Labor Statesman

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Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

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Labour

Railway Carmen Are Not Weakened by Dual Unions

Canadian Locals of Railway Workers, With Membership of 120,000, Have Working Agreements With Two Transcontinental Railway Systems.

DESPITE MANY YEARS OF OPPOSITION and villification by dual unionists in every part of Canada, the Canadian locals of International Unions have not only been able to withstand that fire, but have been able to obtain favorable wage and working agreements from the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways and also increase their membership. These Canadian locals of the International Railway Unions number a membership of 120,000, as against an alleged membership of 15,000 by dual unions of every description.

Kansas City, Missouri.—The final chapter of the story of the sordid attempt of dual organizations to destroy the bona fide international labor unions in Canada has all but been written, according to Canadians who are here attending the sixteenth convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

Dualism, which at one time threatened to tear down the results of years of effort on the part of the Internationals, has practically dwindled into nothingness, they say.

The Standard Railroad Labor Unions today have a Canadian membership of more than 120,000. A so-called national union, catering especially to railroad workers, boasts that it has 15,000 members.

The Canadians discount this claim, but point out that, even if the dualists' contention is true, there isn't much basis for boasting when one considers that they have been trying to smash the internationals for more than 20 years.

McKenna's Inspiring Report

In his report to the convention, General Vice-President Frank McKenna presented an inspiring chronicle of the progress of trade unionism in the Dominion.

"From Nova Scotia to Vancouver Island, off the coast of British Columbia, the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen is in an excellent condition," he said.

"Today, Carmen who are not members of our organization are becoming increasingly scarce.

"Since the day, 28 years ago, when we signed our first agreement with any railroad, the Canadian Pacific, we have gone steadily forward."

McKenna praised Sir Henry Thornton for taking a "conglomeration of railroads, more or less in financial distress, and weaving out of them a wonderfully efficient transportation system."

The Canadian National federated trades have rendered magnificent service to the shop workers of the Dominion government railroads, McKenna said.

Success of Co-operative Policy

Piecework has been entirely eliminated on the Canadian National, due to the Carmen wholeheartedly supporting the co-operative movement on that system.

Many other substantial improvements in working conditions have been secured, and there is less disease and accidents since the adoption of the plan.

Captain O. S. Beyer of the Railway Employes' Department was given credit by McKenna for his "initiative and understanding of railroad shop matters."

It was after Captain Beyer had spent months in a survey of existing practices that the management and the workers decided to adopt the co-operative plan.

The Canadian Pacific federated trades, now 21 years old, "can always be depended upon in time of need or urgency," McKenna said.

Within four years the vacation-with-pay principle will be universal throughout the Dominion, McKenna predicted. It is now in effect on the Canadian National and the Toronto & Northern Ontario.

Wage Increases in Canada

Two wage increases, one of 4 cents and one of 5 cents, have been secured on Canadian roads since the last convention of the Brotherhood four years ago.

"It would have been extremely difficult to secure these increases if it had not been for the pioneer work done by the A. F. of L. Railway Employes' Department, especially in the New York Central arbitration proceedings," McKenna declared.

He told how Montreal was fast developing into an exceedingly important railroad center. There are now seven Carmen's lodges there; one Ste. Marie lodge is unable to find a hall large enough for its meetings. This lodge has an average attendance of 1,000 at meetings.

Railway Carmen Gain Half Million Dollars

Kansas City, Missouri. — With $478,000 more in its treasury than it had when it met here four years ago, and with approximately 10,000 new names on its membership rolls, the sixteenth convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen opened its first session shortly before 10 o'clock Sept. 16.

That gain of $478,000 means that the Brotherhood now has nearly three million dollars in its various funds.

This looks like it is going to be a great convention. There are around 600 delegates present, and a few more will probably arrive within the next day or two. If there is any state that hasn't sent a delegatior, the correspondent of "Labor" has failed to find it.

Canada Sends 101 Delegates

Canada is well represented. The Dominion delegates—101 strong—are here and mingling with their "Yank" brothers in a manner that would (if they were here to see it) make advocates of so-called dual nationalistic unions realize the utter futility of any attempt to split the Brotherhood ranks.

Incidentally, the Canadian delegation seems determined to carry off the next convention to Montreal. A good-natured but spirited contest is expected to develop over this question.

PUBLIC BUILDING TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYED

Winnipeg, Man.—Due to the partial crop failure in Western Canada and to the introduction of labor eliminating machinery in the harvest fields a grave unemployment problem is looked for in Manitoba during the winter.

To meet the situation the provincial government has launched a $725,000 construction program which includes building the first section of the trans-Canada highway east from the Ontario boundary.

Premier Bracken urges the Dominion government and the cities and towns in the province to follow a similar course and to start such public work as they may have in view.

Daylight Delivery Of Milk Starts Tuesday

Milk Salesmen of the city of Vancouver are holding their last meeting on Friday night to make the final arrangements for the daylight delivery of milk which will be put into operation on the first of October. While the various companies are not committing themselves on the new policy, one of the largest companies has taken a definite stand and is making its plans to put the daylight delivery into effect next Tuesday, and by that time the other large companies are expected to be ready. Some of the smaller firms might try to take advantage of the situation and continue the night delivery, in an effort to obtain the patronage of people who want two days' old milk for breakfast.

When the new plan is put into operation, The Labor Statesman has been assured that eventually the milk delivered in daylight will be at least 12 hours fresher than that being received under the old plan.

Another Big Group Initiated By Bakers

Thirty new members will be up for initiation by the Bakers Saturday, September 27th.

In spite of the cold weather, a well attended and enthusiastic meeting was held by the Bakers and Bakery Salesmen on Saturday, September 21st, at which time another large group of workers made application for membership in both organizations.

Salesmen will hereafter hold their meetings during the week, but the inside bakery workers will continue to meet on Saturday nights. The next meeting of inside bakery workers will be held at Labor Headquarters, 529 Beatty street, on Saturday, September 27th, at 7 p.m., at which time initiations will take place and another group of workers are expected to enroll.

Organizer G. A. Warren is being given all the assistance and co-operation possible by the officials of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and they are meeting with a hearty response from the workers.

Another union, shop, has been added to the listof fair bakeries in the last two days. It is the Hastings Bakery at 764 Hastings street east, and all their products will bear the Union Label as soon as it is possible to get them here.

A large number of men working for the big firms are in the union, but the firms have not yet signed up. The Union Shops now on the list are:

Delicious Bakery, 625 Hawks Ave.
Ferguson Bakery, 2515 Main St.
Golden Rule Bakery, 957 Granville St.
Hastings Bakery, 764 East Hastings.
Mutters' Bakery, 2157 Main St.
Rippon s Bakery, 706 West 16th.
Rigby's Bakery, Cedar Cottage.
Sunset Bakery, 2313 Granville St.

Building Trades Notes

The Building Trades Council will select delegates to attend the meetings of the School Board Building Committee. A temporary committee has been appointed.

The addition of the New Westminster Breweries will be an International Union job.

Nunn & Thompson's Undertaking Parlors at Cambie and 10th will be a union job.

Unions report 34 new members initiated since last meeting.

Acting Business Agent Neill of the Electrical Workers reported five new shops signed up.

Bro. J. McKay, business agent for the Joint Council of Teamsters, reports Morrow Ice and Coal Co. is delivering building material with union men.

Plans being made for annual dance in December.

MOVIE OPERATORS GAIN

Chattanooga.—Wage increases and a two-year contract has been secured by organized movie operators in this city.

State Makes Huge Saving Out of Fire Insurance Fund

Years ago Wisconsin, on the advice of the elder La Follette and his Progressive associates, decided to stop paying tribute to the insurance combine and carry its own insurance.

Every year since then a sum equivalent to what the insurance companies would have charged has been laid aside in the insurance fund.

All the state's fire losses have been taken care of out of that fund and the surplus has reached such proportions that the legislature has decided to draw on it to the extent of $2,000,000 to meet the cost of constructing an annex to the State Capitol.

Of course the reactionaries denounced the plan for a State Insurance Fund as "socialism," but the people of Wisconsin refused to be scared.

They knew a sound business proposal when they saw it, and now they are collecting a big dividend on their common-sense.

Local Building Trades Plan For 5-Day Week

The Building Trades Council has arranged for a special open meeting to be held in the Labor Headquarters on Tuesday, October 22nd, to discuss the five-day week plan for all building trades in 1930. Building Trades unions are being invited to send some of their members along to take part in the discussion. An earnest effort is going to be made to get the balance of the building trades unions lined up on the five-day week for next year. The unions already enjoying the five-day week in the city are:

Plumbers and Steamfitters,
Plasterers,
Plasterers' Helpers,
Floorlayers,
Bricklayers,
Tilesetters.

The following unions are planning to incorporate the five-day week in their next agreements during 1930: Locals 452 and 1251, Carpenters; Sheet Metal Workers, Electrical Workers, Iron Workers, Painters and Decorators, Engineers, Pile Drivers and Bridgemen, Lathers, Elevator Constructors, Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

What Next?

And now we have the Circus Trust! John Ringling, who started life as a clown and now has so many millions that he has to employ a corps of experts to make out his income tax returns, has purchased the Sells-Floto circus, the Hagenback animal show, and John Robinson, Spark's and Al. G. Barnes circuses. He already owns Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey shows.

There are a few little circuses wandering around loose, but they are not of sufficient importance to worry Mr. Ringling. When they grow up he will probably take them into the big tent.

It is estimated that in order to operate his various circuses Ringling will have about 6,600 men and women on his payroll.

FIRST WHEAT SHIPMENT OVER HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE

The first shipment of wheat to be made over the Hudson's Bay Railway for trans-shipment by steamer from Chuchill on the Hudson's Bay is to be made this year by the Hudson's Bay Company, which for nearly 300 years has been a trading company in Canada.

The shipment will consist of one ton of this year's crop and will be sent to England in sacks. It is expected that the Hudson's Bay Railway will be ready for freight and passenger traffic next year.

AMERICAN TOURISTS A BIG ASSET TO CANADA

Windsor, Ont.—It is estimated that American tourists will leave $500,000,000 in Canada during the present year. Last year they left $250,000,000 and were considered one of Canada's best revenue producers.

Carpenters Enroll Nine More Into Membership

Local 452, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, initiated nine new members at the regular meeting on Monday evening, among whom were several transfers from the Amalgamated Carpenters' Union. Quite a lively discussion took place on the five-day week and members were invited to attend the open meeting which will be held among the building trades on Tuesday, October 22nd, in the Labor Headquarters.

Bro. W. J. E. Ramsay was endorsed as candidate for School Trustee. Bro. Ramsay was a member of the South Vancouver School Board, and the members were urged to get behind him.

The next meeting will be held on Monday, October 14th. W.H.

Living Wage Upheld By Commission Rule

New York.—Governor Roosevelt's Cloak Commission dealt its first blow to sweat shops by upholding the right of contractors to charge a price sufficient to permit them to maintain union wages and conditions.

The commission sustained the action of 50 contractors who refused to produce garments ordered by half a dozen jobbers on the ground that the latter were not living up to their promise to abide by union standards.

The contractors are members of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association. They, together with the union and two other associations of employers, agreed to wage war on sweatshops. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is recognized. All workers and employers must belong to their respective associations, and the Cloak Commission was set up to enforce the terms of settlement.

Workers and contractors are elated over the commission's first decision, which establishes the principle that the jobbers must pay for making garments in sufficient amount to insure the continuance of union standards, plus a reasonable overhead.

Contractors hitherto complained they were helpless, while jobbers arbitrarily set prices and over a period of years continued to fix lower and lower rates, with the result that the contractors were compelled to reduce wages and debase work conditions.

WIN FIVE-DAY WEEK

Chicago.—The five-day week and substantial wage increases have been won by Lathers' Union No. 74. More than 1,800 workers are benefited. This makes three building trades' unions in this city that are in the five-day week column—lathers, plasterers and painters.

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"Reds" Hunt Heresy; Expel Several 'Leaders'

NEW YORK.—Communists are split over tactics, and the brethren have slipped to the status of heresy hunters, as has every other group of revolutionists who insist that the world adjust itself to their philosophy.

According to the "red" dope, the United States is now in the "third period" of capitalistic development. This should mean—according to Communist strategists—that wage workers must swing to the left; that is, to join them, as the capitalistic system is on its last legs and everything is set for the revolution.

The dope doesn't seem to work and the strategists are angry at the swing to the right. Three foreign-language newspapers—one in this city, in Oregon and in Wisconsin—have been called on the carpet for expressing bourgeois (liberal) views.

The simon-pure brethren are warned that there must be a house-cleaning and that true-blue revolutionists can not associate with opportunists. The brethren are also warned that this fight means a loss of membership in the party, but that the theory of the "third period" must be upheld at all costs.

The heresy hunters have expelled several "leaders" whom Moscow declared are tainted with right wing tendencies.

Heresy hunting is a preliminary to the collapse of every revolutionary movement. As the tinsel wears off, insiders fight between themselves, each claiming they are orthodox in a struggle to control the party machinery. As the membership gets disgusted and collections cease, the revolutionists pass from the scene.

With the "reds," however, insiders take their orders from Moscow and do not depend upon collections. These are supplied from the war chest in far-off Russia.

CANADIAN UNIONS HAVE MORE MEMBERS

Saint John, N. B.—A 27,000 increase in membership the past year was reported by officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the annual convention here.

This gain is larger than the entire membership of the various so-called "Canadian unions" that would split workers in the Dominion and the United States.

John B. Haggerty, president International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, addressed the convention as fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L. The convention re-elected president Tom Moore and Secretary-Treasurer Draper. Regina was chosen as next year's convention city.

Father: "Are you sure he loves you? That it isn't your money?"

Daughter: "He swore he worshipped me since he first saw me."

Father: "Where was that?"

Daughter: "At the beach last summer."

Father: "Were you in a bathing suit?"

Daughter: "Why, yes."

Father: " He's after your money."

THE LIBERATION OF EGYPT

When Mr. Baldwin's government adhered to the Kellogg Pact it did so with an imperial gesture which will live long in the memory of the peoples of the East. Sweeping its gaze round the horizon, it excepted "certain regions" from the scope of its promise to refrain from war as an instrument of national policy. This vagueness must have caused a tremor of anxiety east of Suez, but actually the foreign office had two regions in mind which it considered strategically vital, Egypt and the Persian Gulf. British governments will be judged in future largely by their conduct in these regions. Here is located the clinical thermometer by which one may measure the ebb and rise of our imperial fevers.

Surprised Its Friends

One may challenge the application of this test to the new Labor government with every confidence. It has acted in Egypt with a promptitude and courage which have agreeably surprised its friends and paralyzed its opponents. It has dismissed Lord Lloyd, the high commissioner, who had revived Lord Cromer's tradition of the firm hand in Cairo. It has offered to the Egyptians a draft treaty which ends the military occupation of half a century. It will be found, as I think I may venture to predict, that when its adhesion to the "Optional Clause" of the Hague Court is announced at Geneva there will be no reservation in the sense of the British Monroe Doctrine. With Egypt, as with the rest of the world, we shall be pledged to arbitrate every justifiable dispute. When one adds that Egypt, with the goodwill of the Empire, will enter the League of Nations, it is obvious that the Tory reservation to the Kellogg Pact has in effect been wiped out. It is not a small achievement, and while one must give due credit to Arthur Henderson and his able lieutenant, Dr. Hugh Dalton, the chief ground for satisfaction is that public opinion has reconciled itself to the change with surprising equanimity. Lord Brentford—better known as "Jix"—has, indeed, blustered about this shocking "surrender," and so have two or three of the popular Tory newspapers, but Sir Austen Chamberlain was content with a cautious comment, in which the assent outweighed the qualifications; the Times, on the whole, approved, and Mr. Garvin of The Observer is enthusiastic. Parliament will certain ratify what Mr. Henderson has done.

Domestic Politics Are Attacked

If there is any doubt about the sequel, it flows, not from any uncertainty as to the British ratification, but from the tangle of domestic politics in Egypt. For Egypt at the moment is muzzled under an absolutist government, and it was with its head, Mahmoud Pasha, that Mr. Henderson was obliged to deal when he offered his treaty settlement. He made the stipulations which an honest democrat was bound to make. A prime minister who rules without a parliament can give no undertaking in the name of the people; he can speak only for King Fuad and the court. Mr. Henderson has insisted therefore, upon free elections, which will be held without delay, and under the old system of manhood franchise, which the king had threatened to modify in the interests of property. This was as far as Mr. Henderson could well go, without direct interference with the internal affairs of a state whose independence he means to respect. But the inconvenience remains, that he was obliged to make his offer to a government which has no popular support. Mahmoud Pasha is by all accounts an able administrator, who has done much in a year of absolute power to carry out reforms which the Nationalist democrats — the "Wafd"—had promised with more eloquence than sincerity. He has enabled large numbers of the hard-working peasant cultivators to acquire the land from which the owners have hitherto drawn a merciless tribute. He has built hospitals to cope with the endemic diseases which afflict an otherwise sturdy population, and he has built schools which will in time reduce the high percentage of illiteracy in the villages. But the fact remains that he destroyed parliamentary government, muzzled a press accustomed to great license, and suspended the right of public meeting.

Forceful Reminders

Egyptian politics have played, for half a century, round a triangle of unequal forces. There is the British occupation which has ruled by force, mitigated by the honesty and efficiency of its administrative work. Its garrison dominates Cairo. Its aeroplanes, in times of excitement, have a habit of sweeping low around minarets, and if these reminders do not suffice, a couple of battleships will sail in haste from Malta to Alexandria. Then comes the royal court, which in its turn is a relic of former conquests. Around it are grouped some of the bigger land-owning families founded by Turkish soldiers. This aristocracy has never wholly blended with the native population, and in the hareem it still speaks Turkish. Under Lord Cromer, who, on one occasion, could handle royalty very roughly, the court was at times as militant as rich men will ever dare to be, but latterly its attitude has changed. It came to terms with the British occupation because it was in irreconcilable feud with the popular Nationalistic party. This last of the three forces in the triangle represents a renaissance of the enduring Egyptian race. It has suffered six successive conquests. It has adopted the Arabic language and an Arabian religion, but in the villages one still may meet the unmistakable countenance which lives in its ancient art, and neither Christianity nor Islam has obliterated the folklore and the superstitions of its peasants. It was this fellaheen element which rose in revolt, fifty years ago, under Arabi Pasha, and under the British occupation its consciousness of nationality has only deepened.

These peasants are not a fightng race. They have been schooled to patience under oppressions which only Africans would endure. But they display an amazing persistence and a formidable solidarity. One can lavish no unstinted eulogy on the party of lawyers, intellectuals and landowners of the second rank, known as the Wafd, which has organized both towns and viilages, both Moslems and the tiny Christian minority, into a firmly-knit national phalanx, which has polled on occasion nearly ninety per cent. of the electorate. It has its own brand of idealism. But it is not impeccably honest; its administration was not a model of efficiency; it promised social reforms in which it seemed to lose interest when the opportunity for realization arrived. Its tactics toward the occupying power have lacked sublety. It went on repeating its maximum demands, and when the warships arrived, from time to time, to reason—after the logic of battleships—with its intransigence, it would surrender office, but it would never compromise its claims.

Something Had Changed

The chances are that the Wafd will, as usual, emerge from the forthcoming elections with a decisive majority. One is not certain how it will receive Mr. Henderson's offer, for even this generous treaty falls short of its own program. One can only say that it would display a folly which would approach the sublime if it were to reject it. For Mr. Henderson has offered something more than an alluring structure of paper. The dismissal of Lord Lloyd was a symbol of the change in the mind of the imperial power so unmistakable that only a blind nation could misread it. He is a man whose ability and good intentions no one questions, and he had behind him a considerable experience of the East. But it was not merely to his personal qualities that he owed his appointment. He belongs, as Lord Cromer also belonged, to one of the old banking families, toward which the city cherishes an almost superstitious loyalty. He is, moreover, a cousin by marriage of the lady who may one day, if the Prince of Wales remains unmarried, be our queen. He personifies the marriage of blood and money which made our ruling caste, as faithfully as he represents its traditional belief that Orientals understand nothing but force. When plain Mr. Henderson—who used to be a working iron-molder—dismissed this master of millions, who is also a prince's cousin, and dismissed him for his heresy about firm government, it was obvious that something had changed at the heart of the Empire. The Tories were well aware of it, but even Mr. Churchill thundered to no purpose in the debate which followed the fall of the last Pro-Consul of our Egyptian province.

In words, Egypt has enjoyed for a decade the status of a sovereign and independent kingdom. In fact, she could be neither while our troops occupied her capital and our warships intimidated her chief port. Even the removal of the garrison would not have sufficed to make her free, without the other provisions which open to her the court and the Council of the League in her future differences with the Empire. Some part of the garrison, it is true, will remain on her territory, confined to the strip of arid sand which borders the Canal, but the league's machinery should be a sufficient guarantee against any temptation to abuse its propinquity. The treaty, moreover, removes the grounds on which intervention was formerly based. We no longer require the Egyptians to appoint a British officer to command their army, though we do stipulate that any foreign officers whom they choose to employ shall be British. The extra-territorial rights which foreigners enjoyed in Egypt will disappear, and their protection will devolve henceforth upon the mixed courts, which enjoy a high reputation. The effect of this frank change of status will not be lessened appreciably by the continuance in office for a few years of a British financial expert, and of some British officers in the police of Cairo, for these are transitional arrangements. Indeed, it is probable that British officials will be able to render better service to Egypt in the five years to come than the generation which lies behind them. It is difficult to mix military coercion with the processes of civic education. The trouble in the past was that the hum of a British aeroplane, or the tramp of a regiment in khaki was apt to distract the attention of an Egyptian minister while he listened to the salutary exhortations of his British colleague. Few students would profit from the lessons of their teachers if machine guns were always visible on the campus.

Task Remains For Future

The arrangement which replaces the veiled protectorate is not from the standpoint of a citizen of the world an ideal one, but it marks an immeasurable advance. Egypt becomes the military ally of the British Empire, and each party to the alliance promises to avoid any foreign policies prejudicial to the interests of the other. The meaning of the whole arrangement is sufficiently clear. London will tolerate no rival in Cairo, and will continue to control the canal, but Egypt is at last, in her domestic life, her own sovereign and mistress. President Wilson was ideally right when he said, in one of his early pronouncements on the League of Nations, that "partial alliances" are a contradiction of its principle. It has not lived up to that austere logic. It has blessed the Locarno treaties which guarantee the peace of Western Europe. It will not frown on this Anglo-Egyptian alliance, though it turns the Suez Canal in time of war into a British waterway. It would be well for the world if the requirements of strategy involved no graver consequences than this. Danzig is torn from the body of the German Republic, and the Tyrol is subjected to forcible Italianization in obedience to the same law of military safety. One may congratulate the Labor party on doing what lay within its power, but a task remains for the future in which it, too, as the years go on, may well be the pioneer. The organization of the Old World for peace will be incomplete until the League itself assumes the guardianship of its narrow straits and its maritime canals. For the Suez Canal, after all, is something more than a link in the communications of the British Empire. It is the world's highway. It may require a generation of education in the technique of international co-operation before the League dares itself assume this responsibility. But Egypt will no longer wear fetters while we learn to organize an international police.

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CAP MAKERS CUT HOURS

Los Angeles, Cal.—A reduction in the work week from 44 to 42 hours has been won by Cap Makers' Union No. 26.

Beauty may be merely skin deep, but it is nearly always effective.

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, J. Thomson; general secretary Percy R. Bengough. Office, 200 Labor Headquarters, 531 Beatty St. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—Meets last Sunday at 8 p.m., Room No. 3, Labor Headquarters. Pres., W. H. Clancy; Secretary and Bus. Agent, T. J. Hanofin. Office: Room 14, Flack Block. Phones: Sey. 4783 and Bay. 1656-R. Hours: 9 to 12 a.m.

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

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

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

Bookbinders' Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month at Professional and Business Woman's Club, Empire Bldg., 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—Room 309, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Wednesday, in Hall No. 3. President, L. Padgett, 2066 W. 8th. Phone Bayview 1558 R; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 East 20th, Phone Fair. 845 R; Fin. Sec., J. H. Riley, 5884 Inverness, Phone Fraser 542 L.

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

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, Wm. Page; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hatley; Business Agent, W. Hargreaves. Office, Room 310, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m., in Hall No. 1.

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

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

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

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

Engineers—International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 844—Meets every Friday at 8 p.m. Hall 315. President, J. Norris; Rec.-Sec., P. Bradley; Business Agent and Fin. Sec., George Pettipiece. Office, Room 306, Labor Headquarters.

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

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U. B. of C. & J. A.—Meets first and third Thursdays in month at Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, Oscar Soderman; Fin. Sec., T. H. Hamlin; Rec. Sec., John McDonald, 2905 West 12th; Business Agent, W. D. Wilson, 1535—5th Ave. W.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 602, International—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, Sam Floyd, 952 Seymour St.; Fin. Sec. and Acting Business Agent, James Binding, 52 West 24th; Phone Fair. 6159L.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Marine Cooks & Stewards, Local 28—Williams Bldg., 413 Granville Street. Meets second Monday each month at 3 p.m., last Monday at 9 p.m. President, Thos. Edwards; Sec.-Treas. and Bus. Agent, J. Cumming. Phone Sey. 125.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Local 171—United Brotherhood of Carpenters—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month in Hall 201, Labor Headquarters, at 8 p.m. President, Mrs. C. J. Atkinson, 730 19th Ave. W.; Secretary, Elizabeth J. Hope, 1042 7th Ave. E.

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

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

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Office 308, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Fridays in Hall No. 1. President, E. Metcalfe; Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, 2841 Triumph. Phone High. 5327.

Mill and Factory Workers' Union, Local No. 1599—Affiliated with United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. Meets first and third Thursdays in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. Pres., G. Campbell. Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Avery, 7964 Montcalm Street. Phone Marpole 648R.

Millwrights' Local 1638—Construction and Operating—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in Hall 315, Labor Headquarters. J. H. Campbell, President; P. H. Edge, Fin. Sec.; J. Murray Ure, Rec. Sec. Box 127.

Motion Pictures Projectionists' Union, Local 348, of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—11:30 p.m., first Friday in month, in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, J. R. Foster; Secretary, Geo. Gerrard, Box 345. Business, Phone Sey. 3923.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at the G.W.V.A. Auditorium, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, E. C. Miller; General Secretary, W. E. Williams; Organizer, F. Fletcher. Office, Suite 307-319 West Pender. Phone Douglas 2290.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Hall No. 2. President, Carl Jorgenson; Rec. Sec., A. E. Varah, 1442 Clark Drive; Business Agent, Ed. Smith. Office, Room 313, Labor Headquarters. Phone Sey. 3609.

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

Plasterers, Local 89—Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association—Meets first and third Wednesday in month at Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, F. Walsh; Secretary, A. Hurry, 861—34th Ave. E. Phone Fair. 3222R. Fin. Sec., E. A. Williams, 830 East 12th. Phone Fair. 5219X.

Cement Finishers' Secretary, J. W. Baines, 2846 Turner St. Phone High. 1238X.

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

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

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Labor Headquarters. President, H. Warde, 816 East 12th.; Secretary, J. R. Robertson, 637 West 18th.

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

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

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

Taxi, Stage and Bus Drivers, Local 151—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 11:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. President, A. C. Shaw. Office, 308 Labor Headquarters; Phone, Sey. 7495.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—311 Labor Headquarters. Meets every First and Third Monday, Labor Headquarters. President, A. A. McKay, 765 Cambie St.; Secretary-Treasurer (pro tem), Birt Showler, Room 308 Labor Headquarters.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, Local 118 of the I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O. Meets second Friday in Labor Headquarters at 9:30 a.m. President, Rod Martin; Secretary, Gordon Martin; Bus. Agent, Harry Mitchel; Address, P. O. Box 711.

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

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

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

As economists women have men backed to the wall. Today they make one silk worm do the work for them that four sheep did twenty years ago.

"Bigger Navy" Man Sues Employers for $250,000

William B. Shearer, a former civilian employe of the U.S. navy department, has spent many years lobbying on behalf of battleship and munition manufacturers for more ships and war equipment. His bosses promised him a sum around $300,000 for his successful work, but all he received was $50,000, so now he has spilled the beans and is suing the manufacturers.

Shearer asserts that these corporations have paid him $51,230 for services rendered, and he is suing for a balance of $257,655 which, he claims, is still owed him. The services he rendered these shipbuilding corporations was in working against naval reduction, lobbying and spreading propaganda. When the arms conference was in progress at Geneva he claims that he spent weeks there in the interest of the shipbuilders, and suggests that his efforts had much to do with causing Britain and the United States to fail to come to terms. Then he was at Washington making himself useful to his employers in helping get the fifteen cruiser bill passed last year. Shearer evidently feels that he has well earned the $257,655 he asks for and that his alleged employers have benefited so much by his efforts that they can well afford to pay him.

Commenting on this, the New Republic says:

"One of the solemn undertakings by the signatories of the Versailles treaty was to put an end, as far as possible, to the private manufacture of munitions and instruments of war and thus to discourage armament lobbies. In pursuance of this aim, which was thoroughly approved by President Wilson, bills have repeatedly been introduced into Congress to require that war vessals and munitions shall be manufactured by government navy yards and arsenals, as far as these plants are equipped to do the work. Further than this, carefully designed proposals, backed by organized labor, have been presented to Congress which would enable these governmental producing units to bid on the countless peacetime requirements of the civilian departments of the government which they might make. This would serve a triple purpose. It would help to keep them on a producing basis so that they could undertake munition manufacture whenever it might be required. It would save the government large amounts of money due to the competition with private contractors which would thus be set up. And it would prevent even the arsenal and navy yard employes from having too strong a motive for advocating war construction.

These proposed measures have, however, been uniformly defeated. They have been defeated by the combined pressure of the military and the private concerns which wanted to profit at governmental expense. Lobbyists of the National Manufacturers' Association have appeared against them, asserting that they constituted that dread thing, "Socialism," that, in the words used by Mr. Hoover in the last campaign, "they put the government into business in competition with its citizens." The facile theory of the manufacturers' lobbyists was that our government is and should be nothing but a policeman, never a producer (in spite of the fact that the national and local governments produce to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars such things as roads, schools, buildings, postal service, etc.).

And the forces in charge of our government have not only deliberately kept the profit in war by limiting the current work of navy yards and arsenals, but they have definitely engaged in a policy of giving what they call "educational orders" for small lots of war materials to private firms throughout the country, on the theory that thus the factories could quickly get into war production if the need should arise. The education which these orders would give in turning over to a basis of large-scale output of munitions is negligible indeed. But they are an earnest of what may come, since the government has negotiated large contracts for war materials with numerous private companies which automatically become operative on the declaration of a national emergency. Thus there has been created, as a matter of definite policy, an enormous private interest which stands to profit from war, an interest which might conceivably become acute in a case of a severe industrial depression.

Power Trust Paid Millions To Agent For Water Deal

Ottawa, Canada. — The Power Trust in Canada, like its big sister in the United States, pays handsomely for "services rendered."

It has just been discovered that Frank P. Jones, the man who put over the deal by which the water-powers on the Canadian section of the St. Lawrence river were turned over to the Beauharnois company, has been paid $3,500,000 for his "interest" in the company.

Even that champion of private enterprise, "The Financial Post," cannot approve such "goings on."

"As far as the public knows," it says, "he has done nothing for this except to use the influence of his record and undoubted ability at Ottawa."

Will Add to Cost of Service

From the "U.F.A.," the official publication of the United Farmers of Alberta, comes a sterner blast. It says editorially:

"There is added to the cost which the consumers in the future will be called upon to pay this enormous sum of $3,500,000.

"It is merely, so far as can be judged by the 'Post,' the wages of persuasion, the wages paid to a man who is clever enough to induce the government of the day to part with public rights in water power on the St. Lawrence.

"This deal may do much to open the eyes of the public to the folly of alienation, and to strengthen the public ownership forces throughout the Dominion.

"Mr. Jones' methods are clumsy. They may arouse the lethargic, slow thinking, slow moving public to action.

Public Will Pay the Bill

"To what was the high cost of Mr. Jones' service due? He did nothing, 'so far as the public knows,' except to secure this valuable franchise.

"But he was paid $3,500,000 for his interest because the purchaser was confident he could reimburse himself from the earnings of the company and obtain a handsome profit on his investment in addition.

"And where will these earnings come from? Naturally, let it be repeated, out of the pockets of the consumers of power.

"No publicly-owned enterprise needs to burden itself with financial rewards to promoters. Those who devote themselves to the cause of public ownership, as the late Sir Adam Beck did in Ontario, don't expect to be paid handsomely for what they regard as public duty."

65,000 At Labor Day Sports in Chicago

Superb weather conditions, neither too hot nor too cold, with a cloudless sky, bright sunshine and cooling breezes blowing off the nearby great Lake Michigan, largely contributed to the success of the biggest Labor Day celebration in the history of Chicago, September 2.

Many thousands of persons from other cities joined Chicago trade unionists in the mammoth stadium of the magnificent Soldier Field, located in beautiful Great Park on the lake front. Great throngs streamed in all day until, when it came time for the speechmaking in the evening, more than sixty-five thousand persons were present to hear the notable addresses, which were broadcast to many hundreds of thousands of other persons over radio station WCFL

Colorful Parade Held

Following the athletic events came a colorful labor parade around the arena. Scores of flags and banners unfurled to the stiff breeze, together with the fine band music, the marching throngs, the many beautiful floats and the cheering onlookers presented an inspiring spectacle.

A delegation of very pretty Allen-A girl strikers from Kenosha, Wis., attracted a great deal of attention and were enthusiastically applauded. The men from the newly organized Pullman Porters' Union, marching dressed in their working uniforms, also got a great big hand.

Roll upward, roll onward, O sox in thy flight,
And cover her knees again—just for tonight.

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Row in East Over Stockholders' Bonus

Ottawa.—A great row has been caused by the action of the Board of Railway Commissioners in granting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada permission to sell 140,000 additional shares of its stock to shareholders at $125 a share.

The stock is quoted on the market at $182 and it is estimated that the transaction means a gift to the stockholders of at least $8,000,000.

Canada does not like that method of inflating capitalization of public utilities. The Bell people argue that it is all right because the custom is tolerated in the United States.

The board acted under authority granted by the last session of Parliament. When the legislation was put through it was thought it would curb secret stock issues at unwarranted prices. The board, however, took advantage of the law to hold a secret session and grant the corporation what it wanted.

Under a recent decision of the board the Bell company is permitted to earn 8 per cent. on its capital stock. Therefore, telephone users have a vital interest in seeing that capital stock represents actual investment.

Proved His Case

The barrister had returned home after an important case in which he had defended a man charged with murder.

"What was the verdict?" asked his wife, meeting him in the hall.

"He was acquitted," beamed the barrister.

"Wonderful. On what grounds?"

"Insanity. I proved that his father had spent five years in a lunatic asylum."

"But he hadn't, had he?"

"Yes," said the barrister, "he was a doctor there, but I saw no need to mention that fact."

The Labor Statesman

Published every Friday, at Labor Headquarters, Vancouver, B. C.

Owned by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council.

H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

PRESS COMMITTEE

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Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, Friday, Sept. 27, 1929

AMERICAN METHODS IN TORONTO

Some addle-headed people in Toronto are flogging and jailing members of the Communist Party for riot, disturbing the peace, sedition or some other undesirable thing that is said to be found in these people's criticism of the scheme under which we live. While the kindergarten classes at school are allowed to learn that to get to our present social organization we have passed through a number of other entirely different economic orders, it is a crime in Toronto to say that the present capitalistic order is not eternal. It is easy to understand why the small group who take more from society than they give to it should anxiously nurse, encourage and defend the idea that the present capitalistic order is the last and best scheme that could be devised. But we are not at all certain that there is any law in Canada that forbids the Communists of Toronto, or this student, advocating any change in the social or economic order that we may believe will be profitable to us or the class to which we belong. It is a very common condition in the United States to find the powers of the municipality and of the States used to enforce orders that have no legal basis. It is just possible that a state of affairs that grew up with capitalism in the American Republic may produce some very undersirable results if imposed on a law abiding people, living under the rotten ripe form of capitalism that we have in Canada today. The fellow that profits by reason of existing laws can ill-afford to be the first to break them. At Sudbury a rigid enforcement of the law lands the editor of a labor paper in prison. In Toronto the laws that stamp our State as a free democracy are abrogated by some hidden ring that possess no power in that direction. It is rather late in the day for a Canadian city to try out the methods that brought about the downfall of Czarism in Russia.

While it takes us somewhat into a different field, we might point out that without the aid of the fellow at the top the fellow at the bottom is absolutely powerless to make any progress in his attacks on our scheme of capitalism. At varying times, from Plato, in his Republic, to Blatchford, in Merry England, idealists have painted their vision of a better social order, but to no effect. But the social order itself changes, and today it argues and pleads for its own termination in more convincing form than the idealist could ever do. Competition hurried processes and machinery and methods to perfection, and now competition is dead and interlocking combines control industry and commerce. The improvements in methods and machinery continues, but the effects are to displace and improverish Labor, and add to the wealth of the owning few. This new turn of events has progressed to a point where it can be definitely said that our scheme of society is operated by a less number of human beings than have to live under it. There is a continual surplus of many millions of workers, and this condition is getting worse. Every improvement in machinery and methods is an improvement only by reason of the fact that the same or a larger amount of work is being accomplished with a less labor outlay, and so the thing which heretofore has been called progress now impoverishes the worker and makes him a drag and a burden on society. It is the fashion now to pretend that the world is sick of war and wants to disarm. If it did so, and we no longer wasted life on the battlefield and the soldiers, munition makers, battleship builders and all the labor incidental to the armies and navies were released, capitalism would rock rather badly, and if, to keep the capitalist scheme on an even keel we must keep these millions of our young and fittest men in idleness and building and ministering to destruction, the scheme then is getting very nearly unworkable. Last week the head of an organization holding an enormous number of farm mortgages on the Canadian prairies stated: "If the wheat farmers on the prairies had the same bumper crop this year that they had in 1928 they would have been practically ruined." The farmer ruined by large crops and the worker starved by over-production. These are the conditions that are breaking down the capitalistic system, and the Toronto Police Department, in preventing the Communist talking about it, are not any wiser than the late Mrs. Pardinton, when she pitted her broom against the incoming tide.—M.

I. L. P. MEETING

A joint meeting of Vancouver Central, Mount Pleasant and South Vancouver Branches of the I. L. P. will be held on Friday evening, October 4, at 8 o'clock in the I. O. O. F. Hall, 2214 Main street (east side of Main street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues).

This meeting is called for the purpose of completing amalgamation of the three branches and the consideration of plans for the future. All members are urged to be present.

TIME TO GET BUSY

Less than three months will pass before Alberta cities will be in the midst of civic elections. It would appear to be time to consider just what part Labor will play in the 1929 contests, says The Alberta Labor News. During 1929 there has been a Labor majority on the Edmonton city council. It has been a good year for Edmonton. Even those who have been the most strenuous opponents of the Labor party in the past are admitting that the present council has made a good job of its part in the government of the city. One would need to be blind indeed to fail to see the improvements that have been carried out in various sections of the community. The city has taken on a progressive, forward-looking air during the past year and never has the feeling of confidence in the future of Edmonton been more secure. But there has not been the foolish extravagance which characterized former councils in boom days. Progress has been careful and along right lines, but progress there certain has been.

Of course the outstanding feature of the year's administration has been the able handling of the power question by the council. In this matter the council has shown business ability and stability that should earn for the aldermen the gratitude and respect of the people of Edmonton.

It is a fact that where Labor has had the opportunity to assume responsibilities of government it invariably has been demonstrated that Labor men and women have a comprehensive grasp of civic and national and international affairs superior to that of the average citizen. Those who are chosen as the representatives of Labor are, almost invariably, students of social, economic and governmental problems. That is why they make good in office.

The Labor parties of the province should be active at this time, preparing for the December elections. The best possible men and women should be chosen to contest the various offices and the most complete organization rallied behind them in the election.

Terrors of Chemistry May Mark War's End

Minneapolis.—The "dread possibilities" of war, in combination with airplanes, have made war impossible, according to an address by Frances P. Garvin that was read to the American Chemical Society.

Mr. Garvin was alien property custodian during the World War, and has been given the highest award, the Priestley medal, for distinguished service to chemistry. He is confined to his home by illness.

If war between two modern nations started, the address declared, "it would be foolish and useless for any battleship or cruiser to leave its dock or any army to take the field."

"Should not the terrible powers of chemistry, as we know them, and its war messengers, the airplane, on the sea and on land, strengthen the effort to safeguard the peace of the world by treaties and by agreements?

"Should not the dread possibilities of chemistry rule out the politicians and give to research in chemistry, in the other sciences and in medicine a fraction of the huge cost of navies and armies, created to destroy life and property.

Emigration

Since unemployment grows apace,
despite the vaunted skill
Of politicians' wily schemes to cure
this growing ill,
Who, ever seeking to avoid the burden to the State
Point to a wondrous future, if these
people emigrate.

A refuge for their unemployed is
simply what they ask,
But Canada's not overjoyed at getting such a task,
The out-of-works from off your
streets, to land upon our shore,
Who you expect we'll gladly greet,
throw open wide the door.

That "charity begins at home" no
longer we can brag,
When thousands of our native born
embrace a foreign flag;
"If work is plentiful for all, and
chances are so fine,
Why is it that **our sons** are forced
to cross the border line?"

Yet they lead people to expect, on
landing on our shore,
A homestead there they may select,
who've never farmed before;
Until at length in dire distress they
drift into the town,
They use them as a lever then to
force the wages down.

In Canada again they'll meet what
they have left behind,
That in our far-flung cities we have
thousands of their kind;
For many in the past have come, and
lived to rue the day,
Learnt knowledge in a bitter school,
where they are forced to stay.

For in this country they will find we
are not up-to-date,
No unemployed insurance here is
sponsored by the State;
For they have made a foolish move,
they'll find without a doubt,
When times are bad and work is
scarce, and they are down and out.

O'er country that is grim and hard,
'neath Fortune's sombre frown,
Our unemployed must beat their way
when broke, from town to town;
Their lifework's gain they can't disguise, a bundle on their back,
To ride the rods, or tramp the ties,
along the railroad track.

Oh Canada, Oh Canada, and yet they
all agree
To ship them to that distant land
that lies across the sea;
A wondrous country, Canada, for in
it they have found
An ideal spot that seems to be the
Empire's dumping ground.

P. A. BEALL.

Calgary Labor Makes $200 At Exhibition

One of the most enthusiastic meetings in the history of the organization was held Friday evening by the women's section of the Calgary Dominion Labor Party, at the home of Mrs. Andrew Naismith. The chief topic was the new Co-operative Milk Company. O. Short, representing the milk producers, spoke to the women, describing the origin of the enterprise and its organization. He told of dairy farmers who had "milked cows for forty years and died, leaving not enough money to pay their funeral expenses"; he described the organization of the milk producers, and the steps leading to the building of the plant, which he said was the most up-to-date west of Winnipeg.

Excellent support had been received from the consumers, he said. Mr. Short answered many questions regarding details of organization, etc. In reply to one question, he said that it required 7,000 cows, with two and a half miles of barns, to supply the city of Calgary with milk and cream.

Miss Clark's Visit

Miss K. Clarke gave a brief description of her visit to the British parliament in the summer and of an interesting discussion she had heard there on the question of unemployment.

The meeting appointed a committee to attend the sittings of the minimum wage board; committees were also appointed to attend the regular meetings of the city council and the school board. Mrs. Howell was elected secretary, taking the place of Mrs. Harling, who had resigned.

Refreshment Booth

Mrs. Wright and Mrs. D. Smith reported on the refreshment booth which had been conducted at the fair grounds with a net profit of over $200. Votes of thanks were passed to the carpenters, electricians and gasfitters who had donated their labor. A hearty vote of thanks was passed, also, to the two convenors who had had this work in charge.

An interesting feature was the reading of a letter from Premier Ramsay MacDonald, thanking the women for their good wishes.

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A SELECTIVE MARKET

Our late reports from the Alberta oil field indicates that some very startling developments may be expected in the near future. The condition of the market, however, leads us to the opinion that only stocks immediately affected will have much appreciation.

Early information offers great opportunities.

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Know Your Union Labels

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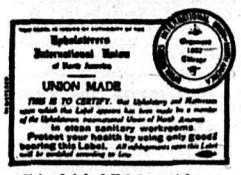
Brick and Clay Workers' Label



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

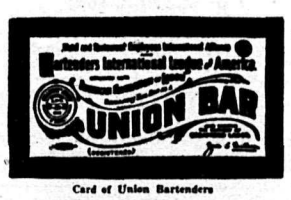
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Machinists' Union Label



Card of Union Bartenders

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

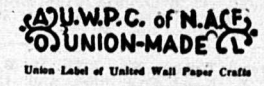
Card of Union Waiters

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union Label

Union Label of Journeymen Horseshoers

Label of Stogie Makers

United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Union Labels



Union Label of United Wall Paper Crafts

The Reader's Forum

Vancouver, B. C.
Sept. 23, 1929.

Mr. H. W. Watts,
Editor, Labor Statesman.

Dear Sir,—May I, through the medium of your paper, thank all union men for the great consideration shown me in my sad bereavement of a dear and loyal husband.

MRS. L. ALTON.

1663 54th East.

Get the habit of patronizing the merchants who advertise in our columns; it's a good habit.

FACTORY WAGE AVERAGES $997 A YEAR IN CANADA

Ottawa, Ont.—The average yearly earnings of workers employed in Canadian manufacturing industries in 1927 were $97, or $6 less than in 1926, according to a report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The report shows that Canadian manufacturing has expanded in every direction—more capital, more establishments, more workers. Only wages showed a falling off.

Average earnings by provinces follow: Prince Edward Island, $253.65; Nova Scotia, $675.07; New Brunswick, $694.14; Quebec, $915.34; Ontario, $1,070.58; Manitoba, $1,135.45; Saskatchewan, $1,141.74; Alberta, $1,062.52; British Columbia, $1,077.27.

The Best He Could Do

Knight of the Road: "Say, boy, your dog bit me on the ankle."

Boy: "Well, that's as high as he could reach. You wouldn't expect a little pup like that to bite you on the neck, would you?"

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Such Friends

After a few misplays, Mrs. Blank felt called upon to apologize.

"Dear me," she said, "I'm getting so blind I can hardly see my face in the mirror."

"Lucky for you," murmured her offended partner.

"Yes," she replied. "Sorry you're not as lucky."

Electrical Workers Select Toronto for Next Convention

Miami, Florida.—Having completed the largest and most successful convention in the union's history, delegates and officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers carried to 1,000 local unions in the United States, Canada and Paname the outlines of a new industrial program.

The twentieth biennial convention of the organization closed at Miami September 13, after five days of intensive deliberation. Toronto was chosen as the next meeting place in 1931.

The legislation put into effect at Miami was characterized by a declaration of policy and changes in the fundamental law designed to meet new developments in the industry.

Extend Co-operative Policy

Charges by unfriendly public utility companies that union organization was attended by instability and interruption of service were met by action designed to carry the policy of co-operative industrial relations, so successful in the electrical construction industry, into related fields.

Under the arbitral policy worked out through the National Council for Industrial Relations for the electrical construction industry, no major strike has occurred in ten years.

Complete indorsement of this policy was given and officers were empowered to forward this co-operative arrangement by whatever steps they deemed necessary.

The need of keeping the electrical craft at a high level of efficiency was met by the enactment of an enabling law permitting local unions, as they see fit, to require deficient journeymen to take post-graduate courses.

This is to have marked effect upon craft training in the building trades. The innovation was prompted by the rapid changes in electrical science.

Declare For Shorter Work Week

President James P. Noonan struck the keynote of the gathering in his opening speech.

"We have felt the encroachment of labor-saving machinery to such an extent that sometimes one man in a remote position operates five or six sub-stations, where the work formerly required from 15 to 18 men.

"We have tried to meet this condition, and we agree that there must be a shorter work week and a shorter work day, in order to deal with resultant unemployment."

Although the disability insurance plan did not pass, it is regarded as a postponement to give time for deeper study, rather than a complete repudiation of the proposal. The present pension law, enacted two years ago at Detroit, was given complete indorsement.

Delegates refused to raise the annuity paid or to lower the age limit, insisting on keeping the financing on a sound basis.

Worker Is Still Insecure in So-called Prosperous America

Oakland, Calif.—"Never in all history has the worker been more insecure in his job that is the so-called prosperous American worker today," said Paul Scharrenberg, secretary State Federation of Labor, in a speech on the campus of the University of California. He said the America public is "fed up on a fatuous optimism.

"A few high-priced workers' wages have obscured the most tragic problem labor ever has faced," the trade unionist declared.

"The facts are that each year—each month, in fact—some great merger, some new invention, some speeding-up process drives more workers into the streets. What used to be a slow and steady scrapping of the aged worker, today has become an acute and wholesale recruiting of of an army of jobless. In the past 10 years this has become alarming."

Mr. Scharrenberg said American jobless are estimated at around 2,000,000, including farmers thrust from the soil, and that in 1930, for the first time, the census will give accurate figures. These, he said, "will sober the American public, fed up on fatuous optimisim."

In steel, he said, seven men now do the work formerly taking 60 men in casting, and two men replace 128 in loading pig iron. In auto manufacturing a group of men do work that took three times the number in 1913. The steel mills turn out twice the work with the same men. In the paper box industry the output per worker increased 121 per cent. and the number of workers decreased 32 per cent.

"Labor has been outwitted by the big employers," he said. "They have established pension systems which they use as threats over organized efforts, and they have propagandized the country against 'paternalism.' Now who is to take care of their discarded workers? They won't. The State must do it. We have only two alternatives—the dole or some form of state unemployment insurance."

Down At The Mill

The following, written by a woman employed in a North Carolina mill, gives one a vivid picture of the condittions under which the employees here at last revolted. There are several strikes going on in this district and all forces of the state are being used to drive the strikers back to the horrible conditions which this woman describes. She says:

Everybody spits on the floor. And many tuberculosis patients work in the mill. I've been there six years, and I see them while they are ill, until they can stand up no longer. The mills are swept while we are working and fill our breath with lint and dust full of germs. The man who scrubs, pours water from a barrel, rubs it around and then sweeps it into a shovel. Nothing is cleaned by such scrubbing.

The toilets are filthy and ill-smelling. We have to drink in there. Water is put in the toilet-room in a pail carried from one of the wells in the village. One dipper is furnished with each pail. All the workers in one room drink from one dipper. That is why so many of the workers wait until they go home after six o'clock to drink water.

The dophers and spinners have to eat their dinner any time they can. The mill does not stop off for noon hour. The mill runs day and night. Tags are sewed on to show who makes the most defects. More bad work is made at night.

An inspector sits and keeps her eyes on moving cloth as thousands and thousands of yards fly over the roller without any rest. Is it any wonder that eyes and muscles ache?

If a worker is caught up with work they cannot leave the mill. One worker worked hard and got one-half day ahead. She stayed home and was docked for losing the time. Inspectors earn $8.50 a week. Nine dollars and thirty-five cents is the highest wage, which happens once a month. The graders make twenty cents a day more than the inspectors.

I am thinking about a widow woman in the village who has a little girl ten years old to feed and clothe and keep in school. She also has an invalid father to support who hasn't done any work in four years. He has a nervous disease. Her older sister and her mother are too old to work, but manage to do the house work, washing and ironing for the family. The widow makes $11 a week to support all of them. She is a spooler, and stands on her feet from six in the morning until six at night. She underwent an operation six years ago—she isn't strong. There is a fine doctor in Marion who does this family's doctoring without pay. There are many other village families who have a hard struggle.

Some few live on back lanes and have gardens. They fatten a hog, keep a cow and chickens. They get along better.

The houses in the village are built high off the ground, very open and cold in the winter time. Haven't been painted inside in ten years; are smoked and dirty. The roofs leak badly.

The toilets in the village are pit toilets. The pits are seven feet deep. Many of the wells are below the toilets. This summer they were digging new pits for the toilets. The old pits were filled up with filth running all over the ground into a ditch in front of a house by the street, and it was left in that condition. The mill workers had to bury it themselves with cinders after work time.

The president and secretary of the company live in Marion, a mile and and half from the mills. The overseers and store force are paid living wages. Have much better wages than the other workers. They have water in their houses and also get a Christmas bonus.

Those in charge over the workers do not like to give them notices to vacate the houses, for they know the conditions. Many are sick and without money to move.

I hope there is some of the information here that you do not have. I am very sorry I haven't education enough to write as I wish.

(Signed) Mary Frances Gentry,
Clinchfield Mills, Marion, N.C.

Unions who subscribe for The Labor Statesman, for their membership, expect that membership, in return, to support the firms who help to finance The Labor Statesman through the medium of advertisements. Have you got the habit of patronizing our advertisers?

GREATER OUTPUT; GREATER PROFITS

Write for our free Stock and Bond Report.

The steady progress of development work has added several new mines to the list of producers during the last few months, with the result that a new high record for output is expected this year.

Prices of many sound mining stocks have remained practically unchanged despite the excellent results of development work. There appears every likelihood that these stocks will advance to appreciably higher levels.

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LONGER HOURS OF WORK IN STEEL PLANTS REPORTED

Steel mills, forced to discontinue the 12-hour day, seven-day week by a storm of public protest, are again lengthening hours.

A recent survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that employes in blast furnaces now average nearly 61 hours a week, an increase of about one hour over 1926.

This is not due to a shortage of labor. On the contrary, in 1926 an average of 122 men were employed to a blast furnace stack, and in 1929 the number had been reduced to 103.

And a Good Lad

Teacher: "Who was king of France during the Revolution?"

Confused Student: "Louis the Thirteenth—no, the Fifteenth—no, the Fourteenth—no, the—well, anyhow, he was in his teens."

Oh, we are ridiculous animals; and if the angels have any fun in them, how we must divert them!—Horace Walpole.

"Build B. C."

Pacific Milk's Recipe For

WHIPPED CREAM

Keep milk in cool place, and have it on hand, ready to whip.

Whip briskly for two minutes, then begin adding gradually a few drops of fresh lemon juice until cream is thick, then stir in slowly one teaspoon granulated sugar and one teaspoon of vanilla. Whip five to six minutes. Serve.

Be sure to whip two minutes before adding lemon juice, use granulated sugar, and fold sugar and flavoring in with a spoon.

Pacific Milk

"Build B. C."

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RANGE 2—COAST DISTRICT

Land Recording District of Vancouver.

TAKE NOTICE that John Felix Myntti, of Sointula, B. C., Fisherman, intends to apply for a lease of the following described foreshore land situate on southerly shore of the mouth of Rivers Inlet, three quarters of a mile south from the Zero Rock Light: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of a fifteen acre parcel of land, for which application has been made by me to lease as a cannery site; thence North 2 chains; thence West 30 chains; thence South 2 chains; thence East 30 chains, following the shore-line to point of commencement, containing six acres more or less.

Dated the 4th day of September, 1929.

JOHN FELIX MYNTTI.

November 16.

MAINE POWER BILL BEATEN BY VOTERS

Portland, Me.—Private hydro-electric forces lost a State-wide referendum on the Smith-Carlton bill, which would permit exportation of hydro-electric power beyond the borders of the State.

The result is an upset of all predictions, although rural sections of the State registered a 100 per cent. opposition, as was expected.

Opponents of the bill, headed by Dr. Ernest Gruening, editor Evening News of this city, claim that power forces spent more than $1,000,000 in the contest. The editor announced that his side spent but $1,000.

Is Labor Fit to Govern?

Short Character Sketches of Labor Ministers in Great Britain.

From The London Daily Herald

SERVICES TO UNION OF DEMOCRATIC CONTROL

Frederick Seymour Cocks, M.P. for Broxtowe, was the friend, co-worker, and biographer of the late E. D. Morel, and I doubt whether Morel could have more truly called anyone a man after his own heart.

At the outbreak of the war Mr. Cocks (then 32 years of age) was chairman of the Civil Union, a body which had gathered around Norman Angell to propagate the teachings of The Great Illusion. It very soon merged itself into the Union of Democratic Control, of which Mr. Morel and Mr. Angell were part founders, and Mr. Cocks became the London secretary of the new body.

To his work for the U.D.C., the I.L.P., the Labor party and the National Council for the Prevention of War, he brought the Morellian gifts of patient and accurate research, clearness of thought, a courage that could face any hostility, however violent, and a voice and pen never at a loss for trenchant phrase and impregnable argument.

As an author and journalist his output has been large. He has written books or pamphlets on The Secret Treaties, How to Get a Permanent Peace, Socialism and Agriculture, and other subjects, besides many articles in the Socialist and Pacifist Press. He is a member of the Labor party's advistory committee on international affairs.

He fought two plucky fights at Maidstone before transferring his candidature to Broxtowe.

COURAGEOUS PACIFIST

"If there is one man in South Wales who deserves to succeed it is Jimmy," writes a friend of his and mine.

"Jimmy" is the name by which J. E. Edmunds, who has won Cardiff East, is known all over South Wales.

For 21 years Mr. Edmunds has been in great demand as a propagandist for the Labor and Co-operative movements on both sides of the Bristol Channel. He has been twice chairman of the Welsh divisional council of the I.L.P., having joined that party in 1904. His connection with the Cardiff Trades and Labor Council as secretary, and for four years as president, has extended for over 20 years. He served for 12 years on the Cardiff Board of Guardians and represented it at several national poor law conferences.

Born in 1882, Mr. Edmunds obtained his training as a teacher (his father's calling) at Cardiff University, where he was prominent in cricket, football and amateur theatricals. He taught for 17 years in Cardiff elementary schools, but since 1920 has been Workers' Union organizer for that city.

During the war some Tory councillors moved for his dismissal from the teaching service on account of his anti-war attitude, but following a protest by the executive of the National Union of Teachers and the whole of the organized Labor forces of South Wales, this design was frustrated.

He unsuccessfully contested Cardiff Central in 1918, 1922 and 1923.

PITBOY WHO BECAME M.P. FOR MORPETH

"I have been struck with his analytical mind, his courage in standing for what he believes to be right, his attention to intricate detail, and in putting or defending a case his ability is seldom equalled."

In these words Ebby Edwards, M. P. for Morpeth, was once described by W. Straker, secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Federation.

Another writer alludes to his "short, stocky figure with stubbornness writ in every line of it"; his eyes, which "wander meditatively until they look up with startling suddenness to reveal a mind clear, powerful and alert," and affirms that his accent is "the despair of every Southerner."

Ebenezer Edwards (to give him just for once his full name) was born in 1884, and began work in the pit at the age of 12. At 23 he went to Ruskin College with a miners' scholarship, but becoming dissatisfied with the economic teaching, he joined with others to found the Plebs League, from which sprang the Central Labor College.

After returning to the coal face, he became president of the Northumberland Miners' Association. He is now its financial secretary, and a member of the executive of the Miners' Federation.

At a famous by-election in 1918 he fought Morpeth as an anti-war candidate, and was defeated by only 547. His majority in the late election was even greater than that of his honored predecessor, Robert Smillie.

BORN INTO RAIL SERVICE

One of the eight successful candidates of the Railway Clerks' Association is its president, Thomas Harry Gill, who won the second place on the poll for the two-member borough of Blackburn.

He may be said to have been born into the railway service, for his father was stationmaster at Hutton Cranswick, Yorkshire. From the local board school the future M.P. passed to Driffield Grammar School, and at the age of 15 became a railway clerk.

About 25 years ago he moved to York, where he still has his home. In that city he has been president of the Trades Council, chairman of the Yorkshire Federation of Trades Councils, and for the last 10 years president of the local Co-operative Society.

His associates describe him as possessing rather more than the average common-sense of Yorkshiremen (which is saying a great deal), shrewd, businesslike, quick to see essentials, and, though firm on principles, of a practical rather than theoretical turn of mind.

His membership of the R.C.A., of which he has been president since 1919, began in 1907, and he refused to resign therefrom at the behest of his employers. He is chairman of the employes' side of the Sectional Council for L.N.E.R., salaried grades, and a member of the Central and National Railway Wages Boards.

He was unsuccessful in parliamentary contests at York in 1919 and Blackburn in 1924.

FROM THE MILL TO COMMONS

Another of those triumphs of character over circumstance which make the writing of these notices of Labor's New Hundred such an exhilarating experience is provided by the career of H. H. Lawrie, M.P. for the Stalybridge and Hyde Division of Cheshire.

Born at Rochdale in 1879, he was left an orphan at the age of eleven. His father had been a boot and shoe merchant with shops in several towns, but his death left the widow in penury. Hughie was the eldest of her five children, and while she went out washing and cleaning he went to the cotton mill as a half-timer and sold papers in the evenings.

So successful was he as a newsboy that he built up a connection which led to his mother possessing for many years a prosperous newspaper business.

In early manhood Mr. Lawrie joined the circulation department of the Manchester Guardian, and was later similarly employed on other newspapers.

At Manchester he led the engineers' laborers in a successful strike, and became an organizer for the Workers' Union. In that capacity he received several promotions, until in 1922 he was appointed one of the national organizers of the union—a position he still held when elected to parliament.

He joined the S.D.F. 33 years ago and the I.L.P. not long after, and has been active in local politics and as an election agent.

"STEVE'S" SUCCESSOR AT INCE

Perhaps no one can ever fill the late Mr. Stephen Walsh's place in the hearts of the Lancashire miners, but they have at least chosen a worthy successor in Mr. Gordon Macdonald, who follows him as member for the Ince division.

When Mr. Walsh and Mr. Allen Parkinson joined the first Labor government, the Wigan miners had to elect a new agent. They gave Mr. Macdonald a 4 to 1 majority over the next name on the list. His majority at the late general election was nearly 17,000 over his only opponent.

Mr. Macdonald, who is 41 years of age, began work as a pit boy at 13. Ruskin College, the Central Labor College, and a correspondence courses taught him economics, industrial history, mathematics, and literature. He joined the I. L. P. in 1912. He has been president of a co-operative society, and, when elected to parliament, was chairman of the Wigan Board of Guardians, of which he had been nine years a member.

While still working at the coal face, Mr. Macdonald was for two years (1920-21) the members' representative on the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. He proved himself a forceful and active member of that body and a leading official of the Federation has testified that he often gave a lead to his colleagues.

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

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

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

Clergymen Call for Social Justice to Lowliest Citizens

Denver, Colorado.—"We believe that the greater menace to our institutions is not the political or industrial agitator, but all those who stand in the way of the development of justice and the possibility of the fullest realization of the lowliest citizen," declared ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church at the annual meeting of these clergymen in this area.

A committee report that included approval of collective bargaining, civil liberties, the co-operative movement, and opposition to the labor injunction, child labor and compulsory military training was indorsed.

The report declared that "the church must demonstrate the power of the Gospel in a pagan economic order or lose its claim on the minds of men. Our present order must be Christianized or perish.

"We would re-emphasize the declaration of the General Conference of 1924, that 'property rights possess no inherent sacredness which put them beyond the reach of criticism and revision by Christian society. We recognize the ethical divergence between property for use and property for power. We maintain the soundness of the principle that a man is entitled only to what he has in some real sense earned. Wealth accruing to the holders through monopoly values or special privileges, or through large opportunities for costless savings, is not earned, and wealth created by society should be devoted to the development of all the people in ways to be determined by the people themselves."

The churchmen congratulated the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company for its policy of dealing with organized labor in this State and working in harmony with the United Mine Workers.

"As a church we must take cognizance of the exploitation of child labor in our sugar beet industry," the statement continues. "In the words of the General Conference, 'only a pagan church could be silent about it.'" Attention is called to the value of 100 shares of free common stock of the Great Western Sugar Company, which has increased to $131,807 in 23 years.

"Since liberty of conscience is so closely related to civil liberties, we can not accept, without active opposition, any abridgement of the constitutional guarantees of free speech and assembly. Particularly objectionable are such encroachments as are too common in times of industrial conflict and that misuse in our judicial system by powerful interests which tends to bring into disrepute all democratic processes."

$40,000,000 City To Be Built In Russia by U.S. Contractor

Cleveland, O.—An entire modern city, large enough for a population of 100,000, will be built near Nizhni Novgorod, Russia, by the Austin Company, one of Cleveland's leading union contractors.

With the exception of architects and engineers, the bulk of the work will be done by Russians. About $20,000,000 worth of American machinery and equipment will be used ington on the theory that he was act- in 15 months, at a total cost of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000.

The new city will cover an area of 25 square miles and is to be modern in every respect.

A Ford automobile and truck factory is to be the principal industry. It will be the largest auto plant in capacity of half a million cars.

Contractors of six European countries were in competition with the Cleveland firm for the contract, the largest awarded by the Soviets during their 12-year term.

Russian engineers figured it would require four years to build the city, but the Austin Company agreed to finish the job in 15 months. That was the deciding factor and the Cleveland firm got the contract.

"Jimmie," said the teacher, "what is your greatest ambition?"

Jimmie, considering thoughtfully, "I think," he said, "it is to wash mother's face."

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Authorized by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, for the information of all union members.

Ford Plants Lay Off; Thousands Are Idle

Detroit, Mich.—The public press gave wide publicity to Henry Ford's statement last winter that he would employ 30,000 extra workers, but no publicity is being given wholesale layoffs at these plants.

It is reported, says the Detroit Labor News, that between 15,000 to 25,000 Ford employees at the Rouge plant have been discharged and that the Dearborn plant is closed down.

"The men thus affected have not been laid off temporarily, but have been, to use common parlance, 'fired'," says the labor paper.

"Possibly this procedure, instead of 'laying off,' has been done with conniving shrewdness, for when Henry's plant resumes operation these workmen will, in all probability, be hired in as 'new hands' at the lowest minimum wage, regardless of the scale paid at the time of their dismissal.

"Several other automobile plants have cut production with the resultant discharge of workers. On one shift at the Briggs plant (body manufacturers) not a man is working as the plant has been closed down at night.

"This information is published by the Labor News, not with the intention of 'hanging the crepe' but with the idea of informing workers everywhere of the state of industrial affairs in Detroit and vicinity."

The labor paper compares the statement of facts with a statement in the Detroit News, September 10, that "our industries are working at full blast. Wages are higher and may go higher."

The Truth About Railways Run by State of Queensland

By William McCormack,

Ex-Premier of Queensland, in the Glasgow "Forward."

In my previous article I dealt with the general political situation in Queensland and the experience gained as the result of fourteen years of Labor government. In this article I propose to touch upon one of our most difficult problems—the railways.

Queensland has 6,310 miles of railway opened for traffic, and the entire system (like all Australian railways) is owned by the State.

In spite of the criticism levelled at nationalization, no political party in Australia has ever suggested handing over the railway systems to private enterprise; indeed, any such proposal would bring defeat to the party submitting it.

The money spent on railway construction in Queensland represents four-fifths of our total public debt. Consequently the budget is largely a railway one, and railway employes number about 20,000 of the total of 36,000 government employes. Since the war practically all railway systems have shown losses, including those in England and America. The causes are fundamentally the same everywhere, viz., higher working and overhead costs and the competition of road motor transport.

In Queensland the railways have shown large losses each year, and this is the basis of much of the criticism against State ownership generally. As stated in my previous article, some blame it attached to earlier Labor administration in allowing a relaxation of discipline, and latterly considerable damage has been done by a section of workers who style themselves Communists and whose object is to destroy State Socialism and all forms of nationalization.

In spite of this, however, Queensland railways generally give good service to the community at a reasonable cost, in which connection it must be remembered that we have an area of 678,000 square miles to traverse and a population of under a million people to serve. The State railways are used as a means of development, and they give to all sections a consideration that cannot be extended by private ownership. Consequently the general taxpayer is called upon to make good any deficits incurred by the operation of State railways.

In a new country railway construction must necessarily precede land settlement and development, and large interest payments on capital expenditure have to be met for several years because traffic can only come by subsequent settlement. I give the following case to illustrate my point: The Queensland government has already spent 300,000 pounds in constructing a railway to the Mount Isa mining field. The railway had to be completed before the company could transport its heavy reduction and smelting machinery to the mine site, and it will take twelve months or more before any actual smelting is done. This company is spending over 1,000,000 pounds in development work, and it was not possible to exploit this great mineral wealth without a railway. The State will have to meet the interest on this line, or the bulk of it, until the mine production is in full swing, and although our political opponents say it is not paying because it is a nationalized railway, the capitalist says that in this case he could not develop his property without the aid of the State.

This great advantage of State ownership of transport cannot be assessed in terms of money, but it is the real reason why no political party advocates the transfer to private ownership.

In the previous article I outlined the many concessions given by the railways to pastoralists; removing stock from drought country, cheap freights on fodder and minerals, and free transport of school children, together with concessions to inland people to visit the sea coast once a year. All of these concessions should be put on the credit side of nationalization.

The deficit on our railway system is made up in cash by the taxpayers, and we consider it a fair charge because he generally lives in the city and makes his wealth as a result of the production and development that arises from the opening of new country. Another and very important factor never mentioned by our critics is the improved land values created by the State railways. We alienated no land during our term of office, and the rents from leasehold holdings have become one of our largest sources of government revenue. Accessibility to railways was one of the principal factors governing the fixation of rentals, and, strictly speaking, that increased income should be credited to the railway. In the case of freehold, we have a graduated land tax, and upon railway construction traversing this land the land tax assessment is increased by the increment accruing because of railway communication.

Looking at the situation from this viewpoint, and with an understanding of the whole of the facts, one can realize the many advantages of State ownership. Against this array of advantages there are two factors stressed by our opponents. The first is that some railway projects are undertaken for political purposes; that is to say, that they are built through districts because of "political pull." This is now partly remedied by any new railway project having to be recommended by a public works commission.

The other argument used is that employes will not give that service to the State that is given to private enterprise. This latter is a great problem, and once we can secure the requisite co-operation between State and employe, private enterprise will be unable to enter into competition. Again I assert the problem facing Labor, both here and in the Dominions, is to educate our people to understand that they are the State, and that faithful service to the State is faithful service to all people. If the railway employes in Australia could be made to understand that in return for good conditions and good wages they must give first-class and efficient service to the community, it would be wise to allow them proper and full representation on the board controlling the service. This is a responsibility that they are not yet prepared for, nor would be willing to accept.

Wm. McSorley Drafted As Lathers' President

St. Louis, Mo.—Wm. J. McSorley, president Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., was drafted to serve as president of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers at the convention of these workers in this city.

Mr. McSorley has served as president of the Building Trades Department since 1925, succeeding the late George F. Hedrick. He is a veteran member of the Lathers' Union. The convention could not choose between three candidates for president, and all parties unanimously accepted Mr. McSorley. He will take office immediately after the annual convention of the Building Trades Department, which will be held in Toronto just prior to the A. F. of L. convention. The department will select his successor.

The lathers' convention was the largest in the history of that organization. Every officer except Vice-President Kelly was replaced. Personal differences between these officials, it is said, was responsible for the sweeping change.

Delegates reported steady gains, especially toward the fixe-day week.

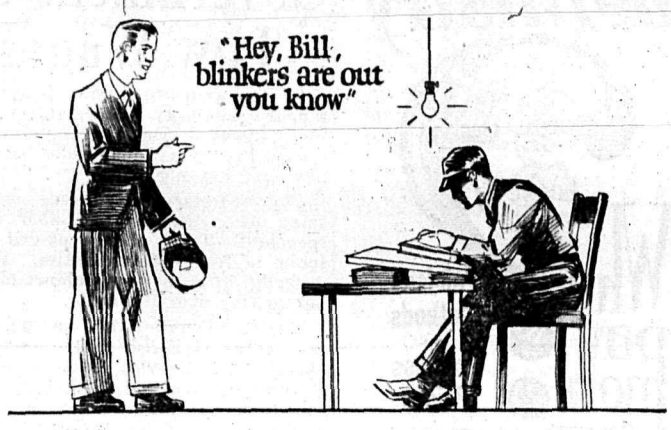
Reaction in Far West Depends Upon Farmers

San Francisco.—Organized workers of this State are discussing close affiliation with the farmers because of the so-called federal plan in the California Senate that will be in full effect in four years.

Under the new system the State Senate will have 40 members, approximately divided into counties. Large industrial cities will have one Senator, as will small agricultural counties.

Big business urged the law, which will throw the balance of power to the farmers, who are classed as "conservative" by the backers of the scheme, and who hope these will serve as a barrier against progressive legislation passed by the assembly.

"Business men will awaken to the fact that the farmer is not as backward as they hope for," said Paul Scharrenberg, secretary California Federation of Labor. "The farmers are becoming 'class conscious' as a result of the Hoover farm plan. The impetus given the co-operative movement by the Hoover plan of farm relief is already being felt. Today more than 75,000 California farmer 'union' or producers' co-operative. While many of these 'co-ops.' are employers of labor, the big majority of their memberships are working farmers. The tendency of the times is against the hope of reactionaries that the farmers can be used to defeat organized labor and other progressive elements."



WHAT'S the idea of the green eyebrows?" asks Bill's chum as he interrupts him enjoying Caesar's Bellum Britannicus. "They're as passe for indoor wear as galluses or corsets. Get wise, old kid, get wise."

"Get wise, yourself, Socrates. It isn't so long since you ate in the kitchen," replied Bill.

"Say, why don't you get friend Sis to make a few shades? They don't need to cost more than a few cents and they do look sort of chic or ultra and all that sort of thing. You're good at fancy work yourself, you sheik."

It's as easy as that to have good lighting. You should never, never let "raw" light strike the eye nor reflect light from a white page. Shade every light and try to bring it over your shoulder when you study. Use inside-frosted lamps, which diffuse the light. Avoid glare and avoid gloom. Have plenty of light but control it properly. Thus you will save your eyesight.

A letter or postcard will bring you our booklet entitled "Correct Lighting for Every Room in the House"

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VANCOUVER VICTORIA

Telephone Men Proved Friends in Need

When an automobile skidded and overturned on the highway near Prospect Lake, its driver, a Victoria lady, was severely cut and pinned down in the car. Bleeding profusely and unable to extricate herself from the wreckage, she might have died had not a couple of telephone linemen come along.

One of the linemen administered First Aid, while the other climbed a pole and used his test-set to notify the victim's people in Victoria, who, in turn, arranged for medical assistance.

"I congratulate you on having men of this calibre in your organization," the lady's husband wrote later.

B. C. Telephone Company

METAL WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST FINING SYSTEM

Perth, Amboy, N. J.—More than 2,300 workers employed by the United States Metals Refining Company, at Cartarat, near here, suspended work to abolish a fining system. A wage increase of 5 cents an hour is also demanded.

Employees must labor a nine-hour day, but they are worked three hours overtime on each shift to make a continuous 24-hour day. They receive time and one-quarter for overtime, and this is taken from them if they lose time during the week.

The plant is non-union, but the workers are being advised by Henry F. Hilfers, A. F. of L. organizer.

MUSICIANS RAISE WAGES

NEW ORLEANS.—A 5 per cent. wage increase has been secured by organized musicians in this city.

COAL MINERS AWAKE IN COLORADO FIELDS

Lafayette, Colo.—At the largest mass meeting in the history of this area, coal miners called for a wage scale and working conditions that exist in the mines of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company. This concern has an agreement with the United Mine Workers and has an average rate of $2 higher than competitors. Records for output are being broken and the organized labor movement is encouraging purchase of Rocky Mountain coal.

This policy has had an effect on business men, and at the mass meeting here the large hall was filled with citizens from every walk of life who acknowledge that the anti-union policy has failed.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Eleven union men are candidates for councilmen at the special primary election to be held here.

It is not true that all the world loves a lover. Only a small porton of it can hardly stand him.

Tobacco created some smoke at a meeting of the Toronto Centre Presbytern the other day.

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and Associates

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Sey. 1460 12 Hastings East

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders wanted for concrete boundary walls, Technical School, Broadway and Clinton Street.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from School Board Architect, 590 Hamilton Street, after 10 a.m. Thursday, 26th September, 1929, on deposit of $5.00.

Tenders enclosed with marked cheque for $100.00 in sealed envelopes, addressed "Secretary, Vancouver School Board," and endorsed, "Tender, Concrete Walls," will be received by the undersigned on or before 5 p.m., Monday, 30th September, 1929.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders wanted for construction of a brick and hollow tile addition, eight rooms and auditorium, to the Macdonald School, Hastings Street and Victoria Drive.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from School Board Architect, 590 Hamilton Street, after 10 a.m., on Friday, 27th September, 1929, on deposit of $20.00.

Tenders enclosed with marked cheque for $2000.00 in sealed envelope, addressed "Secretary, Vancouver School Board," and endorsed, "Tender for Macdonald School," will be received by the undersigned on or before 5 p.m., 8th of October, 1929.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders wanted for heating and ventilating eight-roomed addition to the Macdonald School.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from School Board Architect, 590 Hamilton Street, after 10 a.m., Friday, 27th September, 1929, on deposit of $10.

Tenders enclosed with marked cheque for $2000.00 in sealed envelope, addressed "Secretary, Vancouver School Board" and endorsed "Tender, Heating, Macdonald School," will be received by the undersigned on or before 5 p.m., 8th October, 1929.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders wanted, 25 teacher desks. Particulars and tender forms, apply 590 Hamilton Street, Vancouver.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders wanted, 25 tons potatoes. For tender forms apply School Board Office, 590 Hamilton Street.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders wanted "Paint Supplies" Manual Training, Vancouver School. For tender forms apply 590 Hamilton Street.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders wanted, "Hardwoods" Manual Training, Vancouver Scholos. For tender forms apply 590 Hamilton Street.

SMOKE!

KURTZ

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"Union made by Union men"

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UNION AUTO WORKERS START BIG GARAGE

Durham, N. C.—Auto mechanics affiliated to the International Association of Machinists, are operating a 100 per cent. union garage.

The employers would block unionization by discharging any foreman who has union ideas. The unionists have the skill and they declare they will extend the fight.

Be sure you're right and then go ahead and tell the critics to seek a warmer climate.

Government Official Decries Low Wages and Long Hours

"A low-wage community is always a poor community," Secretary of Labor James J. Davis declared in a speech over a national radio hookup last Saturday night.

The secretary established something of a record for Labor Day speeches. Over the week-end he spoke in four different cities. Incidentally, he is the first cabinet member to sing over the radio.

During his radio talk he spoke a few words in Welsh to his 80-year-old father, who was listening in at Sharon, Pa., concluding with an old-time Labor Day minstrel song. According to the radio station officials, many messages were received congratulating the secretary on his singing.

In his Saturday speech Secretary Davis laid particular stress on shorter hours. He quoted an unnamed "prominent manufacturer" as having characterized the low-wage and long-hour employer as "a barnacle on America's ship of prosperity."

"It means something," he said, "that the 11 and 12-hour day and the seven-day week is something to astonish us. So accustomed have we become to the shortened day that any longer period of work seems obsolete and wrong.

"Fifty years ago the 10 and 12-hour day was the rule. Except for shut-downs, there were few days off."

Judging the future by the past, the secretary said that it was "not fantastic to say that within the next 50 years the time will come when the day's work can be done with hardly more effort than pulling a lever or pushing a button.

"I look for the day when those who work in the city will live next to the wonders of nature, away from the factory fumes and smoke and the herding of the tenements. They will know what it is to enjoy quiet and beauty instead of noise and dust."

Sees Machine Problem Solved

The problem of providing jobs for workers displaced by machinery is being solved, Secretary Davis believes.

"The time is near—I believe it is here now," he said, "when the wise employer, before installing labor-saving machinery will first plan new employment for the workers his machines are to displace."

While expressing gratification because various corporations were prosperous and paying regular dividends, those dividends could be made to earn still more, he pointed out, by devoting some of the extra dividends to wage increases.

"In some sections of the country the appeal is being made to manufacturers and business men to move their plants there because of the low wages and the long hours of production in vogue.

System Defeats Itself

"Where that prevails, the people do not earn enough to buy the products made, and business is flat. The system defeats itself."

Discharging men at a certain age was branded as folly.

"Nobody grows old in this youthful age, and with machinery so easy to operate the man of 70 is as productive as the youth of 20."

The secretary was optimistic throughout his speech. He stated that there was not "much" general unemployment and held to the opinion that employers were realizing that short hours and high wages were good business policies.

It is his belief that the country is contented and that "worker and employer are locked together in a partnership of good will which neither would care to break."

He devoted much of his time to a defense of the protective tariff system, holding it was largely responsible for the country's industrial progress.

Italian Workers' Wages Are Lowest in Europe

Amsterdam, Holland. — Economically and politically the condition of wage workers in Italy is going from bad to worse under the Fascist system, says a report issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in this city.

The report is based on what is claimed to be authentic information obtained from Italian sources.

"The world has been told that under Mussolini's dictatorship industrial conflicts between employer and employe have disappeared, and that a happy solution has been found for labor problems through the wiping out of trade unions," says the report.

"At a recent workers' conference in Milan, attended by several of the pillars of the Fascist hierarchy, the industrialists were openly accused of having strangled the state 'corporative' organizations (the Fascist substitute for trade unions).

Will of Bosses Dominant

"Many of the wage and working agreements made under the Fascist system are totally disregarded and are collecting dust in official pigeonholes. There are employment exchanges, but the employers do not use them. State conciliation offices which have taken the place of free conciliation negotiations show no greater promptitude.

"The employers' will is dominant from top to bottom of the economic system, and there is growing discontent among the workers. Two wage reductions in factories of 10 per cent. each have been ordered within the past 18 months.

"There is no freedom of action. The Fascist unions are mere tools of a state which is delivered to a single party, and there is universal injustice.

"The workers, having no opportunity to defend their interests, avenge themselves by performing their tasks like automats, without any of the interest which, in technical work, the Italian was formerly wont to pride himself.

"The workers are distrustful of everyone and everything. The industrialists frankly admit that the chasm between them and their workers was never so wide as now.

Discontent Is Spreading

"Real wages are 35 per cent. lower than in 1921. They are lower than anywhere else in Europe.

"There are no more strikes, but never has Italian industry had so much difficulty in competing with foreign industry. The answer is simple. Under Fascist rule production is slowing down.

"The widening discontent aroused Mussolini. He ordered the National corporations committee to examine the situation. The committee has held five sessions for this purpose without reaching a decision.

"So far only one resolution has been taken, that labor contracts must be made and then applied. But everybody knows that in Fascist Italy labor contracts are nothing but scraps of paper."

How Pierpont Morgan Made One Pile of Money

In a pamphlet summarizing Gustavus Myers' three volumes, "History of Great American Fortunes," some amazing revelations are given, including a summary of the origin of the fortune of J. Pierpont Morgan, the cosmopolitan financier. The publishers of the pamphlet, Messrs. Charles Kerr & Co., of Chicago, in their summary state:

"When the Civil War broke out, Morgan was twenty-four years old, a robust young man, well qualified for military service. The Union needed soldiers badly, but Morgan, like most others of his class, not only showed his great heroism by staying at home, but profited from selling condemned rifles to the Union army.

This was in 1861. A batch of five thousand condemned carbines lay in the Government arsenal in New York City. They were the remainder of a large consignment that the Government officials had condemned in 1857 as being so bad that they would shoot off the thumbs of the very soldiers who used them.

"One Arthur M. Eastman, of Manchester, New Hampshire, offered the Government $3 a piece for those 5,000 condemned rifles. They were sold to him for $3.50 each. But Eastman didn't have the money, and one Simon Stevens, a corrupt Tammany politician, appeared on the scene, agreeing to back Eastman to the extent of $20,000. This sum was to be applied for payment for the rifles; as collateral security, Stevens took a lien upon the rifles. The official and legal records show that Stevens obtained the funds from J. Pierpont Morgan.

By telegraph, the 5,000 condemned rifles were then sold to General Fremont, commanding at St. Louis, for $22 each, upon the representation that they were good, new rifles. This $22 was demanded and agreed upon, notwithstanding the fact that the Government was then paying $17.50 dollars for rifles of the very best pattern. The matter made a great scandal, and Secretary of War Stanton appointed a commission in 1862, which completely exposed it, and which showed that, despite the rifles being utterly unfit for service, they had been bought one day from the Government for $3.50 and unloaded the next day for $22 each. Of course, as the commission showed, the money with which the Government was paid was a part of the Government's own money. 'The Government,' reported the Commission, 'not only sold one day for $17,486 arms which it had agreed the day before to repurchase for $109,912—making a loss to the United States of $92,426—but virtually furnished the money to pay itself the $17,466 it received.' The government refused to pay Morgan, and he sued it. The case of J. Pierpont Morgan vs. the United States Government may be found in the Commission's report as case No. 97. The Commission, however, decided that Morgan had a legal claim upon the Government arising from the fact that the arms, technically at least, had passed into the army service. The Commission agreed to pay $13.31 a carbine. This offer was not satisfactory to the claimants, and Stevens brought a suit for the full amount in the Court of Claims at Washington. In his decision, Judge Peck described the arrangement between Stevens and Morgan, and concluded by deciding against the Government upon the strict construction that a contract was a contract.

"The full facts as to this transaction and many other events of Morgan's career may be found in 'The History of The Great American Fortunes.' For every statement there made, references to, and criticisims from, the official documents are given. Such was the first business transaction of the famous J. Pierpont Morgan, the pious and patriotic Morgan."—Age of Plenty.

The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion.—Burke.

Yes, thank God, human feeling is like the mighty rivers that bless the earth; it does not wait for beauty—it flows with restless force and brings beauty with it.—George Eliot.

Hudson's Bay Company.

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Dependable Goods — Satisfactory Service — Satisfied Customers

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MAGNIFYING SHAVING MIRRORS	$1.25 to $2.00
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WILLIAMS' SHAVING CREAM AND AQUA VELVA, both for	.35
INGRAM'S SHAVING CREAM—A shaving delight	.50
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1.00	Coty's Single Compacts	.57	
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.50	Vick's Vapo-rub	.33	
.50	Puritall Milk of Magnesia	.28	
.50	Krysol (Antiseptic) 8-oz.	.27	
.75	Liquid Petrolatum, 16-oz.	.34	
.75	Bovril, 4-oz.	.55	
.50	Dr. Reid's Syrup of White Pine and Tar	.27	
.60	Forhan's Tooth Paste	.36	
1.00	Zonite	.64	
.50	Palm Olive Shampoo	.31	
.35	Feen-a-mint	.21	
.40	Big Chief Toilet Tissue	8 rolls.	21
.10	Ye Old English Toilet Soap	3 for	.21
1.00	Clinical Thermometers	.64	
.50	Silk-Aid (for Silk Stockings)	.34	
.25	Turknit Wash Clothes	.14	
1.25	Stroh's Malt Syrup, Hop Flavored	.78	
.50	Kissproof Lipsticks	.29	

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Fall Rubbers at Less

Ladies' first quality toe rubbers, reg. 90c, at	49c
Children's storm rubbers, 4 to 10, at	59c
Misses' storm rubbers, 11 to 2, at	69c
Boys' plain rubbers, 11 to 5,	79c
Men's plain or storm, 6 to 12,	95c
Men's hip-length boots, 6 to 11, at	$4.95
Men's lumbermen's high tan, 5 to 11	$2.95
Ladies' novelty black or white slippers and oxfords	$2.95
Men's dress or work boots	$3.95

Note the Address: Next Safeway Store.

37 Hastings West

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