Labor Statesman

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Canadian Labor Press

Ottawa, Ont.

Woodsworth Urges Labor To Contest More Seats

Past Has Demonstrated Power Which can be Wielded by Independent Groups—Wants Dozen Labor Men Farmer or Labor Men in Every Constituency

PARLIAMENT is dissolved. The news came so suddenly that we have been almost stunned and only gradually are we beginning to realize some of the implications.

Constitutional authorities may argue indefinitely the fine points at issue. The politicians of the two old parties wil ltry their best to take advantage of the situation created. After all, these things are no very great concern to the ordinary citizen. Probably most will agree that Mr. King did not do the courageous thing in asking for a dissolution while a vote of censure was pending. On the other hand, Mr. Meighen was very much deceived indeed, if he considered that under the circumstances he would be able to carry on the Government and it was on this ground that he had any claim later to dissolution. The trouble with the old-time politicians seems to be that they find it impossible to get it into their heads that a vote against the Government is not necessarily a vote for the Opposition. This prevents them from understanding the attitude of independent groups. Again, the old-time politicians seem absolutely bewildered when private members undertake to do their own thinking. They consider that a leader is not a leader unless he can deliver one hundred per cent. of the votes of his Party.

Undoubtedly the final vote was, to all intents and purposes, a vote of censure on the action of the Governor-General and the constitutional question cannot be side-stepped in the elections which are to follow. The outstanding lesson which should be learned, is that the institutions and precedents which have been worked out under a two-party system are absolutely inadequate to meet the needs of a House in which there are a number of groups. It is evident that either we must go back to the old two-party system or go on to a new form of organization which will permit the existing groups to function.

It is becoming more and more apparent that another election will not decide this question. Whether the Liberals gain a few seats or the Conservatives gain a few seats, it is most improbable that either will have a clear majority. In this case the independent groups will again have a position of great influence and probably be able to force upon Parliament a revision of some of the rules and practices which have hitherto prevailed.

What will strike most people is the futility of Parliament as it now is. For six months we have worked hard to secure certain measures which we beleived would be in the interests of the people. At the end of the six months, everything goes by the board.

We have learned that on many important issues the will of the people can be effectively frustrated. If the minor groups can succeed in securing the support of one of the old parties and thus push legislation through the House, it avails nothing. The legislation can be nullified by a Senate which is absolutely irresponsible. Men who themselves are out of touch with modern life and are many of them closely associated with big business can veto the action of the representatives of the people.

Further, again and again, we are faced with the fact that we have a constitution that was drawn up sixty years ago, that is not constituted for modern times and yet which we have no power to alter. Until we can revise our own constitution we are helpless. Still further, there is this other constitutional question raised by the Governor-General's action and raised by our relation to the empire in matters of peace and war. Is Canada to be in reality a self-governing nation or are we to continue to be more or less of a crown colony? Surely British citizens in Canada ought to be in every sense as free as British citizens who have remained in Great Britain.

As to the election, farmers and Labor men in every constituency ought to lose no time in canvassing the situation and in calling nominating conventions so that there may be placed in the field at an early stage, men who will really represent the common people of this country.

Surely the time has come for labor to arouse. Sooner than we expected, labor is being given another chance to send representatives to Ottawa. The past year has demonstrated the power which a small independent group at Ottawa can exercise. A dozen labor men under existing circumstances could force through the legislation for which Labor has been pleading for the last twenty years.

Do not wait for the other fellow to make the first move. The Labor party in your district may not be strongly organized but once a candidate is selected, there would be a very considerable amount of support. It is true that we have not the finances of the old parties. We do not need them. We have what is worth much more; a definite industrial organization which has certain definite objects in view. It should be easy to show labor men that they have little to expect from either of the two old parties; that they can hope for much more through the activities of men who know the needs of Labour and who are directly responsible to Labor. Send us re-inforcements!

Building T[illegible]nitiate 9[illegible] Members

Secretary Pa[illegible] reports a total of 91 new members initiated into locals affiliated with the Building Trades Council since last meeting.

Meeting was well attended and much important business transacted.

Carpenters reported that approximately 150 carpenters had been laid off Pier B, and were now looking for work on jobs down town. These men all have to pay a special initiation fee of $25—besides the regular fee—before they can be accepted into carpenters' locals, and union men will not work with them on any job until they have Building Trades cards.

The Lathers report they are still increasing in membership, but they need assistance to line up the shop of Mr. L. A. Davis. The business agents are pledged to give them all assistance possible and all union men should demand to see Lathers' cards on job.

The council decided to ask Lathers' International to place a local man in the field for a few weeks.

Engineers Increase Wages

The Engineers reported their wage dispute matter is now adjusted and a considerable gain in the wage rate has been made. The settlement made by committees from Building Trades and General Contractors was satisfactory to all concerned.

The Rodmen gave the engineers splendid support and their action in leaving the Spencer job was a factor that helped to an early settlement.

Millworkers are now working under their new agreement, and Business Agent Page expects to report same signed and sealed before next meeting.

The Plasterers are enforcing a new wage rate of $10 per day from August 1st.

South Van. I.L.P. Plan Election Campaign

The South Vancouver branch of the Independent Labor Party is issuing a call to all local unions to help them in the forthcoming elections. The branch intends to canvass all union men and as many other workers as possible for the purpose of getting their active support on behalf of the labor candidate.

Readers of the Labor Statesman who are anxious to help, who desire to join the party or who know of working men or women who might join the party or take an active part in the campaign, are urged to get in touch with Secretary H. W. Speed, 4560 James street. Phone Fair. 4830 R.

C.N.R. LABORERS ON STRIKE AT HALIFAX

MONTREAL—Laborers employed by the Canadian National Railway at Halifax, Nova Scotia, are on strike for an increase from 30 to 35 cents an hour. The president gets $180 per day, Sundays included, and all expenses, but the management regards 35 cents an hour as too much for laborers.

CARPENTERS INCREASE WAGES IN ALL WESTERN CITIES

Carpenters Local 452, held their regular meeting last Monday evening when sixteen new members were initiated. The officers for the ensuing year were installed in office.

Organizer J. W. Wilkinson was present at the meeting and gave an outline of conditions in the carpenter trade in the cities west of Winnipeg. The Carpenters Union has made agreements with the employers in all Western cities at increased wages and large numbers have been added to the membership.

Trade conditions on the prairies are good.

Labor Will Contest Several B. C. Seats

The decks are being cleared for action in the forthcoming Federal Election by various groups in the Labor movement. There are already indications that more seats will be contested by the Labor Party this year, than ever before. The old war horse, E. T. Kingsley is being urged to run as a candidate in Nanaimo. A. W. Neill, will run in Comox-Alberni as an Independent Labor candidate. Efforts are being made to run a candidate in Kootenay East and a farmer-Labor candidate will undoubtedly run in Kootenay West. There is also a possibility of a Labor candidate running in Yale. R. P. Pettipiece is being urged to accept the nomination in South Vancouver where the chances of electing a man at the present time seem brightest. North Vancouver will unodubtedly be contested again and and New Westminster labor is seeking a local man. Taking all in all, if the mo ov is forthcoming, there will be some interesting contests in the forthcoming jamboree.

Lighthouse Keepers Not Getting Square Deal

It is not generally known how the civil service in all branches is treated and paid. In B. C. the lighthouse keepers pay rent for the light-house that is their home for such time as they hold their job, and in a great majority of cases they are the lowest paid servants of the public. The public seem to think light keepers are well paid and get all food, fuel and other necessaries free. This is not the facts, as each light keeper has to buy his food and fuel, and his rent is taken off his salary. This to men who are isolated from the rest of mankind doing a duty which at times is not pleasant, in cold, stormy weather, and at the same time doing his best to help along navigation, there is still little chance of their children getting any education, and a light keeper never gets a holiday, unless he himself pays and feeds a substitute while off for a day or two.

St. Paul, Minn.—Union ice wagon drivers in St. Paul are paid $13 a week more than non-union drivers, declares the business representative of the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union.

C. L. P. N[illegible]inating Convention July 30

A joint meeting of the executives of the Provincial and Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party was held in the Holden building on Tuesday evening. Considerable discussion took place on the subject of the coming federal election, and every effort is to be put forth to contest as many constituencies as possible.

It was decided to hold a convention of the Greater Vancouver Central Council on Friday, July 30th, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the election and devising ways and means of conducting an active campaign.

Another meeting of the joint executive will be held Monday, July 19th, at 8 p.m., in the Holden Bldg.

Six Labor Members in Alberta Legislature

Chris. Pattinson won the Edson, Alberta, seat over the Conservative in the final returns. This gives labor six seats in the provincial government where it previously had three. Ald. R. H. Parkyn, who ran on the Independent Labor ticket in Calgary, is a member of the Calgary Branch of the Dominion Labor Party, and was nominated by them, along with two others, but the C. L. P. nominating convention failed to ratify the nomination, so he ran as an Independent Labor candidate and was elected with another candidate of the C. L. P. He retains his membership in the D. L. P.

Dairy Employees Get New Agreement Signed

After negotiations extending over a period of three weeks the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Union have been successful in signing up new agreements as from July 1st, 1926. The following firms are now listed as Union dairies:

Independent Farm Dairy.

Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association.

Purity Dairy Ltd.

Vancouver Dairies Ltd.

All the firms that are doing business with the Union get their milk from T.B. tested herds of cattle. Better be safe than sorry.

Dance Saturday to Aid British Miners

A benefit dance in aid of the British coal strikers will be held by the Communist Party of Canada in the Clinton Hall (corner of Clinton and Pender streets) on Saturday, July 17th, at 9 p.m. Admittance charges are men 50c, ladies 25c.

The British miners are waging a heroic battle to maintain their standard of living, and it behooves all organized workers in this country to lend them all possible aid.

Come and bring your friends.

Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.—Jefferson.

Christianity in Action!

There is a profound suspicion of the church in the rank and file of the Labor movement. The Labor News cannot be accused of encouraging it. Attacks upon the church have not been a prominent feature of our columns. We have regarded the church as an important social institution, and one in which and through which a large number of sincere men and women are working.

But during the past few weeks this city has seen a spectacle which unfortunately has justified the bitterest attacks upon it that ever came from the Labor movement. Let's see.

During the last session of the Provincial Legislature, the Labor party sponsored a bill which would have ensured one day's rest in seven to all workers in the Province, common-sense exceptions being provided for harvesting and other operations in which weather and other conditions called for elasticity.

The Labor Party was able to show that a considerable number of workers in Winnipeg worked seven days a week year in and year out. This was a matter of astonishment to many people who had grown so accustomed to their Sunday rest that they never imagined it was not shared by all, or at least that one day in the week, if not necessarily Sunday, was enjoyed by every worker. This was not the case. Our firemen are on duty seven days a wek, as are also many workers in hotels, restaurants, garages and other places.

Private industry, with its inordinate greed, opposed the bill. Winnipeg, the Legislature was told, could not attract industries if one day's rest in seven was to be made a universal condition. Our fine, prosperous city would become less fine and less prosperous.

This might have been thought an occasion for the voice of the Christian church to make itself heard. Most of the men and women working seven days a week in Winnipeg had no spokesmen outside the Labor Party. They were unorganized, following a variety of small occupations in many kinds of business. The old text: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to the least of these my brethren, ye did it not to me," might have been held applicable in this case.

But the Christian church in this city preserved a dignified silence. Not a word or a whisper came from a single Christian minister as far as The News is aware. Men who have everlastingly the words "duty," and "service," on their lips, and who bandy about such expressions as the "power of Christianity," "the fruits of the Spirit," "the higher life," etc., were too weak to utter one small word for their brothers and sisters working seven days a week for 365 days a year.

The Lord's Day Alliance, which is practically a branch of the Church, opposed the bill!

Truly a fine record for the professed followers of the Carpenter of Nazareth!

However, this is only half the story. Last week the United Church met in conference in Winnipeg and it had pronounced views on the question of Sunday observance. In fact it passed a resolution viewing with grave concern:

"The growing encroachment of these amusements and sports (baseball, golf, etc) upon the purpose of the Sabbath as a day of rest, and as a day essential to the protection of family life and the development of religious character."

Not a chirp, mark you, when the Labor members were trying to secure one day's rest in seven for a number of humble, obscure workers in this city, who toil week in and week out from one year's end to the other. A masterly silence in this case. These men and women could, apparently, keep on working seven days a week for ever for all the Christian ministers of Winnipeg cared about it.

It was only when the golf links began to empty too many pews that these reverend gentlemen grew uneasy about the desecration of the Sabbath It was then that they recalled that Sunday was meant to be a day of rest. The spectacle of golf clubs being borne out to the links on Sunday morning worried them. But they had been unmoved by the spectacle of humble toilers setting off to their work on Sunday mornings, to factory, mill, shop, restaurant or garage as the case might be.

Do the churches wonder that so many workers look upon them with scorn? Do so-called Christian ministers imagine they can win respect with a record such as this shouting at them from the housetops?

—The Weekly News (Winnipeg).

A. F. OF L. CALLS FOR AID FOR BRITISH MINERS

Substantial financial assistance by the American trade unions to the million or more locked out coal miners and their families in Great Britain was assured at a meeting of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in Cincinnati last week.

President Green laid the matter before the Council and it was unanimously voted that an official appeal be made to all labor organizations in the United States to contribute to the British miners' relief fund.

As a result of this action a circular letter is going forth from A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington to more than 30,000 local unions requesting that prompt steps be taken to relieve the distress that now prevails in the coal camps of England Wales and Scotland.

The Kind We Like

As an after-dinner speaker, Jack's
the best I hope to see.
For when the meal is finished, he
says, "Bring the check to me."

EMPLOYERS SEND TO U. S. FOR HELP TO BREAK STRIKE

The National and Catholic Unions of Quebec City have discovered that the employers who advised them not to have anything to do with the American unions look to the United States for help when its suits their interests. The boot and shoe manufacturers have imported special instructors to train non-union workers and seem likely to break the strike, as the backing the national unions are able to give the strikers lacks strength.

WASH. CARPENTERS TO ERECT $250,000 HOME

WASHINGTON. — The Washington local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is erecting a $250,000 headquarters here. The plan calls for an eight-storey office building. There will be six stores on the ground floor in addition to the union's main office. The next six storeys will be devoted to offices and the top floor will be an assembly room for the union.

Europe Still Opposing Labor Legislation

Labor's European Correspondent

Geneva, July 5.—Close-up contact with the leaders of European labor gathered here shows that the optimistic news dispatches of past months about Europe moving nearer legislating the 8-hour day into universal practice have little foundation.

This week, little Belgium's parliament approved the ratification of the international 8-hours agreement. But the main thing which sticks up like a sore thumb at the international labor conferences here is still what may be called the scandal of the Washington agreement.

In a word, the great industrial nations agreed at Washington in 1919 to introduce "within 18 months" legislation enforcing the hours agreement. To date all those great powers have in effect proved themselves to be liars.

In Europe, the two big stumbling blocks remain in Great Britain, and the German reparations.

Want to Lengthen Hours

The British Government doesn't want to ratify as long as its real present job is to try if possible to lengthen hours, as demanded particularly by the coal owners.

Thanks to its trade union agreements, Britain is largely an 8-hour country, but the government does not want to nail down the 8-hours by law, when several of its principal industries are hankering after longer hours.

Other countries use Germany as an excuse, and Germany says, quite justly for the most part, that she can't pay the Versailles Treaty reparations if held to 8 hours in industry.

Her railroads, she says, are no longer under her control, because of the Dawes plan, and her coal mines and other industries must turn out the surplus for reparations, otherwise she will be invaded again.

Look for Fake Legislation

In fact, the real problem of England and France is to manage an agreement with big business Germany whereby Germany is able to avoid enforcing the 8-hour day, even if a general German 8-hour law is passed. If Germany will agree to this kind of fake legislation, then Britain and France can consider passing some kind of ratification law, to satisfy their labor movements.

That seems to be the real meaning of the conference of labor ministers of Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium last March. That conference "watered down" some of the Washington agreement provisions and also set the dangerous precedent that government representatives alone can agree to "modify" or interpret" the Washington agreement, which was the work of governments, workers and employers in conference.

"None of the five countries at the March conference can now possibly reject the Washington agreement," proudly announces Director Thomas of the International Labor Office.

Britain's Brazen Hypocrisy

Whereupon the British Government calmly refuses to go ahead and announces its decision at Geneva with an exhibition of brazen hypocrisy remarkable even in diplomatic circles.

"Britain must await a period of calm," says the government, and so manages to blame the British workers, and their strikes, for the failure to act on an agreement seven years old.

Czechoslovakia remains really the only industrial country to have ratified and effectively changed its laws to conform.

The ratifications by Italy and Rumania remain jokes, unenforced by any kind of legislation, while the legislation on hours by Bulgaria and Greece has the opposite effect of that intended in the Washington agreement.

The "great powers" meanwhile use each other as an excuse for avoiding even the pretense of ratification.

Our Preferred Trading Register

THE following business men patronize the advertising columns of your paper. In return you are urged to patronize them. Cut out the list **once a month** and keep it where you can check it up. Watch for deletions and additions to the list.

BAKERS
Esther Bakery, 3728 Hastings East.
Dr. Middleton's. At all Grocery Stores.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
Dr. Middleton's 852 Hastings East.

BOOTS & SHOES
Arthur Frith & Co, 2313 Main
P. Paris, 51 Hastings St. W.
Kibler's, 163 Hastings E.

CHIROPRACTORS
J. A. Bryant 207-8 Lee Bldg.

CONFECTIONERY
Davenport Confectionery, 1743 Commercial Drive.

CIGARS & TOBACCO
Mainland Cigar Store 310 Carrall

DANCING
Cotillion Hall, Granville & Davie

DENTISTS
Dr. W. J. Curry, 301 Dominion Bldg.
Dr. W. A. Rutledge, 108 Hastings W.

DEPARTMENT STORES
Hudson's Bay Co. Granville & Georgia

DRY GOODS
A. Frith & Co., 2313 Main

DRUGGISTS
Red Star Drug Store. Carrall & Cordova
Vancouver Drug Stores 12 stores

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES & CONT.
City Electric. 8th & Main.
Hirst's Electric. 4099 Hastings E.

ELECTRIC THERAPY
Healthwyn Clinic, 901 Dominion Bank
H. Walton, 311 Province Bldg.

FLOOR COVERING
Mount Pleasant Floor Covering Store, 248 Broadway East.

FLOUR
Dr. Middleton's Ironized Whole Wheat.

GLASS AND GLAZING
Western Glass Co. 158 Cordova St. W.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS
A. Frith & Son. 2313 Main
W. B. Brummitt 18-20 Cordova W.

GROCERS
H. A. Hill, 3722 Hastings St. E.
Geddes Grocery 4257 Main

HARDWARE
Manitoba Hardware 1714 Commercial

HEMSTITCHING
Broadway Hemstitchers. 246 Broadway East. Phone Fair. 5111.

MEAT MARKETS
W. Dickinson, 3724 Hastings E.

NOTARIES
P. R. Bengough, 803 Holden Bldg.

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Mission Studio, 108 Hastings E.

PRINTERS
Labor Statesman 803 Holden

RESTAURANTS
Empire Cafe 76 Hastings St. E.
Manhattan Cafe 1047 Granville St.
Cecil Cafe, 1326 Granville
Carnation Cafe 1211 Granville
Waffle King Inn 1113 Granville
Fred's Dairy Lunch 72 Hastings W.

RUPTURE SPECIALIST
C. E. Heard, 959 Robson

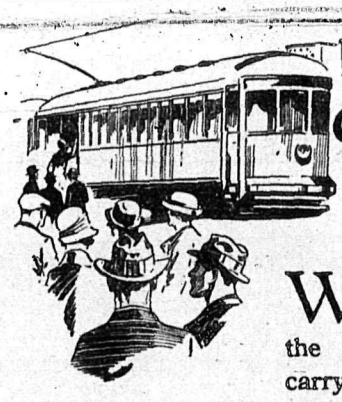
SHOE REPAIRS
Service Shoe Shop 2440 Main St.
East.
E. Sopp, 3867 Main St.
Toronto Shoe Repairer 2228 Granville

TAILORS
Perry & Dolk 18 Hastings St. W.
J. H. Sweder 427 Seymour

THEATRES
Pantages Hastings at Carrall
Strand Georgia & Seymour
Colonial Theatre, Dunsmuir & Granville

UNDERTAKERS
Mount Pleasant Undertakers
Kingsway & Main.
T. J. Kearney, 802 Broadway W.
S. Bowell & Son, 66 6th N. West.
Armstrong & Hotson, 304 Dunlevy Ave.

WATCH REPAIRS—EXPERT
E. L. Hammergren 672 Kingsway



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Trades Union Directory

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, William Dunn; 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.

Automobile Lodge 702, I. A. of M. — Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in Room 310 Holden Bldg. Pres. W. R. Walker; Sec., M. F. Beavis, 1222 Alberni.

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—meets second Sunday at 2 p.m. and the last Sunday in month at 8:00 p.m., at 441 Seymour St. President, W. H. Clancy; Secretary and Business Agent, T. J. Hanofin. Office: Room 5, Flack Block; Phones, Sey. 4783 and Bay. 1656-R. Hours, 9 to 12 a.m.

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

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso.—Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, James F. Burns; **Secretary**, W. J. Cook, Box 302, City., Phone Fair. 4772Y.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Holden Building. President, Robt. Stevenson; Secretary-treas., W. Watt.

Bakers' Local 468, Journeymen, of America—Meets first and third Saturdays at 7 p.m. President, H. Hall; sec., T. Rigby, 37 Broadway West, Phone Fair. 5382R.

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

Barbers,' Journeyman International Union of America—Local 120, meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 310 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Pres., Fred. Dawe; Sec.-treas., C. F. Herrett, Office 814 Holden Bldg.

Bookbinders Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month 804 Holden Bldg. President, F. Milne, 536 Drake St.; secretary, Thos. Carroll, 842 Hamilton St.

Brewery Workers Union No. 300—meets first and third Wednesday in month in room 313, Holden Building, at 8 p.m. President, Angus McLennan; Secretary, C. Graham, 2219 16th Ave. W. Phone Bay. 3353R.

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. W. J. Pipes, Fin. Secretary.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of,—Vancouver 1st Branch meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. President, G. Richardson; Secretary, John T. Bruce; Business Agent, J. McKinley. Headquarters, room 35, 163 Hastings St. W.

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

City Hall Employees' Association meets first Wednesday of each month at 251½ Hastings E., at 8 p.m. President, D. Hargreaves; business agent and treasurer, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St. E.; Secretary, J. Tarbuck, 2792 Pender East.

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28 — Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 251½ Hastings E., at 8 p.m. President, J. MacRitchie, 516 8th Ave. E.; secretary-treasurer, George Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

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

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

Engineers—International Union Steam and Operating Local 844—Meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 806 Holden Bldg. President, J. R. Flynn; rec. secretary and business agent, Roy Finley.

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

Fire Fighters, No. 18, International Association of—Meets every month at call of president, at 251½ Hastings E. President, J. Anderson, No. 2 Fire Hall; financial secretary, C. A. Watson, No. 3 Fire Hall.

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

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets Second Wednesdays at 3 p.m. and last Wednesday at 9 p.m. President, G. Colemar; business agent, Harry Wood. Phone Seymour 125.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207 — Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in month, at room 209 Holden Bldg. President, H. P. Fulljames, 2106 Vanness; Secretary, Bert Jenkins, 50 45th Ave. E.

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.

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

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

Moulders Union Local 281—International of North America—Meets first and third Fridays in month in room 313 Holden Bldg., at 8 p. m. President, John Maley, 1336 2nd Ave. E. 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. 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, Chas. Keall, 1925 McKay Ave. Secretary, Ed. Williams, 1135 Barclay. Phone Douglas 3093L.

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

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Asso. of—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in the Holden Bldg. President, Bert Stinchcombe, 1399 Ogden Ave.; secretary and business agent, W. Watt, 805 Holden Bldg.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 213 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Harry F. Longley, 303 8th St., North Van.; secretary, Wm. Quigley, 2083 2nd Ave. W., Box 894.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 88—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotillon Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 5873 Pr. Edward St.; secretary, J. D. Vuliamy, 2215 15th Ave. W.

Street and Electric Railway Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets K. P. Hall, Eighth and Kingsway, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, J. E. Smith; recording secretary, F. E. Griffin; 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, 1346 18th Ave. E.; business agent and secretary, D. MacPherson, 807 Holden Bldg.

Shingle Weavers, Local 17813—Meets second Tuesday in month, in Room No. 2, Labor Temple, New Westminster, and 4th Sunday, 11 a. m., in Room 213 Holden Bldg., Vancouver. President, J. N. Chute, Phone High. 1982Y; sec., W. H. Matthew, Joyce Rd. P. O. Phone Coll. 413R1.

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

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 310 Holden Bldg. President, A. A. McKay, 2235 Quebec St.; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Black, 880 Homer St.

The Vancouver Theatrical Federation—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the first Sunday of the month. President, J. R. Foster; Secretary, Leslie Clark; Business Agent, George Gerrard. 991 Nelson St.

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, C. S. Campbell; vice-president, R. Gouthre; 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.

That to live by one man's will became the cause of all men's misery.
—Richard Hooker.

The Canadian people have been led to accept the superstition that their affairs are determined by a constitutional form of government, consequently, should the workers, becoming restive under the burden of political and industrial oppression, even hint at using means out of the ordinary to liberate themselves, they are advised to confine themselves to constitutional means. In other words, they are told to "let George do it."

The recent incidents at Ottawa should do very considerable in the way of liberating from the worker's minds, much of the piffle regarding this so-called "constitution." It is nothing new for both Grit and Tory, when engaged at political football, to accuse each other of not playing the game "according to Hoyle." They do so on every occasion that it suits their political expediency. And now that an election is in sight, we may expect for some time to get quite an earful about our "constitution."

But apart from all this the workers have a different concept of constitutional government. We claim that the constitution paramount over all others is the "human constitution." Nature requires of mankind in compensation for its development, right living, clear thinking, and just social relations. There are principles upon which all human progress is based and constitute a code of government, for the violation of which mankind has already paid its penalty in want and suffering. To adhere to these laws is to elevate the race to a higher plane of development. It moreover brings about a constitutional form of government that really counts in human interest. As already stated, the greatest of all constitutions is the "human constitution"—the one most often forgotten by the powers that be at Ottawa.

* * * *

Mayor Webb, of Winnipeg, is alleged to have recently stated before an audience of that city that certain labor organizers should be thrown into the Red River. Two of the organizers in question took the case to court. The judge dismissed the case, stating that no one had accepted the advice and thrown these men in the river.

It is safe to surmise that if the same labor organizers had counselled the same violence to Mayor Webb, they would have been sent to Stoney Mountain penitentiary, P.D.Q. Yet we are expected to believe from this that the law applies equally to the rich and poor. If this is what is called "jurisprudence," then it is about time the method was changed whereby certain judges are elevated to the bench. Judges should be appointed more for "good judgment" than for "good behavior."

* * * *

Premier John Oliver is to continue his efforts to have the Federal Government give over the control of the Peace River Block to the province. It was decided at the last session of the legislature to grant some land to investors who would take over the P. G. E. and complete it to Prince George. Up to the present he has been unable to interest capitalists in the proposition.

Premier Oliver, when in the Opposition, was very pronounced in his condemnation of the policy of the McBride Government in turning over the natural resources of the province to private speculators. Now that he is in the same position himself, he is not only trying to peddle a Government enterprise, but is trying to obtain from the Federal Government, land to give away with the railroad to interested speculators. He has become quite conservative in his policy of alienating the natural resources of the province.

In Union Is Strength

One of the most significant signs of the times is the inability of the old line parties to make their worn out precedents work. They have so long lulled their followers with a meaningless mumble of words as a screen to their real intentions that they have become stifled by their own smoke screens and have ended by stripping Parliament of any constructive virtue whatever.

It is becoming more and more evident that the politicians have mired themselves in a slough where no vital wind can ever reach them.

Is it possible to build highways of social life across this quaking morass?

Is it possible to rehabilitate democracy?

The Liberals and Conservatives cannot do it—"mummers" as they are in a threadbare burlesque of which even the prompters have gone to sleep.

The man who pretends to be the independent representative of all classes cannot do it, because under capitalism a man with such a belief as that is either a fool or worse.

The Farmer Labor movement represents a gleam of constructive sanity because, after all, it does attempt to link up politics to some economic reality.

The Farmer Labor movement may rehabilitate democracy if both keep their feet firmly on the ground of economic facts.

Combination and not substitution must always be the relation between political and industrial organization.

Political action that is not founded on industrial organization will never get anywhere. Mobs have never achieved anything permanent. A man who has not sufficient class consciousness to get into a union will never stand the racket of the coming struggle for economic justice. Such a man is a liability just as the camp followers of an organized army are a hindrance and an impediment.

The "open shop" is not so much a symptom amongst those whose salvation depends upon keeping awake. The man who puts off joining his union is like the man who boasts of how he would have voted if the rain hadn't kept him home. Neither of these types is any good to a movement that has a real fight on its hands.

What makes it so difficult to deal with the hardships that capitalism inflicts upon the workers is the fact that so often those who are appealing for help are themselves the real buttresses of capitalism. They are non-union men. They are not ready to put on a uniform in defense of their class. They will only fight when they feel like it—when the weather is fine and somebody else has provided the ammunition and steel helmet.

The most crushing retort that can be made to a labor representative, trying to get unemployment or any other kind of relief, is, when some representative of capitalism can point to a parade of workers and say, "There isn't a union man amongst them." It is almost unanswerable.

The right and left hand bowers of the working class are the ballot and the union card and the first is largely useless without the second.

I wonder if the workers realize that capitalism is approaching a crisis in its growth and that its political defenses are becoming obsolete.

How long will it take for the workers to be organized industrially—100 per cent? If you can tell me that I'll tell you how long the present social exploitation is going to last.

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Any worker who protests against the present social system and doesn't join his union is what the French would call a "farceur."

("Gleams from a Free Lance" in "Alberta Labor News.)

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Every year since 1922 the chairman's speech has advocated a longer working day for miners.

AND

£232,117 of the capital of Baldwin's Ltd. (194,526 ordinary and 37,591 preference shares) belonged on January 1, 1926, as shown by the latest return at Somerset House, to Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, P.C., M.P.

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—Lansbury's

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Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, B. C., July 16th, 1926

NO POLITICAL TRADING(?)

Last Monday's Daily Sun carried an item to the effect that the Liberal Party would not run a candidate in South Vancouver if arrangements could be made with the Labor Party to keep Labor candidates out of the field in Vancouver Centre, Burrard and New Westminster. While the Labor Party generally adopts an attitude of "no political trading," a situation might arise where it would be political expediency, on the part of the Labor Party, to consider such an offer. In the first place, however, it appears to us that the Liberals ask too much when they want Labor to forego three constituences for one. In the second place, it would be a question whether the Liberal votes would go to the Labor candidates instead of the Conservative. New Westminster is still a good bet for Labor. Nanaimo is another district that Labor might consider its chances good with the Liberal candidate eliminated. If the Liberals want to make a dicker let it be on a fifty-fifty basis, otherwise Labor has very little to lose by refusing to consider the proposition.

We admit that if a straight fight could be obtained in either South Vancouver, New Westminster or Nanaimo that Labor would stand some chance in obtaining some of these seats, but it depends a great deal upon the candidates we are able to select. Some poor results were obtained in the last election compared with previous ones, as figures published elsewhere in this paper will show. If we can select the proper candidates—some real live wires—it would not be out of place to work out some such proposition as the Liberals propose, but with poor candidates we would only be playing into the hands of the Liberals.

It is about time that Labor was better represented in Ottawa from British Columbia. Winnipeg will certainly return one, if not the two, Labor candidates. Calgary is again in line to elect a Labor candidate if arrangements can be made with the Farmers as previously, and even Edmonton and Regina might show up in the Labor column. Delegates to the nominating convention of the C. L. P. should peruse the election figures and if the Liberal's proposition comes up they will be able to vote more intelligently on the matter. There isn't any doubt, however, that every constituency, outside of the two Vancouver seats and the Victoria seat, should be contested by Labor, and the sooner Labor makes up it mind to tackle these constituencies, where it has a chance with the Farmer and Labor vote, the quicker it will have proper representation in the House at Ottawa. Running candidates in order to count noses might have been all right in the past, but the time is fast approaching when Labor must go into constituencies where it has a chance and into campaigns determined to win.—W.

THE GOVERNOR AGAIN

Some few hundred years ago, at the cost of a number of funerals, the British people proved that the theory of the "divine right of kings" was all moonshine, and established the principle that the British monarch ruled by the consent of the people, and that whatever he did in his capacity of ruler was done on the advice of parliament. This principle has worked out well. Under it a scheme of government has been developed that comes probably nearer to what the majority of the people ask for than has been found possible under any other plan, and under it British rulers have lived to a ripe old age and died from natural causes.

When Britain developed to a Colonial Power, the scheme of government in the colonies was many and varied, but all slowly working toward parliamentary government, and as time passed and population increased the larger colonies took on a semi-independent status and the British Empire became in effect a confederacy of nations, the dominions claiming the same control over their own affairs as the British claimed for themselves over the affairs of Britain. While there has been much discussion on the question as to whether Canada has the power to make treaties with foreign nations, and whether Canada is at war when Britain is, every thinking Canadian knows that in these matters Britain will only claim what Canada is willing to concede. Perhaps no better statement of the unwritten bond or contract between Canada and Britain can be coined than Kipling's lines: "Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own." From the latter days of Gladstone the British policy has been to allow the dominions to choose their own path, and this absence of the leading strings makes Canada today British by choice rather than by compulsion.

There are a number of conditions existing, such as the appeal to the Privy Council, that would indicate that Canada concedes a superior status to Britain, but this is not the case. The continuance of this right of appeal to the House of Lords is due to a desire to get away from local influences, and also an absolute confidence in the impartial quality of that court, and can be discontinued at any time that our federal and provincial parliaments so desire. And the same may be said of every other tie between Canada and Britain.

Our Governor-General is appointed by the British government, and in Canada holds the same relative position as the King does in Britain. He possesses no power other than that which parliament gives him and parliament conveys its instructions —which for forms sake is called "advice"—through the leader of the dominant group, and whether this advice proves wise or foolish the governor is considered exempt from credit or blame—because he has acted on the advice of the majority of the elected representatives of the Canadian people, as conveyed to him through their leader.

There is another form of British Colonial Government. In various quarters of the globe Britain holds minor territories containing few white settlers. These are ruled by a "resident governor" and a partly appointed and partly elected council. In this case the governor possesses the power to veto any act of the council and is responsible to the British government for his actions and for the success of his administration. This gentleman may lend his ear to any johnny, or even a native woman, and, as he obtained his "advice" from whomsoever he chose to accept it, he is protected by no such theory as "the king can do no wrong."

Arising out of the dismissal of Premier Mackenzie King, and the selection of another gentleman who was still less able to control parliament than King was, the question has arisen—is Canada the free agent we have thought she was, or is she a British Colonial appendage such as Sierra Leone, British Guiana, and so on, in which the Governor counsels with any ring of hungry office aspirants that are able to reach his ear. These are the questions that the Liberal party are shaping to discuss during the coming election. On the other hand, the Conservatives, who, by the grace of the Governor-General, have been given an advantage in the fight, which they have not yet shown were due to them, hold up their hands in horror and plead the Governor's action must not be discussed—"the king can do no wrong."

While there is just about as much room on an acre of land east of the Cascades as west, Nature, in its wisdom, did not see fit to pile quite as much lumber on the former as on the latter. This has become the ground for serious complaint on the part of the interior "lumbermen," and they propose demanding "relief" from the provincial government. Just what form this relief is to take we do not know—possibly a bonus to the up-country man equal to the additional value on the Coast timber acre.

Then the Coast lumberman will ask a bonus to recompense himself for the delay and additional expense caused to his "Development Co." by the new growth which is said to crowd in on his operations at a rate five times as fast as he can cut the old.—M.

* * * *

It is admitted at this stage of the proceedings that it is not apparent that Labor has very much to win or lose, whichever of these views may prove correct, and the only justification that we can offer for the space devoted to this subject is that the old party press and platform will attempt to prove that the question is of first importance to Labor.—M.

A Federal general election is on the boards, whether the Labor party is ready or not. The date will be around September 15, just two months away. As to how it all came about, we can leave that to the politicians. But that the Labor men are caught napping there can be no denial. The Canadian Labor Party executive held a meeting on Tuesday evening and arranged for the calling of a local convention on July 30. At this convention, the situation will be discussed from every angle, and what is to be done in the way of nominations will be decided. Many of the prospective delegates are of the opinion that, in view of all the circumstances, it might be best to contest one or two seats—and concentrate on those, instead of scattering our resources as we did last time. South Vancouver and New Westminster have been suggested for the field of battle. However, it will be for the convention to decide. Horse sense would seem to dictate the policy of making a concerted fight in a constituency which can be won for Labor, however desirable "propaganda" may be in others. One or two Pacific Coast Labor representatives in the Federal House at Ottawa would accomplish more than trying to elect a dozen. South Vancouver can be won for Labor. Let's try it. There need be no political dickering with the old parties. Just go ahead and nominate an outstanding candidate —and then hop into it and elect him.

* * * *

The Fascisti haven't very much on the Meighen executive of the Eastern manufacturers, enthroned by Imperialists at Ottawa. Canada got enough of government by order-in-council during the war. With a strong Progressive and Labor representation in the House there may be a possibility of preserving a little "government by the people," but if the Meighen aggregation are given power, we can kiss good bye to Labor or Progressive legislation. The financiers of Canada and the Imperialists of the Old Land will rule the roost. There will be "protection" all right, but it will not be for the laborer or farmer—it will be more profits for the big eastern manufacturer and more legislation for the Manufacturer's Association.

Some six hundred of the Daily Province employees journeyed to Selma Park last Sunday and enjoyed their first annual picnic on the sea and in the open.

* * * *

Meantime, the gladiolus are immense—the best show yet. Have enough garden stuff in sight to make the basement look like a squirrel's nest this winter. If I could afford a farm, I'd quit the linotype and enjoy myself to the full.

Union Picnics

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Federal Election Figures

Following are the election results in previous elections:

Burrard—	1925.	1921.	1917.
Conservative	9,900	12,240	9,679
Liberal	8,843	6,960	4,533
Labor	2,223	2,699	1,696

* Note: North Vancouver was included in the 1917 and 1921 totals. In 1925 this became a separate constituency with the following figures, which should be added to those of 1925: Conservative, 3,262; Liberal, 3,881; Labor, 1,322. The Labor candidates were as follows: 1917, Midgeley; 1921, Harrington; 1925, Sidaway; Curry in North Vancouver.

Vancouver Centre—	1925.	1921.	1917.
Conservative	9,498	10,493	8,169
Liberal	8,277	5,538	5,164
Labor	1,777	1,866	890

The Labor candidates were as follows: 1917, W. A. Pritchard; 1921, Tom O'Connor; 1925, W. W. Lefeaux. In 1911 the vote for the above two constituencies were: Conservative, 7,052; Liberal, 3,796; Labor, 1,051. E. T. Kingsley was the Labor candidate.

South Vancouver—	1925.	1921.	1917.
Conservative	8,596	4,893	4,89[illegible]
Liberal	6,897	4,120	2,3[illegible]0
Labor	2,764	3,637	1,[illegible]38

In 1921 the Labor candidates were Tom Richardson (2,827) and J. Kavanaugh (810); 1925, A. Hurry; 1917, J. H. McVety.

New Westminster—	1925.	1921.	1917.
Conservative	7,774	5,520	5,653
Liberal	7,004	3,482	2,786
Labor	3,315	3,699	.....

Rose Henderson was the candidate in 1925, R. P. Pettipiece in 1921. No candidate in 1917.

Nanaimo—	1925.	1921.	1917.
Conservative	7,139	6,897	7,062
Liberal	4,627	4,159	1,874
Labor	1,576	3,958	1,305

The Labor candidates were: 1925, J. C. Grieves; 1921, W. A. Pritchard; 1917, J. Taylor (all ran on the Socialist ticket).

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Specifications, form of tender, and other particulars may be obtained at the City Engineer's Office, City Hall, on payment of Ten Dollars ($10.00), which will be refunded on return of specifications, etc., in good condition.

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P.G.E. train leaves for North Vancouver at 11:30 p.m.

Parking Space for Autos

Good morning, ma'am. Fifty cents is what I charge for a shingle bob. Too much? Well, ma'am, this is a union shop and that is the rate. Just a minute, maybe I can shade that for you if circumstances make it necessary. Just tell me why you object to paying 50 cents. Do you think it is too much for the service you get? Oh, I see, you work at the National Canning Company and you cannot afford to pay that much. I believe you, ma'am. Sit down here. A woman who lives near me came home the other day with 75 cents for a full days work. Some of them get less than that sometimes. Well, ma'am, I do not know how some of the employers of labor sleep at nights in this town. No wonder Vancouver gets the name of the cheapest town in the Dominion. Seems to me it is time the labor unions wakened up. The members should discipline their families in the method of spending their earnings. Here we have 15,00 supposed union men in this town and they don't know enough to organize themselves so that their wages will get better conditions. Why not pick out one or two stores, if they pay decent wages, and give them the business. If they don't, then refuse to deal with them. Of course, ma'am, it is a difficult thing to handle. The press is against us, the courts are against us and that, together with the apathy of the workers themselves, makes it exceedingly hard to do anything. Of course we have a minimum wage officer here. Yes, that's her, Miss Smart. She may be smart by name, but that is about all, for so far as being able to handle the minimum wage law she is the bunk. Her policy is to wait until she gets a complaint from someone before investigating. Now, if she was a class conscious worker, she would go around and talk with the girls, tell them who she is and what she can do for them. I'll bet her a new dress to a packet of Bull Durham that she could find twenty cases per day without losing any sweat. If some working woman like Mrs. Dolk had that job, I bet the exposures she would make would even make our local clergymen sit up and take notice. I know of a case myself where a girl went home with $2.75 for a hard week's work, and she was so scared that she would get fired that she told it to her friends only, because they wanted to know what she was crying about. And, mind you, the man who is responsible for her pay envelope is a millionaire and does not hesitate to rush to the press when he thinks anything is being slipped over him. Now, I suggest that you phone Miss Smart and get the other girls to do the same. Keep her at it, for if she is not sympathetic to the Labor movement, she ought to be shown that there is no sentiment in business, and it is Labor's business to see that labor laws are enforced. It takes years of agitation to get these laws on the statute books and then when that is accomplished we hand the enforcement of the law over to men and women who for the most part are hostile to Labor. But there you are, the workers of B. C. are getting what is coming to them. It seems a pity to say it, but it is so, and I am afraid that until they get busy and put up the money to fight elections and train men to look after their business they will get the same raw deal. Now, there you are all fixed up. Oh, that's all right, look around again when you get a little more spoondolicks. Just you get busy and phone up Miss Smart. Get her to get a move on and I will be amply paid. Next, please.

Minimum Wage Board to Hold More Sittings

Business in the catering industry in and around Vancouver is very good at present and all indications point to a busy summer. Business Agent Harry Wood of this local is at present in Everett, Wash., attending the sessions of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and will be out of town until about the end of the week. The Cecil Cafe, 1336 Granville street, has been reopened under the able maangement of Mr. C. Carswell, an old and valued member of this union, and needless to say our House Card hangs in a prominent place. Mr. Carswell is running an all-white house, and, being a first-class cook himself, is acting as his own chef. Union men who eat in that end of town are requested to take note and give the new house a boost. We have just received word from Mr. J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of labor, informing us that he will be in Vancouver this week-end to conduct sittings of the Minimum Wage Board covering conditions in our industry, and we are living in hope that the deliberations of this body will result in a basic minimum wage which will make the employment of Orientals an economic impossibility. Fred's Dairy Lunch, 72 Hastings street west, has been signed up and now displays our Union House Card, and if we can switch enough union business to this establishment it will in all probability pave the way for the unionizing of the other dairy lunches in the city.—J. C.

People that make puns are like wanton boys that put coppers on the railroad tracks.—Holmes.

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LIMITED

SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENTS

PRE-EMPTIONS

Vacant, unreserved, surveyed Crown lands may be pre-empted by British subjects over 18 years of age, and by aliens on declaring intention to become British subjects, conditional upon residence, occupation, and improvement for agricultural purposes.

Full information concerning regulations regarding pre-emptions is given in Bulletin No. 1, Land Series, "How to Pre-empt Land," copies of which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C., or to any Government Agent.

Records will be granted covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes, and which is not timberland, i.e., carrying over 8,000 board feet per acre west of the Coast Range and 5,000 feet per acre east of that Range.

Applications for pre-emptions are to be addressed to the Land Commissioner of the Land Recording Division, in which the land applied for is situated, and are made on printed forms, copies of which can be obtained from the Land Commissioner.

Pre-emptions must be occupied for five years and improvements made to value of $10 per acre, including clearing and cultivating at least five acres, before a Crown Grant can be received.

For more detailed information see the Bulletin "How to Pre-empt Land."

PURCHASE

Applications are received for purchase of vacant and unreserved Crown lands, not being timberland, for agricultural purposes; minimum price for first-class (arable) land is $5 per acre, and second-class (grazing) land $2.50 per acre. Further information regarding purchase or lease of Crown lands is given in Bulletin No. 10, Land Series, "Purchase and Lease of Crown Lands."

Mill, factory, or industrial sites on timber land, not exceeding 40 acres, may be purchased or leased, the conditions including payment of stumpage.

HOMESITE LEASES

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as homesites, conditional upon a dwelling being erected in the first year, title being obtainable after residence and improvement conditions are fulfilled and land has been surveyed.

LEASES

For grazing and industrial purposes areas not exceeding 640 acres may be leased by one person or a company.

GRAZING

Under the Grazing Act the Province is divided into grazing districts and the range administered under a Grazing Commissioner. Annual grazing permits are issued based on numbers ranged, priority being given to established owners. Stock-owners may form associations for range management. Free, or partly free, permits are available for settlers, campers and travellers, up to ten head.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH VANCOUVER

Notice to Water Users

Sprinkling hours in that area bounded on the North by 34th Avenue, on the South by 49th, East by Argyle Street, and West by Main Street, have been changed to 5 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon. No sprinkling in this area allowed after 7 p.m.

W. L. WOODFORD,
Acting Clerk.

July 12th, 1926,
Municipal Hall, South Vancouver.

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Federal Election Issues

The Liberal party is to make the constitutional question the main issue of their campaign in the coming election, that much seems certain. On the whole, they have a much better case than the Tories, the weak point in their armor being Mackenzie King's asking for a dissolution before the vote on the motion of censure had been taken, instead of "going to the mat" with the opposition, and facing the issue squarely and manfully. But the Tories did infinitely worse. Not only were they able to secure from the Governor-General the dissolution which had been refused the Liberals, the Governor thus, as Mr. Bourassa puts it, "constituting himself the docile election agent of an artful little barrister from the Canadian prairie" —not only did the Tories succeed in manoeuvering for this advantage, but when the dissolution was granted, Meighen flouted the House of Commons absolutely, making no announcement in the House in the regular way, but dismissing the members by "ukase" and allowing the news of the dissolution to reach the members through messengers and other employees. "This is enough," said Mr. E. J. Garland, one of the farmer members from Alberta, "to show Canadians the futility of having a military governor ignorant of constitutional government." We agree. Military dictatorship will not go, and it will have to be fought, if we have any faith left in representative self-government. Labor is thus interested in the economic issue, and must not allow itself to be led aside from its mission by the fury of the fight that is quite likely to develop over the actions of Baron Byng of Vimy. Labor's duty at this election is to send to parliament as many representatives as possible who will fight the workers' battles there, whatever parties or governors come or go. —The (Winnipeg) Weekly News.

It is much easier to be critical than correct.—Disraeli.

Election Reforms in Alberta Applauded

Aside from the result of the recent provincial election in Alberta altogether, attention should be called to two or three things which marked it as being different from the elections we have become accustomed to in Canada. It is the first time, as far as we are aware that the single transferable vote was used in single member constituencies. Each member representing an individual seat in the Alberta Legislature today, has the endorsation of over fifty per cent of the voters who voted in the election in his constituency. The system in vogue in Alberta not only assures that the member-elect shall have the support of a majority in his riding, but it renders the old trick of putting up a third dummy candidate at the last moment to split the vote of the dangerous opponent, quite useless. It also permits ambitious candidates to let their names go before the electors without being accused of trying to split the vote of this or that party. It makes for more independence in elections. In the cities proportional representation was used, but this is not an entirely new feature in provincial elections, as the members for Winnipeg in the Manitoba House are elected under that system. A sufficient length of time was given in Alberta between the announcement of the elction and the polling day.

In the matter of method of voting, length of notice and time of election the Alberta Government has shown itself to be advanced and democratic, and it has set an example in these respects that the other western provinces would do well to follow. Surely the time has come for the acceptance without reservation of the principle that elections should be carried out, not with the idea of insuring the re-election of the party in power at the moment, but with the idea of giving the public at large every possible opportunity and assistance in re-electing or rejecting the government, as they see fit. It is a radical change from Canadian traditions, but it is a change that is long overdue.—The Western Producer.

No man ever became extremely wicked all at once.—Juvenal.

Plutes Meet Workers at Election Time

Another election! More nerve-racking excitement, more feverish activity, more exultation—and more disappointments. I have an idea that there are some who will say, "What's the use?" I hardly blame them. It doesn't seem much use on the surface. About nineteen thousand votes were cast in Edmonton in the provincial election. Possibly twelve thousand of them came from working class homes. Thirty-five hundred of them went to Labor candidates. Is it any wonder that some get discouraged and say, "What's the use?"

These are hot days. I mean atmospherically. In the working class sections of the city many workers are living in homes too small, ill-ventilated, and not possessing the conveniences that modern civilization supplies to those who can pay. Mothers are experiencing a difficult time. Babies are cross, protesting against the heat. It's hard to keep food sweet, and little household trials look like volcanic mountains when the temperature hovers around the ninety mark. The Man of the House was possibly unemployed all winter. He's working in the ditch or at a lumber mill or on a section gang. He's not making enough to live on. And there are doctor's bills contracted when he was out of work. When the kids ask for an ice cream cone he has to be gruff to cover his regret that he can't afford ice cream cones. He'd like one himself. But there's the doctor's bills, and next winter to think of—and possibly other big expenses looming up. When the thermometer registers ninety in the shade it would be nice to have money, he thinks.

In some other parts of the city there is not much discomfort. The houses are large and well built. Their thick walls keep out the heat. On the table there is cool, appetizing food. The butter doesn't run all over the plate; it comes hard and sweet from the refrigerator. Crisp green stuff, iced dishes and other hot weather delicacies are always available in such homes as that. Then there is the car. Big and roomy; and through its windows may blow the breeze from the wheat field or off the lake as its owners go from the city to escape the heat. Pretty comfortable, even at ninety in the shade.

What has all that to do with elections? Oh, nothing much. I was just thinking of the ride that some of the people will get on election day. Shiny, luxurious motor cars will stop in front of little houses. A smiling lady will come to keep the baby while mother goes to vote. The man driving the car is a nice man. So is the candidate he is working for. The lady who looks after the baby is nice, too. The card put into mother's hand tells her how to vote. It was nice of the candidate to send for her. She appreciates it. Of course she'll vote for him. She cannot understand why Mrs. Blank up the street prefers to walk to the poll to vote for the Labor candidate. Why the Labor candidate is only a working man—like her husband! What can he know about being a member of parliament? That's a job for a lawyer, or a business man.

Down town in the big committee rooms sleek party workers with big cigars in their mouths direct the campaign. They concentrate on the districts where the working people live. Their canvassers have been busy. They know where to get the votes. Hundreds of cars are kept going, giving free rides to people who don't get many rides in motor cars. Ladies from homes where the butter comes ice cold to the table, are friendly to the ladies in the cottages and shacks. How kind they are! How smilingly cool in their dainty summer gowns! What a fuss they make over the baby! They get the vote out.

What's the use? We may well ask it. But then there's Mrs. Blank up the street. Not many years ago she accepted the ride to the polls. She didn't know much about politics, but the lady who kept her baby was awfully nice. And the candidate she was working for was a prominent lawyer. He must be a smart man. His picture showed him to have a good face. She voted for him. Then her husband was persuaded to join a union. He attended the meetings and talked over what he heard there with Mrs. Blank. He was attracted to the Labor Party. He began to see that members of Parliament are naturally going to represent the interests of the people who nominate them, and who supply the campaign funds. He talks it over with Mrs. Blank. He tells her that his employer was down to the legislature with the Manufacturers' Association trying to prevent amendments to the Compensation Act, which would give her a larger allowance should he happen to be killed in the mine or the shop. It was the Labor members of the legislature who fought for the amendments. It was the candidate being supported by his employer who opposed the amendments. Mrs. Blank saw the light. "Why should we vote for such a candidate as that?" she asks herself, and him. There was no good reason, except the car ride, and the nice lady who minded the baby, and the fact that the candidate must be a smart man. But what good was his smartness to her if he was going to parliament to vote against her babies and herself getting a chance to live if her bread-winner happened to get killed while he worked? Mrs. Blank dosn't vote now as she did before she saw the light.

Other Mrs. Blanks will see the light if we keep on at the job of spreading light. It may be a slow job. It may be a discouraging one. But there isn't anybody else to do it. —Alberta Labor News.

Teacher—"William, give me a sentence with the word 'liquor' in it."
William—"Dad says if sister keeps coming home late at night he is gonna lick 'er."

New Milk Company Signs Up With Union

Quite a flutter has been caused amongst the wholesale milk dealers of this city, in the opening up of the Vancouver Dairies Limited, at 1132 Hastings Street East. Every effort in the past on the part of the Milk Drivers Union to get a wholesale milk firm to sign up with the Union has always met with a blank refsual, but the first thing the new company has done is to sign up an agreement with the Union.

The partners in the new company, Messrs. Peewell, Carson and E. Cook, are all well and favorably known, the last two being old-time members of Local 464. They know the milk business from start to finish, and can be relied upon to give their customers the best on the market. As their business is wholesale only, they will supply the restaurants and stores exclusively. This being the case, readers of the Statesman whose favorite store have only been handling Royal (this firm is still on the "we don't patronize list") can now ask the storekeeper to get them some honest to goodness milk by insisting on "Vancouver Dairies" milk, and thus patronize the first exclusive wholesale milk firm to sign up with a trade union in Vancouver.—S.

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72 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Anti-Saloon League Spend Many Millions

During the six years, 1920 to 1925, inclusive, the National Anti-saloon League and nineteen of its state branches, expended $11,075,253.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the League, last week presented this information to the Senate committee which is investigating primary slush funds.

The total will be considerably increased when the other state branches of the league submit their figures.

Mr. Wheeler told something about what the league did with its money. A lot of it went to prominent men who made prohibition speeches.

In one year, 1919, the late William J. Bryan was paid $11,000.

Capt. W. H. Stayton of Baltimore, who heads the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, explained to the committee that his organization had succeeded in collecting a little more than $1,000,000 during the last six years.

OUR MIRROR MARKET REPORT.

The telephone companies report a heavy business on all lines. Silk stockings are showing a downward trend. Dealers in ladies' silk undies reported a continual falling off. Bathing suits, canoes and out-a-doors garments report increase of business. Canadian, Scotch and Hooch continue their downward trend, and in New York and Chicago districts business is increasing heavily. Corkscrews, bottle caps, home brew outfits and ginger ale continue to show the greatest increase in business. Private flasks trebbled their sale during the first three months of the year. Lipsticks, hair tonics, fancy vests, rouge, perfumes and kindred aids to women show continued heavy buying. One report has it that 10,000,000 recipes for making wine, beer and gin were purchased during the last half of March. Market showed that doors closed with a bang. Onions closed strong.—Mixer and Server.

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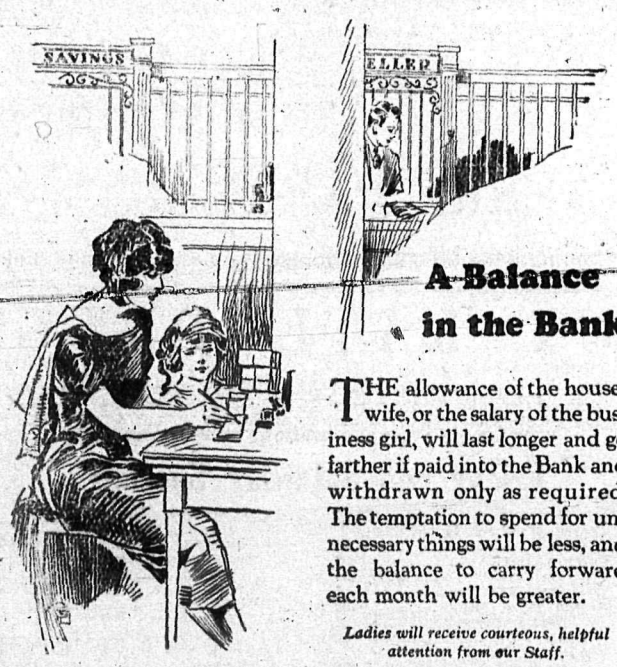

A Balance in the Bank

THE allowance of the housewife, or the salary of the business girl, will last longer and go farther if paid into the Bank and withdrawn only as required. The temptation to spend for unnecessary things will be less, and the balance to carry forward each month will be greater.

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BAD COMPANY

A negro who had an injured head entered a doctor's office.

"Hello, Sam! Got cut again, I see."

"Yes, sah! I done got carved up with a razor, doc."

"Why don't you keep out of bad company?" said the physician, after he had dressed the wound.

"'Deed, I'd like to, doc, but I ain't got 'nuff money to git a divo'ce."

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New Govt. Frees Political Prisoners

The first action of the new Lithuanian Government—which is a coalition of Social Democrats and Peasants—has been to release political prisoners.

Ninety-three Labor leaders who had been in prison "awaiting trial" on charges of conspiracy against the State were brought before the courts.

Not only were they found "Not guilty," but the whole case against them was found to have been a frame-up by the late reactionary clerical Government and the secret police, against whom proceedings are being instituted.

The announcement of the verdict and of the release of the prisoners was the signal for a great outburst of public rejoicing.

Great crowds gathered at the prison doors, and the released men were carried in triumph through the flower-strewn streets of Kovno.

The celebrations of the release lasted through two whole days.

The Disarmament Commission

BY F. W. MOORE

If the Disarmament Commission at Geneva serves no other purpose, it at least gives ample proof that amidst the Stygian darkness of individualism pervading the countries of Europe, may be seen the faintest glimmerings from the torch of reason that we hope in the near future will burst into flame. "Europe," says Frank H. Simmonds, "does not believe you help peace by undertaking to reduce armies, but that with the development of an atmosphere of peace, armies will be reduced."—Star, June 15th. And this view is altogether in accordance with the dictates of reason, the inference being that the distrust has a material cause that must be removed by mutual concession induced by discussion. Nevertheless, much discussion is regarded as being "unmistakably fraught with grave possibilities." It is not hard for laymen to realize this when they consider that the usual time for diplomats to seriously regard such matters is in the making of a treaty of peace after a war. It is, therefore, a matter of great moment that Europeans are beginning to see the urgent necessity of doing this beforehand.

The grand marshalls of industry see that they and their kin cannot escape the brunt of the battle any longer. The victories of the future must all necessarily be Phyrric. Hence, the unanimous cry of the international commissioners at Geneva: "Give us security and we will lay down our arms."—Star, June 20. "Therefore," continues the writer, "evidence was forthcoming that for Europe, at least, disarmament is linked with the operation of a scheme of mutual assistance more effective than that provided by the League of Nations or even the accords of Locarno." And in the next sentence the proverbial "nigger" appears in the wood-pile: "The commissioners found the question as to what is the difference, if any, between offensive and defensive armaments, a very distressing matter to settle. M. Paul Boncour of France thought there was a big difference and gave it clearly to be understood that only offensive armaments could be limited. According to him "all fortifications were defensive; the very way in which warships were armed put them in the category of either offensive or defensive, and if conscriptions were reduced, he contended, it was certain indication of the defensive nature of a nation's army."

Obviously, Monsieur's remarks are quite logical. His statement goes to show that the question of whether certain forces are for the purpose of offence or defence, must under present conditions remain a matter of uncertainty depending altogether on the viewpoint of the judges. In other words, any attempt made under our present competitive system to establish an international guarantee of peace is more than likely to prove futile: yet paradoxial as it may appear, guarantees of peace are even now given to international groups quite regularly. What else are the franchises of those huge trusts that eliminate the economic fighting units of combatant companies, and form industrial organizations that administer the affairs of all by methods much superior to those that were the vogue in the small factors of which they were originally composed?

And why should not commissioners from every country be appointed to discuss ways and means for familiarizing the public with the substance and the effects of the laws of economic determinism so that eventually, the international business of the world might be organized in the form of a trust with every member of an enlightened public a stock-nolder?

In an ideal of this description lies the virtue of an international federation of trade unions. Were such an ideal materialized, wealth would accrue with so much ease that the thought of fighting for it could only be entertained by a lunatic who imagined he was a war-lord. Furthermore, the condition would engender a world-wide security, in the face of which arms would not only be laid down, but in the future few of them would be manufactured. The doom of capitalism would be sealed. The long night of semi-barbarism would soon give place to dawn. The new day would belong to civilization. And grand above other considerations, the "ape and tiger" of Tennyson, would have died.

British Miners Not Yet Driven Back

By HEBER BLANKENHORN

LONDON.—The miners' lockout is in its critical third month, which may see either a break-up of the miners' federation or an attempt to resume the genral strike.

The British government is going the limit in an effort to defeat the miners.

A law abrogating the seven-hour day for five years, and ordering the reopening of the mines has been jammed through Parliament. The debate was stormy, and at times violence was narrowly averted.

Count on Hunger

But Baldwin had the votes, almost a two to one majority in fact, and he defeated the enraged Laborites on every division.

The hope of the government is that the half-starved miners will desert the union, and that this will mark the beginning of the disintegration of one of the most powerful labor organizations in Britain.

If the miners stick under the appalling conditions they are facing, it will be an amazing demonstration of the courage and intelligence of the rank and file.

In the circumstances, the need of financial assistance is of the utmost importance. The announcement that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor would issue an appeal for money for the miners had a splendid effect on this side.

American Dollars Needed

The continental unions are doing well when one considers the miserable wages their members receive, but their contributions are a mere drop in the bucket. **To win this fight, millions of American dollars must come across the Atlantic.**

American workers should remember they have a direct stake in the struggle. The effort to lengthen the working day of the British miners is part of a general assault on the wages and working conditions of European labor.

From Italy comes word that Mussolini has wiped out the eight-hour day for Italian workers, and that the Fascist company unions are to be conducted hereafter as revenue producing agencies for the dictator and his lieutenants.

Germany and France

The eight-hour day is being sacrificed in Germany, and there are indications that similar action will be taken in France, on the plea that the workers must bear the greater part of the burden of restoring that country's finances.

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Undoubtedly American financiers and captains of industry are encouraging the governments of Europe in their war on labor. **If they can enslave the workers on this side of the Atlantic, they can use them to force down wages of American workers.**

The leaders of the British Trade Union Congress appreciate the gravity ofthe situation. They have postponed the meeting called to listen to explanations of why the general strike was called off, and are doing what they can to help the miners.

The government's attitude has revived talk of a resumption of the general strike.

Impetus has been given this movement by the charge that the government is now planning to pass laws to hamper all trade union activities.

One provision would authorize the government to take the place of the trade union in receiving and counting strike ballots.

CHICAGO FEDERATION WINS RADIO LICENSE

Washington.—The Department of Commerce has finally issued a broadcasting license to the Chicago Federation of Labor for a radio station established in a tower of the municipal pier in Chicago.

The Federation has been carrying on its fight for some time for the right to broadcast, the department having at first expressed a disinclination to grant the license. The Federation wins its case.

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J. H. SWEDER & CO.
CUSTOM TAILORS
427 UNION ST. A Union Shop

WARNING
TO
HOUSEWIVES

This is to inform readers of the Labor Statesman that efforts to organize the

Bakery Salesmen
OF
COWAN'S BAKERY

has not met with any success.

The management has been approached by the local union and Trade Council organizers but at this date the employees

ARE UNORGANIZED

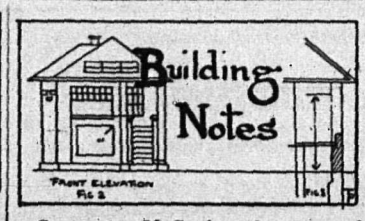
notwithstanding the alleged statement of the management to the contrary.

BAKERY SALESMEN'S UNION, LOCAL 371

Page Mr. Darrow!

Professor: Do you subscribe to the theory of evolution?

Mr. Nuritch: I don't think so. Where's it published?



Contractor McCoubery has secured the contract to erect a $20,000 residence on Connaught Dr. near 31st Ave.

Preliminary work has been started on the $40,000 club house for the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club at Jericho Beach. The Nye Construction Co. is clearing the site.

$3,385,160 worth of construction work was carried on in Greater Vancouver during the month of June. This was a million in excess of last year.

J. W. Bye has obtained the contract to construct a $10,000 addition to the McLennan & McFeely warehouse at 1621 Powell St.

A. Laurie has the contract to erect a $2500 residence at 2883 Pandora.

H. G. Pratt is building a $3500 residence at 3235 5th Ave. on the day labor plan.

Washington State Federation Convention

EVERETT.—With about 250 delegates present, the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor opened here Monday—the biggest state labor convention since the abnormal days of the war.

Membership Grows

Delegates at this year's convention represent a state labor movement of between 27,000 and 28,000 organized men and women, a growth of about 3,000 over last year. This growth is accounted for by an increase in membership of 1,300 and action of sixteen local union in reaffiliating with the federation or joining for the first time. The total taxpaying membership of the federation is now about 24,000 workers, with the total membership several thousands more than that figure.

CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

TENDERS

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received by the Council up to 8:00 p.m. on Monday, July 19th inst., for paving:

Quilchena Crescent from Arbutus St. to Cypress St.

Aspen Ave. from Quilchena Crescent to 33rd Ave.

Linden Road from Quilchena Crescent to Cypress St.

Form of tender, specification and full information may be obtained on application to the Municipal Engineer on payment of the sum of $5.00, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender.

A deposit by certified cheque of ten (10) per cent. of the amount tendered will be required with each tender as security that the tenderer will, if called upon, enter into a contract, and provide the required bond for the performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. W. CROMPTON,
Acting C.M.C.

Municipal Hall,
5851 West Boulevard,
Vancouver, B.C.

Molders Still Out For New Wage Scale

The molders, oh yes, they're still at the front, holding on with bulldog tenacity, full of confidence as to the ultimate result of this stern and strenuous struggle. We desire to congratulate our confreres, the boilermakers, who, after a short, sharp fight, attained their demand and gained the $6.50 minimum. We hope and believe they will recognize that our fight has enabled them to better their financial position so easily. It is not, of course, that the employers love (?) for boilermakers is stronger than for molders, oh no, nor that they think our comrades of that craft are more useful or necessary for the production of dividends than we are. Oh, what then? Why you see, it is expected that this apparent free gift to our friends will prevent them welding together; interrupt and delay cohesion, give them the impression that all they want can be got without trade union effort, without combination. No need to organize, join up, act like men; as if the workers can be caught with that silly bait nowadays. No, depend upon it, comrades, the need for combination is as vital, as urgent, as ever, not only to improve our position, and consolidate it, but also to retain all we have so far won, for as soon as ever the time seems auspicious to Vancouver employers (as elsehwere) an attempt will be made to rob the children and the wives of boilermakers as of all other crafts. There's no sentiment in business, nor little of honor or scruple either, and all the well-known tricks to divide and defeat the workers, by setting craft against craft, will be tried again, as of yore, together with any other deviltry that capital can devise for that purpose.

The spirit now being shown by the molders is the only spirit that can prevail, either now or at any other time. We're not out for a few more crumbs from the table of industrial Dives, we're out for the whole table and all the contents thereof. There can be no halfway house, no via media; we believe the very basis of this system, which permits the many to slave for the benefit of the few, to be rotten to the core. It's no use seeking to patch it up, hence the fight so gallantly carried on by the molders with the aid and wishes of all our fellows in the area. There is a Dominion election in the offing, I hope to see the workers of all crafts combining then not to send employers to Ottawa, but some of their own ranks, men who realize and recognize the aims and aspirations of the workers and their dependents. Let us be done with this craziness of fighting employers now, and sending them to represent us as legislators afterwards, let us at least be consistent and fight them on both fields, is the wish of yours, fraternally,

"The Molder's Scribe."

Help! Help! Help!

GREATER VANCOUVER CEN. LABOR PARTY

There is a Federal election in the very near future, and the C.L.P. will undoubtedly have candidates in the field. The amount of campaigning we are able to do depends on the amount of money we are able to collect. Funds are needed **NOW!** Let's have all you can spare.

Forward all contributions to Wm. Dunn, 809 Holden Bldg., and an official receipt will be forwarded and amount acknowledged in "The Labor Statesman." We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following:

W. Lawrence	$5.00
Jas. Wilson	$5.00
Nurse	$2.00

Hudson's Bay Company
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GIVE US YOUR WINTER ORDER FOR
COAL
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MADE IN VANCOUVER BY HIGHLY SKILLED LABOR

$5.00 PER PAIR — A Big Bargain Made By This Reputable Firm

WE BUY THE HIDES
TAN THE LEATHER
BUILD THE SHOES
SELL DIRECT TO YOU

PIERRE PARIS —51— HASTINGS WEST

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For the past seventeen years we have been known throughout British Columbia as the Cut Rate Drug Stores. We have saved the people hundreds of thousands of dollars by our QUALITY, SERVICE AND SAVING MERCHANDISING POLICY.

Friday and Saturday Specials

$0.50	Bay Rum, 6 oz.	$0.27	
.25	Cream of Witch Hazel and Roses	.15	
.75	Vacuum Bottles	.37	
.50	Vacuum Refills	.29	
.25	William's Talcum	.15	
.50	Perma Bath Salts	.27	
.20	Vinolia Lanolin & Coal Tar Soap, 2 for	.25	
.25	Vinolia Oatmeal and Verbena Soap, 2 for	.25	
1.75	Hot Water Bottles	1.09	
2.75	Aristocrat Fountain Syringe	1.51	
.35	Aristocrat Talcum, 1 lb. tin	.21	
.20	Parowax, per lb.	.13	
.20	Scottissue Toilet Paper, 2 for	.24	
.25	Pear's Soap, 2 for	.25	
.35	Certo	.32	
.50	Pebeco Tooth Paste (Lehn & Fink)	.36	
.05	Black Fox Cigars, 3 for	.10	
.15	Hansen's Junket Tablets, 2 for	.25	
.15	Hansen's Junket Powder, 2 for	.25	

VANCOUVER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED
12 STORES

Summer Unloading Sale
A General Clean-up of All Summer Footwear at Wonderful Savings. Here Are a Few of the Bargains for Early Shoppers

No. 1
MEN'S WORK BOOTS—Plain toes and caps. Solid leather all through. Regular value $5. Special **$3.95**

No. 3
MEN'S DRESS BOOTS AND OXFORDS—In brown or black. All shapes Regular $8. Special **$5.85**

No. 2
MEN'S SKOOKUM WORK BOOTS—Made by Leckie. Solid leather throughout. Regular $6. Very Special **$4.45**

No. 4
WOMEN'S BLONDE KID, GREY, PATENT AND KID SLIPPERS AND OXFORDS—All shapes of heels. Extra Special **$4.65**

No. 5
WOMEN'S AND GROWING GIRLS' SLIPPERS AND OXFORDS—All the newest styles. Values to $6.00. Clearing Special **$3.45**

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