expenses that, although there was an increase in the salaries and expenses of the general officers from 1892, when it was $693,271.03, to 1923, when it amounted to $947,576.89, the payroll of the operating departments was cut by $7,714,263. Thus, although the higher officials have increased the expense in connection with the whole operation, wages have been steadily cut notwithstanding the larger volume of business handled.

Over-capitalization and Wages

There is another point to which I should like to draw attention: it has come up again and again in this House, and so far no action has been taken towards remedying the unsatisfactory condition. That is the overcapitalization of our railways, and I want to speak especially as to how this affects wages, or may react on wages. In this respect I think I cannot do better than read a few paragraphs from an article which appeared in the February number of the Canadian National Railway Employees' Monthly:

"The fifty-eight railways in Canada operate a total mileage of 54,580 (including sidings and yardage) and have a total capitalization, according to government statistics, of $3,264,000,000, or nearly $60,000 per mile.

The C. P. R., with a total mileage of 19,103, has a capitalization of $623,960,000, or about $32,800 per mile. The C. N. R., with a total mileage of 26,751, has a capitalization of $2,207,000,000, or $84,500 per mile. The capitalization of the Canadian National system is made up as follows:

Canadian Northern	$872,492,000
Grand Trunk	599,226,000
Grand Trunk Pac.	265,639,000
Government Railway	447,643,526

"Last year the C.N.R. operated on the average 20,419 running miles of road and the C. P. R. 13,878 miles. On the basis of miles operated (not including sidings and yardage) the capitalization was:

C. N. R.	$109,00 per mile
C. P. R.	44,500 per mile

"According to figures given by the Canada Year Book, published by the government, the capital liabilities of the various units composing the Canadian National system, on the basis of the mileage operated in December, 1922, were:

Government Railway	$105,000	p. m.
Canadian Northern	46,000	p. m.
Grand Trunk	102,000	p. m.
Grand Trunk Pac.	80,200	p. m.

Enormous Subsidies

"The former private railways were presented with vast areas of land and enormous subsidies. The Dominion government made land grants to railways of 31,684,000 acres, and the provincial governments, $15,200,000 acres—a total of 46,886,000 acres. A part of the public domain nearly equal to the area of the three Maritime provinces was thus turned over to railway promoters and their political friends. More than half of this area was presented to the C.P.R. and its subsidiaries, that company on most of its main lines being permitted to make selections of the land most likely to prove the most valuable. When the Grand Trunk Pacific was projected the policy of making large land grants was discontinued, and that road only obtained 11,800 acres from the Dominion government.

"In addition the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments gave cash subsidies to the private railways to the amount of $230,000,000 and guaranteed railway bonds to the tune of $442,000,000. Of these bonds, $370,000,000 are still outstanding, and mostly form a liability against the national system. The high capitalization of the Canadian government railways (which include the old Intercolonial, the Transcontinental and the Hudson Bay railways) is partly explainable by the fact that they did not receive cash subsidies or land grants. Again, successive deficits have been added to their capital liabilities.

"To the old I.C.R. capital account, too, was charged the construction of important harbor work at St. John and Halifax, whereas the C.P.R. and Grand Trunk have had the benefit of fine port facilities at Montreal with little capital outlay in that connection. If the government roads had been credited with sub-roads, their capitalization would have presented a different figure.

(To be continued)

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Trades Union Directory

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

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

Bakers' Local 468, Journeymen, of America—Meets first and third Saturdays at 7 p.m. President, J. Mirtle; sec., T. Rigby, 37 Broadway West.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, 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.

City Hall Employees' Association meets first Wednesday of each month at 445 Richards St. at 8 p. m. President, W. H. Lewthwaite,; Business agent, and treasurer, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St., E.; Secretary, H. A. Black, 2870 Yale St.

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28 — Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 445 Richards St., at 8 p.m. President, R. K. Brown, 2527 Charles St.; secretary-treasurer, George Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

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

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

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

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

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

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets first and third Wednesday at 3 p.m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 9 p.m. President, G. Coleman; business agent, A. Graham. Phone Seymour 1681.

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

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207 — Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in month, at room 299 Holden Bldg. President, V. R. Midgeley, 3751 Keefer St. E.; secretary, J. G. Finlayson, 2635 12th Ave. W., Phone Bay. 4942R.

Machinist Local 182—President, E. B. McLean, 453 6th Ave. W. Secretary, S. A. Boardman, 2388 Parker St. Meets second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m. in Room 313 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East.

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

Mental Hospital Attendants' Federal Union No. 35—Meets at Essondale 1st and third Thursdays in month. President, J. A. Gibson, 312 4th St., New Westminster; rec. sec., T. P. O. Menzies, Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 213 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Harry F. Longley, 838 8th Ave. E.; secretary, Frank H. Humphrey, P. O. Box 894, 449 8th St. E., North Vancouver, Phone N.V. 1172X.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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UNION LABEL SYMBOL OF FAIR PLAY

(By TOM CORY)

The greatest hindrance to the progress of the labor movement is the apathy of the members of the unions, their indifference, the fact that a great many are a "Let George do it" crowd rather than a group organized for a purpose with a willingness to do the work necessary to improve their own conditions.

The foundation upon which the union label rests is sound, its principles appeal to justice and is a most powerful instrument in the hands of the members if they will but use it in the simple way of demanding it on the articles they purchase. To make it effective requires no exertion, no expenditure of time or money, but merely to ask for it.

Truly apathy and indifference of this kind is puzzling, not only to loyal trade unionists who do their duty, but to manufacturers of union label articles and the merchant who handles them. They cannot understand why it is that men and women who have such an easy way of bettering conditions available to them do not take full advantage of it.

A great many employers still make the threadbare declaration that they are in favor of the unions providing they are properly conducted. His own institutions are constantly making mistakes and therefore cannot be "properly conducted." That is the way of the world in general. What I do is necessarily right, and what you do is essentially wrong. Power in my hands is perfectly safe, but power in your hands is a dangerous thing.

Trade unionists fairly well understand the situation and fairminded men endeavor to regulate their conduct accordingly, but the open-shopper is rarely a rational human being. Usually he is dominated by selfish impulses and makes no effort to restrain them. He must, therefore, be restrained by influences outside of his own control. One of these influences is the purchasing power of the consumer.

Organized labor has not done its full share in this respect. If we would remember that the strongest rope is made of the slenderest threads, and if we would awake to the fact that the dollar in our hands is the force that turns the wheels of industry, then surely we would have more regard for our own welfare and utilize this power to the fullest extent.

Let it be no longer said that good union men and women forget the union label. There are plenty of friendly merchants and manufacturers who are calling out in clarion tones for your support. The union card in the restaurant, barber shop, and retail store. The painter's pallette, the carpenter's label, the union stamp of the boot and shoe workers on your footwear, all are entitled to your fullest consideration. Is there anything unjust or unreasonable in asking for this much. It is within the power of organized labor to say for what their money shall be spent, and is there anyone who dare say that the money earned by them should not be spent for union made goods.

Then why let business dictate what you shall buy. Mistakes are pardonable, but their continuous repetition is inexcusable. Let us take stock of ourselves and see if we are doing our utmost toward getting a square deal for labor. Don't blame the boss for all the ills of society, give the fair boss a square deal. Have the courage the next time you make a purchase to demand the union label and put your conscience right.

If union men will not pay attention to help one another in a matter so simple they have no right to blame the employer for taking advantage of them when the opportunity is available to him. The labor movement does not grow like a cactus plant on the desert, without cultivation and attention at the hands of men. It needs the practical assistance of every member with a united and steady pull to a common understanding and a common purpose, to strive for common ends to better conditions for all.

It will cost you nothing in money and but little in inconvenience. The union label teaches us to think only of the best, to work only for the best, and to expect only the best. Those who fail to do this are simply denying themselves an opportunity for serving their own interests as well as the organization to which the card or label belongs.

Money Power Got a Stranglehold on Labor

Old France is a wicked country. It has for six years obstinately refused to admit that the International financiers, led by Paul Warburg, that good Americanized German, won the war.

Old England is a good country. When Paul Warburg pointed out the way of wisdom in 1920, Austen Chamberlain, then Chancellor of the English Exchequer, agreed that currency deflation was a fine thing for the money lending class. So England and America put on the bank screws; orders were cancelled wholesale, business slumped, and millions in the favored countries were thrown out of work. Canada perforce had to follow suit.

Result—British Government's war debt to the money lender was practically doubled. That is, when it borrowed during the war a pound was really worth ten shillings; after deflation it had to deliver to the money lender a pound with a purchasing power twice what it had during the war. Same result in Canada; similar, but in less degree, in the United States.

Germany and France did not play the game of the international bankers. There was no employment in Germany until the Allies occupied the Ruhr and took a grip on its economic jugular vein. That crippled Germany and forced her to accept the Dawes plan—devised by international bankers.

France has had no employment since the war. On the contrary she has found employment for 1,500,000 immigrants. But now she is having a hard struggle. The money lenders want to augment the value of money—to force her to deflate her currency. If they succeed France will also be plunged into hard times.

And then Germany will have won the war. That country, at any rate, inflated her currency till she wiped out her war debt to her own nationals, and made something in the process by printing paper marks to sell to foreign speculators.

But it will be a long time before the workers who killed one another in the war realize that big result was to give the money power a greater stranglehold upon the products of their labor.

I. BURNS

The professor of psychology had just explained to the girls in his class that most people have a liking for certain people of foreign birth; that is, some like the eGrmans, others the English, some the French.

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Phone Seymour 1989.

Vancouver, B.C., May 8th, 1925

GOVERNMENT (?) OWNERSHIP

The muddle-headed so called middle class imagine that government ownership is a form of socialism; this is not correct. Socialism is the name applied to a plan of social relationships which our class has devised and our class alone work for or desire. The term therefore means what we say it means, and not what somebody else says. The central purpose of the socialist conception is to get away from the scheme of things by which one person owns the means by which another person lives, and thereby puts an end to the condition of workmen and employer, or master and slave.

Government ownership is a scheme by which the state takes over and operates what may be called a "key" industry, such as supplying light, power or transportation, the motive usually being to place the employer in other lines in a more advantageous position. In so far as the worker is concerned, the employee engaged in a government-operated industry has no essential advantage over the ordinary worker. He is employed and bossed and paid and "fired" on the same principle, or rather, lack of principle, that prevails in the regular industrial field. And no extension of the principle of government ownership will make him anything other than the incident, or necessary evil, that he is considered in the private industrial field.

The socialist demand is for a change in the whole structure and purpose of government. But as we are the only people desiring this change, it is our class alone that will bring the change about. Our purpose briefly then is working class control of government, and government ownership of industry with production carried on to meet human needs, rather than as at present to lighten the burden on private profit mongering industry. All the virtue that government ownership has from the socialist standpoint is that a state-owned industry can be more readily brought into line with the socialist idea than if it were privately owned.

As this would indicate it is no part of a socialist's duty to defend government ownership, but it is the socialist's privilege to expose the dishonest arguments and thereby the moral quality of those who oppose us. At the present moment the American papers are using the Canadian National Railway financial position as a horrible example of the evils of government ownership, and Canadian press and politicians are in the most matter-of-fact way referring to the same matter as "giving government ownership a fair chance." Both these propositions are viciously wrong. The Canadian National Railways is not a sample of government ownership, and the outcome of the present experiment will settle no questions regarding that form of industry. The thing which any person favoring government ownership has in mind is that the state shall in a fair and economical manner establish some useful industry in a locality where there is an adequate demand for the thing. The Canadian National Railways are a pair of transcontinental roads, one of them, the Canadian Northern is the "vision" of a pair of gentlemen, who bet nothing against the ownership of the road, that there were enough of "easy marks" scattered between the Atlantic and the Pacific to build a transcontinental railway and give it to themselves. The road was built on gifts and bonuses and guarantees; the two promoters put no money into the proposition; they merely lent the "vision" to the affair. When the road was completed, it was found that there was not sufficient traffic to pay operating expenses and as "vision" would not run trains and pay interest on a few hundred million dollars of guaranteed bonds, and as the two gentlemen were not prepared to put anything more tangible than "vision" into the proposition, they slid from off the top, and the government that has backed their note, was compelled to take over the road. There was nothing amiss, however, with the gentlemen's "vision", for while they failed to hold the ownership of the road, by letting and subletting and again sub-letting construction contracts to themselves, by exploiting townsites, by picking up land, timber, power sites and other odds and ends ahead of the survey lines, they cleaned up over twenty-five million dollars out of the proposition.

The other road, the Grand Trunk Pacific, was the outcome of the exuberant optimism of one of our great fore-seeing political parties. From the completion of the C. P. R. system, the Conservatives had, at all times, when in a corner, been able to go to the railway heads and cash a sight draft for a few hundred thousand dollars. Of course, they always returned it—in the form of new privileges, immunities, interpretations, branch line bonuses and so on. Having this emergency account to draw on gave the Conservatives a decided advantage over the Liberals at election time. The latter at last conceived the idea of getting even with the C. P. R. by making the old Grand Trunk into a competing transcontinental road, and probably at the same time, establishing an open political account similar to that of the opposing party.

The line from Quebec to Prince Rupert was to be built by the government and operated by the Grand Trunk Company. When the road was completed the Grand Trunk claimed that there had been so much "politics;" taking care of "lame ducks," wife's relations, and so on in the construction cost, that it was absolutely hopeless to attempt to make the road pay interest on its construction cost, and the additional millions wasted. They, therefore, refused to attempt the impossible, and left the road on the government's hands. The Canadian Government Railways, therefore, are a pair of transcontinental roads built without the slightest regard for the self-evident fact that Canadian population could not for many years justify a second and third railway. Each being built on an independent "vision" they paralleled each other for many hundreds of miles. Both are loaded with a construction cost of tens of millions of dollars that represent gouge and graft, and in both cases settlement in the new country tapped was and is to this day compelled to pay tribute to the jackals who were sent ahead of survey lines to acquire title to everything of apparent value.

A raided or wrecked mill or factory closes down, and the assets fetch what they may from the junk dealer. But the government of Canada in its usual foresightedness had guaranteed the bonds of the two railways—and must pay the interest whether the roads operate or rust. The present effort is to see whether the roads can be made to cover operating expenses, and it is this effort to save the minimum from the wreck, that is called "giving government ownership a fair trial."

The very practical gentlemen in whose hands we place our public affairs first plunder and wreck the enterprise and then use the ruin which stands to their own shame to damn government ownership.

PRESIDENTS AND PRECEDENTS

The whole world loves an idol. It matters not whether it be sleepy China, emotional France, industrial America or revolutionary Russia. If idols are not foisted on them they go out and grab them, sometimes discovering too late they have feet of clay. General McMahon, of France, defender of capitalist interests in that country, was rewarded for his military exploits (particularly those against the communards) by being made President almost against his own will; General Grant, whose military genius was of considerable importance in settling the American Civil War, was about as useless a President as he was successful as a military commander; and before his death Lord Kitchener was shown to be but putty in the hands of dangerous and unscrupulous politicians in England. The election of Hindenburg to the Presidency of Germany brings to our notice the remarkable faith that most people have in these military heroes who generally turn out to be duds when put to some other task. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, of China, and Lenin, of Russia, have been idolized probably as much as the others mentioned, but neither lived long enough to undertake work for which he was unfitted, and which we believe they would have had sense enough to avoid, had it been necessary. The moral is: If we must have idols let us be careful how we choose them; a butcher appointed to the duties of a barber may still be a butcher.—S.

THE BUDGET PASSES

After a record length of windy arguments ranging from immigration to irrigation, from tariffs on toys to subsidies for ships, the Canadian budget has finally been passed. Apart from the discussions on the Nova Scotia strike, and such views as were aired by the Labor group on other questions of importance to us, a more useless display of sham fighting would be hard to conceive. The bulget is a mixture of free trade, high tariff and low tariff cleverly adopted to suit the various needs of the party now in power, and to draw support from the progressives in the farming areas. There is no outstanding feature in the budget. It is just a plain adjustment of government restrictions to suit the changing needs of business interests, big or little, the bigger the business the greater the influence. The press-needs of the workers are ignored because we lack the representation to force the adoption of the necessary measures for their amelioration. A comparison with the Old Country budget would show that a reactionary tory government has to include measures that in this country would be considered quite radical; this because of the strong Labor opposition. Interest on behalf of the workers is manifested by all governments in proportion to the pressure the workers are able to exert on those governments. Any work toward that end is a good investment.—S.

ANNEXATION

Despite the denials from certain quarters, it seems certain that the Property Owners' Association has succeeded in blocking annexation with South Vancouver. Aldermen Almond, Garbutt and Gibbons are strenuously opposed to annexation, and have so stated in the council meeting, and, with the exception of Mayor Taylor, the rest of the council supports them. The council, however, has agreed to give the rate payers a vote on the question, well knowing that it will be killed thereby and thus putting an end to the question for the present. There is also a majority of the South Vancouver Council that are opposed to annexation and these, of course, are working in conjunction with the city council to put up a sham plebiscite. When the tenants had a vote on this question it carried by 6,000 majority, hence it would never do to allow the question to go before them again. The council makes out that there is money involved in the annexation scheme and only tax payers can vote on money matters. Why wasn't this discovered prior to the former plebiscite? What sense was there in getting the opinion of 9,000 people on the question in January if two-thirds of them were to be disfranchised on the same question at a later date. The present move is simply to defeat the whole scheme in the interest of large property owners. The city council must be forced to allow the city at large to vote on annexation.—W.

THE CONVENTION

The convention of the B. C. Section of the Canadian Labor Party attempted to clear up the situation in connection with what is known as the South Vancouver Group and the Ward Groups of the C. L. P.. Whether this has been accomplished remains to be seen. The convention decided that the Canadian Labor Party in British Columbia shall remain a purely delegate organization while the C. L. P. in the remaining provinces has allowed branches to be formed and its executives to organize branches of the C. L. P. The B. C. Section provides, however, that "labor parties' may be permitted to affiliate with the C. L. P. If such "labor parties" are formed it seems to us that it will only confuse the issue more and will not make for the "united front" that is urged by various sections of the labor movement. The work of organizing local units in other parts of the province is to be left entirely to local workers or the existing parties, but the convention provided that an effort was to be made to organize existing bodies into central councils. If the groups that have been active during the past few months now wish to "carry on" we urge that they do so in such a way that they will not be the cause of "disruption" in the C. L. P. and will at the same time add greatly to their numbers.—W.

COMMITTING SUICIDE

The habit of obtaining contracts and then sub-letting them has again resulted in loss of life. This plan is one of the worst sweating schemes that could be permitted by any city council that should look to the welfare of the citizens. It ranks with the old "home work" system where women and children would have to work day and night in order to make a bare living. The man who was killed at the sewer job at Pender and Lakewood leaves a wife and three children to battle for bread. They don't come under the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act because their father and husband wanted to work too cheap. They may receive aid under the Mother's Pension Act but even at that it is much below that which a family should have on which to live. Even though business firms do not prohibit the letting of sub-contracts, the city council should have such a clause in every contract where such sub-contracts are possible. Nothing tends to lower the wage scale than such methods as those adopted by this man in the struggle for existence. Just as one delegate to the Trades Council pointed out, this man literally committed suicide in order to obtain food and clothing for his family and failed in the attempt.—W.

Mrs. Tick: "Why do you speak of your husband as a theory?"

Mrs. Tock: "Because he so seldom works."

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Motherhood is the most sacred impulse of life. It survives sorrow, tribulation, disgrace and death. The world may be unkind; the prodigal may be in rags or in prison; he may be derided and degraded by his fellow men, but he glows in the love of the Mother heart.

We, of Vancouver, share the tribute to Motherhood at a season of the year when we are called to pause and remember Mother. Often we may forget, but Mother never forgets.

Recall the forgotten hours when the kindly form hovered over the helpless, tiny form in the cradle; when her dreams were entwined in happy dreams of what might be in the dim. distant future of her precious mite. Think of the hours when her eyes were sleep-laden, and her rest was broken, as the ailing little tot tossed in infantile pain until the soothing lullaby soothed the restfulness that finally came. Consider the days and years that passed, when Mother loomed always in the offing as a benediction of imperishable love. That is Mother!

Remember Mother with a simple little gift—a telegram of love via the Canadian Pacific Telegraph, or a little gift of flowers, or perhaps a box of candy—anything that comes to your mind will be welcomed as a tribute by Mother who will know that she is remembered.

MOTHER GREETINGS

"Every day is Mother's Day for me." Send her this message by wire. Here are other ideas you might attach to your message by wire, or in a loving little note pinned to the little gift of flowers, candy or whatever it is:

"Mother, not alone this day, but 365 days in each year through my life, I will remember with love."

"If I am a success, I owe it to you; if I have failed in my purpose in life, the fault is mine, and the disappointment is yours."

"Mother of mine, my lifetime's blessings are all due to you."

"Every mother is all that is good and kind, but, you, Mother o' Mine, are the best of all!

"Once in the long ago, my tiny fingers toyed with your face that was tired with care for me. Today my hands would caress your faded face with tenderest touch and affection."

"While all Vancouver pays tribute to Motherhood, I pay my own remembering tribute of a love that will live to the end."

NEW DAILY PAPER

A new daily has been added to the list of Labor papers in Australia. The Sydney Labour Daily has only been in existence a very short time, but it already boasts a circulation of 80,000. Ever since the war Australian Labor has been planning for its daily press, raising money needed for the big undertaking and gathering the staff.

Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, is also to have a Labor daily and hopes are expressed that, in course of time, every State in Australia will have its own journal.

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.75 Abbey's Salts	.54	.35 Freezone	.21
.10 Palm Olive Soap, 4 for	.25	.40 Castoria	.25
1.25 Dreco	.78	.50 Zam Buk	.31
.50 Fruitatives	.30	1.00 Gillette Blades	.63
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NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH

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is a simple harmless home-treatment which absolutely cures deafness, noises in the head, etc. No expensive appliances needed, for this new Ointment instantly operates upon the affected parts with complete and permanent success. Scores of wonderful cures reported.

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Mrs. E. Crowe of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent me at Ventnor has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice, together with other expensive ear instruments, all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

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Labor Lured to Los Angeles Now Starve

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—This city is paying for a frenzied campaign to increase its population by luring people here through devices of real estate men and speculators. Idleness prevails to a large extent, and this has resulted in a general disregard of law.

"There can be no denial of the fact that an amazing number of men are unable to find work in Los Angeles," says the Southern California Labor Press. "They tramp the streets day after day and sleep wherever they can. Thousands of them are hungry. Many of them are filled with hatred against the agencies which lured them to southern California through misrepresentation. Lying literature depicting in glowing language opportunities which await all who come to Los Angeles brought them here. They were deceived. Thousands—yes, tens of thousands—of men are hungry and desperate in this city today.

"The 'big men,' so-called, of Los Angeles, are too busy trying to increase its population; it would be far better for them, and for the city, were they to devote some of their attention to providing employment of living—or, better still, saving wages. Were they to do this, Los Angeles no longer would be 'the third worst city in the United States in crime,' even though the police accord criminals 'absolute protection.'"

This Week's Fairy Story: Once upon a time a girl went to a dance and didn't have her feet trodden on.

Progress of British Labor Party

Nothing more remarkable had occurred in the political history of this country than the development and progress of the Labor Party, said Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., speaking at a meeting recently in England.

He compared the General Election of 1900, when two Labor members were returned with 62,698 votes, with that of 1924, when 150 Labor candidates were successful, the Labor votes numbering 5,551,549.

This record of progress was, he said, the more significant, having regard to the obstacles to be overcome—tradition, class prejudice, wealth, vested interests and the power of the press.

Mr. Henderson claimed that it was essential to constitutional progress that the people should feel that political Labor was to have a square deal.

Collective Responsibility

There must be a great extension of collective responsibility whereby the State, as Mr. Churchill once said, undertook new functions, particularly stepping forward into those spheres of activity which are governed by an element of monopoly.

"We aim," Mr. Henderson said, "at securing to every member of the community, by the establishment of a national minimum, all the requisites of healthy life and worthy citizenship."

Labor also sought a genuinely scientific re-organization of the nation's industry, giving a measure of control to the workers with an elevation of their status, full employment or maintenance, with the humanizing of all working conditions.

Further, Labor held that real democracy must remain an unrealized dream until education was placed in the very forefront of their public service.

Work for Peace

In its work for peace, it was hardly necessary to say that Labor had its international aims. It aimed at the creation of a genuine Society of Nations.

Its policy was to bring foreign policy under the control of popularly elected assemblies; to maintain a vigilant watch over the activities of diplomatists, foreign ministers and the agents of international finance; to secure publicity for all agreements between States and to destroy the evil influence of the international armament trust.

Dealing with the industrial situation, Mr. Henderson said the first definite achievement was to be found in the changed outlook and the development of political consciousness among the workers themselves.

The organized industrial movement realized as never before that parliament might be effectively used for the protection of the worker's interests.

The Labor Party had compelled parliament to give greater attention to social and economic questions, with the result that a greater output of legislative measures had been secured during its history than ever before.

Mr. Henderson wanted to see united with the organized manual workers the professional classes, civil servants, teachers, clerks, doctors, ministers and small traders.

For this great crusade the Party would welcome the active cooperation of all who stood for social and economic justice.

Wife: "Dear, if you'll get a car I can save a lot on clothes during our holiday this summer."

Hubby: "How do you mean?"

Wife: "Well, you see, if we go to one hotel, as formerly, I'll need seven dresses; whereas if we have a car I can get one dress and we'll go to seven hotels!"

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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.

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Quarter block East of Granville St.

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B. C.'S BEST BEVERAGE

Nourishing! Pure! Stimulating!

A rich and gladdening tonic for old and young. A boon for the weak and ailing. A welcomed friend at the social gathering!

Made from the rich, ripe berries of the Valley. Wined and bottled by experts in Vancouver.

Costs far less than imported vintages, but is voted superior in excellence in all ways.

Only 60c a Quart—$2.75 a Gallon

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Five Places to Eat.

Granville Street—Nos. 439 and 806.
Hastings Street—Nos. 128 East, 124 West and 439 West
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

POPULAR PRICES REST ROOMS FOR LADIES
TABLES FOR LADIES NEVER CLOSED

THE PRODUCERS SHARE

The gross value of the product of Canada's manufacturing industries in 1922 was $2,439,000,000; the amount paid in wages and salaries was $497,800,000. The wages and salaries combined were only 20 per cent of the value, and this value was based on prices at the factory. What cost $100 at the factory cost the consumer at least $140, when transportation costs, and wholesalers' and retailers' expenses and profits were added. In many cases $200 or more.

But assuming a price of $140 to the consumer, the labor cost of $20 embodied in that price was only 14.3 per cent, not 60 per cent. Omitting salaries the wage-earning factory operatives received wages representing 11 per cent of the price paid by the consumer.

A referendum recently in four Canadian cities resulted in the abandonment of the seven-day week for municipal fire fighters, in three of the cities, only one city retained the long week.

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Vancouver's Best

Under Personal Management of

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Quality Eats Reasonable Prices
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630 DUNSMUIR STREET
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The Working Man's Home

HOTEL MAIN

CLEAN—WARM—CENTRAL

Main & Georgia Sts., Vancouver.

Did it ever strike you that there's one remarkable thing about relations? You never have to ask them what their opinion is.

Statement of Contractors' Association on Present Strike of Carpenters for $7 Per Day

The wages at present in force, viz.: $6.50 per day, are the highest paid in Western Canada to Carpenters, only recently the wages at Calgary and Edmonton were adjusted at $6.40 per day, where it must be remembered that the working season is much shorter than in Vancouver. Only within the past month or two both the Dominion and Provincial Government Fair Wage Officers made separate exhaustive surveys of the prevailing rates of wages in Vancouver for Carpenters, each coming to the conclusion that $6.50 is a fair wage and the one to be paid on all Government work.

A controversy has existed between the Contractors and the Carpenters' Union as to the rates of wages to be paid for the past year or more, the Carpenters' Union claiming $7.00 as against the prevailing rate of $6.50. More than a year ago the Carpenters' Union brought up the question of wages, and after considerable discussion the members of the Contractors' Association agreed to pay $7.00 per day on the distinct understanding that this became the prevailing rate of wages in the district. After a trial of about three months it was found that more than 50 per cent. of the Carpenters were working for Contractors and others not members of the Contractors' Association for less than $7.00 per day. Under the circumstances there was nothing for the Contractors' Association to do but to revert to the wages of $6.50 per day.

Having in view the above circumstances and feeling that even if they, the Contractors' Association, agreed to pay $7.00 per day, that they would be paying more than a Fair Wage and more than the individual Carpenters are willing to work for for Contractors and others outside the Association, they have unanimously decided to stay by the prevailing rate of $6.50 per day, which they contend is a fair and reasonable wage.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT FROM THE CARPENTERS' UNIONS ON DISPUTE

More than a year ago the Carpenters' Unions concluded an agreement with the Contractors' Associations for an increase of wages from $6.50 to $7.00 a day, to take effect on the first day of June, 1924.

Clause 3 of this agreement reads as follows:—

"The minimum rate of wages from June 1st, 1924, shall be not less than 87½ cents per hour, and shall hold good without change until May 31st, 1925. In case of either the Contractors' Association or the Joint contractors. The Fair Wage Officer was appealed to and he declared for of such intention shall be given by either party at least 30 days prior to May 31st, 1925."

The contractors engaged on work for the Dominion Government, not being members of the Contractors' Association, did not put the increase into effect immediately, and this caused some dissention amongst the contractors. The Fair Wages Officer was appealed to and he declared for the $7.00 rate as from August 15th, 1924.

On September 15th, 1924, the General Contractors Association notified the Carpenters that the wages would be cut to $6.50 a day (in spite of the agreement) and some of them put the cut into effect right away. At that time both the Dominion and the Provincial Departments of Labor stated that the contractors had violated their agreement.

Last fall the contractors asked the Dominion Fair Wage Officer to take another survey of the district, and the Fair Wage Officer gave his ruling for $6.50 a day. A week or so later the Provincial Department of Labor made a survey and decided that $7.00 was the rate being paid, and in our opinion, at no time since June 1st last has more than 50 per cent of the carpenters been working for $6.50 a day. The last survey of the Dominion Department of Labor is about two months old and certainly cannot be taken to apply to conditions today.

In view of the fact that a majority of the carpenters in the district have been getting $7.00 per day since June 1st last, and also remembering that the General Contractors Association who made the agreement were the first to cut the wages and that the majority of men working for contractors outside the Association are today getting the $7.00 rate, the carpenters feel quite justified in making a stand at the present time against those contractors who are not paying a Fair Wage.

C. L. P. CONVENTION

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

The second annual convention of the Party was held in the Holden Building, Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C., May 2nd and 3rd, 1925.

President Cottrell called meeting to order and named resolutions and credentials committees, which were endorsed. Credentials committee reported credentials for eighty-three delegates from thirty organizations, practically all from Greater Vancouver. Some doubt was expressed as to the status of delegates from ward groups and the South Vancouver Group C. L. P. Delegates were finally seated. But later on in the convention the constitution was amended and definite provision inserted to prevent groups from assuming the name Canadian Labor Party. Resolutions submitted, some of which were amended and adopted, are as follows:

WHEREAS: Huge numbers of European immigrants are being dumped into Canada, at a time when there is not sufficient employment for those already here; and

Immigration

WHEREAS: The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways are conducting an active campaign of propaganda in Europe to entice these immigrants here, in order that the owners of these transportation companies can collect regular dividends; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: That this convention of the British Columbia Section of the Canadian Labor Party go on record as being opposed to this wholesale immigration, at a time when widesread unemployment obtains throughout the country; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we condemn the actions of the capitalistic government of Canada in assisting in this pernicious propaganda and policy.

Nova Scotia Miners

WHEREAS: The coal miners in the Province of Nova Scotia are engaged in a life and death struggle for a living wage; and

WHEREAS: The Armstrong government of that province is endeavoring to enact compulsory legislation; and

WHEREAS: These miners, existing previously in a state of abject poverty, are fighting one of the most brutal and tyrannical industrial corporations in North America; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: That this convention of the British Columbia Section of the Canadian Labor Party pledges its undivided moral and financial support to the fighting miners of Nova Scotia, and condemns the action of the Nova Scotia government in attempting to enact compulsory arbitration in wage disputes.

Unemployed Insurance

WHEREAS: A serious condition of unemployment exists throughout Canada, resulting in wide-spread distress and suffering among the working class; and

WHEREAS: The various governments—federal, provincial and civic—are continually endeavoring to evade the task of feeding the unemployed by each trying to prove that the onus rests on the shoulders of the other, resulting in the unemployed securing no assistance; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: That this convention of the British Columbia Section of the Canadian Labor Party go on record as demanding non-contributory national unemployed insurance; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That in the event of a federal election, all C. L. P. delegates have this for a plank in their platforms, and if elected work towards this end.

Capitalist War

WHEREAS: The various capitalist powers of the world are at the present moment in the throes of an armament race, each striving to outdistance the other in military preparedness; and

WHEREAS: Past experience has proven to us that the burden of fighting capitalist wars always falls on the back of the working class, while the capitalist class reaps a golden harvest from the bloody carnage; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: That this convention of the British Columbia Section of the Canadian Labor Party go on record as being opposed to all capitalist wars.

The above resolution presented by the Communist Party of Canada.

Open Forums

A resolution was presented by J. Wood and A. Hurry, South Vancouver Group: "In view of the importance of general discussion on all matters relative to the mental and political advancement of the working class, be it resolved that the executive committee of the B. C. Section of the Canadian Labor Party give due consideration to the question of forming an Open Forum, to commence about the end of next September." This was referred to the Central Council of the Party.

Labor Band

Another resolution by A, J. Turner, Vancouver F. L. P., was also referred to the Central Council. It reads as follows: "Be it resolved that an attempt be made to form a Labor band or other musical aggregation, also a choir or choral society."

Resolution from Del. Hurry was adopted as follows:

"Resolved that to expedite proceedings of future conventions of the B. C. Section of the C. L. P., each delegate be furnished with a copy of all business to be transacted."

To conform to the above a motion was carried that "all resolutions shall be in the hands of the executive fifteen days prior to convention, all resolutions presented later shall require a majority vote of convention to be accepted for consideration."

A motion was carried "that copies of proceedings of this convention be sent to all affiliated organizations." The above motion willb e complied with when the full report is made up and the constitution as amended has been printed.

C. L. P. Groups Not Allowed

Considerable discussion took place on the proposed amendment to the constitution, the most knotty point being the section on membership. As amended the constitution now prevents any affiliated unit adopting the name Canadian Labor Party, the C. L. P. being a federation of the various political, industrial, co-operative and farmer organizations having "generally the same objective as the C. L. P." Admission of organizations to the Party is subject to the approval of the executive committee.

The executive committee may (in election districts where none of its affiliations exist) sanction the formation of a committee to run an election. The executive committee may also in other districts where an organization exists, having the same general aims of the Party but not affiliated, nominate the organization, if willing, to conduct an election campaign on behalf of the B. C. Section.

A motion by Del. Arthur MacDonald "that B. C. executive be instructed to formulate ways and means of putting an organizer in the field." This was carried after considerable discussion, the mass of arguments advanced in its favor giving the executive committee no doubt as to the opinion of the convention. A motion was carried to run candidates in the next Federal Election in as many districts as possible.

The Financial Report showed:

Receipts	$1256.45
Expenses	877.74
Balance	$ 378.71

Officials Elected

Officers elected: Pres., W. H. Cottrell, re-elected on third ballot over A. McInnis, 34 to 15; Financial Sec., J. Sidaway, acclamation; Vice-Presidents: R. H. Neelands 30, Flynn 29, Hoover 26, elected on second ballot; auditors: Mengel, MacDonald and McInnis elected.

Del. Jack Logie of Summerland local F. L. P. gave a brief review of the work done at their camp college and invited the delegates to avail themselves of the opportunity of combining a holiday with economic, social and other instruction in beautiful and healthy surroundings at a pro rate cost in the neighborhood of a dollar a day. He further reviewed the possibilities of organizing the farming districts.

Prior to adjournment the sum of $25.00 was voted to the Nova Scotia miners. Also a discussion on the plans for putting over the tag day on May 8 which the city had granted. The convention then adjourned.

Of the eighty-three accredited delegates about seventy-five turned up. The average attendance of the sessions was about fifty-five or sixty.

J. SIDAWAY,
Financial Sec.,
816 Holden Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

The Secretary for the Navy in the United States told a gathering of Congregationalists that "Christianity and big guns" were an antidote for war. Let's see, weren't we told something like that back in the days before 1914?

Vancouver Heights

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FOR HEALTH STRENGTH AND BEAUTY
Eat Our Brown Bread
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White, Raisin and Nut Bread
Try our Whole Wheat Rolls, 20c a dozen.
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ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST

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WORKING MAN! Here Is the Store of Honest Values in

Men's Wearables

Drop in and See Our Splendid Bargains in

Suits for $15.00 Up

Compare these values with other offerings and see where it will pay to get the Wray & McKee habit.

WORKING TOGS—DRESS WEAR—RAINCOATS
SUITS — UNDERWEAR — HOSIERY — SHIRTS

Wray & McKee, Ltd. 52 HASTINGS STREET WEST

1,500 PER CENT. PROFIT HAS BEEN MADE

on some of the song hits, "Dardanella," "Yes! We Have No Bananas," and others. They are now considered stale, and there is a steady demand for more. More than 50 per cent. of the writers of popular song hits are westerners. Through lack of facilities for publishing in the West, New York has benefitted from western genius.

Local Company Is Formed

to make Vancouver the western centre of publication, under the direction of George Rex, composer of "Wasted Tears," "Cat's Whiskers," etc., and other leading figures in the local musical world.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUS CALL OR WRITE TO

Rex Music Sales Company

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If you are interested in the

Portland Canal District

be sure and see the largest aeroplane view in the world of this district. It measures 11x26 feet and is done in colors. All principal mines are shown.

Portland Canal Display Room

70 Hastings Street West

Open from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

WORKING MEN !

It will pay you to trade here! Our prices are as low as any, and our qualities are of the best.

Phone Seymour 504

Central Drug Store

C. D. Gillanders

16 Cordova St. W. Vancouver, B.C.

AS TO SNOBS

The true gentleman and the true gentlewoman are always above snobbery. The glitter and glare of wealth, the vulgar show of money, the display of possession—these are not the evidences of real superiority. Character and true worth are the only standards by which men and women can be judged, whether they be rich or poor. And, as for snobs, why, may heaven save us from them —Exchange.

SEE ROWLAND BRITTAIN, Fairfield Bldg., for Patents, Trademarks.

Theatre for Rent

The handsome Garden Theatre, Main Street, is available for public meetings at very reasonable rates. The place is comfortable, in the right location to draw a big crowd, is ideal for speakers who will find the acoustics perfect. Suitable for concerts, lectures, tableaux, etc.

APPLY SEYMOUR 6157
Nights: Collingwood 544L2

Orpheum Bill Closes Season

Starting Thursday of this week, The Orpheum is presenting its last vaudeville bill of the present season. It will prove to be a programme of unusual feature, seven star acts, and will run twice daily, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Under a new summer policy, The Orpheum will open on Monday, April 18th, with "The Chocolate Soldier," played by the Brandon Opera Company, which will be seen in an extensive repertoire of standard light and comic operas changing weekly for the ensuing twelve weeks.

The final vaudeville bill features Jane and Katherine Lee, two fascinating youngsters who are known as "The Baby Grands" of vaudeville. They are cute youngsters who have been starred in moving pictures for some time. "At the Studio" is the name of their comedy sketch, and it gives the clever little stars full scope to display their extraordinary well developed stage talent. Also featured is Al. Herman, that black face comedian who is known all over the big time as "The Black Laugh." Ad-libbing and extemporizing as he goes along, Mr. Herman always creates a riot of fun with his songs and monologue, and is indeed "the assassin of grief and remorse." Next in featured place is Miss Venita Gould, clever musical comedy star and a leader in the special line of impersonation. In quick review she produces many famous characters true to life and in a wonderfully entertaining manner. Six English Tivoli Girls assist Edward Stanisloff and Gracie in a beautiful dancing act called "Gypsy Wanderers." The Arco Brothers supply an interlude more along athletic lines, with a feature turn of skill, strength and equilibrium, while Clark, Morrell & Co. will have a pleasing skit replete with musical trimmings for the delight of patrons. A seventh surprise act is also included, and the splendid bill concludes with attractive pictures and the Orpheum Concert Orchestra.

Idle Rich Slammed in Empress Play

The age-old fight between capital and labor finds a solution in "The Fool," which is playing its second and final week at the Empress Theatre.

The solution is not altogether satisfactory to the capitalists in the play, but they discover in the end that contented workmen work better, that adequate leisure hours in which employees can improve their minds tend to better citizenship, and that costly strikes are averted and sufficient profits are secured in the system advocated in "The Fool."

This is only one great problem dealt with in this play which has shaken all Christendom. There is the divorce issue and the solution of this problem, also, is a somewhat bitter pill. But it seems to work.

The greatest problem of all, however, is the religious one—yet this, too, has a simple solution—the mere obeying of the mandates laid down by the founder of Christianity.

The idle rich are severely slammed. The play created such a furore last week that it has been held over until Saturday night.

Painters Hold Social and Initiate Members

The second meeting of the organizing campaign of Painters & Paperhangers Local 138 was held in their hall, 319 Pender Street, W., Thursday, April 30th. The meeting was called to order at 8 p.m., Vice-Pres. Ed. Smith in the chair. Bro. Percy Bengough, organizer V. T. & L. C., gave a very interesting address on the advantages of organization, the facts given by him greatly impressing those present. After he pointed out the great benefit given in return by organized labor for the small amount of dues paid, eighteen new members were initiated. He received a very hearty vote of thanks before retiring to address another meeting. The 180 members present then proceeded to have a social evening, a fine array of talent being provided.

The programme was as follows: Bro. J. Boulden, of Victoria local, solo; Bro. J. Murray, musical act, which pleased all; Mr. T. Haigh, solo; Bro. H. Hyland, trumpet solo; Bro. J. King, recitation; Mr. Brogley and Bro. W. Whitby, duets, accomp., J. Whitby; Bro. Ed. Smith, violin solo; Bro. W. Anderson, comic songs.

Encores were given by all artists. Bro. A. Newson officiated at the piano. The programme was all that could be desired.

Coffee, sandwiches and cakes, supplied by members' wives, were served by committee. After some community singing, one of the best organizing meeting of local 138 was brought to a close.

Nearly fifty new members have been added to local during organizing campaign. Committee has decided to continue open meetings until July. Next open meeting will be held on May 14th. All non-union painters are welcome. Come and enjoy a real good evening. A special programme of talent has been arranged, also plenty of good eats.

How To Use the Bull With Women (Those single, Between 30 and 40)—"Why, Miss Jones, how young you look. You look younger and sweeter each time I meet you. It is so refreshing to talk to such a cheerful, beautiful, intelligent and charming young lady."

FINANCIAL COMPANY RE-OPENS

Another evidence of the increasing prosperity and development of the affairs of finance in Vancouver is evidenced in the announcement that the Metropolitan Finance Company, Ltd., one of the old finance companies of the city, are re-opening and extending their scope of work in this field.

The Metropolitan Finance Company, Ltd., was established in 1910, and from that time on has carried on a large business in general finance. Later, the changing of the Trust Companies' laws made it a financial institution. The company in its new quarters and with a large augmented staff will deal extensively in well established securities for development of the natural resources of this province and will also specialize in foreign securities.

Mr. A. E. G. Hall, the new managing director, states that the company's services are open to any residents of Vancouver who desire to seek advice on any mining development, stocks, bonds or foreign securities, which service will gladly be given without any obligation. The company looks for very strong development in some of the well-known mining areas of this province during the coming season, and are certainly of the opinion that before long all the vestige of the past few year's slump will have disappeared.

IMPERIAL RANGE

$59.00

—This is the greatest range value in Canada—a range of beauty that will give satisfactory service. Made with 16-inch oven, six 8-inch cooking holes, polished steel top, duplex grates, adjustable damper which will be found very convenient; nickel towel bar on firebox side, white enamel oven door and thermometer, with full nickel trimmings and base. Price, $59.00.

NOTE:—For white enamel high closet ,add, extra, $7.50

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May 27—The Relativity of Man to the God Concept.
June 3—Religious and Philosophic Myths.
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