Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Supported by Fifty-eight Local Unions

14

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DEPARTMENT of LABOUR AUG 10 1928 Labour in Canada

VANCOUVER NEW WESTMINSTER TLC CANADA

Trades Council Working Button (Orange) for the Third Quarter of 1928

Department of Labour Parliament Bldgs DSB

Washington Unions Boost Vancouver for Convention

Encouraging Progress Being Made for Securing the A. F. of L. Convention in Vancouver for Next Year—British Columbia Unions Are Responding Favorably

THE WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR Convention has endorsed Vancouver, British Columbia, for the 1929 convention of the American Federation of Labor and will do all it can to get other organizations to favor the plan. This adds to the support that has already been assured by local unions and International officers and brings Vancouver within measurable distance of securing the convention.

The Washington State Federation of Labor was held last month in Wenatchee and when the communication from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was read it was not only endorsed but, says James A. Taylor, president of the Federation, the officers and members of the Washington unions "will do everything possible to bring to the attention of the American Federation of Labor the necessity and the advantages of bringing its next convention to the city of Vancouver, British Columbia."

Vancouver has been assured of support from several International unions and also from officers of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and its chances of landing that convention look brighter every day. When the convention meets in November, Vancouver hopes to have sufficient delegates lined up to give any other city that may be after the 1929 convention a bigger run for its money than it expected. Vancouver is getting well and favorably known in the United States and if it can land that convention it will give this city one of the biggest boosts it has had for many a day.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council is not only obtaining funds from unions in British Columbia for this convention, but is also obtaining financial assistance from business men and corporations in the district. The convention will be a big business booster and will aid all classes of people besides putting Vancouver on the map in every union centre in the United States and also in the other countries who send fraternal delegates to the convention.

Besides tne Vancouver and New Westminster unions who have agreed to help finance this campaign, unions in Victoria, Prince Rupert, Kamloops, Revelstoke and Cranbrook have endorsed it almos 100% and will contribute to the campaign.

Local unions whose International offices or officers have not replied to their communications are again urged to make another attempt to get a favorable reply.

NO TROUBLE WITH SYDNEY JUNKINS CO. ON C.P.R. JOB

Through an error in last week's Statesman the Pile Drivers' Union was reported as having trouble with the Sydney Junkins Co. on the Stony Creek job of the C.P.R. We are informed that there is no trouble between the Sydney Junkins Co. and the Pile Drivers' Union on this or any other job.

CHORUS GIRLS DECIDE TO HAVE REAL UNION

Chicago.—A mass meeting of chorus girls, called by Ann Lord and Loretta Clevinger, voted to organize and affiliate with the Actors' Equity Association and the A. F. of L.

Miss Clevinger says there are 2,400 chorus girls in Chicago and that they are paid whatever the employers choose and must work any number of hours ordered. The ne worganization will seek to regulate the hours of hours and must work any number $35 per week for city girls and $45 per week for those on the road.

Moonlight Excursion On Tuesday for Union

At the last regular meeting of Local 28, Hotel & Restaurant Employees' Union, it was reported that all arrangements had been completed for the big moonlight excursion and dance which takes place on the evening of Tuesday, August 7th. The S.S. Harbour Princess will convey the party, leaving the foot of Gore avenue at 9 p.m. sharp. Plenty of refreshments have been ordered, the music will be of the best, and a whale of a good time is assured. Tickets have gone well and the supply is nearly exhausted, so if you want to experience a real peppy time get one of the few remaining tickets from your favorite waitress.

* * *

Mr. Vic Sandwick, the popular and well-known proprietor of the Fashion Lunch, Hastings street east, has opened a new dairy lunch at 894 Granville street, corner of Smythe street, and is away to a splendid start. Needless to say, Mr. Sandwick has a union card and a full union crew, and we bespeak for him the patronage of every union man who appreciates good food served in clean, sanitary surroundings and under the best of union conditions.

Tickets for the excusion can be obtained in this and all other union restaurants.—J.C.

Night Classes

Through the efforts of Local 28 a caterers' cooking class will be added to the Night School courses this fall. The classes will be open to young white men who desire to follow that calling and for which the local feels that they can create a demand. Caterers have complained that they cannot get the necessary help to fill vacancies on their cooking staffs, so the local has taken the matter in hand through this medium. If sufficient interest can be taken in this course it may be the means of reducing the number of Oriental cooks now holding down jobs.

This Firm Thought Unfair List Was Joke

Labor Statesman.

We wish to inform you that Thomas & McBain, Clothiers, 655 Granville street, which firm was placed on the "We Do Not Patronize" list at our request, is now under new management, and the Semi-Ready store is again signed up with this local and will in future employ only union tailors, so we now ask you to remove their name from the above list.

We wish to thank the Labor Statesman and all union men for their co-operation in this case. The "We Do Not Patronize" list was more or less of a joke to the old management, but they are now out of business.

Again thanking you for your co-operation, we are,

Fraternally yours,
Journeymen Tailors Union of America,

W. W. HOCKEN, Sec'y.

Williams May Be at Labor Day Sports

One of the proudest fathers in Vancouver today is Fred Williams, a member of the Street Railway Employees' Union, Local 101. Fred is the father of Percy Williams who brought fame to Vancouver by winning the 100 and 200 metre races in the 1928 Olympic games.

Fred Williams is foreman of the mechanical emergency shops at the prior street barns and is an alround mechanic, and can be found always with his coat off working on the emergency repair jobs that have to be speedily attended to to keep the transportation system in constant operation.

With the success that his son has achieved, Fred Williams now considers himself fairly well paid for the money he has spent on his boy in schooling him and helping Bob Granger to prepare him for this event. Fred has been too busy working for a living to do very much in the athletic line himself, and when he was a boy in the city of Vancouver there was hardly a road or a field to practice on. But Fred is a wiry looking customer and appears to be just the type of man who would have a son that could make a good showing in athletics. But while his son is winning fame and glory Fred contents himself with the job of a worker who makes the wheels of industrial progress go round. Fred is proud of his son and we know that we are expressing the sentiments of organized labor when we say that we are proud of both of them.

Walter Deptford, chairman of the Labor Day sports committee of the Trades and Labor Council, also a motorman on the B. C. Electric Railway, is going to try to get Percy Williams to do an exhibition run around the course at Hastings Park on Labor Day if he should be in the city.

Tories Play Mean Trick on Unemployed

One of the meanest tricks which the Present Tory government of Great Britain has played on the unemployed is disclosed in a recent issue of the London Daily Herald.

Men on the live registers in distressed areas are being transferred to districts where unemployment is deemed to be less acute, and Labor Exchange officials are being ordered to give the transferred men priority over local men.

The facts in support of his revelations are supported by official instructions, and he taxes Mr. Betterton, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labor, with having misled the House of Commons on Monday when he told Mr. Lansbury that, other things being equal, local men would have the first chance of jobs. The view taken is that the effect of the new instructions will be to flood the already overcrowded labor market and to prevent men getting employment in their own home areas.

Actors' Equity Hits Employment Sharks

New York.—The Actor's Equity Association has declared war on private theatrical employment agencies which collect fees ranging as high as 10 per cent of the wages received by stage performers during the duration of a contract.

This action follows a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, which denied to New Jersey authorities the right to regulate the fee charged by employment agencies in that state.

Equity, which is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, proposes that henceforth all agencies dealing with its members must be licensed by Equity and that there must be standard contracts between the two parties.

BUILDING LABORERS

A meeting for un[illegible]ding Laborers will [illegible] the Holden Building [illegible]evening, at 8 o'clock. [illegible]rades mechanics are [illegible]y all laborers working [illegible]cinity of this meeting.

The Workers Must Come Into Their Own

The workers of the world have built everything that has made the world better; the idle classes have done the things that have caused death, desolation, suffering and despair and, even worse still, have taken unto themselves the fruits of the toil of the workers.

But better times are coming, and Labor, by its own effort, is coming into its own. Only a few years ago no non-Labor paper would have published an article such as the following from the Boston Advertiser:

"Everything that men possess, including freedom from savagery, comes from labor with mind or muscle, or a combination of muscle and mind.

As human beings have slowly progressed from the cave to the skyscraper, from ignorant savagery to rulership of the earth, work has been divided as follows:

Conquest and enslavement of men by war. Conquest of Nature by science, labor and skill.

The monuments of the world, with few exceptions, honor the memories of fighters and killers only.

The most magnificent equestrian on earth, the statue of Colleoni, by Verrochia, in Venice, immortalizes a condottiere, a fighting brigand, whose sword was for sale to the highest bidder.

There is in all Venice no monument to honor the endless thousands that built the beautiful city on the Adriatic swamp.

Nor is there in any great American city a monument to the workers that made this country what it is.

* * *

Is it not time that some mounment were erected to prove that a civilized nation appreciates the workers that make it what it is?

Thousands of brave men pushed our frontier steadily forward, conquering Nature, clearing and cultivating land, actually making the United States.

Prosperity that we enjoy is built on machines, good roads, great ships, bridges, railroads, mines. **Labor created them all.**

Twenty-four million automobiles increase the happiness of the American people. Labor built them all. Labor is unrecognized.

* * *

One of the seven wonders of the world was the Colossus of Rhodes, a statue of bronze standing at the entrance to a great harbor, so huge that ships sailed between the statue's outstretched legs.

Labor built it, but it was not built to honor Labor. Centuries ago it fell to the ground, because of an earthquake, perhaps. The fragments, cut into small pieces, loaded on camels' backs by an ingenious Jewish merchant, were taken away to be sold as old metal.

Some day the world will build a monument greater than the Rhode's Colossus to honor the Colossus of Labor.

It will not be a statue of a mechanic in working clothes, but will take the form of some great institution of learning, some magnificent, superpublic school, or some legislative hall in which laws will be passed recognizing the grandeur and the rights of human labor, and realizing those right in written law."

BIG CROP FOR CANADA

Ottawa.—A bumper crop is anticipated by Federal authorities, who have made a careful study of agricultural conditions throughout Canada. If there are no serious setbacks before cutting time in August it looks as if Canada will harvest the biggest crop on record.

British Labor Makes Attack on Privilege

"The parties of birth and privilege of wealth have—so they tell us done their best.

"They have conspicuously failed. The desolation of the mining areas, the queuses outside the Employment Exchanges, the mounting debts of Poor Law Guardians are their condemnation and their epitaph."

British Labor Party Platform

These are sentences from the devastating indictment of the records of the Tory and Liberal Parties which forms the first part of Labor and the Nation.

These charges formulated against the Tories are that they have used the crushing majority they asked for and received through misrepresentation and the aid of the Liberals at the last election to fasten upon the nation the stability of aimlessness and of torpor.

Balwin Indicted

The Tories have "stabilized luxury and squalor, private waste and public parsimony, idleness and the disorganization of productive industry, an expenditure upon armaments which, in spite of trifling reductions, is still extravagant, and a not less extravagant economy upon the services which fortify the health and enrich the spirit of the whole community."

Here are some of the counts in the merciless indictment of Mr. Baldwin:

Betrayal of the unemployed.

An endeavor to hamstring trade unionism.

Failure to come to the aid of the mining, the iron and steel, the shipbuilding, the cotton and other depressed industries.

Impeding the development of education.

Reducing the subsidy on houses and failling to deal with slums.

Increasing rates by throwing upon local authorities the cost of supporting many unemployed.

Bring Great Britain to a position where she may be regarded as one of the principal impediments of world peace.

Liberal Futility

The Liberals are blamed for the existence of the Tory majority.

"It was to ensure the return of a Conservative government that the number of Liberal candidates was reduced in 1924, and that Liberal electors were urged to vote for Tory candidates."

On the new Liberal policies the comment is made that though Liberal economists may propose, the disposing will be done not by them but by the propertied interests with which, today, as in the past the Liberal Party is closely identified.

After an allustion to the coldness with which influential Liberals received the Liberal industrial programme, it is observed caustically that "as long as the influences at present in control of Liberal policy continue to inspire it, Britain's Industrial Future will bear a somewhat unattractively close resemblance to Britain's Industrial Past."—Daily Herald.

Stevedores' Strike Ties Up All Shipping

Rosario, Argentine, one of the greatest grain shipping ports of the world, is completely tied up by a strike of stevedores, says a cable dispatch to the New York Tribune. Railroads have refused to accept further shipments until the strike is settled.

It was reported that 2,500 carloads of grain were on the tracks awaiting unloading and 300,000 tons of freight on the wharves for shipment to Europe. No ships are discharging or loading cargoes.

The stevedores demand higher wages and shorter hours and have frustrated all efforts of the employers to import strikebreakers.

Tramway service has been suspended and the strike threatens to extend to other industries.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Synopsis of Land Act Amendments

PRE-EMPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

PURCHASE

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

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

HOMESITE LEASES

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

LEASES

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

GRAZING

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

Steps to Relieve Present Distress in Great Britain

Two points of the new statement of the British Labor policy and programme emphasized by Mr. Ramsay MacDonld in a brief foreword are that the Labor Party is concerned with transforming Capitalism into Socialisim.

And it asks for power both to lay the foundations of a new social order and to relieve immediate distress.

In the sphere of industrial legislation, the Party will, if granted power, repeal the Trade Unions Act, establish a 48-hour week,improve and extend the Factory Acts, Mines Regulation Acts, Minimum Wage Acts, and other industrial legislation.

Nationalization

Among the contemplated measures for alleviating unemployment are the withdrawal (with maintenance allowances) of children under 15 from the labor market; repeal of the coal mining Eight Hours Act; transference and migration of unemployed miners.

Restoration of normal trade and the establishment of permanent machinery for the prevention of unemployment are among the party's foremost aims.

For the development of industry and trade it is proposed to establish a National Economic Committee to advise the government as to economic policy, and a National Development and Employment Board to prepare schemes for the development of national resources.

Coal, transport, power, and life insurance industries would be transferred to public ownership.

Steps envisioned towards the relief of industry are the readjustment of the relations between national and local finance; the taxation of land values; control and re-adaption of banking and credit; scientific research; the extension of the powers of the economic section of the League of Nations.

Houses to Let

By extending the powers of the Food Council consumers would be protected against exploitation.

These are the main proposals for the social services:

Houses at rents which people can afford.

Slum clearance and the extension of town and regional planning.

Improved medical attention for mothers and children, and extended medical benefits under a widened Health Insurance scheme.

Better pensions for the aged, and improved allowances for widows and orphans.

The break-up of the Poor Law.

Under the head of education and the care of childhood the draft programme contemplates the creation of a democratic system of education, adequately financed, free from the taint of class distinctions, and organized as a continuous whole from the Nursery School to the University.

School Reforms

Other projected reforms are the establishment of an adequate number of Nursery Schools, open-air schools and special schools for defective children; the extension of school meals, and the further development of the school medical service.

It is proposed to extend the school-leaving age to 15, with maintenance allowances, and to establish easy access to the universities and other places of higher education.

For agriculture the main proposal is the transference of land to public ownership.

Security of tenure for farmers, easy credit, stabilization of prices by the collective purchase of imported grain and meat, adequate wages and reasonable hours for farm laborers are among the measures of the countryside.

Stern resistance to the extension of the powers of the Lords, and the creation of separate legislative assemblies for Scotland, Wales and England are items in the political reform section.

War and Peace

On issues of war and peace the Labor policy is the renunciation by international treaty of the use of war as an instrument of national policy, and the negotiation through the League of Nations of international agreements.

The reduction of armaments by international agreement, to the minimum required for police purposes.

"The immediate signature of the Optional Clause and the consequent acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in all justiciable disputes" is another part of the peace program.

Labor aims at establishing the closest possible relationship between Great Britain and the Dominions; at recognition of the right of the Indian people to self-government; at safeguards against the exploitation of indigenous peoples; at development of the economic resources of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Financial Reforms

In addition to the taxation of land values, already mentioned, the financial reforms which a Labor government in power would set afoot are given as follows:

Progressive reduction of expenditure on armaments.

Abolition of taxes upon the necessaries of life and of protective duties.

Increase of the death duties upon large estates.

Further graduation of the income-tax so as to relieve the smaller, and increase the contribution from the larger, incomes.

Establishment of an additional graduated surtax on incomes from property of over £500 per annum.

A circular signed by Mr. Arthur Henderson, sent to local Labor Parties, states that the draft programme "will be submitted to the Birmingham Conference paragraph by paragraph, and it will be open for any delegate to move a reference back, and to advance the reasons for doing so.

"A verbatim report will be taken; and the newly elected Executive will be in possession of the arguments for and against when it seeks to bring the programme into harmony with the decisions of the Conference."—Daily Herald.

Baldwin's Government Cannot Find Work

The attempts of the Ministry of Labor to transfer unemployed miners from the colliery districts to other parts of the country, where it is hoped they may be absorbed, are leading to a storm of protest. What, it is being asked, is the use of sending Durham miners to the engineering works at Lincoln, when there are plenty of unemployed engineers in Lincoln itself? What is the use of sending miners into jobs as painters' laborers, when there are builders' laborers of all sorts out of work in thousands throughout the country? The local Labor organizations naturally urge that the local unemployed ought to have first claim in vacancies arising in their districts: the Ministry of Labor replies that special consideration ought to be given to miners and others from localities in which their industries are shut down. Obviously, somewhow and somewhen, the miners from the decayed colliery areas must be transferred elsewhere; but it is bad economy to move men long distances for purely temporary vacancies which could easily be filled by local unemployed, or to bring fresh labor into occupations in which there are already too many men available. The Ministry's action seems, indeed, to be conceived wholly on the wrong lines. It is trying to lose the unemployed miners by dumping them down elsewhere, and then leaving them to fend for themselves in a labor market that is already fully supplied, instead of trying to create fresh forms of employment for them. No mere re-shuffling geographical or industrial, will help to solve our unemployment problem. What is needed is more work; but for that we look in vain to Mr. Baldwin's government. The best it can think of is to give the cards another shuffle and a lucky poke.—The New Statesman.

RADIUM PAINT DEADLY; FEDERAL PROBE URGED

New York.—A group of physicians and social workers have called on Surgeon General Cumming of the United States Health Service to start a federal investigation of the use of radium paint.

The United States Bureau of Labor statistics reported in May, 1926, that two firms in this country manufacturing luminous composition for watch dials in 1925 sold their products to 119 firms. Certain firms are using the old brush method of applying the radium paint to watch dials. The workers contract the deadly poison when they wet the brushes with their lips.

The use of this poison "is apparently widespread and increasing," the Cumming letter stated.

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RADIO TRUST LOOMS

Washington.—In a letter to the Federal Radio Commission, Congressman Victor Berger declared that body faces abolition by Congress because it denies the air to stations from which "anti-trust political and economic views are broadcast."

Edward L. Smith, counsel for the commission, almost simultaneously filed a brief asserting that the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company and a half dozen other concerns "have divided among themselves the entire field of wireless." Mr. Smith recommended that th commission deny a motion brought by the concerns to dismiss a charge of monopoly.

Trades Union Directory

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

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—Meets last Sunday at 8 p.m., Room 310, Holden Bldg. President, W. H. Clancy; Secretary and Business Agent, T. J. Hanofin. Office: Room 5, Flack Block. Phones: Sey. 4738 and Bay. 1656-R. Hours: 9 to 12 a.m.

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

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

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

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

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union No. 1—Meets second and fourth Wednesday, in the Holden Bldg. President, G. E. Halliday; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244—20th Ave. E. Phone Fair. 845R. J. H. Riley, Fin. Sec., 5884 Inverness St.

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

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, J. G. Smith; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hatley; Business Agent, W. Hargreaves. Office, Room 809 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m.

City Hall Employees' Association—Meets first Wednesday of each month at 251½ Hastings East at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Lewthwaite; Treasurer, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St. E.; Secretary, J. Tarbuck, 2792 Pender East.

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28—Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 251½ Hastings East at 8 p.m. President, R. N. Hogg, 1718 Commercial Dr.; Secretary-Treasurer, George Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ladies' Auxiliary, Local 171 — United Brotherhood of Carpenters—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month in 810 Holden Building, at 8 p.m. President, Mrs. Nickels, 2388 42nd Ave. E.; Secretary, Elizabeth J. Hope, 1138 Seymour St. Phone Sey. 9074L.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motion Pictures Projectionists' Union, Local 348, of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—Meets first Friday in each month at 11:30 p.m. in the Holden Bldg. President, J. R. Foster; Secretary, Geo. Gerrard, Box 345. Business Phone, Sey. 3923.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at the G.W.V.A. Auditorium, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, E. C. Miller; Recording Secretary, W. Edmunds; Financial Secretary, W. E. Williams; Organizer, F. Fletcher, all at 991 Nelson Street.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 13 Hastings W. President, H. Edwards; Rec. Sec., A. E. Varah, 1442 Clark Dr.; Business Agent, A. B. Hodge. Office, Room 34, 163 Hastings W. 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. James Thomson, Secretary, P.O. Box 320. S. O'Connor, President.

Plasterers, Local 89—Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association—Meets first and third Wednesday in month at Holden Building. President, Wm. Broomhead. Secretary, A. Hurry, 861—34th Ave. E., Phone Fair. 3222R. Cement Finishers' Secretary, J. Keiller, 181—53rd Ave E., Phone Fraser 487L.

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

Point Grey Municipal Employees' Association, Local No. 3—Meets second Monday in each month at the Masonic Hall, Kerrisdale, 8 p.m. President, D. Ross Squair, 3728—30th W.; Secretary, A. Patterson, 8179 Hudson St.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 213, Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Harry F. Longley, 303—8th St., North Vancouver; Secretary, Thos. S. Ezart, 1603—40th Ave. E., So. Vancouver.

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

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

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

Shingle Weavers, Local 17813—Meets second Tuesday in month in Room No. 2, Labor Temple, New Westminster, and fourth Sunday, 7:30 p.m., in Room 313, Holden Bldg., Vancouver. President, J. N. Chute, Phone High. 1982-Y; Secretary, W. H. Matthew, 3436 Irving St.

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

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

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

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, C. S. Campbell; Vice-President, R. Gouthro; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m., in Women's Bldg., Thurlow street.

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

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

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

Attack Develops on Anti-War Treaty

By LAWRENCE TODD

Washington.—"It's a craven surrender to the pacifists! It's a meek acknowledgement of British naval supremacy!" shriek the militarists in Washington, echoing the war cries of the "Chicago Tribune," the "New York Herald-Tribune" and the "New York Evening Post," directed at the Kellogg war abolition treaty. Forty thousand of the privileged caste—the army, navy and diplomatic hangers-on in the capital of the American empire—are waking up to the possible consequences of this bid by Kellogg for the Noble peace prize.

But this attack, rapidly extending from Washington and New York to every corner of the country as the alarm is spread by the army-navy element, is only one section of the fight that has been started against the treaty. Friends of the League of Nations, led by the "New York Times," have pointed out that the responsibilities as a peace-maker which must be assumed by the American government as a result of the making of this pact will be even greater than it would have had to bear if the United States had entered the League. Furthermore, the United States becomes the "goat" for all future explanations as to delay in disarmament. Now that the powers have agreed with her to stop fighting with each other—except convenient excuse is found and high moral grounds are chosen—let America face the Soviets and explain why big navies and armies and coast defenses must be maintained.

Secretary Kellogg, guarded by a policeman, becomes more and more worried as the stalwart reactionary organs of his party, backed by the panicky army-navy set in Washington and outside, heap maledictions on his work. Hastily he denies that the treaty gives the United States any responsnbilities as a peace-maker, or as a factor in settling European disputes in future, or in leading in disarmament. The "Times" publishes three columns from London and Paris to prove the contrary of the Kellogg statement.

And then Chairman Hale of the Senate naval affairs committee, an old crony of Kellogg, rushes into print with a demand that his bill appropriating $274,000,000 for new naval construction be taken up in December for quick passage by the Senate. It has passed the House, and although British Tory spokesmen have pointed to this as a symbol of bad faith on the part of the Washington government, Hale is confident that the Senate will order the construction of the bigger navy to proceed.

President Coolidge stands with Kellogg for the treaty, although he does not look upon it as meaning anything in particular. He has agreed to the demand of the French government that the formal signing shall take place in Paris, in recognition of the fact that Minister Briand proposed the first war-abolition agreement. The militarists will point out the fact that Woodrow Wilson signed the League covenant, as part of the Versailles treaty, in France—and his party was swept from power.

1927 Strike Record Lowest in Decade

The U. S. Department of Labor reports that 1927 had fewer strikes and lockouts than any other year since 1916. Only 734 such disputes were recorded. In 614 of these, the workers were unionized at the beginning of the disturbance, and in 16 they organized after the row began.

The department comments on the few controversies arising over hours, and suggests that this is because the eight-hour day has become so well established that it is generally accepted by both sides. It adds that if the five-day week makes progress there probably will be an increasing number of disputes on that question.

A total of 639 disputes were classified by results. Of these, the employers won 169, the employees 235, 129 were compromised, in 29 more the employees returned to work pending arbitration, and the outcome of the other 77 disputes was not given.

One-half of all these strikes and lockouts took place in the three states of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

That's the Question

She: "Now, if you men told the truth, you would have to admit that you like the talkative women just as well as you do the others."

He: "Others? What others?"

Australian Miners Face Big Wage Cut

By W. FRANCIS AHERN

Sydney, Australia.—John Brown, the wealthiest coal baron in Australia and the owner of many coal mines, has issued an ultimatum that the miners will have to go "back to 1914" wages and conditions in order to put the mining industry on its feet. He said the miners could have the reduction "working or striking," but have it they must. If there was a strike, he would close down all his mines and then no coal at all would be dug.

Naturally, officials of the miners' unions hotly protest against Brown's ultimatum and have made it plain that Brown won't have matters all his own way without a fight. It was recognized, they said, that a fight was inevitable and would have to take place, owing to the conflicting economic interests of the two opposing forces. Out of the ruins of the fight something would be built upon the experience of the past that would relegate the coal barons to a position where they would have to justify their existence by doing something in the way of necessary social service.

The miners may decide that they will not accept less than ruling rates and conditions without a fight. The extent of that protest will be determined by the amount of brutality extended by the coal barons.

Brown's ultimatum was mentioned in the Federal parliament, whereupon the leader of the Australian Labor Party (Mr. Scullin) made the following statement: Brown's threat is a declaration of war on the miners. After raking in huge profits, the only solution he can offer for carrying on the industry is to cut wages by more than half. If other employers do not repudiate his ultimatum what, then, becomes of their decisions in favor of fixing wages and conditions by constitutional means? Surely Brown did not imagine that the arbitration courts will fix living rates that will return no more than half the present cost of living, as he wants? His declaration, then, must be a threat of direct action. If miners accept sweating conditions, other workers will face similar danger."

The Iron Heel Gets Busy in Japan

Tokio, Japan.—The Japanese government is getting panicky at the numerous signs of unrest among the workers and the poorer peasants. No sooner has one strike been suppressed than another breaks out. Textile workers are particularly restless.

Great propaganda was made of the fact that, for the first time, the recent elections were to be conducted under universal suffrage. But every possible trick was used to make free voting a farce. At one meeting, speakers of the Ronoto (Farmer and Labor) Party addressed a huge audience. Nearly 300 police kept a strict order. None of the dozen speakers were allowed to speak longer than a few minutes, the police cutting them short on the ground that they were "growing red." The police dissolved the meeting when the applause became vigorous, and detained the speakers and about 20 others.

Since the election the iron heel has come down still harder. One trade union after another has been raided, and left-wing papers have been seized. More than 1,000 left-wing leaders have been arrested and jailed on the charge of "distributing handbills containing seditious utterances against the Emperor." Three left-wing organizations — the Ronoto (Farmer-Labor) Party, the Japanese Labor Council, and the Proletarian Youth's League—have been officially dissolved by the government.

However, the workers and peasants and large sections of the students are not going to be checked by such methods. They are awake to perialists, and are organizing secret-the danger of the policy of their imly against the capitalists. In particular they are determined not to be used as pawns in a Pacific war. They desire the closest possible contact with the workers of other countries bordering the Pacific ocean for the purpose of joining hands against the war-makers. Big things are predicted for the Japanese workers before long.

GUARD 40-HOUR WEEK

New York.—Union cloak manufacturers are aiding locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in protecting the 40-hour week. Long-hour employers are warned against attempting to re-establish Saturday work.

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Pacific Milk

328 Drake Street Vancouver, B. C.

The Man Behind the Machine Is Forgotten

Public attention is so monopolized by laudation of those who drive aeroplanes and pilot them from place to place that the man behind the machine is never even thought of. Yet it is he, and he alone, who has made the achievements of aviators possible. The science of aviation does not consist in operating the machines, but in designing them and building them. All the glory has been going to the operator, whereas it really belongs to the skilled mechanic who builds the machine. If he can construct an engine and build a plane capable of spanning the oceans, all the operator has to do is take on a supply of fuel and drive it. He may do some clever navigating, but the real achivement belongs to the man behind.

It is well that those who operate aeroplanes and all other mechines should not become overburdened with conceit. They should always remember that they would be as helpless as infants if it were not for the man behind.

The Labor Statesman

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, Friday, Aug. 3, 1928

A HARD WINTER FOR THE COAL MINER

Great Britain has 200,000 coal miners for which it has no present or future use, and it is expected that a place will be found for them in Canada. The formula will be to place battalions of these men for a few weeks on so-called training farms, and after being shown that the contraption of leather and buckles is wrapped around the external part of the horse, rather than fed to it, to enable it to work, they will be shipped to Canada in continuance of the great farm labor hoax. At the present time, however, it is planned to ship 10,000 of these men to the prairies for the harvest, and our federal minister of immigration, in a great spasm of foresight, intimates that the transportation companies will be required to return to the British Isles any of these men who fail to secure permanent employment. This sounds all right, but unfortunately that is as far as it is all right; in its essence the scheme where it is not silly is criminal.

The British workman, and more particularly the British coal miner, is a one-cylinder man. His power of adaptability is about as low as it can be; the majority of any average group of these men, with the best intentions possible on their part, will on the first occasion be ridiculous failures on the harvest fields. From the home in the old country to work in the grain fields will take up a period of not less than fifteen days, the return a similar period. The minimum period of employment offered in the harvest fields would be one month; the maximum would be a few days over two months. The average period of work that a resourceful, competent harvest worker might hope to obtain would be six to seven weeks. An inexperienced workman, new to everything, could not make a thirty-day journey to obtain the maximum of this employment.

There is another aspect to this matter. A very large portion of the Alberta coal output is used for domestic purposes, and the winter demand is two or three times the summer demand. To a less extent this is also true of the Crow's Nest Pass and the Vancouver Island mines. To meet this winter demand the miners during the late fall very materially increase the working staff. At the present time a large portion of the Alberta coal miners are engaged in farm or any other work which offers. The surplus of Crow's Nest Pass miners are scattered through the Kootenay mountains on temporary metalliferous mine work. On Vancouver Island at the present time the provincial government is carrying on relief work to save the idle coal miner from starvation. And now, when the work to which these men belong is likely to have something to offer to them, the transportation interests, who are the real government of Canada, are arranging to dump 10,000 idle British miners on the labor market. Within a week of the time that the first cargo of these men reach the prairies they will be climbing every mine dump in Alberta, and in ten days from then the first contingent will reach Vancouver Island. Their chance of employment will in every particular be as good as that of our own Canadian fellow-workmen, and in every instance where they succeed another Canadian home is broken and another Canadian becomes a supplicant at the American gate, and the only part which the thing, which we call "government" at Ottawa, will take in this crime is that it will require the transportation companies to carry a man back to Britain, who fails to steal the employment from our men and the bread from the women and children of the western coal camps.

M.

S. VAN. I. L. P.

The next regular meeting of South Vancouver I. L. P. will be held on Friday, August 10th, at 8 p.m. in Horticultural Hall, Fraser street. Important business.

W. FORD, Secretary.

25th Anniversary of Teamsters' Union

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen & Helpers of America will be celebrated through proper functions on the first day of October, 1928, in the city of Cincinnati, and the general executive board at its meeting in January instructed the general presidents and the general secretary-treasurer to make all arrangements for a proper celebration of this eventful occasion.

With all due respect to other organizations of labor, and giving them full credit for what they may have done for their membership, there is no other organization within the fold of the organized toilers of America that has raised the standard of its membership and obtained conditions for those coming under its jurisdiction equal to that done by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which was the name adopted at the amalgamation convention held in Niagara Falls, August, 1903.

There were no chauffeurs in those days, consequently we later amended our charter title through the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and added the word "chauffeurs." Also, through another amendment of our charter title, the word "helpers" was approved and granted by the American Federation of Labor.

While not thoroughly organized, we have a substantial and creditable membership of approximately 100,000. We have a substantial treasury which guarantees protection to our membership when it becomes involved in strikes. Our treasury, in liquid assets, amounts to a little over one and one-half million dollars.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International should be participated in by representatives from every local affiliated with the International Union.

Local unions will be expected to pay the railroad fare and reasonable hotel expenses for their representatives.

The International will pay all expenses connected with the entertainment and banquet.

All local unions will be entitled to two representatives. If you can't send two, send one.

To grant a larger representation would make it impossible for us to handle, as there are nearly 500 local unions chartered by the International.

I earnestly request that your local union be represented on this all-eventful occasion — the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the International Union.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

Correspondence

Editor, Labor Statesman."

Sir,—It is refreshing to read in the Statesman that the I. L. P., though bowed, will not acknowledge defeat in the fight for Labor in B. C. and Canada. Your observation that politics must be a mystery of the same order as railway rates and the peace of God is well put. When one relaizes that organized Labor in Vancouver has, during the past two years, secured valuable concessions in increased wages and shorter hours by virtue of their strength as organized Labor, the result of the ballot certainly becomes a mystery and raises the question as to why the men, who confront the employers in solid formation, cannot confront the ballot box in their own interests in the same spirit and manner. Burnaby and South Vancouver have been well served by Frank Browne and Harry Neelands, yet Labor turned them down. Every worker in the city had six votes at his disposal yet listened to demogogues spout that B.C. would go to the demnition bow-wows if they failed to vote the solid six and they turned down their own comrades and were led to their own economic slaughter.

It may be truly said that Labor has fouled its own nest and instead of six Labor members in the next House we find only one returned whilst the workers will have lots of time to reflect on the fact that they prepared their own corpse for burial.

WORKER.

Editor, Labor Statesman.

Dear Sirs,—My attention has been drawn to an advertisement inserted in the Labor Statesman by the Canadian Labor Party, which states that I am an official of that party.

This is not the fact. I severed all connections with the above mentioned party when the Independent Labor Party, which was at one-time affiliated with it, withdrew.

Respectfully yours,
MATTHEW GLENDAY,
Member of Alberni I.L.P.

A Simple Problem

"A" has $100,000 invested, upon which he makes a profit of $8,000, or eight per cent. "B" forms a company to buy him out. "B" sells $300,000 worth of shares in the new company. The assets have not increased in value. He makes the same profit of $8,000, but the percentage is two and two-thirds per cent. on the increased capital. That, obviously, is not sufficient profit, so "B" has two courses open in order to make the company's business profitable. He can increase the price of the commodity he sells, or he can apply to the government for a bounty for a struggling industry. Generally he does both. This, of course, is only a hypothetical case, but it represents what is frequently done in this realm of expanding business and industrial prosperity. When the business can stand extraordinary watering, it is a great commercial success, as was the case with the Canadian Cement merger. When, however, the outrageous inflation of capitalization is more than the traffic will bear, there is distress and reorganization, as was the case with the British Empire Steel Corporation. The manner in which commercial enterprises are over-capitalized is of great interest to the consuming public. It unduly enhances the price of goods and it makes questions of tariff and price-regulation difficult to solve. It is the over-capitalization of the Canadian National Railways which confuses the whole question of freight rates. It is the over-capitalization of large industrial enterprises which makes it difficult to disclose the real merits of applications for tariff increases. The thing is a vital factor operating at the root of much Canadian business. Over-capitalization is simply a refined form of piracy, and none too refined at that. The loot, of course, is exacted from the consumer. In these days of royal commissions and permanent government commissions, it might not be a bad idea to have a royal commission to inquire into the validity of the capitalization of any companies whose business exceeds a certain sum. In addition to that, there would have to be a permanent commission to look into and pass upon the increase in capitalization of any company, particularly those which enjoy tariff advantages or those in the same category at the transportation companies, which operate under government regulation of some kind or other. In addition, also, there would have to be some sort of legislation making it an offense to unduly inflate the capital of any company. The business of selling shares valued far in excess of the realizable assets of the company in which the shares are sold, has been and is being carried on in England, the United States and Canada, without the slightest molestation, and yet it is as fundamentally dishonest as the practice of tampering with scales and measures, and the industry of adulterating pure products.—Western Producer.

Why Old Age Pensions?

Factors which are making the older men less wanted in industry are discussed by Abraham Epstein, secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security, in an article in the Forum magazine. There are more persons, in proportion to population, of more than forty today than ever before, Epstein proves, and they are less and less wanted by employers. The figures are startling. In 1870 those over forty numbered only 7,695,785 out of a population of 38,558,371. Fifty years later, in 1920, the number had risen to 28,308,937 out of 105,710,620. The percentage of persons over forty had climbed from 19.9 to 26.8.

In 1870 the man over forty was wanted on the job. His skill and personal experience with the affairs of a shop made him most valuable. But in 1920 the situation was reversed. Skill and experience counted for less in a mechanized industry. And though the working man or woman over forty is healthier now, with a longer expectation of life than in 1870, he or she is little wanted. Nearly all railroads and many industrial concern now have the rule to engage no skilled workers over forty-five years, or unskilled over thirty-five.

It is useless to try longer to convince the young folks that all of the crooks are in the other party. No one party is large enough to hold them all.

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An election story often told in British parliamentary circles had its origin in a meeting between Sir Henry Bentinck, the Tory leader, and a wealthy farmer of radical leanings. To Sir Henry's pleading for support the farmer replied:

"Vote for you? I would sooner vote for the devil."

"But," replied Sir Henry, suavely, "in the event of your friend not standing?"

Our idea of a smart man would be one who knows what Soviet means.

SOLEL BONEH

One of the unfortunate results of the severe economic depression in Palestine has been the shutting down of the Solel-Boneh, the Building Workers' Guild, which was the pride of the Jewish workers of Tel-Aviv. In its three years of existence it carried out work to the value of £778,000. But building, which was so busy a trade when Tel-Aviv was getting itself made, is now—apart from relief works— almost at a standstill. And the Solel-Boneh has had to close down.

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200,000 British Workers To Move

London.—More than 200,000 workmen, many of them married, cannot expect to earn a livelihood from the industries in which they have been employed, says a report made today by the Industrial Transference board. The report says these men must be moved from distressed areas in England to other places where they can start life anew.

The board, which was constituted by the government to consider transfer of impoverished workers to new homes states that these 200,000 cannot pay their costs of moving or wait for a week's wages in order to defer such costs. Assistance must be given them.

"It is a hard thing to tell a number of families, and even whole communities, that unless they leave all their familiar surroundings they will not be able to earn an honest living, says the report. "But we should be shirking every inference from the facts, if we did not emphasize this as the first and strongest lesson that has come from the work of the board." Sir David Shackleton, Sir Warren Fisher and Sir J. Carman signed the report.

United Farmers Rule In "Sunny" Alberta

Edmonton, Alberta.—The government of "Sunny" Alberta is administered by the United Farmers. It is one of the best governed provinces in the Dominion and enjoys the confidence of the great mass of the people, as has been clearly demonstrated in each succeeding election.

Much of its success and popularity is due to the fact that the government keeps in close touch with the United Farmers, the organization responsible for its election.

Each year the United Farmers meet in annual convention, where their common problems are discussed and their decisions embodied in formal resolutions. These are then presented to the government for consideration.

At the close of the recent session of the provincial parliament the government prepared a lengthy memorandum in which it outlined the action taken on the 32 resolutions adopted at the previous U. F. A. convention.

This memorandum was not a secret document, but was published in the United Farmers' official newspaper and given wide circulation.

Many wonder how the United Farmers are able to hold their grip on the government of the province, but the answer is found in the frank manner in which the government deals with the problems submitted by the farmers.

Your correspondent knows of no other government which formally reports to the membership of the political party responsible for its existence.

No Pocket in a Shroud

Use you money while you're living;
Do not hoard it to be proud.
You can never take it yiu you;
There's no pocket in a shroud.

Gold can help you on no further
Than the churchyard where you lie,
And, though rich while living,
You're a pauper when you die.

Use is carefully, use it freely;
Do not hoard it to be proud.
You can never take it with you;
There's no pocket in a shroud.

Why isn't sign painting a sport? It's work done by professionals, and people like to watch it as they do baseball.

Displaced Workers Cannot Buy Products

Washington.—"Don't wait for the change in production and distribution; it's right here now; the crisis in our industrial and financial affairs is in the making," says I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers International Union, writing in the official magazine of that organiaztion.

"This condition is caused by the revolutionary introduction of labor-saving machinery and powerful distributing agencies," said Mr. Ornburn. "We are producing more than we can consume, and creating a prosperity which is daily adding to the distress of the growing army of unemployed. This condition cannot go on indefinitely.

"The situation is more serious than the World War in its consequences upon the future of mankind. The new order will not adjust itself. This problem is the concern of all right-minded men and women—regardless of station or calling. We must find a solution or meet trouble just around the corner."

Workers Will Urge Union Label Value

Washington.—A nation-wide label campaign from August 27 to September 8 was launched by the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Committees appointed by city central bodies will list union-label merchandise and union employers in their respective localities.

This information will be distributed to trade unionists and sympathizers. Mass meetings will be held and the campaign will include general trade union propaganda.

"Our campaigns emphasize that the union label means even more than goods bearing this emblem are made under fair conditions," said John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department.

"The union label is an emblem of industrial democracy. It means that the employer accepts the theory of collective bargaining; that workers have the right to unite and be represented by agents of their own choosing. The label is proof that this employer considers wage workers free men.

"Trade unionists and sympathizers should demand the union label, not only for practical purposes, but for moral and ethical reasons as well. The union label stands for everything organized labor favors."

Vancouver Union Label Council will take part in this campaign.

Exhibition Opens Wednesday, Aug. 8

Opening on August 8th for ten thrilling days, Canada's Pacific Exhibition promises this year to be bigger, more entertaining and of greater public service than ever before. Leading the van of major attractions is His Majesty's Royal Air Force Band from London, England, one of the finest bands in the British Empire. This wonderful group of musicians was featured at the Wembley Exhibition and has also played at numerous state occasions in London.

Through special permission of the Indian Department, the Kootenay Indian tribe comes to the exhibition this year. Indian dances of primitive splendour, bareback riding and horse racing by this aboriginal tribe will give exhibition patrons a thrill.

Another big attraction will be the great pageant "In Old Japan," with 550 players in Oriental costumes. For this a stage setting 300 feet long has been constructed. The scene exacted will represent the court of an ancient emperor in all its glory—geisha girls, wrestlers and sword fighters vieing for first honors. The scene ends in a terrific fireworks spectacle marking the destruction of thepalace.

Improvements to Happyland and the midway have been made especially for the exhibition and there will be sideshows and scores of attractions for the youth of Vancouver.

Seven great vaudeville acts will take place before the grandstand each night. The somersaulting automobile and many other thrilling demonstrations will give thrill after thrill to the spectators.

All the exhibition buildings will have features of interest to every member of the family. Champions of the livestock world, marvelous horticultural and agricultural exhibits, poultry and pet stock will make a visit to the exhibition of fascinating interest to garden-lovers and poultrymen.

The exhibition this year steps in pace with British Columbia's prosperity and splendid industrial displays will demonstrate what British Columbia has to offer workers. The opening day of the fair will be marked by an address by Hon. S. F. Tolmie, premier-elect of British Columbia. The gates will be open each day at 9 in the morning, and the midway attractions will top the evening's entertainment, remaining open until midnight.

For the convenience of visitors, arrangements have been made to purchase tickets downtown. These may be had at a special rate of five tickets for $2.00, as compared with the regular admission of 50c a ticket at the exhibition gates. Each ticket gives admission to gates, grandstand or Royal Air Force Band Concerts. Tickets purchased downtown entitle holders to participate in the free distribution of four super-six Essex Coaches to be given away in front of the grandstand August 18th, the final night of the exhibition.

$20,000,000 For U. S. Election Campaign

By RAYMOND LONERGAN

Both parties are out to get big campaign funds. There is to be no attempt to limit contributions.

"Give as much as and as often as you like," is to be the slogan.

The Republicans think they will be able to get along with about $4,000,000 and the Democrats hope to gather a similar sum.

Probably between them the two national committees will handle close to $10,000,000.

In addition, many state and local committees will have their own funds.

May Set a Record

No one need be surprised if this battle between Smith and Hoover costs $20,000,000—the largest sum ever spent in a Presidential campaign

Where It Comes From

There will be talk from both sides about "popular subscription," but the bulk of the money will come from a few men and corporations which are not in politics for their health.

It is significant that the Wall St. Journal remarks:

"Anyone who studies the stock market movements can see that Wall St. has not made up its mind which way the cat will jump."

So Wall St. will "play safe" and contribute to both sides!

Locker Tenders

TENDERS WANTED for the installation and supply of Lockers in the Technical School.

Plans and specifications can be obtained from the Architect, School Board Office, 590 Hamilton street, after 10 a.m. Saturday, 28th July, 1928, on depositing cheque for $10.00.

Tenders in duplicate, enclosed with marked cheque for $500.00 in sealed envelope, addressed to the "Secretary and hairman," Vancouver School Board, and endorsed "Tender for Lockers," will be received by the undersigned on or before 5 p.m. Thursday, 2nd August, 1928.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

B. G. WOLFE-MERTON,
Business Manager and Secretary.

Tenders

TENDERS WANTED for Domestic Science Supplies. For particulars apply School Board Offices, 590 Hamilton street.

J. A. WILSON, Order Clerk.

Approved for Business Manager and Secretary.

VANCOUVER TURKISH BATHS

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, Bad Cold

MASSAGE A SPECIALTY

PACIFIC BUILDING

744 HASTINGS W. SEY. 2070

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RICHMOND CAFE

100 Per Cent. Union.

All White Help

1033 Granville St. (Nr. Nelson)

The Only Union Fish and Chip Shop in the City!

Ye Olde English Fish and Chip Shoppe

614 ROBSON (Near Granville)

Extra! Open Saturday!

THE

MINIATURE RAILWAY KIDDIELAND

Come and See! Come and Enjoy Yourself!

HASTINGS PARK HAPPYLAND TAKE CARS 8 OR 13

Cobwebs

POLITICAL ownership of the public utilities, so highly recommended by some people, is a great thing—*for the spiders.*

In the last few years no less than 1500 communities on this continent have sold their electrical businesses or shut the doors of their electrical plants or departments and are served by company systems—allowing the spiders to spin their webs undisturbed.

The facts would seem to indicate that men trained in the business of making and delivering electricity in companies owned by the people themselves do a better job than men who may be good business or professional men, but who are not trained operators.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
VANCOUVER VICTORIA E16-28

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 the American Federation of Labor

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY, General President — CHARLES L. BAINE, General Secretary-Treasurer

Labor Politics in The United States

In the Labor News mail one day this week came two interesting pieces of information. One was from a volunteer committee supporting Alfred E. Smith for president of the United States, and the other from a well-known Labor news service. The volunteer committee is made up of Labor people, and in its circular, which it asks Labor papers to kindly publish, it tells of all the good works of Al. Smith on behalf of the workers of New York state. And the record of the Democratic nominee for president of the neighboring republic, as set out by his Labor volunteer committee, is an imposing one.

Now, not having anything to do with American elections, it doesn't matter what stand the Labor News takes on the presidential race. But if we had to express an opinion, we'd have to take this statement of Norman Thomas into consideration, as reported by the Federated Press:

"Not only is John J. Raskob chairman of the open shop General Motors," Mr. Thomas said, "he is bound up with the duPont interests which grow rich on wars, big and little. He is part of the group which made a determined effort to get the St. Lawrence water power for private development."

It is difficult, we confess, to make Al. Smith's Labor record jibe with his choice of Raskob as his chief lieutenant.

But if we had to decide we wouldn't do so for a while, because tomorrow's mail will probably bring a circular from a Labor committee equally as well and equally as prominent in its personnel as that working for Mr. Smith, to show why Herbert Hoover should receive the votes of trade unionists. A delightfully interesting feature of United States politics is the way in which the political policy of Labor sometimes works out.—Alberta Labor News.

FIRE DRILLS STARTED BY BOSTON UNIONISTS

Boston.—Fire drills in cloak factories are being held in this city. The drills are made obligatory under union agreement and are supervised by a joint board maintained by employers and the unionists, who are affiliated to the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Mechanized Industry Brings New Problems

New York.—Workers should be protected from the effects of mechanization was a conclusion by delegates to the recent Congress of the International Industrial Relations Association, held at Cambridge, England.

Speakers from the United States, Great Britain, Germany and other countries pointed out that mass production is insecure for both workers and capitalists because of its dependence on wide markets and that employers and employed should jointly aid in stabilizing industry.

Summing up the proceedings, Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russel Sage Foundation, said: "The well-being of workers in all countries depends upon underlying economic conditions which today present certain common problems, especially the growth and movement of populations, the need for wider markets for the increasing output of mechanical industry and the problems of securing raw material.

"To insure a status for wage earners which is in accord with the dignity of the human being, there is need for participation by workers' organizations jointly with employers' groups not only in the management of one establishment but in determining the larger economic policies of industrial life. Even more important than the material factors is the mental attitude of groups toward one another. Removal of fear and distrust and the establishment of understanding are essential for the bringing about of peace in industry."

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK CITY FOR 1928 AT LOWEST LEVEL

New York.—Factory employment in this city throughout 1928 has been at the lowest level since the State Department of Labor began collecting data in 1914, according to the monthly report of Commissioner Jas. A. Hamilton.

The decline in manufacturing has been general in practically all the industries of the city. Printing and women's millinery are the only exceptions.

Sympathy for the lower animals is one of the noblest virtues with which man is endowed.—Darwin.

Age-Long Struggle Is Recalled By Death

Washington. —The resignation of Luis Morones, head of the Mexican Federation of Labor, as secretary of labor in President Calles' cabinet, is an incident in the struggle between the industrial wage workers and agrarian forces in that country.

Obregon's friends charge Morones with being "psychologically" responsible for the death of the president-elect. This is another way of saying that the stand taken by Morones, as head of the Federation of Labor, in defending the wage workers' rights, affected an assassin. Morones symbolizes the organized workers of Mexico, whose interests are opposite to those of the agricultural portion of Mexico, represented by Obregon.

Following the installation of Calles, the present president, the organized wage workers secured control of the cities. They installed the eight-hour day, extended education, raised wages and improved work conditions more rapidly than did the agrarians.

Amendments to the Mexican constitution would give Obregon sweeping powers. He could appoint members of the Supreme Court. Popular control of cities would be replaced by commissions, appointed by Obregon, whose declared policy was for agrarian relief, while opposing the democracy in the cities. By checking the workers, Obregon was hopeful of interesting foreign investors.

Morones represented the resistance of wage workers to the Obregon policy. While the feeling between the two men was strong, the issue is not one of individuals. It is the age-long struggle between city and country, between industry and the farm.

Morones a Young Man

Morones has had a spectacular career. He was born in Mexico City 38 years ago, the son of a janitor.

At 16 he went to work as an electrical worker and in 1919 became the first general secretary of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

He and Calles, who was also a leader of labor, being a member of the machinists' union, established the most cordial relations with the American labor movement.

Morones attended the last convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in Washington and entered into an informal agreement with the A. F. of L. for the restriction of Mexican immigration, but the plan has not worked to the satisfaction of either side.

At an early age he became connected with the revolutionary movement in Mexico. He was general manager of the Mexican Telephone Company from 1916 to 1918 and was chief of the military factories and munitions works from 1919 to 1924.

Saved the Revolution

He helped save the revolutionary movement in 1923 when De La Huerta threatened to overthrow Obregon and Calles. Morones supplied the workers with arms purchased from the United States, largely through the influence of leaders of organized labor, and Calles led the forces in the field.

In 1922 he became a member of Obregon's cabinet as secretary of labor and continued in that position under Calles. He has been regarded as the latter's most trusted adviser.

Under Morones' leadership the Mexican Labor party became the most powerful political group in Mexico. He did much to improve the wages and working conditions of labor and while his enemies called him a radical he suppressed communistic propaganda with an iron hand.

In addition to being a member of the Electrical Workers' Union in Mexico, Morones is, like Calles, an honorary member of the International Association of Machinists in the United States and Canada.

SPORT NEWS

Organizer J. B. Bowens, tug-of-war team, is preparing for a tour of the States, after beating the bosses of the Sheet Metal Shops on Saturday at Bowen Island.

Bill Watt of the Plumbers and Steamfitters had already warned his team that J. B. was on the island with his warriors, and, therefore, on the approval the plumbers' sports were called off until the team had embarked. George Lish was in remarkable form, as right after several hard pulls, he did the 100 yards towards the lunch tables in record time.

A scientist foresees a generation that never goes to bed. In other words, as we understand it, the rising generation retires about when the retiring generation rises.

Communist Bombast

The Communist Party held a meeting on the Winnipeg Market Square last Sunday night and, being curious, we went to see what they had to say. Strangely enough, they didn't speak of Communism, but dwelt with the mining situation in Canada and in the States.

J. L. Lewis came in for a tirade, as usual, and he was going to be dealt with by the Communist Party. At the next convention they were going to kick him out; there was no doubt about it. "We've heard that before." Industrial unionism was now advocated, the old unions didn't function, and under the leadership of the Communist Party hours were going to be reduced and every member of the unemployed put to work, the economics of capitalism notwithstanding.

The O.B.U. came in for its share of abuse; the O.B.U. wasn't right; it wasn't constructed properly. He didn't say where it was wrong, but it didn't suit the Communist Party, and of course anything that didn't allow the Communist dictatorship to control it was something that couldn't be tolerated.

He then waxed eloquent, and in the manner of Ajax defying the lightning he told the transfixed Ukrainians in his audience of the mighty deeds the Communists had done in the Dominion of Canada. The O.B.U. had failed, he said, but in Westville, Nova Scotia, the Communists had lined up 600 men in the All-Canadian Miners' Union and got an agreement and the check-off. We have never been able to locate the 600, or even 60, but of course Gilbert couldn't exaggerate. No doubt they are there, but no one outside himself can find them.

The fertility of his imagination again manifested itself when he jumped to the Pacific Coast. Vancouver Island was now organized, and although nothing but company unions had existed previously yet the doughty warriors of the Third International had now the island solid tight, 100 per cent. (The only local that was organized was in Nanaimo; but since the leaders have been fired over the May Day strike, we have heard no word about it.—Ed. L. S.)

Everybody in the audience now realized that he had said the same thing so often that he believed it himself. We ventured to think of the results of the recent provincial election, but the bombast was so magnificently done that we had a vague idea that the government returns must be wrong and Gilbert right. In District 18 the same wonderful results had been achieved, and now the victorious Communist Party was going to sweep the O.B.U. and every other outfit that dared to question anything the Communist Party said or did into oblivion.

* * *

There was one thing apparent, and that was the complete ignorance of the speaker in regard to the nature of capitalist production. Like all Communist speakers, he never attacked capitalism; his sole object was shown to be to induce the slaves to blindly follow the leadership of the Communist Party. These bags of wind provide plenty of humor, but their contribution to the movement is nil. They do not and cannot build; their function is to destroy. Wherever they go the forces of reaction get a renewal of life, to paraphrase the words of Newbold.

Deep calls to deep and Capitalist calls to so-called Communist.—O.B.U. Bulletin.

Appalling Cost of Preventible Sickness

Speaking in Paris the other day to the International Conference on Social Work, Dr. Homer Folks of New York said that sickness costs the American people over $15,000,000,000 per year; and that most of this sickness is preventable.

Even leaving out the loss of net earning power from premature death sickness costs this country close to $4,000,000,000 per year.

Yet we, the richest and most progressive of nations, as most of us so readily admit, spend only some $76,000,000 a year in the prevention of sickness.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, on the other hand, we spent on the army $360,808,177; and on the navy, $318,909,096; or a total military expenditure of $679,717,873, against a health expenditure of $76,000,000. There seems to be a discrepancy somewhere in this neighborhood.—Labor.

Bim: "My wife's favorite book before we were married was 'The Three Musketeers,' and we had triplets!"

Bam: "Good God! Mine's was 'The Birth of a Nation!'."

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Cook-Maxton Protests Are Not So Good

The Cook-Maxton protestants have recruited a quite unexpected supporter in Mr. George Hicks, who was chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council two years ago. His adhesion is, at first sight, in strong contrast with his presidential address delivered at that time to the Trades Union Congress; for this was generally regarded as an advocacy of closer co-operation between employers and employed in the solution of industrial problems. Mr. Hicks has now explained that this was not all that he meant, and that he disapproves of the Mond negotiations. Mr. Wheatley has also joined in, with a strong condemnation of Mr. MacDonald; and Mr. Kirkwood has taken the chair at the first of the conferences organized by the Cook-Maxton group. Mr. Cook has defined his principal object as being to secure the rejection of the Mond report at the Trades Union Congress in September. In the meantime, the Miners' Executive have been meeting to consider the charges brought against Mr. Cook by the General Council. Thus, the alignment of forces in the Trade Union world is becoming more clearly defined. Undoubtedly, Mr. Cook and Mr. Maxton will get a certain amount of rank and file support; but it is most unlikely that they will be able to compass the rejection of the Mond report, and, unless they can find something more positive to put forward than a mere denunciation of the Labor Party and the General Council, their protest looks like fizzling out.—The New Statesman.

TORONTO MOTOR DEATHS SHOW ENORMOUS GAIN; TOURISTS ARE BLAMED

Ottawa, Ont.—Eighty-seven persons were killed by automobiles in Toronto, the metropolis of Ontario, in 1927, as compared to 45 killed in that manner the year before. This is an increase of 93 per cent in a single year.

In all Canada, the auto fatalities last year were 864, an increase of 42.6 per cent over 1926. At that, the death rate from this cause throughout the Dominion is 9.1 per 100,000 inhabitants; while the death rate in the United States from the same cause in 1926—the last year for which figures are available—was 18.2.

The increase in tourist traffic is blamed for the rising tide of fatalities in Canada.

Weak Men and All Diseases of Men

Take our Herbal Remedies

SEND for Pamphlet on Loss of Manhood and Disorders of Men. Free by mail. Advice free. Open 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 daily except Wednesdays and Saturdays, when closed all day.

Phone Douglas 3394

The English Herbal Dispensary, Limited

1359 Davie St., Vancouver, B.C.

Canada's Oldest Herbal Dispensary

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Hastings Steam Baths Price 35c Only 766 Hastings Street East

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RUPTURE SPECIALIST

C. E. Heard. 812 Robson

UNDERTAKERS

Armstrong & Hotson, 304 Dunlevy Ave.

IMMIGRANTS DISAPPOINTED

Sydney, Australia.—Several hundred immigrants from Czecho-Slovakia are starving and penniless in Sydney. They say they were misled to come to Australia by immigration agents who told them at Prague (Czecho-Slovakia) there was plenty of work in Australia at $30 per week, no unemployment, and all they would have to do was to walk off the steamer and tumble into jobs. When they came to Australia they found the jobs did not exist; also, that Australia was carrying a record unemployed army. Now they are demanding that as the government's immigration agents misled them, the least the Australian government can do is to pay their fares back to their homeland.

PACIFIC STAGES

Go Everywhere

HAVE you ever been to White Rock, with its jolly clambakes; to Port Moody, Port Haney, Whytecliff, Grouse Mountain, Ladner, North Vancouver, or to the dozens of happy holiday spots on the Lower Mainland—or to Seattle?

PACIFIC STAGE lines, with their luxurious Safety Coaches, reach them all! Plan on a week-end or vacation trip NOW! You'll enjoy every minute of it.

For further information phone

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You'll be surprised at the low round fare rates

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B.C. MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

SEYMOUR AT DUNSMUIR

THE ANCIENTS

F. W. MOORE.

Tennyson called us "The Ancients," and he was right. Says he in "The Day Dream":

"Titanic forces taking birth
In divers seasons, divers climes;
For we are Ancients of the earth
And in the morning of the times."

We are in the habit of referring to the Romans, Greeks, Sumerians, etc., as "The Ancients" when, as a matter of fact, if we regard civilization as a period merely, we must look on these people as our contemporaries. In talking of savagery we refer to a relative period of approximately sixty-thousand years—Morgan, "Ancient Society" 38. We call them all savages and don't refer to ancient or modern sections. Why should we talk differently about ourselves—just yet?

Tennyson realized intuitively that from a view-point based on achievement and development, we are still in our early teens. Yet even as children we may see the powerful effect of the titanic forces pounding mental impressions on humanity that will eventually engender the rationality of adultship. They are remodelling the industrial institutions of the world and will presently offer to humanity the periodical opportunity, hitherto always rejected, of rising to a higher social plane. All over the world the titanic forces are in evidence while labor and her sympathizers, and indeed capital too, look on expectantly. The struggle for existence has developed almost to the bursting point. The everlasting improvements in machinery and industrial technique have their effect in a constantly increasing volume of unemployment. I could, if space permitted, give a list of companies using improved machines of which twenty-five individual specimens, each operated by a man or two, take, in the aggregate, the place of thousands of men and women. Indeed, I can cite a single instance in which thousands of employees are likely to be superseded in the near future: The Potamac Telephone Co. of Washington announces that there will not be a telephone girl at work in the nation's capital by 1930; and at the present moment, the titanic forces bid fair to put orchestras and house-painters out of existence as such.

In the Labor Letter" for July 19th is the following: "The Chicago Federation of Musicians" will join sister locals throughout the jurisidiction of the "American Federation of Musicians" in the fight against the movie-phone and similar musical devices to dispense with living orchestras. More than two hundred theatres have installed the new machine and nearly a thousand have prepared for such installation; in many instances entire orchestras have been thrown out of employment."—Statesman, July 27th. According to President James Petrillo of the Chicago local the theatres save in this manner about $2,000 a week. Again, in the same "Labor Letter" we read: "Protesting the use of a paint-spraying machine by the Red Cross Decorating Co., the Centreville, Iowa, Painters' Union declared a strike."

Such are the local percussions of the titanic forces that have their birth in divers seasons and divers climes.

In England, for instance, they have been recognized lately by the Turner-Mond joint committee of British trade-unionists and employers, who together favored a national industrial council. How it will turn out is, of course, dubious, but it is a beginning that is described by the Manchester Guardian as the "most striking agreement yet made by the great body of British employers. . . . On purely industrial matters it might come to acquire an authority which parliament itself might find difficult to resist."—Ibid page 7.

Speaking of "divers climes" we have Professor Schmalenback of the University of Cologne, termed by the New York Times, "one of the greatest authorities on industrial economics," forecasting a new industrial world. Says he: "The age of competitive industry is drawing to a close. It will be followed by an era of giant monopolies operating under government franchise and supervision. . . . . In substance what he argues is that the substitution of the machine for human labor has greatly increased the item of fixed costs and has brought round the race for volume since to keep machines idle is so much more expensive than to keep men idle. In the end, this race for volume and competition will destroy free industry and make necessary a regulated production which will only escape the socialist ideal by still paying its profits to individuals and not to the state."

Such would be State Capitalism, a condition that has often been predicted as the predecessor of state socialism. And once that is achieved the struggle between men ("teen" hobble-de-hoys) will cease, and all people will join in the struggle to subdue the forces of nature.

The folks of this new era will be the first division of humanity's countless representatives from time immemorial that will be worthy of the reputation implied in the word "modern."

The "Ancients" will by that time have reached adult-hood.

The Race For Bigger And Better Submarines

The hypocritical denunciation of submarine warfare by the Allies during the war led many innocent people to believe that, after the war was over, such barbarous machines as submarines would be abandoned forever. Yet we find today Great Britain and the United States engaged in the wholesale production of the most barbarous types of submarines which distorted human—or inhuman—genius can produce.

Yet the meek and gentle Christian (?) people of these countries are sitting back complacently and uttering no word of protest. They know that their hard-earned money is being appropriated in huge lumps for this savage purpose. Yet they murmur not, but they flock to church and hear the ministers of Christ preach the Gosped of Peace on earth and good will toward men, which is and can be nothing but a farce while this sort of deadly preparation for war is continued.

And the press—oh, the press! It is worse than the church, because it publishes pictures and descriptions of those engines of destruction with an air of bragadocia which would do credit to the days of Julius Caesar.

War Mongers Rule And Ruin the World

A French writer, illustrating the futility of conquest and the stupidity of heaping glorification upon conquerors, reviews the life story and ignominious end of Napoleon, concluding as follows:

"Such was the fate of the prodigious man for whom posterity has shown a singular clemency. It is necessary that you should know well that through his pride he brought disasters unheard of to France and to Europe. Through him the freedom that the revolution wished to give the world, was set back sixty years. By him, Europe, forced to think of nothing but war, adopted a military regime, so stupid that today she is crushed by monstrous taxes and by armies yet more monstrous.

"By this the evolution of nations, instead of moving towards peace, brotherhood and independence, has tended toward war, hate and servitude. By war, in fifteen years ten millions of young men , the most vigorous, the most generous, the bravest, have perished in the flower of life, and the human race has been degraded.

"Thanks to Napoleon, and to him alone, France has been ruined, humiliated, violated twice by armies insolently victorious. Yet she has no right to complain. She has deserved Napoleon. As soon as he appeared she threw herself at his feet. Consider this sad history in order to detest all wars and conquerers."

UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS

London, England.—Unemployment in this country is increasing. The total number of persons on the unemployment exchanges in Great Britain on June 25 was 1,192,000. This was 30,079 more than the week before and 187,987 more than a year ago.

Appalling conditions continue in the mining industry. Mine owners who insisted that long hours would solve their problems demand more wage reductions. When they defeated the miners two years ago they added an hour to the work day and decreased wages. They are still dissatisfied.

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Hosiery Firm Fails In Speeding-Up Plan

Kenosha, Wis.—The refusal of organized hosiery knitters to accept non-union conditions in the Allen-A Company plant has resulted in one of the bitterest industrial disputes in the history of this state.

The company employed an "industrial engineer" who installed the antiquated system of one knitter operating two machines, in place of the one-machine plan in operation in every plant that produces quality hose.

Strikebreakers are paid three times the wage of union knitters and private detectives are operating secretly to evade the state law which regulates these thugs.

More than 500 arrests have been made on charges that range from calling strikebreakers "yellow" to criminal conspiracy. The company receives every aid from authorities, except in the case of the governor, who refused to order out state troops to intimidate the workers.

Citizens are sympathetic to the knitters, but the city manager plan has made it possible for municipal authorities to assist the company. The city attorney and his assistant are legal advisers of the Allen-A concern.

Officers of the State Federation of Labor have investigated the strike and declare that "the city manager government is under the thumb of the corporations."

"Appeal to the federal court for the usual purpose of restricting the constitutional rights of these workers was responded to with a temporary order issued without a hearing. Under the ruling, no picketing was permitted. The iron procedure in the federal court, with all the discretionary powers usurped by federal courts, made for an atmosphere which is obnoxious to every advocate of democracy."

MECHANICAL POWER REPLACES HAND LABOR

Washington.—Substitution of mechanical power for hand labor is the greatest factor in the increased productivity of American industry, according to the United States Geological Survey.

A study shows that from 1849 to 1923 the horsepower per wage earner increased from 1.44 to 5.31, and from 1909 to 1923 from 2.96 to 5.31. The least use of mechanical power was found in agriculture.

BREATHING SPACES FEW IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Washington, July 28. — Many towns and cities have no adequate provision for parks and breathing spaces, according to a survey published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The concentration of large populations in comparatively restricted areas, which has followed the industrial expansion of the past few decades, has created the problem of providing for the recreation of children and adults, it is stated.

Many instances are recorded where large areas have been set aside, but the proportion is small.

Educational Features At Pro. Exhibition

Always in the van with educational features, the B. C. Provincial Exhibition, which is to open on Labor Day, Sept. 3rd, at New Westminster, will be notable for the presentation of topographical maps of portions of British Columbia. This new feature has been arranged through the cordial co-operation of C. T. Taggart, in charge of the work in B. C. for the National Map of Canada, with D. E. MacKenzie, manager of the Provincial Exhibition. Taggart's headquarters are at Kamloops and there have just proceeded two new Fairchild monoplanes which will take aerial photographs of parts of B. C. hitherto inaccessible to map makers. These planes have special capabilities in that they are able to attain a height of fifteen thousand feet and land upon or take off from water areas. They will be operated by the Royal Canadian Air Force in this B. C. Topographical survey work. Photographs of mile-wide strips of B. C. will be taken—an improvement upon war-time aerial photography. The job is a ticklish one not much akin to ploughing the lonely furrow or even navigating a ship at sea, and the merging of pictures of territory into a comprehensively correct topographical map is an undertaking calling for technical skill of the highest order. The display will include presentations of Jasper Park and the Kamloops district in a manner never before possible, and graphically make plain such natural resources as timber and mineral and water power wealth. The topographical map of B. C. when completed will form part of the national map of Canada.

Mine Owners Accept Labor's Wage Theory

New York.—Organized mine workers insist that wage cuts is no solution to the mining industry, but this advice has been ignored—until now—by coal owners who would smash the miners' union.

This change is pointed out by Louis Guenther, publisher Financial World, who says coal owners should long ago be awake to the cheap-labor fallacy.

"The coal owners have come to the conclusion that the over-production which has been their incubus cannot be cured by forcing down the price of labor," says Mr. Guenther.

"When there is a glut of mines, each endeavoring to earn a profit, there are insufficient pieces of the cake to go around. This fact begins to dawn on the mine owners. They should have seen it several years ago and might have done so had they not been blinded by the war and the artificial prices it superinduced.

"Now a movement is on foot among nearly 100 mine owners to effect a merger of their properties on the basis of a fair appraisal of value. This is a sensible step, for then, as a united company, they will be in a sounded and more effective position to control production, reduce operating costs through the elimination of duplicate selling organizations and through other economies increase margin of profit and allow for decent living wages."

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Rowdies Are Routed By British Miners' Leader

London.—Herbert Smith, the 66-year old president of the British Federation of Miners, proved to be best man in a free first fight with a bunch of Communistic rowdies who attempted to break up a conference of the federation in Llandudno, Wales, recently.

Five Lanarkshire men who had been refused admission to the floor as delegates appeared in the gallery and demanded a hearing. After a short argument, Smith left the chair, dashed to the gallery and began personally to throw out the disturbers.

After he had pushed them downstairs, Smith was taunted by Arthur Horner, a South Wales Communist, who had followed him from the main hall with the epithet of "tyrant."

In one leap, Smith landed on top of Horner. Although Horner claims to have been a champion boxer at one time, he suffered a good beating at the hands of the veteran official of the miners.

The conference then proceeded without further disturbance.

"How does Smith feel about that chauffeur who ran off with his car and his daughter?" asked Batkins.

"He's mighty grateful," said Bolter. "He says the poor idiot relieved him of two of his most expensive possessions.

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Sheet Metal Workers Picnic Is Humdinger

The Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 280 held their annual picnic at Bowen Island on Saturday, July 28. Three hundred attended and a pleasant time was spent by all. Leaving Vancouver at 9 a.m. on the U. S. "Lady Alexandra," the fun commenced when a capable orchestra composed of members furnished dance music. Pianist Bill Russ, Violinist N. Griffin, Euphonioum G. Griffin, Banjoist Bert Griffin and their selections were thoroughly enjoyed. On arrival at Bowen Island, the 27 sports events were pulled off, and the various novelty and swimming items created lots of fun. These events were well handled by Chairman Bill Whitty, President A. Fisher, R. McCauley, and their committee.

One extra event not on the programme created considerable interest, as through a challenge thrown out by Organizer Bowen of the Lathers to pull any team at tug-of-war, resulted in Jack Campbell accepting. J. R. Tacey lined up his stalwarts, who looked like world-beaters and consisted of Messrs. Campbell, Col. Anderson, Foxcroft, Morrison and Smith. Bowen's team was composed of Messrs. McPherson, Page, Thompson, Hargreaves and Lish. Bowen's team won, 2 out of 3. Tacey's team won the first pull, but Bowen's gang won the next two. Spectators were unkind enough to suggest that Bill Page's emergency kit had something to do with the victory.

Special Drawing

The result of the special drawing for the lawn mower donated by Taylor-Forbes Company was a win for Bill Thom, apprentice. The second drawing, a hammered brass coal hod, designed and made by Apprentice K. Russell of the Central Sheet Metal Works, was won by Mrs. G. Griffin. Third prize was won by Tommy

Dan McPherson and his committee, Bros. Fred Corker and Nat Smith, handled the sports in fine style. The refreshments were handed out by Chairman Geo. Wallace, Charlie Thom, Jim Strand, W. Coulson and Ralph Caldwell, and no complaints as yet have been registered. Geo. Wallace's coffee was one of the features of the picnic. Thanks are due the Brewery Workers picnic committee in helping out a deficit in ice cream cones at the wind-up.

Local 280 appreciate the co-operation of the employers in closing down their various shops and attending in a body, J. Campbell transporting a party of friends in his private launch.

An auction at the finish of extra supplies, caused considerable spirited bidding and Auctioneer McPherson without a doubt missed his vocation when he chose the sheet metal craft.

The committee wish to thank all concerned who contributed in making this annual picnic the success it was.

The following is a list of the prize winners in the twenty-seven events at the Sheet Metal Workers' picnic. Prizes were given to all children in their races, but only the first prize winners' names were taken.

Girls' race, 7 years and under—S. Anderson.

Boys' race, 7 and under—B. Jest.

Girls' race, 8 to 11—D. Pontrey.

Boys' race, 8 to 11—D. Hammond.

Apprentice race—R. McGiveron, J. Knechtla, B. Elliott.

Lady and gent, three-legged race—Mrs. Loomis and Mr. Russell, J. Griffin and Miss Palmer.

100 yards, open—R. McGiveron, J. Knechtel, L. Fisher.

Men's novelty race—W. Russell, F. O. Gibson, J. Hasting.

Ladies' novelty race, 25 yards—Mrs. Gorrie, Mrs. Smith, Miss Griffin.

Sheet metal workers' race, 55 and over—Bill Witty, H. Smith.

Sheet metal workers' wives, 75 yards—Mrs. Swindon, Mrs. Gorrie, Mrs. Vance, Mrs. Macaulay.

Employers' wives, 75 yards—Mrs. Elliott.

Watermelon-eating contest — F. Russell and P. Barrstow.

Ladies' balloon race—Miss Macpherson, Mrs. Fonger, Mrs. Han.

Sheet metal workers' race, 100 yards—A. Stewart, B. Russell, F. Gibson.

Employers' race, 100 yards—Mr. Foxcroft, Western Steel Co.; J. R. Yacey.

Tug-of-war, 5-man team—Central Sheet Metal Works.

Boys' soda biscuit eating contest—G. Fletcher.

Shop relay race, 4 men to team—Central Sheet Metal Shop.

Committee men's race—B. Griffin, F. Cocker.

Boys under 16, 75 yards open—C. Fox, J. Griffin.

Egg and spoon race, ladies—Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Macaulay, Mrs. Laing.

Swimming race, mixed—K. Russell and J. Hasting.

Horseshoe pitching contest—E. Elliott and C. Loomis.

Girls' race, 16 and under—G. Johnston, V. Griffin.

Extra race—Mrs. Crawford.

Starter, W. Witty; judges, J. McDonald, Col. Anderson, R. Macaulay; announcer, A. Fisher; chairman of committee, D. Macpherson; horseshoe pitching, E. Elliott.

Plumbers Have Lively Time at Their Picnic

Yes, sir, it was one grand and glorious day, and we don't mean maybe. The members of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local No. 170, the employers and wholesalers along with their wives, sweethearts and kiddies held their annual picnic at Bowen Island last Saturday. Space will not permit us to describe the large number of sport events that took place and the keen competition. However, the outstanding performance of Mrs. Bert Stinchcombe and Mrs. Hugh Fulton cannot be overlooked. This was a race in which a box of crackers had to be devoured, and washed down with a case of pop, and believe your Uncle Willie, these two dames can sure chew and gussell.

The race for members of the Local was a scream. Thirty-two of the boys lined up with brown paper bags tied over their heads, and at the crack of the gun they were off, but very few of the racers returned. Sam Smylie, we understand, was found near the waters edge going strong, and Hugh Fulton and Fred Welsh were picked up over at the Brewers' picnic grounds. Sid Bromley, Howard Thomas and Dave Sutherland took home the bacon.

The tug-o-war between the plumbers and steamfitters was well worth seeing, and we all felt sorry for the rope. The excitement was so great on the final pull that a plumbers wife fainted and fell against the anchorman, Harry Paull (this might have helped the plumbers to win the marble clocks). Nuff sed!

Bert Stinchcombe was again in charge of the pop and ice cream department and he sure showed the kids a wonderful time. Jack Dillibough was the official starter and a great deal of credit must be given him for the success of the picnic, for that boy sure knows his onions.

O yes, we nearly forgot, Harry Paull won the last event coming home on the boat, just nosed out Jack Hay. Harry won the pot (not aluminum).—W.W.

Government Scored By Judge Over Policy

Quebec, Canada.—A scathing denunciation of Canada's immigration policy was made here last week by Hon. P. A. Choquette in a local court.

The judge was hearing a charge against two young Scotchmen of having attempted to steal a passage on board an outgoing vessel.

"The accussed," he said," were brought to this country by false pretenses. They were lured to Canada by the advertising which appeared in papers on the other side with the consent of the Canadian government.

"They were even advised to emigrate by the Canadian official agent in Glasgow. They had no aptitude for farm work and yet they were told they could get fine jobs with good wages on farms in Canada."

Judge Choquette scored the government immigration system.

"Money is spent most lavishly to bring over people from the other side when nothing is done, or practically nothing, to bring back Canadians from the United States," he said.

Those people would quite willingly return to this country if only they were given the same assistance by the government that is extended to strangers in Europe who wish to come to this country.

"It's a downright shame. It is unfair to the young people themselves as well as to the country. I do not hesitate to say it is disgraceful.

BOY SCOUTS

There is often hot discussion in this country as to whether the Boy Scout Movement is or is not militarist. The heads of the movement, I believe, deny it vehemently. But in New Zealand, at any rate, there seems no room for argument. Membership of the Scouts there is, according to the general secretary himself, "definitely closed against conscientious objectors to military training."

One view of an athletic man is the fellow who hires the small boy to cut the grass so he can play golf and obtain a little exercise.

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.30 Listerine ..... .20
.60 Zonite ..... .37
.85 Finest Scotch Extract of Malt, 3 lb. tin ..... .54
.50 Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills ..... .33
.60 Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets .36
.25 Benzo-Almond Cream ..... .14
.75 Hair Fix ..... .39
.35 Tooth Brush ..... .18
.35 Gibbs Bath Soap ..... .24
1.25 Glyco Thymoline ..... .81
1.00 and $1.25 Californian Poppy Perfume, .72 and ..... .81
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A wise man in the company of those who are ignorant has been compared by the sages to a beautiful girl in the company of blind men.—Saddi.

Classical

Two ladies were distening to the band. Said one: "That is something from Wagner, I think." Said the other: "I think it is a nocturne of Chopin's."

Said the first: "I'll go and look on the announcement card."

And back she came to her friend with the word: "We're both wrong. It's a Refrain—from Spitting."