Labor Statesman

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Labor Party Promises Many Important Changes

British Labor Loos Forward to Victory at the Polls as Beginning of Important Changes in British Industrial Life.

RAMSAY MacDONALD gives a brief outline of the task which the Labor Government would set itself. Conditions are so chaotic for the worker that many drastic changes will have to be made and much important enabling legislation enacted. This the Labor party unflinchingly and unselfishly sets down as its task to make Britain a "fit place for workers to live in."

MacDonald's Prophecy

Ramsay MacDonald says: "On May 31 it will be seen that we have marched, fought and conquered, and that the battlefield remains in our possession."

Philip Snowden, having silenced Winston Churchill, now has launched a terrific attack on Premier Baldwin, who was foolish enough to say recently that Labor "is not fit to govern," because of lack of education and experience, and would not be fit for five years.

"Baldwin is getting positively nauseating," says Snowden. "His assumption of superior wisdom and intelligence ill fits a man who never has shown the least intellectual capacity to understand political or financial questions.

Calls Premier "Greenhorn"

"No prime minister within my personal acquaintance has ever shown such utter incompetence.

"He is the man who went to America to negotiate an important funding operation, and was made the laughing stock of every United States official who came in contact with him.

"The United States Treasury was prepared to fund our debt at two and a half per cent., but when they discovered what a 'greenhorn' they had to deal with they asked three and a half per cent.—and Baldwin agreed."

"Old Joe's" Boys in Trouble

Labor will win many seats in Tory strongholds in Liverpool and Birmingham. In the latter place Neville Chamberlain, minister of health, a son of the famous Joseph Chamberlain, has run away from his father's old seat and all its traditions to seek a "safe" constituency.

Austin, the oldest son of old Joseph, is having the stiffest fight of his life.

Desperate efforts are being made in Tory quarters to revive the Russian bogy, but Labor is not worried.

MacDonald's Address

The tremendous enthusiasm with which he is being received in his constituency (Seaham) indicates that Mr. MacDonald will have a majority of anything from 15,000 to 20,000.

The mining industry requires to be reorganized on a national basis, and therefore to be nationalized, states Ramsay MacDonald in his election address to the Seaham Division.

"In the meantime," he adds, "the distress in the mining areas must be dealt with, hours shortened, and pension schemes extended, coal better used, and immediate steps taken to remove present hardships from miners' homes."

These statements are the climax of a withering indictment of the government for its share in provoking the industrial troubles of 1926, for its inactivity in face of the terrible suffering of far over 1,000,000 unemployed and their dependents, for its taxing of the necessities of life of the wage-earners—for its all-round failure.

In the national interest, observes Mr. MacDonald, the Tories must go.

Trade Prosperity

Trade prosperity, he declares, is a special concern of Labor.

"We, unlike the Tories, are not a class party. To us, national prosperity is not the opportunity for profiteering, but the only prospect for an ample life.

"The worker, his wife and family, now make claim for a nook in their own country where they can have a chance to give service to others, and enjoy the results of their work. In a sentence, that is the purpose inspiring the Labor party."

Labor, Mr. MacDonald proceeds, was the first to make unemployment a political issue. That issue remains in the forefront of its programme.

Both the other parties have pledged themselves to deal with it, and have enjoyed both the time and the majorities necessary to fulfil those pledges.

They have failed, and failed lamentably. They have come to an end of their own ideas and they have had to borrow Labor's. They will still fail.

National Development

"Our published programme of national works which will help to absorb the unemployed is, therefore, a programme of national development and of stimulation to trade—both home and export trade.

"Whilst the unemployed are being absorbed in industry, Labor will see to it that they are not thrown upon the Guardians, but that adequate insurance allowances will be paid.

"The figures of unemployment are the measure of the failure of the organization of our economic life, and they can be reduced permanently only by restoring the nation to health."

Mr. MacDonald then gives some of the principal tasks to which a Labor government would set itself.

The promises that the 1924 programme of house building will be continued until 1,000,000 houses are built to be let at working class rents.

Slum clearance will be pushed ahead at once, with the necessary treasury grants to local authorities.

A Labor government would reduce the figures of maternal mortality and extend public health insurance for the protection of motherhood. Children's health must be cared for by pre-natal and baby clinics.

In education it would develop nursery schools, reduce the size of classes in elementary schools, open the way to the universities through the secondary schools and provide maintenance grants.

Industrial Reforms

With respect to industry, a Factories Bill will be passed, the Washington Eight Hours Convention will be ratified.

A Labor government, he says, will also amend the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Trade Union law so that the grave and insulting injustice done to industrial combinations of workmen by this government shall not continue.

There will be inquiries into the iron and steel and the cotton industries; miners' hours will be shortened.

A commission will be appointed to consider the licensing laws and the liquor traffic.

The pensions system must be unified; a complete scheme of widow's pensions must be established, and the aged worker pensioned off.

Taxation will be so levied as not to reduce the standard of life of the people. Land values should be taxed and huge unearned incomes should bear a bigger share of the taxation burden.

Labor's agricultural problem, for the first time, joins industrial experience with rural needs.

"You know," Mr. MacDonald goes on, "how dear to me is the cause of peace, and I am sure that I need say nothing about it to you beyond giving you an assurance that the pacifying work that I was able to do at the foreign office in 1924 will be continued under any Labor government.

"The position of this country as a pioneer of peace has not improved during the reign of the present government."

A contemptuous dismissal of the scaremongering tactics of Labor's opponents, and Mr. MacDonald turns to the "Safety First" slogan of the Tories.

"The paralyzed mind which, in face of all our distress and the urgency of our vital unsolved problems, can only gasp in terror, 'Safety First,' is the apostle of stagnation and the creator of revolution.

"The nation needs a more faithful and stimulating lead than that, and the Labor party gives it."

Another Local of Carpenters Organized

Another local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been organized in this district, making a total of seven locals. The latest one is Local 1896, Mill and Factory Workers, in New Westminster. The work of organizing has been going on for the past three or four weeks, says International Representative Bob Thompson, and after enough members had been obtained and the charter received, officers of the sister locals in this district journeyed to the Labor Hall in New Westminster, last Saturday, and installed the officers for the new local. Further organization work is to be continued with every prospect of getting a local of around 200 members before the summer is over.

Two Automobiles To Be Given Away By Union

Two 6-cylinder 2-door Chrysler sedan coaches will be given away in connection with the Mid-summer Athletic Carnival being held by Division 101 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees in Hastings Park on July 12th and 13th of this year. The cars are on view at the Fordyce Motors, Limited, 1291 Granville street, having already been purchased by the union.

General admission to the meet is $1, but tickets purchased before July 1st will cost 75c. These can be obtained from members of the union or from the carnival headquarters, at the corner of Granville and Hastings.

Carpenters Initiate Nine New Members

Nine new members were initiated at the last meeting of Local 452, United Brotherhood of Carpenters. A batch of new members are also in sight for the next meeting, which will be held on June 10th. At this meeting officers will be nominated for the coming term.

W. Page, chairman of the Smoker Committee, reported the event one of outstanding success.

Tool Winners

The tools of the late Bro. P. Watson were drawn for, the winners being H. E. Fraser, 506 Marine Drive, with ticket number 391, and Bro. A. G. McLellan, 12 East Fourteenth, with ticket number 48. Bro. McLellan handed the second prize back for auction, and President Jimmy Smith created some lively bidding, which resulted in a substantial sum being added to the fund, which totalled $105.00.

Members are requested to keep in mind the date of the picnic, which will be held on Saturday, July 13th, arrangements having been made with the contractors to make this a carpenters' holiday.

WIN FIVE-DAY WEEK

Erie, Pa. — Organized carpenters will have the five-day week beginning August 1. Wages are increased 2 1-2 cents an hour. More than 400 workers are benefited.

FIVE-DAY WEEK IS LOGICAL—FINANCIAL MAGAZINE

NEW YORK.—The Magazine of Wall Street, authoritative financial publication, refuses to join alarmists who fear that industry is heading for the five-day week.

"What if it is?" asks the Magazine. "What's the use of having 30 mechanical slaves, soon to be 50, working for each of us, if we all have to go working as long hours as ever?

"Increased productiveness of the human labor unit, through the machine, must be accompanied by corresponding increase in consumption, or there will be no jobs for millions, if each job is to be as long in hours and days as now. We need more time to enjoy our machine-made wealth. Then we will consume more than ever, and the machines will have to work harder and more productively than ever. Business need not fear a five-day week per se. Competition with six-day nations is something else. So, also, would be a protracted struggle between employers and employees over the question.

"But we should not be foolishly excited over the gradual approach of one of the objectives our industrialism is headed for—more enjoyment of life for all."

Court Injunction Blocks New York Building Trade Bosses

By CLINT C. HOUSTON

Threats of the building bosses in New York City to lock out 75,000 union employes and to repudiate their agreement to put the five-day week in effect on August 24, together with a 10 per cent. wage increase, ran into a snag last week when Supreme Court Justice Edward J. Gavegan issued an injunction temporarily blocking the Building Trades Employers' Association.

The injunction was issued Wednesday at the request of the United Cement and Concrete Workers' Union, a local affiliated with the New York Building Trades Council. The employers were stunned by this action and demanded that the restraining order be immediately dismissed.

Judge Postpones Decision

Events moved rapidly, but not to the liking of the bosses. On Friday the matter of dissolving the injunction was heard by Justice Thomas C. T. Crain of the New York Supreme Court.

He announced that no decision would be rendered before May 27, and perhaps at an even later date. In the meantime the injunction ties the hands of the Employers' Association.

A peaceful solution now appears likely. Justice Crain, after declining the plea of the employers, offered his services "as an individual and a citizen" to bring the hostile forces into agreement.

Likewise, city, state and federal agencies, as well as a group of prominent factors in the building industry, began planning mediation proceedings.

Revolves Around Electricians

The dispute which culminated in the lockout order revolves around Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 3, and Vice-President H. H. Broach of the International Brotherhood, who a year ago took charge of the situation in New York and cleaned out the grafting officials of the local union who had been dealing with non-union contractors.

Through the wise generalship of Broach the union was placed on a sound footing and was able in February of this year, through an agreement with the Electrical Contractors' Association, to take the lead in establishing the five-day week with a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Three electrical contractors, however, declined to go along, and undertook to operate with non-union electricians. Other building trade unions voted not to work on jobs where the unfair contractors were engaged.

Unfair Contractors Start Row

The Electrical Contractors' Associating having withdrawn from the Building Trades Employers' Association, the non-electrical contractors immediately affiliated with that body and asked for support in fighting the union and the fair contractors.

This led the Building Trades employers to vote to lock out the building crafts that refused to work with non-union electricians.

The order would have affected, in one way and another, about half the building tradesmen in New York City, and was a complete reversal of the position taken a week previous when the employers signed the five-day week agreement covering all building trades, numbering 150,000 men.

As the matter now stands, the order of the Employers' Association for a lockout is held up pending final decision of the court on the injunction obtained by the Cement Workers' Union.

Strikers Injured Officer Arrested

Elizabethton, Tenn. — Adjutant General Boyd, who is in command of several hundred soldiers here, was arrested on a warrant charging him with "aiding and abetting to commit murder."

The warrant was sworn out by Miss Evelyn Heaton, who was injured when an automobile filled with strikebreakers plunged into a crowd of strikers. The warrant charges Boyd with ordering the driver to smash into the workers. Boyd was released on bond.

Miss Heaton was so severely injured that she was taken to a hospital in Johnson City, near here. Two other strikers were injured.

Good work needs no "bouquets" to recommend it. It speaks for itself. Make your work talk for you.

N.-W. LABORERS WILL CONVENE

The semi-annual convention of the Northwest Laborers Conference will be held in Salem, Oregon, on the first Saturday in June, which also happens to be June 1.

As has been the case at several past conventions, the most important subject of discussion at this meeting will be inclusion in the agreements signed by the building trades with the associated contractors.

With one or two exceptions, laborers are not so recognized, although in some cases verbal agreements exist.

PLUMBERS CUT WORK WEEK

New York.—Plumbers' unions in Greater New York signed a five-day week agreement with employers. The contract is effective in Manhattan and the Bronx on August 1 and in Brooklyn on June 1. The basic rate is $13.20 a day. About 8,000 workers are affected.

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GRADING TENDERS

Tenders Wanted for Grading at the Renfrew School, 22nd Ave. and Rupert St.

Plans and specifications can be obtained from the Architect's Office, School Board Building, 590 Hamilton Street, Vancouver, B. C., after 10 a.m., 29th May, 1929, on deposit of $5.00.

Tenders in duplicate, enclosed with marked cheque for $200, in sealed envelope, addressed "Secretary and Chairman, Vancouver School Board," endorsed "Tenders for Grading," will be received by the undersigned on or before 5 p.m., 11th June, 1929.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

B. G. WOLFE-MERTON,
Business Manager and Secretary,
Vancouver School Board.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS

Applications will be received by the undersigned on or before 12 noon, Saturday, 1st June, 1929, for Consulting, Heating and Ventilating Engineer, to design new plants, and, if necessary, design alterations to existing plants.

Applications to state qualifications and retaining fee to cover consultation and supervision of minor repairs, also rate of commission on new work designed.

B. G. WOLFE-MERTON,
Business Manager and Secretary,
Vancouver School Board.

Union Banned By Indian Government

Mysore, the second important native state in India, has gold mines at Kolar, in the extreme east of the territory. Nearly 20,000 people are employed in those mines, half below and half above ground. All save some 800 Europeans and Anglo-Indians are Indians.

Those employed above ground include 1,327 women and 640 children under 12 years, according to the statistics published about three years ago. Wages for unskilled labor range from 10d. to 1s. 6½d. a day, the highest skilled Indian labor receiving about 2s. 9d.

The mine workers, hitherto unorganized, wanted a trade union. Mr. J. Felix, a former employee in the mines, with Mr. Ernest Kirk, editor of the "Indian Labor Review," addressed meetings, and a resolution to form a trade union was passed unanimously.

The day after the meeting at which the union was formed, a police warning was issued against Messrs. J. Felix, Ernest Kirk and Sharma (the latter the general secretary of the Bangalore Textile Workers' Union), ordering them to quit a specified area within 24 hours, and to keep away from it for two months. The ground of this action was "the apprehension that speeches will be made containing inflammatory statements," pamphlets and leaflets circulated, and that these acts were "likely to lead to serious disaffection and breaches of the peace."

Mr. Ernest Kirk, it may be added, is declared Anti-Communist.

RAPPING WITH A SPONGE

The cashier of a small movie house is selling tickets as a pal looks on. A customer buys a quarter ticket, lays down a half dollar, and walks away leaving his change.

"Does that often happen?" asks the cashier's friend.

"Very often," replies the ticket seller.

"What do you do in a case like that?"

"Oh," says the man in the wicket, "I always rap on the window with a sponge."

Of course you never make the mistake of buying non-union goods; it's always the other fellow who does this.

The Week At Ottawa

By J. S. WOODSWORTH

In the midst of the estimates, one day was devoted to the discussion of freedom of speech.

Recently in Toronto there has been considerable activity against the Communists. Some months ago a Finnish editor at Sudbury was convicted of sedition, subsequently the Communists in Toronto were forbidden to hold meetings in halls in any other language than the English language. Then when they attempted to hold meetings on the streets these were broken up and several of the men sentenced as being disordrly. In the case of two of these deportation proceedings were begun. I took the ground that there should be no deportation because of political beliefs.

In my speech I referred to the hard life of the miners in the north country, instancing the Hollinger mine disaster. In that connection the provincial commissioner had refused to place any responsibility. He admitted that the manager and assistant manager were responsible for the organization, and that proper precautions were not taken. He stated "the omission can be said to be a neglect of a condition that became obscured; lost track of in the concerted effort for increased production which the directors, as a body of business men, properly sought if the mine lent itself to it, and which the shareholders would have a right to expect."

Here, then, would seem to be ground for placing responsibility on the management. But no, things were left just there and the commissioner tried to console the friends of the victims with the thought that their end had been sudden and painless. "Those whose hour had come passed on their way to other and higher activities without a struggle, quietly, calmly and unconsciously stepping across the great divide." Is not such a finding on the part of a royal commission enough to drive anyone to desperation! And then the report concludes with an irrelevant Scripture quotation: "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." It is no wonder that some of our Finnish workmen revolt from formal religion!

On the other hand, at least one of the judges in the trials of the men accused of being disorderly on the street is a member of a society organized to combat Bolshevism and atheism. The ideas of this organization with regard to Bolshevism are certainly very peculiar, and their ideas of religion are of the most ultra-fundamentalist character. What chance would a Communist have at the hands of such a judge?

In the case of the Finnish editor, the judge charged the jury that, if the article was calculated to excite ill-will among the different classes of the king's subjects, that is, the workers and the capitalist class, it was seditious. Under these circumstances, what Socialist is safe?

I pointed out further that many religious journals might be charged with being seditious, as undoubtedly they were guilty of exciting ill-will between the different religious bodies.

A number of the members backed me up in my pleas for tolerance.

Miss Macphail: "In Great Britain there is much greater freedom of speech than there is here. There one can say, I fancy, almost anything, and no one tries to stop him. But in this country, unless one is saying what is an accepted fact, one runs into difficulties. I think we might well become more British and less American in that regard. I do not think there is anything to be gained by trying to make all people think alike. . . . I believe that the truth will out, and if you let people talk who have nothing to talk about they will naturally kill themselves; but if they have something that is a living and vital thing you cannot stop it from coming out, and the more you try to stop it the more it grows, until it becomes so strong that it overcomes all obstacles in its path and sometimes brings a great deal of destruction, like a dam when it bursts."

Mr. Neill: "The hon. member for Southeast Grey spoke of conditions in the old country. I was over there a couple of years ago, and I went to Hyde Park one Sunday evening. I was amazed at the freedom of speech that was allowed there. A man mounted a soapbox and he talked sedition from the word go, and I was astonished to see that the people were listening to him and appeared to be taking it in. . . .

"Another instance, which I did not see, a friend told me about. A man drove up in a car and stopped to listen to one of these soapbox orators. He left the engine of his motor running, making a little noise. A policeman came over to him and said: 'You will 'ave to stop that engine. You are hinterfering with the heloquence of the horator.' That orator was talking sedition, but the policeman saw that he got free vent, anyhow; and no doubt, with the publicity he got, he ended as the man did in the other case I mentioned. Darkness, ignorance and suppression are the mothers of sovietism and communism. Give these doctrines the light of day and publicity and we can trust to the sound commonsense of the Anglo-Saxon race that there will be no danger of our being troubled with communistic principles. But make martyrs of these people, and there is something in human nature that lends itself to follow them, and you will be doing more harm by trying to suppress their doctrines than if you gave them access to the free air, where they will naturally dissipate themselves."

Mr. Bourassa: "There are many people nearer to the capitalists than to the communists, or people not belonging to any set class, who believe that the doctrine and practice of capitalism, as existing today in America especially—and I make no distinction between Canada and the United States in this regard—are just as baneful, just as opposed to the basic principles of natural law, just as contrary to the essential laws of prosperity, of the economic balance, of social and distributive justice, as may be the doctrine of communism. . . . If it is wrong for people to hold the doctrine of communism, it ought to be just as wrong—at least many people would think it just as wrong—for others to hold the doctrine of capitalism. . . .

"I think the majority of the individuals in Toronto are broadminded. But I am afraid that the concern which they have as a community, a collectivity, to be known as the standard city of loyalty, has developed among them a public spirit which is not always in keeping with the breadth of mind, the intelligence and the culture of the individuals. . . . There is not the slightest doubt that, having an eye to 'French dominated' Quebec, another eye to these new provinces of the West where armies of 'foriners' are invading these sacred precincts of the British Empire, the people of Toronto feel that they have a greater responsibility laid upon them collectively to preserve the rights of the king and the integrity of the empire than the king himself feels, and certainly than all the millions of the people of England and Scotland assume."

Along somewhat similar lines is a comment on our debate received from a minister of the United Church:

"I don't suppose that anywhere else but in Toronto the police would have taken the action against assembly and the use of any other than the English language. They suffer from a fear complex here which I am not able to understand. They also seem to be possessed by a desire to regulate other people's lives which was a characteristic of ancient Phariseeism. . . . I know some of these Communist chaps are cantankerous and irritating, but what of it? Even the adoption of a Communist form of government would not be such a disaster as suppression of freedom of speech and assembly."

* * *

In connection with the duty on cocoanut, dessicated, Mr. Adshead showed how the tariff worked to the detriment of the consumer:

"That represents a clear gift of $66,000 to the manufacturer for importing the cocoanut, sprinkling a little sugar on it, and then calling it a manufactured article. If you look a little further into the matter, and transform the specific duty into an ad valorem duty, you will find that it works out to an ad valorem duty of 82 per cent. There is no article that I know of in the tariff which merits a duty of 82 per cent. It is simply absurd in the extreme. It will be seen by this that the ultimate consumer is entirely left out of consideration. We hear a great deal about the low tariff policy of our friends of the Liberal party, but surely the consumer should be given some consideration in the matter. It is discrimination, and it is ridiculous for a party that calls itself a low tariff party. This 82 per cent. gives one company a monopoly of the business."

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When conditions are like this, one does not wonder at the strong language of Mr. Evans:

"Have the politicians of our country come down to this state, that anything can be done that they can get away with? Is there no moral side to these questions at all? In my city, if there is one crime today more prevalent than another it is that young people are stealing cars for the sake of getting joyrides around the country. Afterwards they abandon the cars in a damaged condition. These young people show a spirit of utter irresponsibility. I want to ask the House today, where does the irresponsibility start? It starts right here on the treasury benches of this House; that is where it begins."

LABOR HAS ASSET THAT NO WEALTH CAN BUY

"The present is the most auspicious moment in the history of the Labor party. Never was victory nearer than it is today. To attain victory on May 30 we have only to strive for it. Strive, then, from today onwards, with all your might." This was Ramsay MacDonald's message on leaving London on a great tour of the constituencies.

We shall fight all the more effectively, said the Labor leader, because of our certain knowledge that victory, complete and decisive, is within our grasp.

"Our opponents have material resources that far outweigh ours. They have all the advantages that wealth can confer.

"Yet we shall defeat them because we are able to command an asset that no wealth, however great, can buy. That asset is the immense army of voluntary workers who are glad to fight under the Labor banner for no reward other than the triumph of the Labor cause."

HANDICAPPED

Doris, aged four, watched her little sister playing the piano for mother's visitor. After a while she turned to the visitor and said:

"I can play, too, only I can't use the brakes."

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, J. Thomson; general secretary Percy R. Bengough. Office, 200 Labor Headquarters, 531 Beatty St. 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 No. 3, Labor Headquarters. Pres., W. H. Clancy; Secretary and Bus. Agent, T. J. Hanofin. Office: Room 14, Flack Block. Phones: Sey. 4783 and Bay. 1656-R. Hours: 9 to 12 a.m.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Assos.—Meets every Friday, Hall 311, Labor Headquarters, at 8 p.m. President, James F. Burns, 2833 Turner St.; Secretary, P. Lauret, Room 311, Labor Headquarters. Phone Fair. 2108 L.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Hall 315, Labor Headquarters. President, E. H. Morrison; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Page, Room 301, Labor Headquarters. Phone Sey. 7495.

Barbers' Journeyman International Union of America—Local 120, meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, Fred Dawe; Sec.-Treas., C. E. Herrett. Office, 304 Labor Headquarters.

Bookbinders' Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month at Professional and Business Woman's Club, Empire Bldg., 602 Hastings W. President, G. Low, 61—53rd Ave. W.; Secretary, Thos. Carroll, 842 Hamilton St.

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union, No. 1—Room 309, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Wednesday, in Hall No. 3. President, L. Padgett, 2066 W. 8th. Phone Bayview 1558 R; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 East 20th, Phone Fair. 845 R; Fin. Sec., J. H. Riley, 5884 Inverness, 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 310, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m., in Hall No. 1.

City Hall Employees' Association—Meets first Wednesday of each month at 251½ Hastings East at 8 p.m. President, A. J. Harrison; Treasurer, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St. E.; Secretary, J. Tarbuck, 3517 West 25th.

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28—Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 251½ Hastings East at 8 p.m. President, John McRitchie, 604 West Twelfth; Secretary-Treasurer, George Harrison, 3427 Triumph St.

Egg Graders' Union, No. 11—Meets in the Labor Headquarters, first and third Monday in month. President, G. S. Cooper; Secretary, M. A. Weightman, 3905 Fraser Avenue.

Electrical Workers, Local 213, International Brotherhood—Meets First and Third Monday, at 8 p.m., at Labor Headquarters. President, D. McDougal; Business Agent, E. H. Morrison. Office, 201 Labor Headquarters. Phone Sey. 3510.

Engineers—International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 844—Meets every Friday at 8 p.m. Hall 315. President, Geo. Pettipiece; Rec.-Sec., D. Hodges; Business Agent and Fin. Sec., T. A. Newbigging. Office, Room 306, Labor Headquarters.

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 Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. 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 Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, Sam Floyd, 952 Seymour St.; Fin. Sec. and Acting Business Agent, James Binding, 52 West 24th; Phone Fair. 6159L.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Marine Cooks & Stewards, Local 28—Williams Bldg., 413 Granville Street. 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 Hall 201, Labor Headquarters, at 8 p.m. President, Mrs. C. J. Atkinson, 730 19th Ave. W.; Secretary, Elizabeth J. Hope, 1942 7th Ave. E.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207—Meets second and fourth Mondays in month at Hall 211, Labor Headquarters. W. Fontaine, Secretary, 1828 Commercial Dr. Phone High. 2169 R.

Machinists' Local 692—President, Thos. Sills, 1352 Burrard St.; Secretary, P. R. Bengough. Office, Room 200, Labor Headquarters. Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays in Hall 313.

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Office 308, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Fridays in Hall No. 1. President, E. Metcalfe; 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 Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. Pres., G. Campbell. Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Avery, 7964 Montcalm Street. Phone Marpole 648R.

Millwrights' Local 1638—Construction and Operating—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in Hall 315, Labor Headquarters. 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.—11:30 p.m., first Friday in month, in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. 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; General Secretary, W. E. Williams; Organizer, F. Fletcher. Office, Suite 307-319 West Pender. Phone Douglas 2290.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Hall No. 2. President, Carl Jorgenson; Rec. Sec., A. E. Varah, 1442 Clark Drive; Business Agent, Ed. Smith. Office, Room 313, Labor Headquarters. 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, Al. Graham; 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 Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, Wm. Broomhead; Secretary, A. Hurry, 861—34th Ave. E. Phone Fair. 3222R. Cement Finishers' Secretary, S. Cotton, 2630 Turner St. High. 3463R.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Association—Meets every second and fourth Friday in Hall No. 2. President, Art Jane; Secretary and Business Agent, W. Watt, 305-7 Labor Headquarters.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, A. G. Grey, 867 East 20th; Secretary, Thos. S. Ezart, 1603 40th Avenue E., South Vancouver.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 56—Meets first and third Friday in month at Labor Headquarters. President, H. Warde, 816 East 12th.; Secretary, J. R. Robertson, 637 West 18th.

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, J. E. Smith; Recording Secretary, J. Price; Treasurer, J. Auton; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, H. W. Speed. Office: Corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Sey. 5000.

Sheet Metal Workers Association, Local Union No. 280—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Hall No. 3. President, Jas. Strachan, 2205 W. 11th; Business Agent and Secretary, D. MacPherson, 308 Labor Headquarters.

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 Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters, Vancouver. President, F. Stevenson, 426 East 10th, North Vancouver, phone N. V. 1388Y; Secretary, A. H. Underhill, Suite B, 892 Hornby St., City.

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

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—311 Labor Headquarters. Meets every First and Third Monday, Labor Headquarters, 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 second Friday in Labor Headquarters at 9:30 a.m. President, Rod Martin; Secretary, Gordon Martin; Bus. Agent, Harry Mitchel; Address, P. O. Box 711.

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, C. S. Campbell; Vice-President, R. Gouthro; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Neelands, 300-2 Labor Headquarters. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m., in Women's Bldg., Thurlow street.

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.

"Beg pardon, sir, but could you tell me if there is a man living in this hotel with one eye named John Hardy?"

"Maybe I could help you out. Do you know the name of the other eye?"

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British Labor Puts Up Remarkable Campaign

Four million square feet of colored posters; a deluge of leaflets and pamphlets estimated to cost over $10,000,000; Mr. Baldwin in a "talkies" film; meetings and demonstrations; organizers busily preparing behind scenes; rival radio speakers; hundreds of thousands of workers giving up their leisure to address envelopes and to canvass electors on their doorstep; pennies of workers being scraped together to fight the rich men's pounds—these mark the excitement and interest which will culminate on May 30, the date of the British general election.

With an eye on the new 5,250,000 "flapper" vote (of newly enfranchised women 21-30 years of age) the Tories have held receptions in London for some 10,000 domestic servants; and they have issued a special chit-chat women's journal, adorned with pictures of the youngest and most handsome cabinet members and full of blurbs, spiced with propaganda. The removal of the tea tax by the recent budget was aimed in the same direction, while the farmers and bookmakers, race betting agents, have also received taxation relief.

Price of the Patents of Nobility

The versatile Lloyd George, by the help of the funds secured by the sale of patents of nobility to wealthy manufacturers when the Liberals were in power, has silenced the critical Asquithians in the Liberal party and, despite the multitude of pie crust promises strewn over his fast career, is making a bold bid for a comeback with his slogan, We Can Conquer Unemployment. The scheme is one of public works financed by public borrowings.

Continuing its regular increase, the Labor party in 1924 brought its total vote up to 5,500,000, against the Tories' 8,000,000, and every effort is being made to falsify the prophesies which forecast that Labor will not secure a clear majority in the House of Commons. Over 500 Labor candidates are being run out of a possible total of 615. The Communist party proposes to fight 25 constituencies, but only J. R. Clynes' seat, it is said in Labor party circles, is likely to be endangered, and that by the possible defection of the Catholic vote for local reasons.

The Ghosts of the Past

Labor's opponents will attack its nationalization and surtax proposals and will revive the general strike memories, and will use Philip Snowden's speech on the war debts as bogies to show that Labor is unfit to govern. Incidentally, they will not be able to run the newly created bogey of "American dollars" (not "Moscow gold" this time) based on the financial assistance given by the American Socialist party, at the same time that it charges Snowden, Labor finance minister in the MacDonald cabinet of 1924, with "repudiation" of the American debts.

Imperialists of every hue will fight to the death the Labor proposal for "freedom of the seas" because for the British steamship empire to forego the right of naval search and blockade is to renounce war.

The Handicap of Poverty

Labor is, as usual, handicapped by lack of cash and press publicity. Its Daily Herald has a circulation of little over 500,000 daily against the 12,000,000 listeners to the daily and evening megaphone voice of the capitalist press. Previously in the important field of Sunday newspapers Labor had no voice at all, but now the co-operative movement has just purchased Reynolds, a newspaper linked back to the Chartists. The New Leader, organ of the Independent Labor party, has helped by special election editions, and the trade union journals are full of the campaign, because after more than a hundred years of improved status, Mr. Baldwin notoriously reversed that process by the "blacklegs charter" of 1927. Among the poster slogans used are: Vote Labor and Restore Trade Union Rights.

Labor's success in by-elections and local council elections indicate that considerable gains will be obtained in the industrial areas. Editor Garvin of Lord Astor's Observer fixed the Labor strength in the new House of Commons, which is to meet June 25, at 250. London stock exchange betting gives Labor equal strength with the Conservatives.

Coal Operators Told To Unionize Property

Denver.—The Colorado State Industrial Commission has ruled that the Centennial mine of the Boulder Valley Fuel Company pay the same wages at the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, a 100 per cent. union concern. The commission also declared for collective bargaining and better working conditions.

The fight for higher wages for these non-union miners was made by the United Mine Workers of America.

The testimony of Merle D. Vincent, president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, was a factor in the commission's decision, which included liberal quotations from Mr. Vincent's statement on the benefits resulting from a contract with organized miners.

Mr. Vincent produced his company's records which show that output per man per day is seven tons, as compared with five tons produced by non-union mines working the same seam of coal under comparable conditions.

The union operator declared that the public do not get the benefit of low costs as a result of low wages.

"Somebody has to pay for producing and selling coal so far below cost," he said. "We do not have to search far to find those who pay for this wasteful and senseless policy. There are few consumers who get the benefit of such low prices. The loss is necessarily made up, so far as it can be made up, by consumers of domestic and steam coal."

The management of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company has the enthusiastic support of union miners and the entire labor movement in this state and its success reads like a fairy tale. Every organized worker and sympathizer is telling the story of this concern and its success in proving that the coal industry can prosper without low wages, strikebreakers, gun men and labor injunctions that have featured coal mining in this state for more than a quarter of a century.

Love is a feeling that you feel when you feel you're going to feel a feeling that you've never felt before.

British Ex-Service Men Reply to "Stanley Boy"

Birmingham.—It has not taken Birmingham ex-Service men long to find a reply to what is considered by the Conservative Party organizers to be the best shot in their election locker, the parody on the song "Sonny Boy," entitled "Stanley Boy."

Feeling that the words hardly did the Premier justice, a Birmingham ex-Service man has rewritten them, and his version was sung with great gusto at a meeting of Birmingham war veterans recently.

As published by the Conservatives, the first verse, which is sung to the tune of "Sonny Boy," goes thus:

"England for the free, Stanley Boy.
You're the man for me, Stanley Boy.
You've no way of knowing, but I've a way of showing
You're the man for me, Stanley Boy.

The revised version, which was sung so enthusiastically, and is expected to be the election song of the ex-Service men throughout the country, is:

"We made England free, Stanley Boy.
Fought and bled for thee, Stanley Boy.
Proclaiming best intentions, then you docked our pensions.
Aren't you proud to be, Stanley Boy?"

The chorus goes:

"When there are grey skies you don't mind the grey skies.
You've got your screw, Stanley Boy.
Though health forsake us, death and worse o'ertake us.

What's that to you, Stanley Boy?
You came from Bewdley, and we know your worth.
To put it rudely, you're no darned use on earth;
And when the election is over, back with your pigs and clover.
That's where you'll be, Stanley Boy."

Speaker (at club dinner): "Gentlemen, did you ever stop to think? I ask you again, did you ever stop to think?"

Weary Listener: "Did you ever think to stop?"

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Too Much Food (?)

Under the heading, "The Calamity of Too Much Food," Labor makes an interesting comment on the production of necessities like wheat, and draws attention to the anomoly of people being poor because they have produced too much.

The only bright spot on the wheat farmer's horizon, Labor says, is caused by the ravages of the Hessian fly! If this creature causes damage enough in the mixed farming belt east of the Mississippi, the wheat farmers west of that river may yet be saved.

What a commentary on the so-called intelligence of our present social and industrial organization! Good crops are a disaster, and pests which destroy human food have become a blessing!

If there were a real surplus of wheat in the world, a really intelligent society would buy that surplus and store it against the inevitable short crop of some unknown year in the future.

A certain gentleman did that in Egypt quite a long time ago, and to expand the process to world-wide proportions ought not to be so difficult.

But, as a matter of fact, there is no surplus of wheat. There is merely lack of ability to buy wheat. Even America contains some millions of people whose diet would be richer if they could afford to make it so. This is true of a heavy majority of the people of Europe, and in China millions are starving.

Yet, under such circumstances, men are losing their homes because they have produced too much food; and savants assure us that the "system" which brings such results is so wise and so delicately adjusted that it cannot be changed!

Lost Alibi

It was midnight. In the smoking room of a club a young man sat huddled in a chair. A friend entered.

"Hello, Smith," he asked cheerfully, "not going home yet?"

"No," muttered the despairing one, "I daren't."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Matter! At eight o'clock I telephoned to my wife and gave her a perfectly good excuse for not coming straight home, and—" his voice sank to a whisper—"I've forgotten what I said."

The Labor Statesman

14

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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Vancouver, Friday, May 31, 1929

SOME CONSUMERS LIKE TO BE GOUGED

Combind profits of Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Cudahy & Co., the Meat Trust of the United States, amounted to $78,706,936 for the year of 1928. The assets of these companies are hundreds of times greater than their original capitalization, and yet they have paid out millions every year in dividends, the total for Swift & Co. alone being $324,000,000 since 1896. These profits can only be made out of the worker and the consumer. While P. Burns & Co., which we might term the Canadian Meat Trust, has not had the same large population to gouge, it's not any weakling, and has made some tidy profits during recent years.

Not having the same population as the Meat Trust in the United States, the P. Burns Co. must find other means of increasing its profits, so it now enters the milk business. Two organizations stood in its way when this trust entered the field, but it has brushed them aside as though they were chaff, and proceeds to hand out olive branches to the consumer, who seems ever willing to become the profit-maker for every company octopus that spreads its sinuous arms over an uncomplaining community. The farmers' co-operative movement in the Fraser Valley has been undermined by deserters, who now sell their products to the trust. The trust undoubtedly hopes to soon get into a position where it can dictate its own terms, but that will not be until the Milk Producers' Co-operative is out of the way. Then the deserters will cry in vain for help from their fellow workers.

Just as the farmers' movement is being undermined in the Fraser Valley so the union movement is being undermined in Vancouver and district. The Milk Salesmen's Union has been able to gradually increase their standard of living, without any undue expense to the consumer, but with the control of the Palm and Valley Dairies by the P. Burns Co., union men, wages and conditions are brushed aside and the employees will, sooner or later, find themselves face to face with wages so low and working conditions so bad that they will either throw up the job or be forced to start all over again with the uphill fight that organized labor has had to make to obtain its present position.

When the farmer and the salesman is beaten into submission, then we see nothing else but for the consumer to be lined up for the same kind of gouging that most trusts have the habit of inflicting upon their victims.

Those of us who object to this gouging process will not permit this condition to spread so long as we have any means with which to fight that condition. We believe that our best weapons are to continue to support, first, union salesmen, and then the co-operative farmer movement. We believe that to accept milk from a non-union man is not only undermining a fellow worker's livelihood but also giving an opening wedge to a combine that will gouge us as surely as the sun will rise on the morrow. We believe that we must not only warn our work-mates of this condition but also our neighbors and friends, and when that is done we will be inclined to look around for other foes to conquer on behalf of struggling humanity.

In order to increase their efficiency and learn the latest developments in their craft, the Seattle printing pressmen installed the most modern printing plant and study classes for its members. Good union men are as a rule good and efficient workmen, sure of themselves and demanding human treatment and good wages.

Make money first, then make it last.

Cutting Down Navies -- Perhaps

The latest American proposal for a reduction of naval armaments, which is being so persistently "ballyhooed" in the daily press, has been received by the diplomats with enthusiasm, and by the people with hope, somewhat tempered by past disappointments.

It is high time that a real reduction came; for the plain truth is that in spite of all the talk about disarmament the two English-speaking powers have been running a naval race for some years. The expense accounts prove this.

The last year for which figures are at hand for all five naval powers, the United States spent $320,000,000 on its navy, Great Britain $280,000,000, Japan nearly $120,000,000, France $73,000,000, and Italy $63,000,000.

Out of a total of $856,000,000 per year, Britain and the United States spent more than two-thirds, and allowing for differences in cost of construction, they just about ran abreast.

The waste of money involved is not the worst of the matter. It is not half so serious as the suspicion, fear, jealousy, distrust and sometimes downright enmity engendered by such rivalry.

The success of the coming conference depends on the attitude of these two powers. If either tries to "put something over" on the other, all schemes of cutting naval armaments will fail.

The principle of equality on the seas must be honestly accepted and fairly provided for, since neither will bind itself to play second fiddle.

Meanwhile, the peoples of the world will do well to hope—but not too much.

Already the United States has made an almost fatal surrender to the militarists by agreeing that conscripts shall not be counted in estimating the strength of armies. That's enough to make Mars chuckle.—Labor.

Out of Doors

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Just to be out of doors! So still! So green!
With unbreathed air, illimitable, clean.
With soft, sweet scent of happy growing things,
The leaves' soft flutter, sound of sudden wings,
The far faint hills, the water wide between.
Breast of the great earth-mother! Here we lean
With no conventions hard to intervene.
Content, with the contentment nature brings,
Just to be out of doors.

And under all the feeling half foreseen,
Of what this lovely world will come to mean
To all of us when the uncounted strings
Are keyed aright, and one clear music rings
In our hearts. Joy universal, keen.
Just to be out of doors.

FRANCE AT THE POLLS

Paris.—No sweeping changes in the composition of the French municipal councils seem likely as a result of the elections held in France.

Although a second ballot will be necessary in 484 districts out of a total of over 700, the results in 439 elections are known or can be predicted with almost certainty.

This partial result gives the strength of the various political groups as roughly as follows: Right-wing and Centre Parties, 184; Radical and Republican Socialists, 143; Socialists, 96; Communists, 16.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that the former elements in the Left-wing cartel, which won a magnificent victory in the elections of 1925, have maintained their position in the great towns captured in that year.

"STOCKHOLDERS" STRIKE TO BRING PAY SCALE UP

Seattle.—Being made stockholders in the company failed to keep 18 of the 19 motion picture operators employed in the John Danz theatres here from joining the union and striking for more pay.

The Danz scale of wages was 40 to 50 per cent. below the union rate and he attempted to keep his employees "loyal" by designating them as stockholders" and paying them an occasional dividend of 20 cents a share.

When the employees compared their earnings with those of union operators they decided they were "stuckholders." All but one operator joined the union and took part in the walkout when Danz refused to pay the going rate of wages.

CHARWOMEN UNABLE TO ATTEND FREE CAMP

New York.—An elaborate vacation camp for charwomen and other office cleaners has been established north of this city by a wealthy philanthropist.

The camp is fixed up with all modern conveniences and is intended to give these low-wage women two weeks' free vacation through the summer.

Everything has been arranged for entertaining 50 women at a time, but the first 50 have not shown up. Work in this unskilled calling is scarce and the number of unemployed is so large that the women fear their jobs will be gone if they take a vacation.

"Wing Po"

By "Hin Me Geong (John Armitage)

An absorbing and dramatic novel of present-day China. It is the story of the phenomenal rise of a humble coolie to the position of commander-in-chief of the Nationalist army. In this story of Wing Po is bound up the entire history of the Nationalist movement in China since 1921.

The author, who uses the nickname given him by the Chinese, and which means "he who sees with minute perception," was a newspaper correspondent in China throughout the period described, and was personally acquainted with many outstanding Chinese figures, including the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. His thorough knowledge of the events and personages described is evident on every page.

Lovers, patriots, diplomats, soldiers, bandits and everyday folk of China are crowded into the vigorous narrative. For the thoughtful person who is interested in current history, or for the reader who merely loves a stirring tale of adventure, there could be no book better calculated to arouse enthusiasm.

Open Forum

Editor Labor Statesman:

Sir—It is now more than three years since I was privileged to contribute a number of articles to the Labor Statesman, so that my name doubtless has become somewhat dim in your memory. You may recall that I was privileged to speak at a meeting in the Colonial Theatre, my subject being "The Opium Christ."

As a correspondent in Asia, Mexico, Canada, and other parts of the world, for Australain Labor newspapers, it has long been my opinion that fiction, such as novels, magazine stories, moving picture plays, etc., is one of the most powerful weapons employed by those who control the propaganda campaign against working class interests. Fiction is not not always so openly antagonistic as much of the stuff printed in newspapers, but it is, in my opinion, infinitely more dangerous to our interests because it is insidious. This is the reason I had in writing a novel, "Wing Po," which has for its setting the Chinese Nationalist Army. I chose this medium for a number of reasons. I will mention only two. Firstly: for a new author, it is not easy to find a publisher willing to accept a novel with radical expression, and radical thoughts find a readier acceptance if they do not apply too near home. Secondly: I am extremely well acquainted with the Chinese Nationalist movement, and with those responsible for its achievements during the period covered, and I do believe that the Chinese Nationalist movement finds many parallels in our own working class struggle, and it has a distinct interest for us in that it must affect our own conditions of life.

"Wing Po" is on sale at the leading booksellers in Vancouver.

J. ARMITAGE.

P.O. Box 274, Long Branch Ave., Long Branch, Ont.

POWER TRUST BUSY IN B. C.

There seems to be a feverish haste on the part of capitalists from the U. S. A. to buy up municipally-owned electric light plants on Vancouver Island and in British Columbia generally.

Many of the municipalities are accepting the offers made.

But won't we wake up five or ten years from now and find we were fools to peddle these rights?

The difficulty seems to be that the cities and towns, standing by themselves, are unable to finance their power enterprises and we have no Hydro, like Ontario, which could serve the entire province.

This little city, with 2,000 people, has just agreed to sell its plant, although it was making a small profit and furnishing street lighting free.

Port Alberni, B.C. W.E.W.

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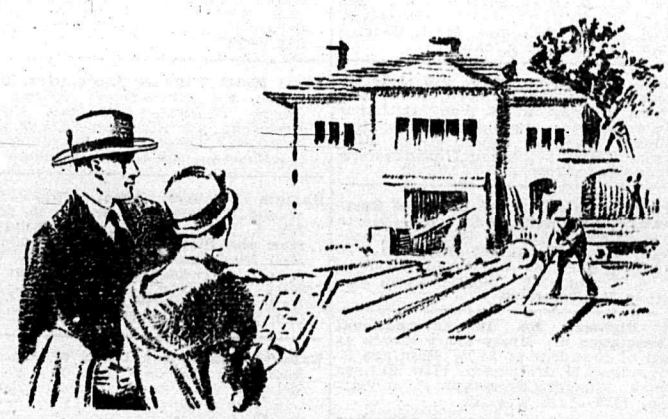

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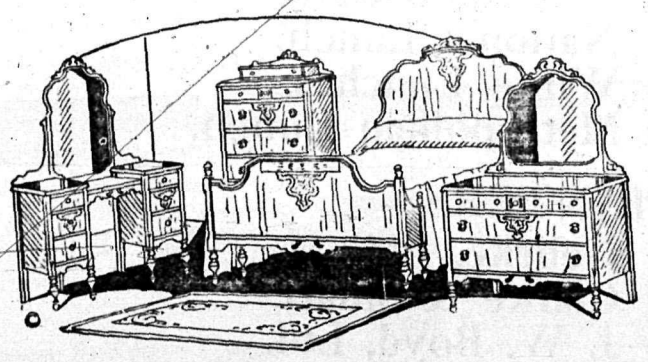

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JOHN CASEY'S WIDOW IS OUT FOR CONGRESS

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Mrs. Sarah C. Casey is a candidate for Congress at the special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband, John J. Casey, well-known trade unionist, and president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. Mrs. Casey is the mother of 11 children, 10 of whom are living. She was the unanimous choice of the Democratic leaders of the district, and has been indorsed by the United Mine Workers, the Nonpartisan League, war veterans, and other organizations.

Mrs. Casey has announced she will not be a candidate for re-election if successful. She is 52 years old and aided her husband in his four terms as Congressman and during his long career as a trade unionist. She is well known to organized miners and other workers, who have mapped out a vigorous campaign to elect the first Congresswoman from this state.

The election will be held June 4.

A minister was horrified one Sunday to see a boy in the gallery of the church pelting his hearers in the pews below with peanuts. As the good man looked up the boy cried out: "You tend to your preaching, mister, I'll keep them awake!"

Rayon Manufacturers Using Labor Spies

Elizabethton.—Labor spies on the job among Glanzstoff and Bemberg union workers and officials show a disconcerting tendency to double-cross their employers, according to confidential reports which have fallen into the hands of Alfred Hoffman, Hosiery Workers' organizer.

Operative Q-511 particularly is warned of discharge by his boss, U-S, whose letters bear the notation BIR-5. The labor spy had been trying to run up heavy hotel bills on his firm, which may be the Corporation Auxiliary Co., notorious for strike-breaking.

"Now, there is absolutely no earthly reason for you to spend a lot of money on this operation," Q-511 is warned. "I want you to make good on this job, and you cannot make good spending money like a drunken sailor. So please cut it out."

More serious was the double-crossing apparent in Q-511's bad habit of sending his reports directly to the "client," the Bemberg or Glanzstoff firms.

"One of the reasons," U-S tells his dick-employe, "why no written reports should go to the clients is that doing so would prevent my editing the reports and whipping them into such shape that they will be presentable and up to our general standard of work."

A more important reason, not mentioned, is that the central spy office, by editing, is able to improve the reports to such an extent that "clients" are scared stiff by highly colored improvisations.

Q-511, whose handwriting is so bad as to be nearly illegible, is giving his boss short measure, U-S complains. While it is "all right to associate with the employes of the clients," Q-511 is told, "for what incidental information you may secure and what influence you may be able to exert over them to get them to return to work promptly," it is very much more important to "buddy around" with the union leaders, the officials of the local, of the emergency committee or strike committee to "get the real inside and advance information."

Q-511's dodge for getting access into workers' homes, that of selling washing machines, isn't so hot either, his boss informs him. "I do not think," he writes, "that you can sell many washing machines at the current prices to a lot of people making $8 to $10 a week. That being the case, you have already once called at a house and were turned down on that proposition, it does not leave a way open for you to call back two or three different times on these selfsame people."

As a parting instruction, the boss spy tells Q-511 to "make it your business to get next to this chap Solamon from Johnson City. He acted as temporary chairman at Monday afternoon's meeting. If he remains in town, you ought to cultivate him closely."

Garment Workers Fight Piece Work in States

New York.—David Dubinsky, acting president International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, calls on the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association to recede from their approval of piecework.

The union and employers are deadlocked over renewal of a contract which expires June 1, and the workers are striving to avert a general strike.

"If contractors persist in their attitude they will drag the industry into chaos, the union with them," said Mr. Dubinsky, who is substituting for President Schlesinger, who is ill.

"The curse of our industry is lack of organization and stability," said Mr. Dubinsky. "Piecework would make matters worse."

The employers ask the union to make piecework optional. The workers refuse to accept this sugar-coated approval of a system that would restore speed-up systems and low wages.

POST OFFICE LABORERS ORGANIZATION DRIVE ON

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a circular letter of recent date, tells of the efforts of the Federation to organize post office laborers.

Up to the present some fourteen charters have been issued, and the co-operation of the postal employes who are organized is being sought in an effort to establish a large organization among the laborers to aid in the present agitation now going on for an increase in wages for those employes.

Union Men Defeat Labor (?) Government

The Queensland elections on Saturday resulted in a heavy defeat for the McCormack Labor Government.

A reduction of the majority, or even a defeat by a narrow margin, had been anticipated, in view of the dissensions inside the Labor Movement. But even the most optimistic leaders of the Nationalist-Country Party coalition are astonished at the magnitude of their victory.

In the new Parilament the state of parties (says an Exchange wire) will be:

Coalition	43
Labor	27
Indepedent	2

In the last Parliament the position was:

Labor	43
Coalition	29

A woman has been elected for the first time in Queensland's parliamentary history.

15 Years

Mr. McCormack's defeat puts an end to a 15 years' period of Labor rule, under Premiers Messrs. Ryan, Theodore Gillies and McCormack.

The chief cause of the defeat is certainly the internal division in the Labor Movement. Feeling between "right" and "left," between "industrials" and "politicals," came to a head during the trade disputes of 1927.

Railwaymen on the Queensland State Railways refused, in sympathy with striking sugar workers, to handle black (scab) goods. A number of them were suspended. The union took up their case.

11,000 Locked Out

Thereupon Mr. McCormack, "owing to the hostility of the Railwaymen's Union," proclaimed a lock-out, which affected 11,000 men.

After a short but bitter struggle the men agreed, as a condition of being allowed to resume work, to sign a statement undertaking in future to observe the rules of the railway administration.

The effect was to arouse an intense resentment against the Premier. He succeeded in obtaining votes of confidence both from the Parliamentary Party and from the Party Conference, but the hostile feeling remained, and has shown itself in startling fashion at the polls.

Carpenters Are Gaining Shorter Week, More Pay

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The five-day week and increased pay are being obtained by union carpenters through the United States and Canada, says Frank Duffy, secretary-treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with headquarters in this city.

"I am firmly convinced that the shorter work week can be established rapidly by workers who have suffcient sense to organize and bargain collectively," said Secretary Duffy.

"Our latest reports show that our members in nearly a score of cities, from New York state to Wyoming, and from Hamilton, Ont., to Louisiana, have obtained the five-day week and higher wages.

"They did this through their own efforts. It is our experience that employers will treat with us when we demonstrate approximately 100 per cent. solidarity."

YOUTH FILLS PRISON

Sacramento, Cal.—Youth fills the prisons, as well as industry, according to the biennial report of Warden Holohan of San Quentin penitentiary.

Out of a total of 1,346 convicts, the last two years, 1,127 were under 30 and 278 were not of age. There were more committmnts at the age of 22 than at any other. More than one-eighth of all prisoners are of Mexican birth.

Shipyard workers in Halifax and Dartmouth have been granted a ten per cent. increase in wages.

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Death Decree Bill Vetoed by Governor

Lansing, Mich.—Governor Fred W. Green vetoed a bill to restore capital punishment in this state one minute after it reached his desk.

The rich, he said, would escape execution under it and insanity pleas would enter Michigan trials to make a farce of justice.

"This bill," said the Governor, "is one of the most inflexible measures of its kind that has ever been proposed. There is no discretion permitted by either judge or jury. It requires, without exception, that the death penalty shall be inflicted upon every person convicted of first degree murder, regardless of sex, age or circumstances. It includes the boy of 17 and the woman of 70.

"We put rich men in prison, but when it comes to electrocuting them it simply would not be done. It is difficult to over-estimate the bad effect upon society by reason of the escape of one rich man from deserved punishment."

Governor Green said the bill should be submitted to a popular referendum.

SHOO!

Porter (sympathetically): "Just missed your train, sir?"

Passenger: "Oh, no, not at all. I didn't like the looks of the thing, so I chased it out of the station."

Toronto Building Trade Dispute Almost Ended

On Wednesday last the striking plumbers returned to work, thus ending the most unique strike Toronto has ever seen in the building trades.

The plumbers were not striking for increased pay nor a reduction in hours. It was simply a case of two and only one being recognized by the plumber's union. The strike was instituted to force the two organizations to join together into one. The one the plumbers' union recognized was a new organization recently formed under the title of the A. B. C.

However, every union plumber in Toronto answered the strike call, with the result that all big jobs were tied up and the strikers lost a considerable sum in wages. The terms of the settlement has not as yet been given out, but it is expected they will leak out over the present week-end. Four hundred men were out.

The strike puts an end to industrial trouble in the building industry in Toronto for a period of two or three years if the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners can secure an agreement from general contractors. The brotherhood has been negotiating for several months, but has found that the Amalgamated Carpentters organization of several hundred workmen prevents contractors from negotiating an agreement.

Lathers, plasterers and bricklayers are now working under agreements which fix wages and conditions for three years. Officials of the Bricklayers' Union are to meet contractors in December to discuss the 40-hour week, which was an issue when the agreement was signed in January.—Labor Leader.

National Union in Toronto Blocks Wages

Officers of the International Painters' Union will ask the Toronto board of control for a settlement of the dispute regarding the rate of wages to be paid members of the union employed by city departments.

The international union claims that the prevailing rate is 90 cents an hour and that it has entered into several contracts with employers at that figure. The national union and a number of painting contractors, however, have signed an agreement at a different rate.

Parks Commissioner Chambers said that evidence was being accumulated to determine the actual prevailing rate. Property Commissioner Chisholm said the same thing, and remarked also that "we are quite ready to pay 90 cents an hour if that is determined as the prevailing rate for painters."—Labor Leader.

Radio Full-time Plea Lost by Union Labor

Washington.—The Federal Radio Commission denied the application of the Chicago Federation of Labor for a license to operate Station WCFL, Chicago, on full time.

The Chicago labor station is operated on a 970 wave length with 1,500 watts, and is required to shut down at sunset, Pacific time.

The American Federation of Labor urged a full-time license. The commission held public hearings for two days that were attended by representatives of trade unions from every section of the country. The workers pleaded that wage-earners and farmers are entitled to this wave length. They showed that the few wave lengths are now controlled by private interests, many of whom use their time primarily for advertising purposes.

Beclouding a Plain Industrial Fact

A bulletin issued by a group of eastern social workers expresses bewilderment at the economic situation with our abundant resources, large capital equipment and scientific methods that can produce a surplus while millions of workers are unemployed.

"This phenomenon appears in every modern industrial nation," we are told.

This is not a phenomenon. It is not remarkable. It follows a cause that is self evident.

Our highly organized industrial machine can produce more than the people can buy because of their lack of purchasing power. When factories shut down because the surplus can not be sold we have unemployment.

This fact may be concealed, but not changed, by high-sounding and incorrect terms.

Polite Pedestrian Thanks Policeman

An episode took place the other day in New York between a pedestrian and a traffic policeman, so impressive to the pedestrian that he wrote a letter about it to the editor of a newspaper, and equally impressive to the policeman, as the story shows, though he may have written no letter to anybody. The pedestrian was so intent upon crossing a thoroughfare that he started to cross without thinking to look at the traffic signals. The policeman blew his whistle and pointed at the light. The pedestrian thanked the policeman and stepped back to the curb. The policeman took off his glove and stepped toward the pedestrian. Says the letter: "He drew off his glove and stepped toward me. Naturally I thought of a summons. To my surprise, he took my hand and said, 'Well, I'll be hanged if that is not the first time anyone ever thanked me.'" One wonders the editor did not print the story in his news columns with some such caption as "Polite Pedestrian Pleases Policeman." The letter adds that the pedestrian has "been thinking of it ever since."

Such an episode is worth thinking of by many pedestrians. The politeness of this pedestrian recognized a condition that, it must be admitted, a good many pedestrians and a good many motorists do not take into consideration. The traffic officer is actually a helpful person, meriting thanks from those whose onward movement he interrupts. Granting that the traffic problem would be further complicated if everybody made a point of thanking the traffic officer, the problem would no doubt be somewhat simplified if everybody thanked him in a practical way by cheerful co-operation and good-natured obedience.

It is unfortunate that for the purposes of the everyday working humorist a hostile attitude between the traffic policeman and those whose movements he controls is much "funnier" than a friendly one. To a certain extent the public takes the humorists seriously, and many an individual who has never had any experience to justify the assumption speaks of the traffic policeman as a tyrant. There are, no doubt, traffic policemen of an autocratic habit and brusque vocabulary whose behavior more or less follows the pattern set by the humorists. Such are exceptional. It is observable that anybody in need of information approaches the first available policeman with fearless confidence. But one may also explain the happy surprise of the traffic policeman whom the pedestrian thanked by suspecting the existence of a widespread feeling that traffic officers are paid to keep pedestrians from being run over, so why thank them for doing it? Which leaves it out of the reckoning, as the episode shows, that this well-earned remuneration does not make them robots.—Christian Science Monitor.

Consistency

J. S. Woodsworth did a good piece of work when he drew to the attention of parliament the inroads which are being made in Canada, particularly in Toronto, against freedom of the expression of opinion. Free speech is something that needs to be carefully nutured or it dies. The fact that the Communists happen to have been the ones who are suffering from the ban in Toronto is only incidental to the importance of maintaining the principal of freedom of utterance. If any person had a right to feel that the Communists should not be considered, it is Mr. Woodsworth, for the Red Ruinists have used their freedom of speech to be unmercifully abusive of the Labor leader in the Ottawa house. But Mr. Woodsworth realizes that what hits the Communists today may hit the legitimate Labor movement tomorrow.

Contrasted with the attitude of the Labor member is that of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor. In the current issue of The Canadian Unionist there appears an account of Mr. Woodsworth's speech in the House of Commons, and apparently there is wholesale approval of the sentiments expressed therein. But in the next column we are told that the All-Canadian Congress of Labor is petitioning the postmaster general to bar Labor, the official paper of the International Railway Unions, from the Canadian mails—because it had said some not very nice things about the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. That's consistency for you.—Alberta Labor News.

She asked him if he'd take a seat,
But he, his blushes hiding,
Replied that he preferred to stand,
For he'd been horseback riding.

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90,000 Fatalities Annually Is Record

Washington.—There are 95,000 fatal accidents in this country every year, said Secretary of Commerce Lamont in a radio address. Non-fatal accidents total 10,000,000. These are serious and otherwise. One person out of every 12 is injured or killed through accidental causes every year.

"It is reliably estimated," said Secretary Lamont, "that the cash value of human sacrifice every year—the price tag on Carelessness—is $3,200,000,000.

Industry charges off in red—blood red — $1,000,000,000 each year. Automobile accidents run $800,000,000; $550,000,000 literally goes up in flames, and home tragedies total $850,000,000. From a purely dollars and cents standpoint it is a national problem. And we all know that the grief and suffering which follows cannot be measured or described.

"Reliable safety experts tell us that 98 per cent. of all accidents can be avoided. That's why we say that the 95,000 fatalities annually are caused by 'so-called' accidents. Think what it all means! One human being killed by accident every six minutes throughout the year."

Secretary Lamont said there seems to be no place in the citizen's mind for safety thought, and that "we just take it for granted that, when an accident occurs, the other fellow will be the victim."

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SPEED

It came up the other day in the course of conversation about the continual increase in the number of automobiles on the public highways and what is going to be the ultimate outcome if it continues. And as Archibald, our Spring Poet, seems to be gifted with very original ideas on most subjects (or rather, we should say is under that delusion), we put the matter to him. Now Archibald, it appears, is not enthusiastic about automobiles, as he had an experience last Friday which did much to damage any ardor he may have had. A friend of his, who he refers to as George, invited him to join their party and take a run up the Fraser Valley. He tells us it was nothing but a day of trouble, as the car didn't run well from the start. We asked "if it was an old car." "Well," he replied, "George said it was a 1925 muddle, and it behaved like it." It appears that he said to George, when they found it wasn't running properly: "It seems as though two cylinders are missing." "Yes, it does," said George. At that George's wife, who is one of those very helpful people that one occasionally finds in the back seat, said "oh, how careless of you, George, where could you possibly have left them? That's what I expected when you would mess around and do the repairs at home, instead of going to a garage." Anyhow, after various vicissitudes and numerous hair-breadth escapes, he eventually got back safely, minus all his ready money, which had been borrowed enroute for gas and oil, with his new suit ruined helping to change tires when they had two blow-outs, but with a firm determination of never again.

There runs an ancient adage that is true but very sad:
"Those whom the Gods would fain destroy, they first of all make mad."
And I sometimes stop and wonder if we're getting to that stage,
Since a wild desire to own a car today is all the rage.

* * * * *

When our history is written in the future 'twill be seen
They'll just describe the present day "The age of gasoline."
That cheap and useful product, now a universal need,
Which mainly is the reason of the present craze for speed.

* * * * *

For it seems that everybody's mad, to own some sort of car—
A Ford, a Dodge, a Chevrolet, a Marmon, Nash, or Star.
Their name indeed is legion, there's so many different makes,
They turn them out in thousands, and just sell them like hotcakes.

* * * * *

Whatever is the reason for this most excessive speed
That people on this Earth today so badly seem to need?
The records that daily break on sea, in air, on land,
Is something that our ancestors could never understand.

* * * * *

Some people, when behind the wheel, just love to make a dash,
And frequently take chances that indeed are very rash;
Whilst others do most foolish things to simply get a thrill,
So it's never safe to cross a road unless you've made your will.

* * * * *

A primitive pedestrian's a most pathetic sight,
A blot upon the landscape, who, on Earth, has got no right.
You'll read, "Another hit-and-run," the author's rarely caught
By the maimed and mangled victims of the modern Juggernaut.

* * * * *

The slogan of the present day, it is a fact indeed,
Is "Make a dash, step on the gas, come on, let's show some speed;
See, there's a level crossing—with that locomotive race."
To find, when they attecpt to cross, their final parking space.

* * * * *

Throughout the pages of the past, in vain I've tried to trace
A man who's made a great change in the condition of our race—
"What conqueror in all his might, by aid of fire or sword,
Has done so much to alter things as Mr. Henry Ford?"

* * * * *

And since the cars are mounting up, and more and more abound;
A constant stream along the roads, in all the country round;
I'm thankful I don't own a bus—the outlook's much too dark;
There's always such an awful fuss to find a place to park!

—P. A. BEALL.

"So you want the secret of my success, eh?"

THE journalist for the Seventh Grade Times was interviewing William Jones, president of the Twelfth Avenue Newspaper Distribution Services Limited, in the latter's private conference room.

"Would you mind telling our readers how you got ahead in the world?" asked the news gatherer.

"Not at all," replied the great man. "You see, I've always been a keen reader of the latest literature, beginning my early career with Grimms' Fairy Tales.

"When I was appointed to the presidency of this company, I chanced to pick up a copy of a publication which had a profound influence over my life. I refer to The Buzzer. My business is keenly interested in service, which, I understand, is the keynote of the B. C. Electric Railway Company's publication.

"So throughout the years I have kept abreast with the times by reading all the latest ideas on transportation and other public service in The Buzzer. So I would advise the ambitious young man or woman to read The Buzzer and thus keep informed on the vital problems of their city."

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Union Builders Gain Throughout Canada

Ottawa.—Building and construction contracts awarded for all Canada during the first four months of 1929 totaled $140,842,200, or 12 per cent. in excess of last year.

The building trades are well organized throughout the Dominion and wage increases have been general. In many cases the 40-hour week has been established.

For years building trade wages in Canada were lower than in the United States, but owing to the activity of trade unions the differential has been lowered and in some instances the American standard has been reached.

TORONTO LABOR NAME CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Toronto, Ont.—The local labor movement has named a committee which will look after the comfort and entertainment of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention scheduled to open in this city on October 7th.

The committee is made up of representative officials of the local movement.

William Varley, secretary of the Toronto Building Trades Council, is chairman. The other officers are: Vice-chairman, William Jenoves, Bricklayers and Stonemasons; financial secretary, Joseph Bamber, Bricklayers and Stonemasons; secretary, Charles Bird, Firefighters; treasurer, John Munro, International Association of Machinists.

Convention headquarters will probably be located in the Royal York hotel, which it is hoped will be finished within a month. This is the most modern hotel in the British Empire. Its cost is estimated at $16,000,000.

A safe bet is the one you were going to make and didn't.

Building Trades in Halifax Negotiating

Building Trades Unions in Halifax, Nova Scotia, are negotiating new wage scales. The new wage rates of three unions in the building trades that have been definitely settled are as follows:

Bricklayers, $1 per hour; plasterers, $1 per hour; painters, 73 cents per hour.

Carpenters Scale Not Settled

The carpenters' scale is not yet definitely settled. A special meeting of the union will be held next Tuesday evening to hear the report of the wage scale committee. The carpenters asked for 80c, and have been offered 73c. Next Tuesday's meeting will determine whether the carpenters will accept the compromise offer of 73c.

Electrical Workers on Strike

The electrical workers had asked for $1, an increase of 30c over the old scale of 70c. The employers offered a 10 per cent. increase, which would have brought the scale up to 77c. This was rejected by the union. At a conference held last week the employers made a compromise offer of 78c an hour.

At a meeting of the union held last Friday evening this offer was rejected, and the electrical workers decided to go on strike, and they are still on strike at this writing.

It is understood that the union was willing to settle on the basis of a three-year agreement, namely, 70c for this year, 90c for 1930, and $1 for the following year.

It is reported that some of the electrical contractors were willing to agree to these terms, but that the Builders' Exchange would not agree to the proposal.

Plumbers Rejected Offer

The plumbers' old scale was 70c an hour, and, like the electrical workers, they asked for $1.00. Also, like the electrical workers, they were offered 77c, and later 78c. This was rejected. Meanwhile negotiations were not broken off, but are still pending. Although nothing has been given out for publication, it is reported that the plumbers would be willing to compromise on a three-year agreement on the following lines, namely, 80c this year, 90c in 1930, and $1 the following year.

Toronto Plasterers' Strike Is Success

Toronto.—Their demands for $1.25 an hour and a 40-hour week granted after a strike of twelve days, members of the International Plasterers' Union have returned to work. Seven hundred men struck at the outset; all are now working under contracts.

Of approximately 2,000 men in the building trades who went on strike on May 1 all but 600 are now working under contracts signed between employers and the international unions. Agreements with employers still holding out are anticipated by union officials, who are well satisfied with the speed with which the majority of strikers have secured substantial concessions. The trades involved are plumbers and steamfitters, painters and decorators, stone cutters and plasterers.

GAINING MANY NEW MEMBERS

Headquarters of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and the Bartenders' International League of America at Cincinnati report that the two months' organization campaign of the union is bringing splendid results. A general revival of organization interest in the catering industry is swelling the membership rolls of local unions all over the country, and three new charters have just been issued.

The new local unions are in Ogden, Utah; Port Townsend, Washington, and Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

JUSTICE FOR ALL

Indianapolis, Ind.—On the same day Daisy Sullivan, 18, fired from her $6-a-week dishwashing job, was sentenced to two to fourteen years for forging a check for $2.80, the same judge sentenced Jessup Bolinger, banker, to the same term for embezzlements totalling $150,000.

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.

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

CORNETT BROS & CLARK
33 EAST HASTINGS STREET
Florsheim, Striders, C. B. & C. Men's and Youth's.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.
Ladies': Hohansen, Bancroft-Walker, Colella-Leighton.
Men's and Youth's: Tetrault's.

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

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

UNION SHOE CO.
63 WEST HASTINGS STREET
Men's and Youth's: Strider.
Women's, Men's and Youth's: Tetrault's.

YALE SHOE CO.
305 WEST HASTINGS STREET
Men's and Youth's. Strider.
Women's and Men's: "Yale" Special.

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

Union Coal Company Proving Successful

Washington.—"Colorado has been torn by industrial disputes in the coal industry, but we are proving that coal can be mined with a profit under union conditions," said Miss Josephine Roche of Denver, vice-president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company.

Miss Roche is in the East on a business trip. She called on officers of the A. F. of L. to whom she told the story of a rundown concern that was rehabilitated with the aid of union miners.

The company's success, said Miss Roche, can be traced to elimination of waste, modern production methods and employment of skilled miners. Many of these workers were blacklisted as the result of numerous industrial wars in the coal industry of that state.

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company is the third largest coal producing company in Colorado.

The Outline of Business, a publication issued by the Central National Bank of Cleveland, states that the average production of wealth per worker in 1914 was $3,445. In 1928 it increased to $7508, or more than doubled itself. Have your wages doubled since that time, and what part of the $7508 produced do you get in wages?

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"Sinners in Love"
From the True Story Magazine
Comedies, News, and Extras
PRIZE NIGHTS:
Monday, Wednesday, Friday

June Bride Sale Specials!

5-Piece Hand-painted BEDROOM SUITES; any color you desire..... $115
3-Piece Kroehler CHESTERFIELD SUITES; covered in mohair; Special..... $165
TERMS IF YOU WISH—NO INTEREST!
The **Dominion Furniture** Company.
1082—Granville—1082

$12,000 YEARLY SALARY REFUSED BY UNIONIST

Grand Rapids, Mich.—George W. Welsh, delegate to the local Federation of Labor from Musicians' Local No. 56, refused a yearly salary of $12,000 when elected city manager by the city commission.

He has urged an economy program and demands an accounting of a $700,000 deficit. He insisted that his salary be fixed at $1 per annum as proof of his sincerity to economize until the confidence of citizens in the city government is restored.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGE

Halifax, N.S.—Organized carpenters raised wages 9 cents an hour.

WIN FIVE-DAY WEEK

Baltimore, Md.—Sign painters in this city established the five-day week.

Chicago Carpenters Win Notable Victory

Chicago.—More than 30,000 union carpenters won a sweeping victory in their new contract with employers. The two-year, union shop agreement raised wages 6 1-2 cents an hour, or to $1.56 1-2. Arbitration is provided, and all workers employed on construction must be members of a union affiliated to the Building Trades Council.

President T. F. Flynn of the Carpenters' District Council said the agreement is the most solidly union that the carpenters ever negotiated.

The carpenters' advance is a shock to anti-union elements that backed a committee to enforce the Landis award a few years ago. Judge Landis, now baseball czar, was on the federal bench at the time. His decision would destroy unionism in the building industry. Several million dollars were spent by union foes in a futile attempt to establish the award. The Landis committee was recently declared a conspiracy by the state supreme court.

Quebec Judge Refuses To Be "Rubber Stamp"

Montreal, P.Q.—Mr. Justice Surveyor of the Superior Court here refuses to be "a rubber stamp" for the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act.

An insurance company appealed from the commission's award to an injured workman.

The judge says he is without power to reverse the commission, but it would be unconstitutional for him to approve its findings without making an inquiry as to the facts.

The case has caused no end of comment in trade-union circles. Labor never approved the present workmen's compensation law in Quebec, although it is admittedly an improvement over the old act.

Labor desires state insurance and collective liability. However, the workers have urged upon the government to uphold the constitutionality of the act and it is doing so.

It is believed that Justice Surveyor's decision will arouse sentiment in favor of labor's position.

Japanese Labor Party President Coming Here

Professor Isoo Abe, president of the Social People's Party, a Japanese Labor Party, will be a visitor in Vancouver on June 7th and 8th. He will speak in Vancouver and Steveston, under the auspices of the Camp and Mill Workers' Union. Professor Abe has been connected with the labor movement for about 40 years, during which time he has been editor of a Japanese paper, and is at present a professor in the Waseda University of Tokyo. He studied in America for several years and has a wide knowledge of the International Labor movement. The Social People's Party of which he is president, is supported by the Japanese Federation of Labor, and is affiliated with the Second International.

TOWN BANK SAVES RATES

A saving to ratepayers of 122,600 pounds has been achieved by the operations of the Motherwell and Wishaw Municipal Bank, Limited. The amount to the credit of depositors is 178,039 pounds, and over 4,000 pounds as interest has been granted to the depositors. Over £122,000 pounds has been loaned to the town council at a rate of interest which pays depositors and yet is cheaper than the burgh can borrow from outsiders.

CULINARY WORKERS CAN'T TELL TRUTH

Portland, Ore.—Culinary workers are enjoined from stating that a restaurant in this city is unfair to organized labor.

The concern forces employes to work seven days a week, but Judge Kanzler holds, in effect, that if that fact were generally known the long-hour restaurant would lose patronage.

As equity courts have ruled that patronage is property, and as equity courts are intended to protect property, this reasoning easily justifies gagging the workers.

BAKERY WORKERS GAIN

Hazleton, Pa.—Organized bakery workers secured a union shop agreement and raised wages $1 to $4 a week. The contract calls for the eight-hour day, with time and one-half for overtime, no work with pay for legal holidays, and where work is done in an emergency in these days double wages shall be paid.

Labor Idealism

There is an idealism behind the purposes of the Labor Party in Britain which is not possessed by any other political party in the world. This idealism stands out sharply in Ramsay MacDonald's speeches and writings. It permeates the party from top to bottom. It is the inspiration of the movement, and without it Labor could not secure the hold it has on the imaginations of millions of the British people.

Oswald Mosley, millionaire Labor M. P., gives expression to this idealism in an article in the current issue of "The Labor Magazine," when he writes:

"The Labor Party is a great instrument, forged in the agony of the working class. In their suffering and bitter disillusion, they have created their own weapons, and in my belief they will continue to forge and perfect these weapons until an instrument is evolved by which their great purpose can be achieved.

"What folly it would be if we failed to assist this great movement in the winning of things to which we consecrated ourselves so many years ago, and which we have pursued through so many ordeals. We still hold the same purpose; we still proclaim the same vow. Before we leave the mortal scene, we will do something to lift the burdens of those who suffer. Before we go, we will do something great for England. Through and beyond the failure of men and parties, we of the war generation are marching on, and we shall march on until our end is achieved and our sacrifice atoned. Today we march with a calm but mighty confidence, for marching beside us in irresistible power is the soul of England.

STRIKE FOR 5-DAY WEEK

Portsmouth, N.H.—More than 100 carpenters suspended work to secure a five-day week and $9 a day.

LOW-PRICED CONCERTS TO FIGHT CANNED MUSIC

New York.—More than 100 symphony orchestra, concert, opera and band musicians, who have been replaced by "canned" music, have organized a co-operative enterprise to give a series of popular-priced concerts. The movement is supported by the American Federation of Musicians, affiliated to the A. F. of L.

High-class musicians and orchestra conductors will form the gigantic orchestra and an amphitheater with a seating capacity of 17,000 persons has been secured for the first concert on Decoration Day.

Admission prices will be 25 and 50 cents. If the plan succeeds it will be extended to community concert groups that will aid unemployed and also illustrate the difference between music produced and the mechanical brand.

UNION WINS VICTORY FOR HOME INDUSTRY

San Francisco.—Assistant City Attorney Holm has ruled that mill work used in local public buildings must be manufactured in this city. The decision will apply to all public contracts.

Enforcement of this provision of the municipal charter has for years been urged by Millmen's Union No. 42 and the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

ELECTRICIANS GAIN

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Electrical workers compromised their wage demand of $1 a day increase. They are advanced 40 cents, or to $9.40.

WILL TAKE WOMEN OUT OF INDIA COAL MINES

The government of India has issued a decree for the gradual elimination of underground women workers from the mines of India, beginning July 1. It is hoped that by July 1, 1939, nearly all the women mine workers, numbering 32,000, will have left the underground workings.

In 1928 R. R. Simpson, chief inspector of mines in India, said that the average pay for men miners was about 30 cents a day and for women about 16 cents.

REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO. REFUSES TO UNIONIZE

The Tobacco Workers' International Union has just issued another circular letter to the labor movement of the country, advising that the products of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. are still "unfair" to labor.

A very consistent campaign of education has been carried on among the public generally, and the present reminder is a notice of the continued effort of the organized workers to secure patronage for employers dealing collectively with their workers.

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MEN'S FANCY HOSE
That is Fashion Correct and Much Below Value at, **69c** per pair
Included are high-grade cashmeres and silk and wool, with generous ribbed tops, double heels and toes, and other wearing parts reinforced. Nice hose for dress and business wear, and every pair serviceable. All sizes.
Main Floor—H B C

"Things For Men"
Dependable Goods—Satisfactory Service—Satisfied Customers

KRISS-KROSS STROPPERS—Ten-year guarantee	$5.50
SURE-EDGE STROPPERS—For all makes of blades	$1.00
MONEY BELTS—Good assortment	$2.25 to $3.25
PASS CASES—One to six passes	50c to $2.25
VACUUM BOTTLES—Good quality	47c; 2 for $1.00
"STRONGLAS" THERMOS—Very strong	$1.50
AUTOSTROP RAZOR—10 Valet blades and strop	$1.00

THE NEW INKOGRAPH PEN
Writes like a pencil. Will make three distinct carbon copies. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.
Plain black, $2 each; in colors, gold mounted, $4 each.
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Vancouver Drug Company (1928) Limited
CUT-RATE DRUGS
Get your Prescriptions or Drug Wants from the original and largest Cut-rate Druggists in Western Canada, and note the quality, service and saving.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS

.25 Vinolia Shaving Cream	.16	.50 Rubber Gloves (per pair)	.32
.10 Lux Toilet Soap	3 for .20	1.25 Moire Hot Water Bottle	.74
1.00 Vinolia Bath Dusting Powder	.69	.50 & .75 Sunspex Goggles	.31 & .41
1.00 Dr. Reid's Guaranteed Hair Tonic	.53	1.00 and 1.50 Barbers' Scissors	.54 and .79
.25 Benzo-Almond Cream	.13	1.00 Household Scissors	.54
.50 Papeteries	.29	.25 Gold Medal Phonograph Needles	.13
.20 Aristocrat Envelopes	.12	.35 Ladies' Dressing Combs	.19
.10 White Band Nipples	6 for .25	.25 Pocket Combs	.13
.10 Feed Bottles (Sterilizers)	6 for .25	.75 Kotex (Super-size)	.46

ONE JAR OF INNOVATION SHAVING CREAM AND A GENUINE GILLETTE RAZOR, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIAL, BOTH FOR .38
$5 GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIAL, $2.59
VANCOUVER'S OWN DRUG STORES—FOURTEEN IN THE CITY—AT YOUR SERVICE!
16 STORES WE SAVE YOU MONEY 16 STORES

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Highland 498—4980 The Best Summer Fuel

WOOD		COAL	
MILL RUN PER CORD	$5.50	LUMP OR EGG, PER TON	$10.50
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The best general purpose fuel. Contains inside fir, slabs and edgings. Very prompt delivery on inside fir and edgings.
A hot, clean, hard sootless coal, very low in ash. We specially recommend it. Nothing better for the price.
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NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS "Only Union F. & C. in B.C."
Ye Olde English Fish & Chips
You are invited to inspect all our beautiful sanitary equipment—it will be an eye-opener.
44 HASTINGS WEST 2 Doors West of "Pantages"

MONTREAL PAINTERS GET WAGE ADVANCE

Montreal.—Locals of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators have accepted an advance of 10 cents per hour, and those on strike have returned to work. The minimum is now 85 cents an hour. The plumbers have got an increase of 10 cents an hour, but are asking five cents more; negotiations still in progress.

The union carpenters' strike against smaller contractors is being joined by men hitherto non-union. Bigger contractors have already signed up. The main fight now is over hours of work per week.

Pneumonia is claiming almost as great a toll of human lives as automobile accidents and surgical operations.