Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL

Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

Trades and Labor Council Working Button (Blue) for the Fourth Term of 1928

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Labor Temple Is Assured For Vancouver Unions

Efforts to Secure Funds for a Labor Temple Meets With Splendid Response—Necessary Amount Is in Sight With Only Half the Unions Heard From—Others Will Have to Hurry.

UNIONS DESIRING TO GET IN on the "Labor Temple" deal will have to hurry, because the response has been so favorable that the necessary amount is already in sight. Only about half of the unions in the district have been visited by the committee, and over two-thirds of the $30,000 stock issue has been spoken for. The deal for the property may be closed any day now, in order to get to work on the necessary alterations, and the balance of the stock sold before the month is out.

Unions that have not been able to secure office and hall room in the Holden Building are taking up stock in the new project so as to be sure of getting space in the Labor Temple. Among the thirty-eight unions that are now renting from the Trades Council, about half of them have agreed to take stock. The remainder will be interviewed by the committee just as fast as they hold their meetings. It might be pointed out here that it is desirable for every union to participate in this offer, as the movement undoubtedly desires to have every union man interested in the Labor Temple.

If the deal goes through as anticipated, it will mean that organized Labor will, for the first time in Vancouver, have a home of its own free from debt and mortgages. During the past five years over $17,000 has been paid to the owner of the Holden Building by the labor movement, and several thousand dollars to other owners who rented space to unions that could not get desirable space in the Holden Building.

Organized Labor will now have the opportunity of keeping this rent practically within its own ranks. After paying operating expenses, unions holding stock in the Labor Temple will receive the surplus in the form of 6 per cent. dividends on the shares held by the organization, hence every union should purchase shares.

The committee does not expect you to purchase large blocks of stock. One union only had $40 in its treasury, and it put $20 into the Labor Temple. Another union with a sum amounting to five figures in its treasury puts it practically all into the project. The shares are $10 each; if that is all your union can afford, put it in; if it can afford $1,000, put it in, because there is not another security on the market as good as this paying 6 per cent. As we said before, there is only $30,000 worth of stock being issued, so you will have to hurry.

The committee asks unions that have subscribed for stock to send in their check immediately to R. H. Neelands, 804 Holden Building.

Minimum Wage Wanted For All Industries

Del. Scribbins introduced the subject of the council reiterating labor's previous stand on t e minimum wage. This is to the effect that the minimum wage should apply to all industries without exception. The present act had been held invalid by the Supreme Court of Canada on the grounds that it could not be applied to certain workers in industry.

The council instructed the executive committee to take this matter up with the government.

Washington, D.C.—Gust. Anderson, secretary of the Central Labor Council, Portland, Oregon, received a wire from his home town that he was elected to the state legislature. He was second in 13 successful candidates who will represent that county. Mr. Anderson is on the A. F. of L. auditing committee, which will report to the New Orleans convention of the A. F. of L.

Australian Labor Gets Majority in House

Sydney, N. S. W.—The latest standing in the Australian general election, which was held Saturday, is: Nationalists 28, Labor 29, Country party 12, Independents 1, doubtful 5. Labor has definitely won five seats from the Nationalists and has excellent prospects of securing three of the doubtful five.

Labor also has a good chance of winning twelve of the nineteen Senate seats, but even then the government will have a Senate majority of twelve.

During the Federal election campaign in Australia, the Communist party made its usual attacks upon the Labor Party, but the Labor vote went steadily ahead.

Jack Kavanaugh, formerly of Vancouver, is one of the leaders in the Communist movement in New South Wales, and is running a Communist paper called the Workers' Weekly, but the Labor Party made six gains in this state, so the stuff handed out by the Communists fell upon barren soil.

Legislative Committee Prepares Legislation

Reporting for the parliamentary committee, which met on October 30th and elected W. J. Scribbins its secretary, Del. Neelands said they recommended that the following be included in the legislation asked for enactment at the next session of the provincial house:

That not less than two employees be required to be on duty in electrical sub-stations.

That the printing of school text books and supplies be printed at the Government Printery wherever possible.

That there be an eight-hour day for firemen.

That the Industrial Disputes Act be made available to civic employees.

That efforts be made to include ruptured workers in the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Report endorsed.

International Gives $18,900 To Carpenters

During the recent strike and lockout in Vancouver among the Building Trades, the International office of the Carpenters' Union forwarded $18,900 to Vancouver for strike relief, Delegate Page informed the Trades Council on Tuesday. Working conditions are getting back to normal, new members are being enrolled, and the Carpenters' Union is again stepping ahead.

ARGENTINE

Polish Immigration.—A recent dispatch from Warsaw announces that the first contingent of Polish emigrants have sailed for South America. Six hundred members of the emigrant group, including 150 of Jewish race, are en route to Buenos Aires.

Neelands Appointed to Police Commission

Harry Neelands has been appointed to the new police board, along with W. J. Blake Wilson, W. C. Ditmar and David Hall, with Mayor-elect W. H. Malkin as chairman. The selections were made by the recently elected 1929 city council, the name of Harry Neelands having been sent in by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. This will be an entirely new board, and it will have quite a number of grievances to iron out, as well as some very important administrative suggestions to make in order to re-establish the morale of the police force. The new board will also have control of the police force covering the newly amalgamated districts of South Vancouver and Point Grey and covering a population of close upon 300,000.

Teamsters Want Say on Traffic Conference

Members of the Milk Salesmen's Union believe that they should have a seat on the traffic conference. These men are interested in the traffic bylaws and believe that when changes are made that they should be in the interest of those who have to earn their living by handling conveyances. One point that was brought out by Del. Showler at the Trades Council meeting was to the effect that if the curb traffic was packed so tight that the salesman could not drive his rig into the curb while he made deliveries, that he stood a good chance of being "pinched" for double parking. The boss won't pay the fine, but he expects the driver to deliver the goods without pulling the rig down a side street.

Employees of the Palm Dairy are being organized and efforts are being made to get the company to sign an agreement.

Millionaires Are Not Worrying About Winter

Winter is coming and almost nothing has been done to protect the several million of our unemployed from destitution, but 283 persons in the United States will not worry. They are the individuals who received in 1927 an income of more than $1,000,000. Our nation has now attained the proud distinction of possessing more million-dollar incomes than any nation in the history of the world, and more by fifty-two than the United States in 1926. While the average wages of factory workers are approximately $25 a week, and while only a handful of farmers can boast of a substantial income, practically all the higher classes of income tax payers from the $10,000-a-year group to the million-dollar group increased last year. The earnings of corporations declined while the great personal fortunes made by speculation increased—and most of the profits from the greatest gambling year in the history of finance will not be reported until next year. While the Internal Revenue Bureau was announcing its figures, another bureau of the government, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, was issuing a statement of the average wages of certain women workers in our factories. The median weekly earnings of Mississippi white women are $8.60, of Negro women $5.75, of South Carolina white women $9.50, of New York white women $14.95.—The Nation.

MEXICO

Conciliation - Arbitration.— The Mexican Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor recently sent invitations to all labor employers' organizations in the country to send delegates to the convention to be held in Mexico City on December 3, 1928, for the purpose of electing representatives to the various regional boards of conciliation and arbitration, as provided for in the regulations of September 23, 1927, later amended by decree of June 12, 1928.

INVITES LABOUR FEDERATION TO CITY ON 1928 CONVENTION

"Vancouver extends to you, and through you the officers and members of the Federation, a sincere and hearty invitation to make this city your place of meeting next year," so reads a telegram despatched Monday to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, by Mayor Louis D. Taylor, as a formal invitation to make the Terminal City the 1929 convention center of the federation.

The telegram continues: "We have all requisite facilities for such an assemblage, and I can assure you of a real welcome and a pleasant and profitable stay with us. Best wishes for the complete success of your 1928 convention."

Trades Council Notes

Colin MacDonald of the Tailors' Union reported that Cornfield & Harding are now having alterations to suits done by a union tailor.

* * *

Del. Deptford reported Street Railwaymen were holding a Whist Drive and Dance in the Astor Hall Thursday, November 29th, for their sick benefit fund.

* * *

Del. Showler reported that the Crystal (Unfair) Dairy was bragging to the effect that it still supplied its products to union men. This is the usual line of talk used by anti-union firms.

* * *

New members are still being initiated into the Teamsters' Union, said Del. McKay, although it had not been able to get very many signed agreements from cartage companies. Further efforts are going to be made.

* * *

Del. McGee said that the New Westminster Brewery Workers had subscribed to the Labor Temple fund.

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Employment in the restaurant business had slackened off, said Del. Mills, and quite a number of their members were idle.

* * *

A special meeting of the Electrical Workers' Union had voted a substantial sum to the Labor Temple project, said Del. Morrison.

* * *

Del. Bannon asked the committee to address the New Westminster Carpenters on the Labor Temple project.

* * *

News vendors are getting good results from the efforts of union men to line up the news vendors. One hardboiled news vendor has recently capitulated and will join the union.

Carpenters Draw for Late Brother's Tools

Local Union 452, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, held a special meeting in Orange Hall on Monday, November 19th, for the purpose of voting for general officers. In addition, some eighteen amendments on the general constitution were voted on.

The tool draw for the late Bro. W. Larkin's tools resulted in the sum of $109, this to be handed to the dependents. Arrangements for the funeral benefit of $300 are completed, so these two amounts will be received by the next of kin. The first prize was won by ticket No. 174, held by Bro. A. Downing, 483 8th avenue E.N.W.; the second was ticket No. 328, held by Bro. E. Segrest, 7506 Ontario street, with No. 338 drawn should no claimants appear for the first two. The next meeting will be held in Room 213, Holden Building, at 8 p.m. on Monday, November 26th.—W.H.

FEWER JOBLESS THIS YEAR

New York.—That unemployment is not so serious in this city as it was a year ago is indicated by the number of persons cared for at the municipal lodging house during the week, November 2 to 8. During the same period last year 3,362 men, women and children were cared for, while for the same week this year the number was 2,800.

Street Railway men to Hold Benefit Dance

One hundred and fifty dollars' worth of valuable prizes will be given away by the Street Railwaymen's Union at the Monster Whist Drive and Dance to be held in the Astor Hall, 29th and Main street, next Thursday, November 29th.

Besides the $150 worth of prizes to be drawn for, there will be ten good whist prizes and refreshments. This affair is being arranged in order to augment the sick benefit fund of the union to take care of its membership. Whist will start at 8 p.m. and dancing at 9 p.m., with the aid of the famous Astor orchestra. Tickets are 50c, and include everything.

Prizes for lucky tickets:

1st prize, Silver Tea Set, $45.
2nd prize, Electric Percolator, $27.50.
3rd prize, 8-Day Clock, $20.
4th prize, Casserole, $15.
5th prize, Silver Hot Water Jug, $12.50.
6th prize, Carving Set, $10.
7th prize, Geneva Bowl, $7.50.
8th prize, I Buzz Bowl, $5.
9th prize, Half-dozen Table Knives, $4.
10th prize, 1 Cake Basket, $3.50.
Total value of prizes, $150.

List of Whist Prizes

1st prize, ladies, Silver-Plated Toaster and Tray, valued at $7.50.
1st prize, gents, Carving Set, $7.50.
2nd prize, ladies, Certificate, $5.
2nd prize, gents, Certificate, $5.
3rd prize, ladies, Box Chocolates, $2.50.
3rd prize, gents, Box Cigars, $2.50.
4th prize, ladies, Box Chocolates, $1.50.
4th prize, gents, Pipe Lighter, $1.50.
5th prize, ladies, Box Figs, $1.
5th prize, gents, Tobacco Pouch, $1.
Total value whist prizes, $35.

Thinks Airplane Pilot Wants to Join Union

One of the Pacific Stages that runs between Vancouver and Seattle was recently bumped in the rear by an airplane on the Pacific Highway. Nobody was hurt and no great damage was done, but the driver of the car was called on the carpet by Mr. Barnes and was asked by Mr. Barnes if the driver could account for the accident.

The driver had no explanation, but suddenly a bright idea came into his head, and he suggested to Mr. Barnes that possibly the pilot of the airplane wanted to take out a card in the only union of stage coach drivers on the American continent.

Mr. Barnes thought that was a good one.

The drivers employed by the Pacific Stages are members of the Vancouver local of Taxi, Stage and Bus Drivers' Union. These stages run to various points outside of Vancouver.

SOUTH VANCOUVER LABOR PARTY WHIST AND DANCE

The South Vancouver branch of the Independent Labor Party will hold its regular Whist Drive and Dance in the Maple Hall, 49th and Fraser, on Saturday evening. This will be in the form of a novelty dance, so you can be assured of fun. A number of good whist prizes will be given away, as well as the usual Tumbola prizes. Whist will start at 8 p.m. sharp, and will be followed by the dance with the usual good orchestra.

TURKEYS GIVEN AWAY AT MILK SALESMEN'S DANCE

Another whist drive and dance will be held by the Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees' Union on Wednesday, December 5th, at the Alexandra Academy, Robson and Hornby street. Turkeys will be drawn for at this affair and several valuable prizes are being put up for the whist drive, which will start at 8 p.m. Dancing will start at 9 p.m. The proceeds of these socials will go to the Christmas Tree Fund for the kiddies of the union members.

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Give your patronage to the following houses:

Cecil Cafe, 1336 Granville.
Harmony Cafe, 1154 Granville.
Paragon Cafe, 1145 Granville.
Morris Lunch, 1113 Granville.
Ritz Cafe, 1043 Granville.
Love's Cafe, 925 Granville.
Commodore Cafe, 872 Granville.
Fashion Dairy Lunch, 894 Granville.
Orpheum Cafe, 762 Granville.
Empire Cafe, 76 E. Hast.
Fashion Dairy Lunch, 71 Hastings.
Broadway Cafe, 105 Hastings E.
Golden Gate Cafe, 130 Hastings E.
Fred's Dairy Lunch, 72 West Hastings.
Strand Cafe, 29 Hastings W.
Bancroft's Cafe, 338 Hastings.
Bailey's Cafe, 320 Cambie.
Wonder Cafe, 224 Carrall.
Delmonico Lunch, 617 Robson.
Standard Cafe, 615 Dunsmuir.
Olympic Cafe, 720 Pender W.
Central Cafe, 608 Pender W.
Boston Cafe, 534 Pender W.
New Good Eats Cafe, 619 Pender.
Province Cafe, 790 Main.
Douglas Cafe, 844 Main.
Princess Cafe, 416 Hastings E.
Shasta Cafe, Cambie and Cordova.
New Westminster—
Fraser Cafe, 738 Columbia.
Allen's Cafe, 660 Columbia.

Rumania Adopts New Slogan of Its Premier

"Peace, freedom and work," according to the new premier, Julius Maniu, is to be the slogan for Roumania. Not for nothing did 60,000 peasants, with their rations tied up in their handkerchiefs, march quietly to Bucharest a year ago in protest against the rule of the Bratianus and the rich landowners. The National Peasant Party has triumphed, and its leader is to form a cabinet, to call for the election of a new parliament, to negotiate a loan under the auspices of the League of Nations, and —under the slogan mentioned above —to reform the Roumanian government, with the government of the United States as a model. It would be easy to be cynical about that last; in many ways, of late years, the United States government would fall short of a desideratum for small and aspiring countries. But there is something touching and heartening about this new government in Roumania. A member of the troubled Balkans, rent by war and exploited by a group of unscrupulous capitalist citizens, with a musical comedy prince and a queen who has spent most of her life in effective self-advertisement, Roumania deserves a regime of "peace, freedom and work." It is not unlikely that the new government will be the prelude to a complete overthrow of the monarchy and to the establishment of a republic.—The Nation.

Hardy the Conservative

A publisher was talking about the late Thomas Hardy.

"Hardy was a novelist of the old-fashioned school," he said. "He refused to have a press agent. I visited him once in his Wessex home and urged a press agent on him, but he shook his fine old head.

"'No,' he said, 'no. Eggs sell according to their excellence, and not according to the amount of cackling that was done when they were laid.'

"And, by jingo, he was right, too, in his way," the publisher ended. "Hardy died worth half a million."

Trials of the Tubers

"Can you imagine anything worse than being a cornstalk and having your ears pulled by farmers?"

"How about being a potato, with your eyes full of dirt?"

600 Candidates For British Labor Party

Ramsay MacDonald announced to a meeting at the Albert Hall recently that there would be some 600 Labor candidates at the general election.

He declared that the Labor Party had one thing only in its mind: it was going to ask the country to give it a majority when the general election came.

There were scenes of enthusiasm when Mr. Bellamy, the victor of Ashton, observed that the country would follow Ashton's lead. A feature of the gathering was the singing of a Rhondda miners' choir, the audience by their applause signifying their solidarity with the miners.

The Way to Victory

The lights of Albert Hall were lowered while earnest, hopeful, people, mostly Londoners, listened, enthralled, to two quite simple songs.

There were five of the singers, and they stood on the floor in the center of the darkened hall. All wore cloth caps and neckerchiefs; all had blackened faces and soiled clothes; each carried a miner's lamp—and the five feeble lights danced and twinkled, as if seeking to punctuate the songs.

The songs themselves, though not songs to which London is accustomed, stirred that London audience as probably no other songs could have done.

For the audience was a Labor audience, and as this gathering of London Labor men and women listened to five Rhondda miners singing "Men of Harlech" (in Welsh) and "Comrades in Arms" (in English) their minds went back to the titanic struggle of 1926, when the same songs, sung by the same kind of choir, confirmed vast London audiences in their support of the miners.

As Herbert Morrison, L.C.C., the chairman of the meeting, said, the stricken Rhondda may be hungry, but it can still sing.

Victory Mood

The occasion was a great eve-of-session reception to Ramsay MacDonald and the Parliamentary Labor Party, and the audience, put in a thoroughly good humor by the singing of the miners, proceeded itself to sing lustily "Home, Sweet Home" and "John Brown's Body," led by Rhys Davies, M.P., and accompanied by F. O. Roberts, M.P., on his violin.

Good humor, in fact, prevailed throughout the proceedings. Again, to quote Mr. Morrison, everybody was "in a mood of encouragement, a mood of optimism."

They were encouraged by the results of the Ashton by-election and by the municipal election victories.

Naturally, they made a great fuss of Wedgwood Benn, the victor of Aberdeen, and of Mr. Bellamy, the victor of Ashton. The two new M. P.'s were cheered, while, linking hands with Mr. Morrison, they were photographed by the Daily Herald photographer, and they were cheered again when, after Mr. MacDonald had sat down, they gave little speeches brimful of the certainty of Labor's coming triumph.

Fighting 600

But the greatest demonstration of all was when Ramsay MacDonald told them that the Labor Party executive had that day decided unanimously to fight every seat in the country where they had local parties prepared to run candidates, and that there would be some 600 candidates.

Then everyone rose and shouted and cheered. And when, later, the speechmaking and the singing were all over and everybody came down into the all-too-small arena to dance, one realized that the secret of the buoyancy of this London Labor audience lay in its youth. For it was an audience mainly of young people.

Mr. Morrison, at the outset, mentioned the by-election triumphs of the Labor Party at Aberdeen and Ashton-under-Lyne, and proceeded to refer to what he called the splendid victories of Labor in the field of local government.

"Having used the Tory machine in aid of the Tory municipal candidates," he said, "the Tory central office now tells us that the results have no political significance whatever."

There were cheers, which were renewed when Mr. Morrison proceeded to describe the heavy losses in votes sustained by the Tories in the London boroughs last week.

Despite these losses, he said, the Tories on the London county council were now preparing to hand over London's trams to private enterprise, and he made an appeal, which was later endorsed by George Lansbury, M.P. (who spoke in response to calls from the audience) that Londoners should do everything possible to oppose that move.

Next Premier

Mr. MacDonald, who was accorded a magnificent reception, was introduced by the chairman as "the Leader of the Opposition, and, by the good will of the British people, our next Prime Minister."

He began by saying: "You have come here to demonstrate, to show that you are in fine fighting fettle, and to tell us that you will give us a majority in the next House of Commons at the next election."

Then he went on to say that the party was out to secure nothing less than a majority.

"I want to tell you quite definitely and quite plainly," he said, "that the Labor Party has one thing, and one thing only, in its mind at the present moment—that it is going to ask you to give it a majority when the general election comes."

Majority Aim

They were not in favor of minority government; they wanted majority government. And they were going to give the country a chance of returning a majority government to control the affairs of the country.

"Our national executive, at its meeting today, after surveying the field, came unanimously to the conclusion that we should fight every seat in the country where we have local Labor Parties prepared to run candidates." (Cheers.)

"I can assure you that means there will be as near to 600 candidates as we can possibly make it." (Renewed cheers.)

"That is what I mean when I say we are in favor of majority government. We are going to decline to give any sort of chance to people to raise all sorts of secondary and hypothetical issues until that issue is all cleared.

We Can Win

"The election results we have been having show that we can win if we have a united, energetic, determined party, carrying on an educational propaganda that will convince the electorate of this country that the nation's home affairs, its foreign affairs, its budget, its housing, its coal problem, its employment problem, its education, are all more likely to be satisfactorily settled in the custodianship of a Labor government than in that of any other.

"We will supply the candidates," Mr. MacDonald added, "but I am going to appeal to you to supply the funds."

At this statement there were loud cheers, and Mr. MacDonald proceeded: "The cheering shows me that the decision reached today by the National executive was a wise decision.

"I want to see the applause turned into pounds, shillings and pence, so that the funds which Mr. Baldwin has done his best to prevent us from getting will nevertheless be forthcoming."

Amid renewed applause Mr. MacDonald referred to the by-election victories and to the municipal election victories.

"The tide," he said, "is washing, washing, washing steadily in our direction. When the day comes for the actual closing in with the enemy, though he spends his money, commandeers his motor cars, flaunts his wealth, we shall show that Labor can come in with a great majority."

UNIONISTS URGED TO STUDY THE CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS

Toronto, Ont.—Trade unionists are urged to co-operate with the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board and the Ontario government in the prevention of industrial accidents, by Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Provincial Minister of Labor, in an address to a labor gathering here last week.

"During the month of October," he said, "accidents were the heaviest in the history of the board. Fifty-one wage earners lost their lives. Something is wrong.

"I would suggest that when accidents happen, you men should meet in committee, study the causes and then tell us if there is any way by which they can be prevented."

Workmen's compensation in Ontario is compulsory state insurance, collective liability and is administered by a commission.

"The wings of a hummingbird move six times as fast as the propellor of an airplane," according to the engineering sharks at a well known university, nevertheless we'd rather be struck by a hummingbird's wings.

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Long-hour System Recalled by Court

New York.—The short work day of organized teamsters and the long-hour system of unorganized teamsters is recalled by a court of appeals decision in which a compensation award by the State Industrial Board was upheld in the case of a teamster who was killed while asleep because of exhaustion through long hours.

The decision has just been published by the State Department of Labor. The teamster took a nap while crossing the Hudson river on a ferry boat. He failed to awake, and when a deck hand attempted to arouse him his team ran off the boat and he was killed. His widow and step-child were awarded damages, but this was contested on the ground that when he fell asleep he lapsed from his duty.

The evidence showed that the teamster had no regular hours of employment. Sometimes he would arise at 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and it was 10 and 12 o'clock at night before he completed his work.

The employer testified he didn't object to the teamster sleeping "as long as the man turned out his work."

The court of appeals, in sustaining the award, held that the driver did not have to be actively employed to be in line of duty, that possibly he had not expected to fall asleep, and that negligence in caring for his horses, even disobedience of orders, was "not equivolent to abandonment of his employment."

So far no natural scientist has tried to explain the magnetic attraction of tall grass for golf balls.

Seattle Meat Cutters Fight Big Company

It is now several months since the Seattle Meat Dealers' Association and the Meat Cutters' Union decided to unload the oppressive policies of Frye & Company, and both organizations are well pleased with the progress made in the fight so far, according to Joseph Hoffman.

While the fight has not been won yet, both parties realized from the beginning that it would be a long-drawn-out siege. Better progress is now being made than ever before. Committees from both the central council and the building trades council are now calling on cafes and other places where large amounts of meat are being used requesting them not to patronize Frye & Company. Almost without exception their requests are granted when they are appraised of the true conditions and the cause of the trouble.

When the trouble started ninety-per cent. of the markets in the city refused to handle Frye & Company products. Not a single market has deserted the ranks, although a few have been added.

Frye & Company tried to counter this move by opening small markets in several districts in the city, but these have not proven a success, although prices of meats in several instances were cut below wholesale prices, it is alleged.

"Does yo' take this woman for thy lawfully wedded wife?" asked the colored parson, glancing at the diminutive, watery-eyed, bow-legged bridegroom, who stood beside 210 pounds of feminine assurance.

"Ah takes nothin," gloomily responded the bridegroom—"Ah's bein' tooked."

Trades Union Directory

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

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—Meets last Sunday at 8 p.m., Room 313 Holden Bldg. President, W. H. Clancy; Secretary and Business Agent, T. J. Hanofin. Office: Room 14, Flack Block. Phones: Sey. 4738 and Bay. 1656-R. Hours: 9 to 12 a.m.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso.—Meets every Monday. Room 804, Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, W. L. Yule, 5821 Argyle St.; Secretary, P. Lauret, Box 302, City. Phone Fair. 2108L.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Holden Building. President, E. H. Morrison; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Page, Room 815, Holden Bldg.; Phone Sey. 7495.

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

Bookbinders' Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month at Professional and Business Woman's Club, Empire Bldg., 603 Hastings W. President, G. Low, 61—53rd Ave. W.; Secretary, Thos. Carroll, 842 Hamilton St.

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union No. 1—Meets second and fourth Wednesday, in the Holden Bldg. President, L. Padgett, 2066 W. 8th, phone Bayview 1558 R; Sec. Riley, Fin. Sec., 5884 Inverness St., phone Fraser 542 L.

Camp and Mill Workers Federal Labor Union No. 31—Vancouver and vicinity, meets every second Wednesday at 8 p.m., at 544 Powell St. E. President, H. Miyazawa; Secretary, K. Tsuyuki.

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, J. G. Smith; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hatley; Business Agent, W. Hargreaves. Office, Room 809 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 East at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Lewthwaite; 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 East at 8 p.m. President, R. N. Hogg, 1718 Commercial Dr.; Secretary-Treasurer, George Harrison, 3427 Triumph St.

Electrical Workers, Local 213, International Brotherhood—Meets every Monday at 8 p.m., 404 Homer St. President, J. B. Brown; Business Agent, E. H. Morrison. Office, 404 Homer St.

Engineers—International Union Steam and Operating Local 844—Meets every Friday at 8 p.m. Room 806, Holden Bldg. President, Geo. Pettapiece; Rec.-Sec., Roy Finley; Business Agent and Fin. Sec., T. A. Newbigging. Office, Room 806, Holden Building.

Fire Fighters, No. 18, International Association of—Meets every month at call of president at 251½ Hastings E. President, N. McDonald, 1136 McLean Drive; Financial Secretary, C. A. Watson, 1329—13th Ave. E.

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U. B. of C. & J. A.—Meets first and third Thursdays in month at Holden Building. President, G. Mayne; Fin. Sec., T. H. Hamlin; Rec. Sec., W. D. Wilson, 1535—5th Ave. W.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 602, International—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Holden Building. President, C. Lawson, 1832 3rd Ave. W. Fin. Sec., J. A. Barrington, 4293 Welwyn Street. Business Agent, A. McEwan. Phone Sey. 7495.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Marine Cooks & Stewards, Local 28—441 Seymour St., meets second Monday each month at 3 p.m., last Monday at 9 p.m. President, Thos. Edwards; Sec.-Treas. and Bus. Agent, J. Cumming. Phone Sey. 125.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Local 171—United Brotherhood of Carpenters—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month in 810 Holden Building, at 8 p.m. President, Mrs. C. J. Atkinson, 730 19th Ave. W.; Secretary, Elizabeth J. Hope, 1042—7th Ave. E.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207—Meets second and fourth Mondays in month at Room 209, Holden Bldg. W. Fontaine, Secretary, 1828 Commercial Dr. Phone High. 3169R.

Machinists' 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.

Vancouver Mailers, Local No. 70—Meets first Tuesday in each month, 6:30 p.m., in Room 804, Holden Building, 16 Hastings St. E. President, A. R. C. Holmes, 6439 Cypress St.; Sec.-Treas., H. E. R. Fader, 2718 Oxford St. Phone High. 4110R.

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, J. A. Parry; Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, 2841 Triumph. Phone High. 5327.

Mill and Factory Workers' Union, Local No. 1599—Affiliated with United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. Meets first and third Thursdays in Room 213, Holden Bldg. President, J. W. McInnis. Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Avery, 7964 Montcalm Street. Phone Marpole 648R.

Millwrights' Local 1638—Construction and Operating—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Holden Bldg. J. H. Campbell, President; P. H. Edge, Fin. Sec.; J. Murray Ure, Rec. Sec. Box 127.

Motion Pictures Projectionists' Union, Local 348, of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—Meets first Friday in each month at 11:30 p.m. in the Holden Bldg. President, J. R. Foster; 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, E. C. Miller; Recording Secretary, W. Edmunds; Financial Secretary, W. E. Williams; Organizer, F. Fletcher, all at 991 Nelson Street.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 16 Hastings St. E. President, H. Edwards; Rec. Sec., A. E. Varah, 1442 Clark Dr.; Business Agent, A. B. Hodge. Office, Room 812, 16 Hastings St. E. Phone Sey. 3609.

Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders, Local No. 2404—Meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock in 122 Hastings St. W. President, R. McDonald; James Thomson, Secretary, P. O. Box 320. Phone Sey. 7874.

Plasterers, Local 89—Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association—Meets first and third Wednesday in month at Holden Building. President, Wm. Broomhead. Secretary, A. Hurry, 861—34th Ave. E., Phone Fair. 3222R. Cement Finishers' Secretary, A. Wilson, 4258 Ontario; phone Fairmont 4046Y.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Association—Meets every second and fourth Friday in the Holden Bldg. President, R. Simpson; Secretary and Business Agent, W. Watt, 813 Holden Building.

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, Max Ernberg, 2035 Georgie E.; Secretary, Thos. S. Ezart, 1603 40th Ave. E., So. Vancouver.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotillion Hall, Granville and Davie streets. President, H. Warde, 1102—23rd Ave. E.; Secretary, J. D. Vuliamy, 2215—15th Ave. E.

Street and Electric Railway Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets K. P. Hall, 8th and Kingsway, first and third Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, H. W. Speed; Recording Secretary, J. Price; Treasurer, E. G. Kermode; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, A. J. Harraway. Office: Corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Sey. 5000.

Sheet Metal Workers Association, Local Union No. 280—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in month in Holden Building, 16 Hastings St. E. President, A. Fisher, 1952—4th Ave. W.; Business Agent and Secretary, D. MacPherson, 807 Holden Building.

Shingle Weavers, Local 17813—Meets second Tuesday in month in Room No. 2, Labor Temple, New Westminster, and fourth Sunday, 7:30 p.m., in Room 313, Holden Bldg., Vancouver. President, J. Stevenson; Secretary, J. N. Chute, 1163 Pender E., Phone High. 1982-Y.

Tailors' Journeymen Union of America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Thursday, each month, 8 p.m. Executive meets third Thursday of every month in Labor Hall. President, Colin McDonald; Secretary, W. W. Hocken, 1582 13th Ave. E.; Financial Secretary, H. Nordlund, 1930 12th Ave. E.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 310 Holden Bldg. President, A. A. McKay, 765 Cambie St.; Secretary-treasurer, A. P. Black, 880 Homer St.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, Local 118 of the I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—Meets at 991 Nelson Street on the second Friday in month, at 9:30 a.m. President, Rod Martin; Secretary, H. Pearson; Bus. Agent, G. W. Allin; Address P. O. Box 711.

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, C. S. Campbell; Vice-President, R. Gouthro; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Neelands, 804 Holden Bldg. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m., in Women's Bldg., Thurlow street.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY No. 75 to Vancouver Typographical Union meets first Thursday of each month, in the Vancouver Women's Building, 752 Thurlow Street. President, Mrs. E. J. Trumper, Suite 41, 840 Nelson Street; Secretary, Una A. Pettipiece, 1846 Balaclava Road.

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

MEETS second Thursday in each month. President, S. D. McDonald, Box 268. Secretary, Frank Derry, Box 498, Prince Rupert, B.C.

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Hosiery Workers Win Strike in Ontario

Guelph, Ont.—The successful conclusion of the strike at the full-fashioned plant here of Landers Brothers, Inc., during the past week, has established for a group of some forty knitters and girl workers the right to belong to the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosietry Workers.

Less than six months ago the hosiery workers' organization, at the urgent request of a group of young people employed in about a dozen scattered plants in the province of Ontario, started an educational campaign. Various organizers and officers of the Federation paid brief visits to Canada and met with the knitters and girls working in different shops throughout the province.

Charter Granted in Guelph

Three months ago a charter was granted to a local in Guelph. Almost the entire force of the Landers Brothers' mill joined the organization despite the efforts by the company to prevent them from so doing. No effort was made by workers to force recognition of the union or to secure concessions from the company, the members simply devoting themselves at the outset to learning the principles and history of the labor movement and of the knitters' organization. Various Canadian trade unionists co-operated splendidly in the work of organizing this local and in holding it together.

No publicity was given to this organization work being carried on in Canada for various reasons and every effort was made to carry on the work in such a manner that no trouble would result immediately in mills where the knitters or women workers joined the union. The mills are widely separated and most of them are small and were recently established. However, the type of worker employed in these plants was most sympathetic toward the idea of labor unionism and collective bargaining. A high standard of education prevails among these workers and particularly fine spirit of fraternity is found among groups of younger people employed in the industrial establishments here.

Workers Walk Out

A spontaneous walkout took place in the Landers mill October 15 as a result of the discharge of a union member. The employees regarded the dismissal of this individual as an effort to destroy the union and promptly all quit work despite contrary instruction from Federation headquarters.

The strike lasted only two weeks, however. Through the good offices of T. A. Riggs, representing the Dominion Ministry of Labor, the mayor of Guelph and other officials, together with the local trade unionists, an agreement was reached with the Landers company not to discriminate against any persons on account of union membership and to take back all of those employed when the walkout occurred.

This settlement has been hailed as a great victory, not only for the group in Guelph, but by other full fashioned workers throughout the province. Organizer E. F. Gallaghan will return to Ontario for a time to assist the newly established local to find its feet and to meet with the workers from other mills now clamoring to join the Federation.

The "yellow dog contract" has made its appearance in the Dominion since the hosiery workers began to organize in the past few months. In the States the "yellow dog" is used against the hosiery workers with great frequency. It is not believed, however, that this vicious device can have any serious effect in Canada as a means of intimidating wage earners from joining labor unions. The policies of the government and the liberal character of the laws of the province and the Dominion are such that an employer using this alleged "contract" of this sort may find himself at a serious disadvantage..

EDMONTON CARPENTERS HAD A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Edmonton Local 1325, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, reports a most successful year, with a membership well over 300. An additional $500 has been invested in school bonds, the local still maintaining a savings account running into four figures.

Very little trouble on the job has been experienced this year. A great deal of building is still going on, making for a successful year for individual members. In fact the only regret is the unusual number of accidents.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN

Memphis, Tenn.—A two-year contract and wage increases of $1 and $2.50 a week has been secured by organized stereotypers.

Organizing Must Be Done by Local Unions

"One of the measuring rods which organized labor must constantly apply is that of growth and strength. So long as there are unorganized workers in its jurisdiction the union has a problem in increasing its membership," says William Green in an editorial in the American Federationist, current issue.

"The responsibility for this work rests primarily upon the officers and membership of that union. It is a mistake to expect any central organization to carry on the local work. No organization has sufficient staff, and even if it had it would be a distinct loss through depriving locals of opportunity for growth. Instead of writing to a central office to send someone to do this work, the union should find out what is to be done and what resources it has to meet the problem. Any central officer is only too glad to supplement local initiative by sending someone to counsel and by supplying organizing and educational literature.

"With the help of suggestions and information, the local union can usually deal with its own problems. One thing both central and local offcials should have constantly in mind—to be on watch for manifestation of ability in all members, so that the union may help develop such ability and have its additional service of the promotion of the cause of Labor.

"There is an old adage that expresses a very large element of truth; if you want a thing well done, do it yourself. The local labor movement must be primarily responsible for local organizing work. Inspiration, counsel and aid may come from outside sources, but the main burden rests upon the local group. An outstanding characteristic of the accounts of southern organizing activities published in this issue is acceptance of this principle of local responsibility. The South has accepted responsibility for its own advancement and has courageously gone to work.

"May every central labor union in the North and South plan its organizing campaign for 1928-9 with this fundamental truth in mind."

Labor Expects to Win

Much to the discomfiture of Tories and Liberals alike, J. L. Garvin, the leading Tory journalist, continues to insist upon the growing strength of the Labor Party. "Above all," he says in his latest pronouncement, "the proofs accumulate that Labor is steadily approaching the point when it will be the strongest single party in the country, and that it is now very near that point." In the by-elections for the last six months, he points out, 79,258 votes have been cast for the Tories, 70,761 for Labor and 48,740 for the Liberal Party. He deduces that it is possible that Socialism under universal suffrage at the next election may poll the heaviest vote ever cast for any single party in the history of this country. —Glasgow Forward.

Speed-up Systems Make Stock Holders Rich

New York.—General Motors Corporation, America's richest industrial concern, declared another stock dividend. This time it is on a two-and-one-half-for-one basis.

A holder of 100 shares of old stock will not own 350 shares. The $5 dividend and extras that were paid on the old stock is now changed to $3.50 a share, or $10.50 a share per year for the 350 shares.

If workers even made a hasty study of corporation statistics they would secure an insight into the tremendous profits concerns like General Motors and United States Steel are making. These profits are being quietly distributed among stockholders in the form of extra cash dividends, bonuses and extra stock, known as stock dividends.

Under the stock dividend system low interest detracts from the high amount a stockholder actually receives because of his additional stock.

As this pyramiding of stock continues, the workers are called upon for greater efficiency and speed-up methods are constantly installed to earn interest on the increased capitalization that grows and grows.

In the first nine months of this year General Motors earned a net profit of $240,534,613. This is a record that no other American corporation has ever approached in peace time.

BILL POSTERS GAIN

St. Paul.—Organized bill posters in this city and Minneapolis raised wages $2.50 a week. The eight-hour day and the 44-hour week are included in the agreement.

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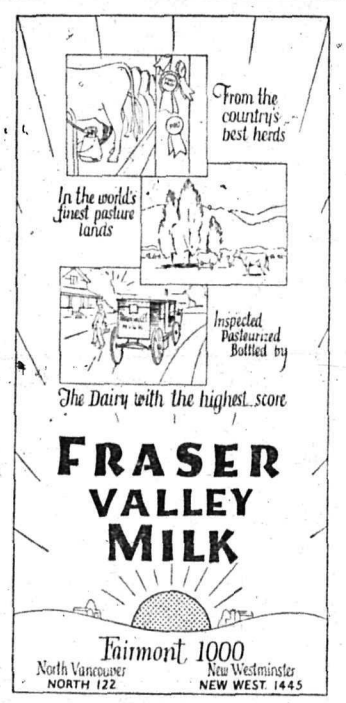

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285 Unions Affiliate With State Federation

With the reaffiliation of the Retail Clerks and the Teamsters' Union to the Washington State Federation of Labor, it brings the total number of affiliations to two hundred and eighty-five; the highest peak reached by the Federation since the war period. Labor can never be defeated as long as it keeps its ranks intact. Monetary reverses will occur, and when they do it is well to remember that the battle of the labor movement was being waged before the oldest living human was born, and it will continue long after every human being now alive is dead and buried. It will outlast every industrial and political opponent who may for the moment be flushed with some temporary victory over the forces which are struggling for human betterment under the banners of organized labor.—State Labor News.

RETAIL CLERKS GAIN

Portland, Ore.—The Retail Clerks' Union secured signatures of all union stores for their new agreement.

The Labor Statesman

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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Vancouver, Friday, Nov. 23, 1928

SHAUGHNESSY AND POWELL STREET IN LUCK

The great timber industry of British Columbia has won another noble victory. The Supreme Court at Ottawa has ruled that the timber gentlemen do not have to pay the minimum wage of forty cents per hour if they prefer not to do so—and most decidedly they would prefer not to do so.

Realizing the scandously low wage paid, and the manner in which the whole industry was being handed over to the Asiatic, the Legislature in 1924 passed the Minimum Wage Act. The first intention was to make the principle apply to the timber industry only, but eventually a framework bill passed which created a Board, that, after inquiry, could establish a minimum for any industry other than farming and domestic service. As was by everyone understood, the Board first took up the lumber industry, and, in due time, ordered that in no department of the industry should a lower wage than forty cents per hour be paid. From that moment, this great industry, which calls itself the backbone of British Columbia, has used every scheme and device to defy the Legislature and maintain the Asiatic wage level in the lumber industry. Well knowing that, due to the alien character of workmen employed in this great basic industry of ours, if some extraordinary means were not taken many of the festering hovel and shack towns, that mark our great lumber industry would never learn that there was such a thing as a Minimum Wage, the Statute therefore provided that the wage order should be posted and kept posted in the lumber mills. Starting the fight from the first step, the Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, of False Creek, refused to post the Board order; a conviction was obtained against the company; they appealed to the Supreme Court. The timber gentlemen's contention was the trick technicality that because the Board had confined their order to the lumber industry, instead of including bake shops, the back room of millinery stores and so on, the order was invalid. To this Chief Justice Hunter, in giving a decision against the sawmill, said: "So to interpret the Act would make it unworkable." (Sure, that was what the gentlemen wanted). "It is the duty of the Court, if the language will permit, to construe the Act in such a way that the intentions of the Legislature can be carried out." To Hell with the Legislature and its intentions, the lumber gentlemen, in effect, said—so they took their case to the B. C. Appeal Court; the appeal was dismissed. For some strategic reasons the case was not appealed, but the next move is, a camp cook named Compton sued the Allan Thrasher Lumber Co. for the difference between the wages at which he had been paid and the amount the law ordered. The County Court Judge at Prince George accepted the lumber company's contention that a lumber camp cook was a domestic servant and in the same class as a housemaid, nursegirl, etc. For once the government proved itself to be alive, and ex-Attorney-General Manson telegraphed the workman that the government would meet the costs of an appeal. The appeal was successful and the lumber company ordered to pay the workman at the rate of forty cents per hour.

So far the great timber industry had been singularly unfortunate in the B. C. Courts, our Supreme and Appeal Court Judges insisted on the view that if the purpose of the Statute was clear and unmistakable, no American sized technicality should defeat the intention and purpose of the Legislature. But the lumber gentlemen are here to denude the province of its timber and evade every payment whether Royalty to the Crown or wages to the workmen, so we next find the International Timber Company, a Seattle organization, prepared to defy the Minimum Wage Board, the Legislature and the British Columbia Courts, notwithstanding the decision in the Compton vs. Allan Thrasher case. The American gentlemen refused to pay forty cents per hour to a camp flunkey, named Field. A one-cylinder Vancouver Island Judge decided that camp cookhouse employees were domestic servants. The Attorney-General again took up the workman's side, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court of Canada. The Ottawa Court is made up of individuals interlaced in as many ways as ex-corporation lawyers may be with industrial interests, of the Eastern provinces. A Quebec representative would face a minimum wage law in a spirit of actual antagonism. Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia representatives would have no use for legislation many years in advance of their own provinces. The intentions and purpose of the British Columbia Legislature would mean nothing to those twelve thousand dollar per year gentlemen, and so Ottawa slides down to the level of the American courts and sets itself to the task of defeating progressive legislation in British Columbia. The Court decided that the Minimum Wage Board should make a separate order for each vocation; for inchance, an order covering all the engineers in the province, another covering all the book-keepers, another covering all the cooks, and so on, and that the Board had "misconceived the nature and scope of its functions" in passing the order that none of the occupations engaged in the lumber industry should be paid at less than forty cents per hour. The intentions and purpose of the Legislature would be as plain to the Ottawa Court as to the British Columbia Appeal Court, and the principle that so long as the intention is clear "the draughtsman's unskilfulness," inexact language, shall not defeat the purpose of the law is accepted in the lower Courts, and is accepted by the House of Lords. To serve the American and the Asiatic in British Columbia, the Ottawa Court, however, seizes the word "occupation", and with a recklessness that would be no credit to a school boy, decides that it is synonymous with trade or craft, and rules that the the wage board's order should cover the workmen in some particular trade, and not an industry that may employ many trades. The word that these gentlemen juggle to their purpose in the Act is used as meaning industry, as the following will show:

"Section 13. This Act shall apply to all occupations other than farming, fruit and vegetable packing."

The effects of the decision are that the two orders issued by the Minimum Wage Board are extinguished, and there is joy in Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Seattle, Shaughnessy Heights, and Powell Street.

What the next move will be only the Victoria Government can tell. An appeal may be taken from the Ottawa decision to the Privy Council. This would take twelve months or more. The Minimum Wage Board may be instructed to cover different trades included in the lumber industry, with separate orders, as rapidly as possible. This course might clean the matter up in two to four months. On the other hand, if the government is as anti-Asiatic in power as it was in opposition and appreciates the spirit of the lumber industry, it may remodel the Minimum Wage Act and have the forty cent per hour rule in effect within a week of the opening of the January session of the Legislature. —M.

John L. Martin, who helped to form the dual union of Building Laborers in the city during the recent Carpenters' strike and lockout, was elected president of that organization. Since that time he has been unable to get a job, and has had to leave the city to obtain work. Moral: Beware of dual unions.

Maurice Spector, fiery Communist leader of Toronto, has been expelled from the Communist Party for criticizing the present Soviet Government, after a return from Russia. The Vancouver Communists are all split up over a simliar internal scrap. Just a few more expulsions and the Communist Party will excommunicate itself.

Local Communists vehemently declare that they have not fostered dual unions. The United Mine Workers of America, the One Big Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and many others deny this because they have had concrete evidence of attempts to foster and build dual unions.

A girl may agree with a man when he says he is not worthy of her, but she never tells him so until after the honeymoon.

Lessons of Recent British Elections

The main lesson of the municipal elections is clear, says the Daily Herald. There is only one party in England and Wales that is definitely and unmistakably gaining strength—the Labor Party. And that strength is, in the vast majority of cases, being gained against the combined forces of reaction. Whether the Liberals have re-emerged from municipal pacts or have fought, as before, as an independent party, they have suffered losses that far outnumber their gains. As for the Tories, in places as diverse as Twickenham and Liverpool, they have been shaken in their fastnesses.

Of the Communists and their allies we need but say that they have received their deserts. Defeat has been their portion, and heavy defeat at that. And this year they cannot even congratulate themselves on having "wiped the Labor Party in the eye" in more than one area. Only in Bethnal Green has their incursion brought them the demerit of having let the Liberal in. We do not doubt that in that constituency, as elsewhere, this will be duly observed.

One significant fact should be noted. Where Labor had a united majority on the old councils, that majority has been maintained or strengthened. It is obvious that in these constituencies the electors know that the interests of the people are well and faithfull served. Despite bitter attacks and misrepresentation, Labor has held its position. And significant, too, is the swing to Labor in places like Leeds, Rotherham, Derby, Ashton, Swindon, Stoke-on-Trent, Leicester, and many another industrial center. In centers like these Labor has either won its way to power or has taken great strides towards that goal.

Indeed, one lesson of the elections is that the swing from Toryism and Liberalism in industrial centers which has been so marked a feature of the parliamentary elections since 1924, is gathering momentum at a tremendous rate. That is a fact full of promise for the great contest next year, and it is a fact that no one can gainsay. The results and their meaning are clear beyond a peradventure.

Nor should one lose sight of another hopeful feature. This year's elections have been marked by an appreciable and welcome advance in areas that the Labor movement is wont to call "backward." Twickenham and Windsor, Newbury and Worcester, are signs of an upward move in just the places where in the battle for power Labor most needs successes. The "backward areas" are moving, and to those who there have labored against great odds especial thanks are due and especial tribute should be paid.

In one of the backward areas—London—the signs of change are great. And though we cannot chronicle the winning of new boroughs for Labor, we are justified in stressing the importance of the many seats won. Entrenched though the Tories are in borough after borough in the Metropolitan area, they are fighting a defensive and, in many places, a losing battle. In London the writing is on the wall.

Mr. MacDonald and other leaders give expression to their satisfaction at the results. And no one can deny that they are justified to the hilt in their words of good cheer. The results have, whatever in their gloom the Tories may say, real political significance. To exaggerate the significance were foolish; not to recognize it is to be wilfully blind. The gateway to power has been thrown more widely open by these elections, and that is the thing that matters.

Threatened Strike In Mexico Averted

The threatened shutdown of all textile factories and cotton mills in the states of Pueblo and Tlaxcala, announced by the textile industrialists for October 24, and declared illegal by ruling of the secretary of industry, commerce and labor, Dr. J. M. Puig Causauranc, who in a message to the industrialists strongly condemned their proposed drastic measures and pointed out furthermore than President Calles himself looked upon their proposed act as unjust and entirely out of accord with the needs of the country, has been solved momentarily by the interference of President Calles, who after being accepted by both sides as arbitrator without conditions, has just now proclaimed a four months' period of continued work awaiting investigation by a textile commission to be appointed within the next 30 days, and the rulings of which will have the character of a presidential decree.

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INVITATION

YOU are invited to obtain full information regarding what this Credit Corporation can do for you we are receiving the support of Organized Labor, and you, as a member of one of the Unions affiliated with the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, are entitled to all information regarding the good work of this Company. We are expecting your interest, and are willing to co-operate to our mutual advantage. Enquiry places you under no obligation. Call at our Office, 304-5-6 B. C. Mining Building, 402 Pender Street West. Our 'Phone number is Seymour 9354.

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Vancouver, New Westminster and District Building Trades Council
ANNUAL MONSTER
Carnival Dance
Whist Drive and Drawing
Happyland Pavilion, Hastings Park
Saturday, December 8th, 1928
Cards 8 p.m. Dancing 9 p.m.
Grand Prize Drawing—$100 in Gold
First Prize $55.00; Second Prize $30.00; Third Prize $15.00
To be Drawn at 11 p.m. on Dance Floor.
SIX VALUABLE PRIZES FOR WHIST
Prize Winners to be published in Labor Statesman
Free Parking for Cars Big Union Orchestra
Tickets 50c
To be obtained from Union Secretaries or from 803 Holden Building

Swedish Employers To Meet Unionists

New York.—The recently formed Conservative government in Sweden has called an "industrial parliament" which will consist of representatives of organized employers and the trade union movement, according to cables from Stockholm to the Herald-Tribune of this city.

The purpose of the "parliament" is to reach a common ground so as to avoid future strikes, lockouts and boycotts. The originator of the plan is Minister of Social Welfare Lueback, who has served as conciliator in recent labor troubles.

The proposal follows the failure of compulsory arbitration, which the unions resisted, and costly strikes in several industries in the past few years.

The last Swedish parliament passed a law setting up a labor court by which operating agreements are to be interpreted. This court can not prohibit strikes and the new government will try to institute conciliation rather than compulsion.

The government and large employers seem to agree that the workers will accept no substitute for their unions, and that every attempt to destroy or weaken the labor organizations will fail.

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SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR WINTER UNDERWEAR SPECIALS

OVERCOATS, nice selection..... $17.50
BLUE SERGE SUITS of quality..... $24.75

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A Seven-piece Bungalow Set

Living room, 3 pieces; dining room, 1 piece; porch, hall and kitchen, 1 piece each. Regular value $32.00; our price..... $26.00

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

HENRY FORD NOW HAS 186,314 WORKERS ON JOB

Detroit.—It is announced at Ford's headquarters that 186,314 workers are now on the payroll, and that 6,000 cars are being turned out daily.

The employment figure is said to establish a new record. Of the workers, 170,537 are employed in the United States, 9,567 in Canada, and 6,120 in foreign countries.

170 LABOR-ENDORSED CANDIDATES ELECTED

As nearly as can be figured out at this time, more than 170 of the candidates for the House of Representatives, indorsed by the American Labor organizations, were elected, and there is every reason to believe that the showing made by the workers was so impressive that a majority can be mustered in favor of legislation sponsored by organized labor in both Houses in the next Congress. —Labor.

Hear, Hear!

Speaker (as turnip hits him full in the chest): "I notice, gentlemen, that one of my political opponents appears to have lost his head."

Conclusive Evidence

A New York lawyer had a rich client who was noted for her very haughty manner. One day while out in her automobile she ran over a poor old woman, and was arrested.

"Oh, Mr. B., do you think you will be able to get me out of this?" she said to her lawyer.

"Undoubtedly," he replied, with a twinkle in his eye. "I'll prove conclusively to the court that you're never been able to see anyone worth less than $100,000."

More Million Dollar Incomes During 1927

Figures given out by the Bureau of Internal Revenue show that 283 Americans paid taxes on incomes of $1,000,000 per year or more during 1927. The number paying on such incomes in recent years is as follows: 1923, 74; 1924, 75; 1925, 207; 1926, 231; 1927, 283.

Evidently there has been decided prosperity of late in the Million-dollar income class.

The net income of these super-millionaires in 1927 was $586,256,979, and they paid taxes of $96,463,651. The 231 ultra-rich reporting in 1926 had net income of $494,393,917, and paid taxes of $81,893,331.

Compared to 1926, the returns of 1927 showed a drop of 7,947 in the number of persons reporting incomes less than $5,000 per year. Changes in the tax laws make it difficult to draw conclusions on this fact.

But 1927 shows a drop of 17,040 in the number of persons reporting incomes between $5,000 and $10,000 per year, and no changes in tax laws explain that.

It seems to mean a definite shift in the direction prosperity is taking. The men with moderate incomes are fewer, and those with decidedly large incomes greater.

Of the incomes of $1,000,000 or more, 92 are reported from New York.

Dignity and Impudence

Once an English mastiff great
Rested silent and sedate;
He sat in majestic poise
Undisturbed by any noise.
Then down the busy street
Bumping 'gainst the passers' feet,
A lap-dog came a-barking,
All other dogs a-marking.
Soon it spied the mastiff great,
And did snappishly berate,
Pulling with bold brazen nerve,
The long tail of splendid curve.

* * * * *

Then a tall perfumed lady
Came seeking her lost baby,
Gasping when she saw her sweet
Barking at the big dog's feet.
Fuming in a frightful fret
She picked up her little pet,
Then turned on the silent dog
Shouted like a demagogue:
"You are a big ugly brute
I think someone ought to shoot."
But that English mastiff great
Still sat silent and sedate.

—E. Evans.

Unions Want Facts To Support Claims

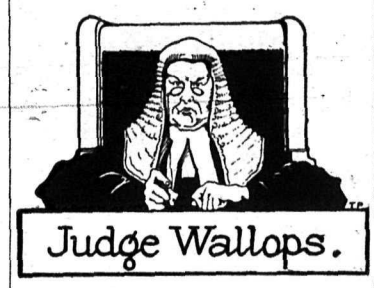
Washington, D.C.—The value of research is more and more recognized by labor unions, according to a survey by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In a summary of the study, just made public, it is stated that many unions maintain a department whose business it is to gather data that is used to support wage increases.

"Unions," it is stated, "have had impressed upon them the fact that unless their representatives are armed with data bearing upon all phases of their situation they are at a disadvantage in their collective bargaining with employers.

"The employers at the council table are represented by experts with data at their fingers' ends. Early in the history of collective bargaining unions would go to conference feeling that as their claims were just they would be conceded. They soon saw, however, that having justice on their side was not enough; the claim must be proved, and to do so they must be equipped to convince their opponents.

"This showed the need for facts and for the ability to interpret these facts. But facts are not always easily available, and even when obtained were not always clear in meaning to untrained persons. To meet this situation certain unions began some time ago to establish within their organization a statistical or research department in charge of a trained statistician."



Alas! Few of the big jobs are held by men who were pointed out as good examples in their boyhood.

* * *

Ann was certainly a smart girl—she started out with Nichols and now she's a millionaire.

* * *

Going up in any kind of a balloon is another thing we are not going to take any part in.

* * *

Service plus neighborliness. Try it. It wins every time for your business and for yourself as an individual.

* * *

When the waiter presents your check face down it shows he has some regard for your feelings.

* * *

Jimmie Simpson on his trip to Poland might borrow Sir Oliver Lodge's red socks.

* * *

A Toronto business man says a motor car that can be folded up and taken in the office is the most pressing need of today.

* * *

Drat you! You wouldn't remove your hat in an elevator, either, if you were nude on top.

* * *

The Star has found a lightning calculator in the person of S. J. Kreiger. What a field this bird could find in working out the income taxes of Labor editors!

* * *

If that Peterboro student—G. F. Knox—had studied and acquired knowledge as strongly as he loved, what an intellectual giant he might have become.

* * *

Almost daily we are in receipt of evidence that passengers for eternity get a one-way fast trip by speeding sixty miles per hour in motor cars.

* * *

Quite a lot of people have recovered from their vacations, even though their bank accounts haven't.

* * *

And, by the way, it might be quite a shock to one-half of the world to find out how the other half lives.

* * *

Many a bachelor who has been thought matrimonially dead has been married alive!

* * *

Apology With a Kick

"In your paper this morning you wrote of my speech at the public meeting last night as the 'insane drivelings of a played-out politician.'"

"What? My dear sir, I am truly sorry if it appeared that way in our paper. The word I used was 'inane.'"

Labor papers depend greatly upon advertising patronage. Help our advertisers.

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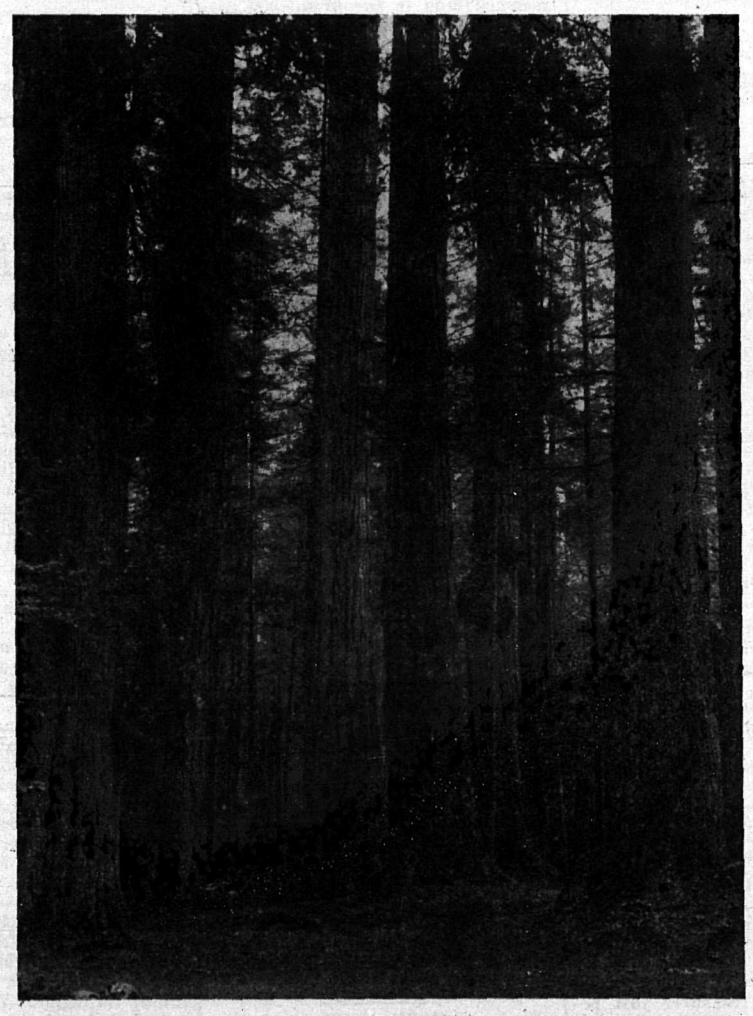

SEVEN SISTERS, STANLEY PARK

Towering into the sky more than 200 feet high, their massive boles forming majestic columns of the nave of a cathedral of nature, "The Seven Sisters," magnificent specimens of Cedar and Douglas Fir, stand in the centre of Stanley Park, a few minutes' walk from the motor road, or half an hour's jaunt through gorgeous sylvan lanes from the main entrance. Centuries old, the great trees are perfect in form, unmarred by the passage of years. From this central point, woodland paths radiate in all directions through the park, and delightful journeys of discovery can be undertaken by nature-lovers who find themselves in surroundings not to be excelled for natural beauty anywhere.

THE tendency is for public utility companies to become bigger and bigger and, in so doing, companies are rendering better and better service to the public.

Vancouver and the lower mainland are served by five B.C. Electric power plants, while another is building.

These diverse sources of power reduce almost to an impossibility the chance of a prolonged breakdown of power supply. Only in such large interlinked systems can the best and the cheapest service be rendered.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
VANCOUVER VICTORIA

BUY UNION STAMPED SHOES

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

WE ASK all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole, or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union
Affiliated with American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY, General President
CHARLES L. BLAINE, General Secretary-Treasurer

THE following firms are co-operating with Organized Labor and are selling Union Label Stamped Shoes. Ask to see the Union Label when buying shoes, proving to the shoeman that you are consistently backing him up.

Balfour's, Ltd., 789 Granville—Bell shoes for women and girls.

Clapp Shoe Co., 7th and Main, 25th and Main—Slater shoes, men's, Tetrault's, men's, women's, youths'.

COPP, "THE SHOE MAN"
153 HASTINGS STREET WEST
Men's Hartt's, Slater and Strider's Shoes; also Women's and Children's Union-made shoes.

Cornett Bros. & Clarke, 33 Hastings east—Florsheim shoes, men's, Strider shoes, men's, C. B. & C. Special, men's and youths.

Wm. Dick Ltd., 399 Hastings west—Slater shoes, men's; eTtrault's, men's and youths'.

Goodwin Shoe Co., 133 Hastings west—Packard shoes, men's; Slater shoes, men's; Eagle shoes, men's and youths'.

Hastings Shoe Co., 65 Hastings east—Tetrault's, men's and women's; Eagle shoes, men's and youths.

Hudson's Bay Co., Dept. Store—Johansen shoes, ladies', Bancroft-Walker's, ladies'; Colella-Leighton's, ladies'; Tetrault's, men's and youths'.

Ingledew Shoe Co., 623 Granville—"Hagar" shoes, men's and women's, Dr. Reed shoes, men's.

MODEL BOOT SHOP
1186 GRANVILLE
Tetrault's, Men's, Women's and Youths' Union Label shoes.

McRobbie Shoe Co., 563 Granville—John Smith's shoes, women's.

WM. TRICK, 146 Cordova WEST.—Tetrault's Men's and Youths; also Strider and Slater's Union Label shoes.

Union Shoe Co., 63 Hastings west—Strider shoes, men's and youths', Tetrault's, men's, women's, youths'.

Wilson Shoe Co., 159 Hastings west—W. L. Douglas shoes, men's; Wilson's Special, men's, women's, youths'.

Yale Shoe Co., 305 Hastings west—Strider shoes, men's and youths'; "Yale" Special, men's and women's.

Fellow Unionists, demand the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button, and patronize fair employers and employ UNION LABOR.

LADIES' PUMPS or STRAPS
in patent, kid, or Skinner's satin, with low, military or spike heels, at $4.85
ASK TO SEE STRIDER'S & TETRAULT'S UNION LABEL SHOES FOR MEN.

JAMIESON BROS.
Corner Nelson 995 GRANVILLE STREET Seymour 1004

I Held a Hand

Last night I held a little hand,
So dainty and so neat;
I thought my heart would surely burst,
So wildly did it beat.

No other hand e'er held so tight
Could greater gladness bring
Than the one I held last night—which was
Four aces and a king.

The little son of a minister had been very naughty, and as punishment he was not allowed to eat with the rest of the family. A small table was set aside for him.

On being given his food at this table for the first time the little chap said very solemnly:

"Lord, I thank Thee: Thou hast spread a table before me in the presence of mine enemies."

An Umbrella

Solomon might have written this. Anyway, the truth of it is old enough and strong enough to be credited to the ancient age. To place your umbrella in a rack indicates it is about to change owners; an umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain signifies courtship; when the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage; to carry it at an angle under the arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you; to put a cotton umbrella by the side of a silk means "exchange is no robbery"; to lend an umbrella may be interpreted, "I'm a fool"; to carry an umbrella just high enough to tear out men's eyes and knock off men's hats signifies, "I am a woman."

American Grafters Elected to Office

Philadelphia.—The Vare machine is fighting back. Caught off guard by the grand jury probe of one of the most amazing graft scandals in the history of American municipalities, it has rallied and is hitting back. Three incidents will show how savagely the gang has turned to bay.

Matthew Patterson, Vare leader of the Nineteenth Ward, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary the other day for grafting on bootleggers. He was re-elected to the state legislature while under sentence.

William Bond Smith, Vare leader of the Forty-seventh Ward, was arrested for running a lottery that drummed up custom among school children. Smith was re-elected to the state legislature after his arrest.

Many Police Caught in Net

Herbert W. Salus, Vare henchman and member of the Civil Service Commission, when a group of policemen accused of grafting were called before that body, denounced the grand jury as a "rabble," a "bunch of butters in," said the jury was an illegal body, and that it had no right to ask any policeman where he got his dough.

In spite of Mr. Salus' outburst, the commission has discharged most of the 22 police officials recommended for dismissal by the grand jury. Indictments have been returned against about the same number of lower officials and detectives; while two captains and three detectives have been sentenced to prison.

Captain Schoenleber got four years; Captain Knoell three years; Detective Layre three years; Detective Sells 18 months; and Detective Long six months. All save Long got heavy fines.

Lowest Form of Grafting

These men were sentenced at the same time and on the same counts as the Hon. Matthew Patterson, member of the Pennsylvania legislature, who drew a five-year" stretch."

Nothing in the annals of his "City of Brotherly Boodle" outdoes the case of William Boud Smith. Smith has been indicted for running a lottery, on the testimony of his partner, who is a negro, now in jail. This lottery was a sort of clearing house for the gambling devices of the city, and testimony shows that its "pick-up" men solicited penny and nickel bets from school children.

One lottery took in $100,000 in eleven months, and paid $30,000 for police protection during that time.

Another took in $240,000 in a year, and handed over $113,000 to the police and other units of the Vare machine.

Once, when one of the lotteries found that its customers had made a real winning, the police obligingly staged a fake raid, and burned the tickets.

In fact, police co-operation was very efficient in all ways. When a lottery opened, the police official who took the graft always insisted that the gambling joint install a telephone, so that he could notify them of a raid half an hour before it started.

Such efficient co-operation explains the prosperity of the Philadelphia police. The grand jury gave the bank accounts of some of the 22 men whom it listed for instant dismissal.

John J. Carlin in three years piled up deposits of $193,553.22. W. J. McFadden deposited $102,829.45 in the same time, while John Stuckert got only a measly $40,418.75. These three were inspectors.

Three captains also ranked high. Dennis J. Martin's deposits in three years came to $116,845.86. F. L. Souder put in $68,905.69, and James Gill $63,880.07 in the same period.

The highest salary drawn by any of these six was $3,599 per year. "Thrift, thrift, Horatio!"

Captain Martin, like the Electric Bond & Share Company before the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, stood on his "constiutional rights," and refused to tell where he got his cash.

THIS PROVINCE-OWNED RAILWAY A BIG WINNER

Toronto, Ont.—The past year was the best in the history of the provincially-owned and operated Temiskaming & Northern Ontario railway, according to Chairman George W. Lee.

A check for $1,300,000 was handed to the provincial treasurer just before the fiscal year ended on October 31st.

This represented the profits for the year, which were the best in the railway's history, when an expenditure of $300,000 on track and right of way is taken into consideration.

Full interest charges were met on the $6,000,000 loan negotiated in the spring to carry out an extension program.

General Motors Cuts a Tremendous Melon

New York.—The election of Hoover was popular in Wall Street.

Stocks began going up before the election or as soon as the "Bulls" felt reasonably certain of the result. After the figures were in, the market went wild and probably $1,000,000,000 or more were added to the value of listed securities between Wednesday morning and Saturday night.

To add to the excitement, General Motors cut the richest "melon" raised this year in the Wall Street garden.

It announced what is equal to a 150 per cent stock dividend on its 17,400,000 outstanding shares of common stock and an extra cash dividend of $43,500,000 on the same stock.

The present common stock has a par value of $25 per share, and draws regular dividends of $5 per share per year. It has been selling above $200 per share for some time.

This stock will be exchanged for two and one-half times as many shares of new stock, par value $10 each, and drawing regular dividends of $3 per share per year.

This is equivalent to raising the dividend rate on the present stock to $7.50 per share per year; but it is something more.

While the directors, in adopting the plan outlined, were careful to say that extra dividends in the future would depend on future net earnings, Wall Street confidently expects that the extra dividends on the new stock will son run as high per share as those on the old—and there will be two and one-half times as many shares.

The company has followed a policy of distributing about 60 per cent of its net earnings in dividends. The rest goes to surplus or is "plowed back" into the business.

Under a famous decision by the U. S. Supreme Court, General Motors stock dividend will not be subject to the Federal income tax.

Fort Churchill May Be Publicly Owned

Ottawa, Ont.—Real estate speculators will not have a chance to exploit the townsite at Fort Churchill, the terminal of the new government-owned Hudson Bay Railway, if Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways, has his way.

The legal machinery has ben set in operation to enable the Dominion government to take over all privately-owned land in the area.

Mr. Dunning suggests that the Dominion government should take all the land neded for Federal and port developments and then turn over the townsite to the province of Manitoba.

He visions a model municipality in which property would be leased to citizens and not sold.

This would be following the example set by Australia when it set up its new capital at Canberra and would squelch a rea lestate boom by corporations or individuals for private profit.

Work Through the Winter

Work on the line to Churchill will be continued throughout the winter months in the hope of completion by March, 1929.

Up to the end of last week this Arctic port was still free of ice. It is now established that Churchill has a season nearly as long as that enjoyed by ports on the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes route.

Western farmers have long advocated the Hudson Bay line and hope it will provide a cheaper ocean outlet for their products.

MACHINISTS TO VOTE ON 46 PROPOSALS

Lodges of the International Association of Machinists will nominate local officers and vote on the proposition referred for a referendum by the recent convention of the order during November.

There are forty-six proposals submitted by the international for referendum vote.

Officers nominated during November will be voted on during the elections held in December.

The official referendum ballot sent out from Grand Lodge headquarters in Washington is a pamphlet of eighteen printed pages containing the propositions to be voted upon.

Willie Knew

The Sunday school teacher was speaking. "This morning we have for our subject, Ruth; Ruth, the Gleaner. Now who in this class can tell me anything about Ruth?"

A small boy raised his hand.

"Well, Willie, what do you know about Ruth?"

"Please, ma'am, he cleaned up 60 home runs last season!"

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Labor Statesman. 803-816 Holden Bldg.

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C. E. Heard. 812 Robson

UNDERTAKERS
Armstrong & Hotson, 304 Dunlevy Ave.

Washington Shingle Weavers Are Active

The Shingle Weavers' Union is quite well satisfied with progress made in its organization campaign started about a year ago, according to W. H. Hallaway, secretary-treasurer of the International, who was a visitor in Seattle recently.

He reports that Grays Harbor and several other industrial centers of this industry are now well organized, while thriving locals have been established in several others.

The need for a strong organization is quite apparent to the weavers. Down in Grays Harbor, because of the reorganization of the weavers, prices have been maintained, while in the unorganized mills in other parts of the state they have been greatly reduced.

Grays Harbor packers are receiving an average of about 20 cents per thousand for packing, while sawyers average about 28 cents. In the unorganized mills the average price for both packing and sawing is approximately 10 cents per thousand lower. This is especially true in the mills north of Seattle.

CARPENTERS ELECTING INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

Beginning last Monday and continuing throughout the week, local unions throughout the United States and Canada of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will ballot for international officers.

Under the laws of the United Brotherhood, all locals must vote on propositions submitted by the convention, and also for general officers, during the week following the third Sunday in November, which brings them up to the questions.

Weak Men and All Diseases of Men

Take our Herbal Remedies

WRITE for Pamphlet on Loss of Manhood and Disorders Peculiar to Men. Free by mail. Advice free. Open 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 every week day except Wed. and Sat., when closed all day.

Phone Douglas 3394

The English Herbal Dispensary, Limited

1359 Davie St., Vancouver, B.C.

Canada's Oldest Herbal Dispensary

50 Million Dollars Insurance in Force

The Union Co-operative Insurance Association, the pioneer trade union life insurance company, celebrated its fourth birthday last week.

The association is controlled by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and its president is James P. Noonan, who is also the chief of the Electrical Workers.

An unofficial statement, issued at the Washington headquarters, announces that the company is serving 25,000 trade unionists, and has in force over $50,000,000 of life insurance.

The company writes all kinds of insurance policies, but emphasizes its "group" policy, which is peculiarly adapted for labor organizations.

"This policy permits the members of the labor union to continue their insurance even though they may change from their present line of work to some other trade or calling, or even though they may reach the age where their physical condition requires retirement from their present vocation," said President Noonan.

"The contrast between this policy and the policies issued by other companies is very marked. Some of these other companies limit their insurance to the members of the union while they are actively engaged at the same trade or occupation.

"The Union Co-operative Insurance Association considers such a form of policy absolutely unadaptable to the needs and requirements of labor organizations, and out of harmony with the customs and practices of organized labor."

Proven Innocent But Languishes in Jail

Had Governor Fuller not sent Sacco and Vanzetti to their deaths, had he commuted their sentence to life in prison, there would now be a chance to secure their freedom. Such thoughts must have run through the minds of thousands of persons who read that The Outlook, a New York magazine, has proven that Vanzetti was innocent of one charge that helped to send him to his death.

But would there be such a chance? Tom Mooney is innocent. The world has known it for more than ten years. The judge who sentenced him, the jury that convicted him, many officials who in one or another way helped in his prosecution, agree that he did not commit the crime for which he is now serving time.

They all join in a plea that Tom Mooney be pardoned. But Tom rots in prison. He was framed. The frame-up sticks.

Had Fuller commuted the sentences of Sacco and Vanzetti to life in prison instead of sending them to the "hot seat," would any proof of their innocence have forced their release? It is doubtful. Remember Tom Mooney, he has been proven innocent, not once, but a score of times.—Illinois Miner.

PROGRESSIVE GETS LARGEST MAJORITY

Minneapolis, Minn.—Senator Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota's great Progressive, goes back to Washington with the largest majority ever given any candidate for public office in the history of this state.

With 629 precincts unreported, Shipstead, on the Farmer-Labor ticket, had 588,982 votes, while Arthur E. Nelson, on the Republican ticket, had 307,861. There was no Democratic candidate.

When the final returns are in, Shipstead's majority will hit well above 300,000, or just about twice the majority the Republican presidential candidate received.

Man wisely thinks ten times as often as he wisely acts.

Withdraws From the Canadian Brotherhood

The All-Canadian Congress of Labor is having a rough passage, judging by the opposition within its own ranks. Elsewhere we publish an article from a reporter for the One Big Union Bulletin, and following is a letter from a correspondent in the same paper. This correspondent thinks that the All-Canadian Congress is a good thing—but, like every other movement, it has something hindering it—somebody impeding the growth, so this is what he says:

"I am forced to divulge what is the cause. It is non-confidence in the majority, of Mr. Mosher's organization, the shameful and ridiculous camouflage that is as transparent as a crystal. I was just reading the headline in the 'Free Press' and the special mention of the contention Class vs. Industrial. Mr. Mosher quotes heresy that the adoption of the resolution would mean that the class or minorities would get out, and if they did not they may as well close the Congress. I say slick, he put that one over alright.

"Here is one to slip over: I, a common garden variety of working plug, and resigned vice-president of one of his locals, delegate to the Winnipeg Central Council, A. C. C. of L., C. B. R. E. District Council and Labor Defense, forced in honesty to deprive myself of above-mentioned associates, challenge Mr. Mosher or any of his colleagues in the C. B. R. E. to give me the opportunity in unbiased debate to prove the following statements: That his organization took money and services of my fellow workers and myself under false pretenses by selling us a schedule or a working agreement alterable by the boss at his discretion and against the wishes of the majority of the workers affected.

"That the aforesaid working agreement is 60 per cent. below that of his opponents, the A. F. of L., for our class of workers on the C. N. system, camouflaged by other terms for similar positions.

"That his organization negotiates schedules with the boss for workers of whom he has none organized nor any opportunity of consulting workers referred to regarding conditions.

"Terms of challenge: Open or autonomous assembly, with the presence of the workers of this department, and delegates to the Winnipeg Central A. C. C. of L.

"Yours truly,

"PADDY."

(Ed. Note: Mr. Mosher's organization, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, is the largest organization of the A. C. C. of L., and appears to be a company union.)

PRESIDENT OF MEXICO CALLS LABOR CONFERENCE

Portes Gil, the new president of Mexico, is calling a convention of employers and representatives of workers' organizations to discuss labor legislation which the president expects to submit to Congress in December. The convention will meet the last of the month.

It is reported from Mexico City that new legislation is imperative if a series of disastrous industrial conflicts is to be avoided.

President Gil insists that he will continue Calles' friendly attitude toward the workers.

Human Needs Before Property Rights

New York.—In an Armistice Day address in the Labor Temple here Senator Royal S. Copeland, the Progressive Democrat who was triumphantly re-elected last Tuesday, made some notable utterances.

He declared that age was as much a hazard to the wage earner as accident, and that if industry would not take care of the workers the state would be compelled to do so.

"Protection of humanity is more essential to our nation than the safeguarding of property," said the Senator. "It is a mistake to believe that the chief purpose of government is to protect property rights.

"I do not want to think of poorhouses and other institutions for those considered too old to fit into industry."

A Long Shot

The dog had attacked her and she insisted that he be shot at once.

"I can't shoot him here in this residence district," said the policeman. "The bullet might go right through him and hit somebody."

"But couldn't you shoot him lengthwise?" the young woman asked.

The only men who can let things slide and still make money are trombone players.

All-Canadian Congress Gets Into a Jamboree

The following article, taken from the One Big Union Bulletin, gives us a pretty good idea of the "harmony" existing in the All-Canadian Congress of Labor. The One Big Union is affiliated with it, but, judging from the article, there is not a great deal of enthusiasm over the A. C. C. of L. Dealing with the recent convention in Toronto, S. S., writing to the Bulletin, says:

It is only possible to give a rough outline of the main features of the convention at present.

The convention assembled at the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, at 10 a.m., November 5, with approximately 90 delegates seated. From the beginning it was apparent that the relations that existed at the previous convention had, to some extent, been destroyed. The "boring from within" policy of the so-called Communists, which had been going on for months, resulted in confusion.

There was one outstanding feature however that is worth much to the working class of Canada and which makes the Congress of some value at least. I refer to the discussion on the resolution subjecting the All-Canadian Congress to a policy of organizing the workers by industry, and a gradual unification of parallel organizations within the various industries until they merge into one industrial union for each industry in Canada.

This discussion brought clarity to the minds of the delegates, and defined the difference between the One Big Union form of organization and the pure industrial union as advocated in the resolution, the O.B.U. delegates driving home the fact that in the O.B.U. the workers organize according to the way the industry is organized.

The delegates speaking in favor of an industrial union for each industry themselves exposed the weakness that would exist in this structure when completed.

One Big Union Loses

The resolution for industrial unions was concurred in, owing to delegates from craft organizations and delegates from the already existing so-called industrial unions having had special instructions to vote for this policy.

Communists Cause Split

This immediately precipitated the congress into a jurisdictional dispute when a resolution asking for the full support of the congress to the Mine Workers' Union of Canada in the Northern Ontario district came before the convention. The delegates of the O.B.U. showed that the One Big Union was firmly established in Northern Ontario and that the Mine Workers of Canada were non-existent, but desired the endorsation of the congress to assist them in gaining a foothold. A lengthy discussion ensued, and clarity was again evident, owing to the fact that those delegates who had voted for industrial unions had discovered that all resolutions submitted under the heading of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada had come from one central source in Toronto—the Communist party officials.

The resolution seeking the support of the congress for the Mine Workers' Union of Canada in the Northern Ontario mining district was not endorsed, but a substitute resolution was passed to give support to all organizations affiliated to the congress in any district.

The Burning Question

The question now is: Did the congress go on record in favor of industrial unions in view of the fact that it reverted back to the first definite policy of the congress: **the organization of the workers in autonomous bodies for economic action, i.e., organization in the industrial field?**

Would Not Endorse C.L.P.

The resolution to endorse the Canadian Labor Party was turned down in committee, the committee's recommendation being endorsed in convention.

The president's board and the executive board report disclosed many contradictions, and after a postmortem of the unusual procedure adopted at the convention, we will be able to more clearly outline to our readers the direction headed for by the All-Canadian Congress of Labor.—S.S., in O.B.U. Bulletin.

Shortcomings of Education

"I hear you took a correspondence course in literature in order to become a good conversationalist."

"Yes, but it was a waste of time. I know all about the classics and the dead ones, but I am sunk when it comes to discussing engine trouble, a hole in one, who are the leading hitters in both leagues, and what to do when your partner trumps your ace."

What Shall We Give?

BACK through the centuries Christmas has always been a time for the giving of presents—big or little things to delight and gladden the hearts of children and their elders.

But where are the Christmas presents of other years—the toys, the useful things? Broken—worn out—forgotten.

Keep alive the spirit of your gift. Let it bring happiness and contentment from year to year—add a Royal Bank Savings Book to your list of Christmas presents.

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France Still Has Its Cabinet Trouble

France's new cabinet means that France has returned to normalcy. It was no more natural for M. Poincare to sit at the head of a cabinet which included Louis Marin, the wild jingo of the manufacturers' association; Aristide Briand, who is usually the apostle of reconciliation with Germany, and Edouard Herriot, leader of the anti-clerical Radical Socialists, than it would be in this country if Mr. Hoover invited Mabel Walker Willebrandt, "Jim" Reed of Missouri, Dr. Stratton, Frank P. Walsh and Senator Norris to sit in his cabinet. When the franc threatened to chase the paper mark toward zero, France, for a moment, dropped her normal political animosities, and gentlemen who had been cursing each other in public joined in a cabinet of national union, just as in war time all the European countries had recourse to coalition cabinets. This unnatural Poincare ministry lasted more than two years; but recently the Radicals announced that they would not stay in the cabinet if it continued to plan for a return of the Catholic teaching orders and for an increase in the military budget, while refusing to permit civil servants to form a union. Poincare refused their demands and formed a new cabinet with the Radicals left out. Instead of commanding two-thirds of the Chamber, the new ministry has a slim majority; and the short-lived ministries and bitter dog-fighting of normal days seem destined to return.—The Nation.

MACHINE AFRAID TO CONTEST JOHN CASEY

Congressman John J. Casey, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and the most prominent trade unionist in Congress, will probably be the only Democrat from the Keystone State in the next Congress.

Casey's triumph was a hard dose for the Mellon-Grundy-Vare machine and there were threats of a contest, but Casey's majority of practically 5,000 was too impressive, and the machine leaders reluctantly surrendered.

Criminals May Face Medical Commissions

Chief Justice Benjamin Cardozo of the New York Court of Appeals is one of the most thoughtful and able of American jurists. Great weight therefore attaches to such an indictment of present-day criminal procedure as he drew up in his recent address at the eighty-second anniversary meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine. He predicted, according to the New York Times, that "in the not-distant future a transformation of the system of punishment for crime may be brought about by the teachings of the biochemists, behaviorists, psychiatrists and penologists." The next generation, he suggested, may look upon the death penalty as "an anachromism too discordant to be suffered, mocking with grim reproach all our clamorous professions of the sanctity of life." Lesser punishments, nowadays, are likely to be stern when they should be mild, and vice versa. "The casual offender expiates his offense in the company of defectives and recidivists, and after devastating years is given back an outcast to the society that made him. The defective or recidivist goes back to renew his life of crime, unable to escape it without escaping from himself." If anyone has ever, in an equal number of words or ten times as many, given a better portrait of the incompetence and cruelty of much of our criminal procedure, we should like to read it. Nor was Justice Cardozo content merely to criticize. He suggested that the Bar Association and the Academy of Medicine should appoint committees which would work together so that the resources of the two professions could be pooled. Immediate purposes might well be a redefinition of insanity as an excuse for crime, and the drawing of a better distinction between the two degrees of murder; and in the background, of course, would be the whole question of the treatment of criminals in the light of the present-day knowledge of psychology, normal and abnormal. This is an admirable proposal, and the New Republic hopes to see it carried out.—New Republic.

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Compact Luggage

Gertie: "Gee, I'm out o' luck. I've lost my compact."

Flo: "Here, use mine."

Gertie: "But I had my bathing suit in it."

Pickpockets' Rights Guarded, Not Labor's

Chicago.—"When a pickpocket is arrested every legal guarantee is thrown around him, but these are denied when a striker attempts to raise living standards," said Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

"No lawyer ever advocated an injunction against pocketpicking, and he should not," said Mr. Olander. "These lawyers will argue with a great deal of enthusiasm, and they will argue truthfully. They are right. But, or, the tragedy of it when working people go on strike. They are frequently made victims of the unfair injunction process and are denied lesser safeguards universally regarded as essential in the case of even the meanest criminal.

"In most cases the strikers do not even know that the injunction has been applied for until the writ itself, in full force, is flaunted in their faces by the employer or his private police. There has been no trial, no testimony, no witnesses—nothing but an affidavit filed by the complaining employer without notice to the strikers.

"Later they are cited to 'show cause' why they should not be punished for some violation of the injunction, and thus assumed to be guilty until they prove themselves innocent; they are denied the right of a trial by jury; they have not the same opportunity to confront the witnesses against them that the criminal has. Trade union activities benefit society. Practically every law court that has dealt with these organizations of working people in modern times has said so. Yet the whole weight of legalism stands against them when they enter the equity court. Equity? What a mockery it is!"

Reason Unknown

There is no use to try to joke with a woman. The other day Jones heard a pretty good conundrum and decided to try it on his wife.

"Do you know why I am like a mule?" he asked her when he went home.

"No," she replied promptly. "I know you are, but don't know why."

Wages are not drawn from capital; they are really drawn from the product of the labor for which they are paid.—Henry George.

Labor papers depend greatly upon advertising patronage. Help our advertisers.

Tenders

TENDERS wanted for erection of gymnasium and swimming pool at Technical School, Broadway East, Vancouver, B. C.

For specifications and plans apply Architect, School Board Offices, 590 Hamilton street, after 10 a.m., Wednesday, November 14th, on depositing cheque for $20.00

Tenders in duplicate, enclosed with marked cheque for $3,500.00 in sealed envelope, addressed "Secretary and Chairman, Vancouver School Board;" and endorsed "Gymnasium, Technical School," will be received by the undersigned on or before 5 p.m., November 26th, 1928.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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Turkey Is Learning Latin Alphabet

For centuries regarded by Europe as a strange and isolated people, the Turks, we are told, are being drawn more closely to the nations of the West by what is called the greatest of the many national reforms of President Mustafa Kemal. The intricacies of the Arab script, by his edict and all the force that propels it, are being abandoned for the Latin alphabet, which is taught now in all places from the offices of government officials and clerks to schools, homes and places of resort. As Angora press dispatches inform us, to the traditional equipment of hubble-bubbles, coffee shops, packs of cards and dice in all Turkish coffee houses and casinos, must now be added blackboards and plentiful supplies of chalk, by order of the Minister of Education, who is not minded to have those that idle in these social centers from morn to night escape his taskmasters in the new art of A B C. To 1,000 government and municipal employees, it seems, warning of two months was given that they prove their proficiency in the Latin characters or lose their jobs. According to Constantinople dispatches the plan of the Minister of Education provides that all Turks who have passed the age at which they can be called for service, that is, all men and women above the age of 46, must learn the new letters. A staff of 12,000 teachers has been recruited, and it is noted alos that by December 1 all newspapers must abandon the Arabic for the Latin script.—Literary Digest.

Foreign News

BRAZIL

Colonization—A colonization company with capital in the amount of approximately $119,000 has been recently founded at San Paulo for the purpose of establishing services for the introduction and placing of immigrants in all the states of Brazil, and particularly in those which furnish labor to the industrial and transportation enterprises of that country.

Colonization Authorization. — By decree N. 18394, of September 18, 1928, the president of the Brazilian Republic has conceded to the Society of Colonization, Limited, authorization to operate in Brazil, with main offices at Warsaw, Poland. The society is obliged to maintain a general representative in Brazil, with full and unlimited powers to treat and definitely settle all questions that arise, whether with the government or with private parties.

IRELAND

Railway Salary Reductions.—Following heavy losses by the Belfast and County Down Railway, application has been made to the Irish Railway Board for a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of employees of the line. The application will be vigorously opposed by the four railroad trades unions when it is considered by the Railway board during the present quarter.

SOUTH AFRICA

Labor Recruiting Reduced. — The Union of South Africa has just concluded with the Province of Mozambique a convention to give force to the agreement reached at Lisbon some months ago, which provides that by the year 1933 the number of native laborers annually recruited by the gold mines from Portugese East Africa shall be reduced to 80,000 from the present approximate number of 105,000.

Strikers Do Honeymoon Trip to Prison

Among the 26 Allen-A hosiery strikers at Kenosha, Wisconsin, sent to prison last week for alleged violation of an injunction issued by Federal Judge Geiger in Milwaukee, were Mr. and Mrs. James Bennett, newlyweds. These strikers rode to prison in automobiles supplied by sympathizers, leading a parade of several hundred fellow workers and citizens. Before her marriage on Friday of last week, Mrs. Bennett was Miss Amanda Rittmer, who recently staged a hunger strike in the Kenosha county jail. She and her husband have been leaders in the long strike of the hosiery workers against the Allen-A Company.

RENEW AGREEMENT

Yonkers, N.Y.—Organized meat cutters of Westchester county renewed their wage agreement with retail meat dealers.

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SURE-EDGE STROPPERS—takes all makes of blades	$1.00

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.60	Pure Glycerine, 8 oz.	.29	
.10	Michauds Henna Shampoo, 3 for	.21	
.25	Libby's Kraut Juice	.16	
1.50	Imperial Granum	.99	
1.25	Dr. Miles Nervine	.76	
.60	Scrubbs Cloudy Ammonia	.41	
.65	Djer Kiss Face Powder	.38	
.35	Djer Kiss Talcum	.22	
.25	Krysol (Antiseptic), 4 oz.	.13	
.50	Puritall Milk of Magnesia	.27	
1.00	Sovereign Mange Medicine	.49	
.25	Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 3 for	.41	
1.00	Dextri Maltose	.62	
.50	Dr. Williams Pink Pills	.31	
.50	Menthol Sulphur Ointment	.26	
.50	Superior Bay Rum, 6 oz.	.27	
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In the Hotel Vancouver Ballroom, Friday Evening, November 23, 1928—at 8:15 o'Clock
(Door opens at 7:30 o'Clock)
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Slim and Spineless

Now far be it from us to rap her,
But she so curves herself and squirms,
That we're inclined to think the flapper
Takes for her models fishing worms.

"Hello, Perkins, where did you get the black eye?"

"Oo, no; it was her other sweetheart."

Marvelous Nature

Squire (who is missing pheasant eggs): "Where have you been getting your eggs lately, Brown?"

Brown: "From my hens, sir."

Squire: "But I hear you've been hatching out pheasants."

Brown: "That's right, squire. Ain't nature wonderful and puzzlin'?"—Passing Show.

This is the season when a man who gets mad at his wife can go to the ball park and yell at the umpire.