DEPARTMENT of LABOUR
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Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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

Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

14

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Department of Labour
Publications Branch

Boss Is Unsympathetic To Men Who Helped Him

Shipping Federation Helped by the Amalgamated and the Fink Organizations Who Are Raving For an All-Canadian Organization—Boss Favors These Henry Dubbs.

DUAL UNIONISTS, COMPANY UNIONISTS and former strikebreakers are still busily engaged in retarding the trades union movement in the Vancouver District. The General Contractors' Association is using this type of worker to keep down the necessary advance of the trades union movement, break down working conditions, batter down wages, and generally create a split in the labor movement. The bosses are not concerned about the so-called rights of an All-Canadian Union because they are doing business in the United States; all the bosses are concerned about is the "golden opportunity" thrown their way by a dual union to bust up all unions.

The Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada is nothing more than an admiration society. At one time (under another name) it was the nucleus of a Powerful International Organization, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain, but in 1924 this organization, in order to bring about greater unity on the American continent, advised its Canadian and American branches to transfer to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and made it practically mandatory by refusing to accept any more dues from them. A large number of branches and members transferred, but there still remains a few, such as we have in Vancouver, who prefer to cling to an independent, unaffiliated, wage-smashing organization.

There are plenty of records on hand to show what the members of this so-called labor union have been compelled to do, and there is plenty of evidence to show that its next-of-kin, the All-Canadian Congress, is made up of the biggest bunch of union-smashers that ever dared show their faces in a union hall.

The last big strike in Vancouver was that of the International Longshoremen's Association. This organization was getting into a position where it was making conditions somewhat tolerable on the waterfront, so the Shipping Federation decided to smash it up. During that strike the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in this city instructed its members to stay off all work on the waterfront until after the I. L. A. strike had been settled. The Brotherhood men stayed off, but the Amalgamated men remained on the job, lining boats, etc., for the strikebreakers.

That was how the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters established themselves on the waterfront. The wages paid down there are $6.50 per day, $1.50 below the union scale for construction work. Just at the present time these men are filling the struck jobs in the city at the $8 scale and the stevedoring companies are appealing to the Brotherhood for carpenters to line the grain boats. The Brotherhood, however, refuses to supply men except at the $8 scale.

This Fink organization and the Amalgamated Carpenters, liking each other's company, formed the new Vancouver Trades Council, after affiliating with the All-Canadian Congress. Two of the organizations that affiliated with this new council have since gone out of business and the other two are trying desperately to keep the old barque afloat. Possibly the Shipping Federation may loan them the use of another boat, just as they did during and since the strikebreaking days.

These strikebreakers who accepted the jobs of the members of the International Longshoremen's Association are members of the All-Canadian Trades Union Congress, and so are the Amalgamated Carpenters, who lined the boats during the strike. They are still working together in the interest of the boss. And the boss is still as unsympathetic as he always will be. Some time ago these longshoremen asked for an increase of ten cents per hour. They were told to go to H——, and they have remained there. It was their first attempt at a wage increase since they had helped the boss in 1923, but the boss was unconsiderate. He has speeded them up to a killing pace, he has smashed down working conditions to such a degree that more men are killed or injured on the waterfront than ever before, taking the average of the men employed. And every attempt to get them back into an I. L. A. again has been frustrated by the boss. But some day there will be a bust-up down there and the All-Canadian Congress will go with it.

Hundreds of Cities Paying Over $8 Scale

Supporters of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Union and the All-Canadian Congress movement deny that the dual movement keeps down wages. They may deny it, but facts are very stubborn things to contend with, and facts prove that, wherever a dual movement exists, wages are below the average. We are prepared to compare figures with any that a dual unionist may be able to produce. Here are some for them to work upon:

In the United States there are 693 local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, whose members are getting over $8 per day in wages, and in which that is the recognized wage scale. We distinctly state that they are over $8, not $8 and over. Statistics will disclose that there are not 693 cities in the United States with a bigger population than Vancouver, so the population question would not enter into it. These are just cities with populations of about 20,000 and up. Last week we pointed out that 130 cities were paying $12 per day and over, and these cities were not all bigger cities than Vancouver.

One other point in connection with this is the fact that these wage scales are for eight-hour days, and in case anyone disputes this we refer them to the October issue of "The Carpenter," official organ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. All the unions are listed in that issue, giving the hours worked and wages paid in each locality.

Right across Canada the wages speak for themselves. In Ontario, where the Amalgamated still plays a retrogressive part, wages are below the $7 scale. In Quebec, where the Catholic Unions hold sway, they are below the $6 scale. In Winnipeg, where the One Big Union is alleged to be all-powerful, the scale is $7.20. Surely wages have something to do with dual unionism under those circumstances, and if you connect those places with the nearest to them in the United States, you will find that wages are from $1 to $3 per day less on this side of the line than on the American side. But some Canadian workers still yell for Nationalism, Canada for the Canadians, and all that bunk.

Alderman-Elect Is Fired by Government

Harry DeGraves, alderman-elect for Ward Four, has been let out of his job in the Customs Department in Vancouver for participating in the recent election. He asked permission to run as a candidate, and was simply told that it was up to him, because the government objected to its employees taking part in politics. Harry DeGraves won the election, and this week he was asked to hand in his resignation at the post office. He was not permitted to start work again, and has to seek another job before taking up his duties of alderman at $100 per month. Harry DeGraves is a member of the Amalgamated Civil Servants' Association and his organization is taking up the case on his behalf.

Building Trades Council Is Conducting Strike

The strike and lockout among the Building Trades of Vancouver is still at its height. The men on one other job have been pulled out since our last report, that was the North Vancouver Hospital job. No negotiations are being carried on, so the situation is still deadlocked. Contractors are chasing around looking for men, but only those not connected with the General Contractors' Association are being supplied with men. If the members of the General Contractors' Association are looking for a scrap they are certainly getting it. Three big jobs alone, that will cost in the neighborhood of two and a half million dollars, are being rushed (?) by a few Amalgamated carpenters, while the owners are wondering what time in 1930 the buildings will be finished.

Some of the jobs are not completely closed down because the Building Trades Council is permitting the members of some of the affiliated unions to carry on the work, according to a plan laid out by the executive committee of the Council. When this committee thinks the time is opportune to pull out these other trades, it will be done. The Council does not want to make this a general strike; it's going to be a diplomatic strike, and the men will only go back to work when the General Contractors' Association is prepared to do business only with the Building Trades Council.

The Amalgamated members must agree with this, because during a debate last winter their exponent stated that what was needed in this town was a blanket agreement for the building trades. At that time the Building Trades Council in Seattle had just made such an agreement, and the Building Trades Council here had gone on record that it wanted a blanket agreement similar to it. Ever since that time the Amalgamated has been in the way of obtaining such an agreement, and now that they are receiving the support of the General Contractors' Association we must conclude that they are double-crossing their former leader and fooling themselves.

In spite of this, however, when the strike is settled it will only be with the Building Trades Council of Vancouver, and the Amalgamated can go fishing.

MOUNT PLEASANT I. L. P.

The Mount Pleasant Branch of the Independent Labor Party will meet next Tuesday evening in the home of Ald. Angus MacInnis at 8 p.m. All members are urged to attend.

TAILORS UNION DANCE

The Tailors' Union are holding a Whist Drive and Dance in the Women's Bldg., Saturday, November 10th, commencing at 8 p.m. Reserve this date.

TRADES COUNCIL THANKED

The General Executive Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union has informed Tim Hanofin of the Beverage Dispensers' Union that they appreciate the action of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council in consoling with the organization and family of Jere L. Sullivan. The family sends a similar appreciation.

THE [illegible] WHY

"A famou[illegible]aire," declares an English [illegible]aper, "once said that the [illegible]ob he had in his life was [illegible] his first thousand pounds." [illegible]xplanation is simple. He set out to make the first thousand with his own labor, but when he could use the labor of others it became easy.

Amalgamated Grabs a Member of Brotherhood

There are more rumors floating around the city these days in connection with the Building Trades strike than one can run down in a week. One of the biggest, however, was cornered on Tuesday night.

Rumor had it that 110 members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters were going to join the Amalgamated Carpenters, and that all kinds of members of other unions were "thinking" of starting dual unions.

The Building Trades Council took steps to investigate and prove these statements false, and after some nice Sherlock Holmes work found that one member of the Brotherhood did join the Amalgamated on Tuesday evening. This man was an old member of the Amalgamated, was behind in his dues to the Brotherhood, and therefore was not entitled to strike pay, and also owed the secretary of the Brotherhood some money that he had borrowed while out of work.

Six members of the Amalgamated did transfer to the Brotherhood, however.

If there were 110 Brotherhood men going to join, only ONE turned up at a meeting that consisted of 75 Amalgamated members. At the Brotherhood meeting, the day before, close upon 700 members packed the hall and voted solidly to stay with the fight until the boss agrees to do business only with the Building Trades Council and its affiliated unions. If the Amalgamated wants to come in on that agreement, they are given until November 31st. This will include all the other benefits of the union. After that date the Amalgamated men can only transfer by paying the regular initiation fee, and benefits will only start to count from that date.

Catholic Union Goes Over to International

Another breach has been made in the Catholic Unions of Quebec. After many years of a divided movement, the Montreal union of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Caanda has at last succeeded in getting the Catholic Union to disband and join their ranks.

In reporting this the Plumbers' Journal says that "Montreal Local No. 144 stuck to its mission for many years and although they have failed many times in their efforts in the past to secure recognition, they have been able to keep making sharp advances. However, taking advantage of the feeling, an organizing campaign was instituted, and with the assistance of the officers and members of that local union, a condition was created that made it possible to bring within the fold of our organization the members of the National Catholic Syndicate, who showed a splendid spirit, which made for the success of our organization with the result that an agreement was reached last November with the employers, the first in almost thirty years, in which we secured a recognition of the organization, the union shop, and a graduated increase in wages, which in a few years will bring them to the level of most of our cities, and by which we hope to place this city in the forefront by the improvement in general conditions that it will be possible to establish:

"Most all of our local unions have been making wage increases, with Windsor, and Saskatoon leading with $10 a day; Calgary and Edmonton, $9.20; Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver, with $9, and the great majority of the rest receiving $8 per day."

Amalgamated Has and Wants Cheap Society

The Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada have issued a leaflet and a pitiful wail about the high salaries paid A. F. of L. union officials and the right (?) to belong to a Canadian Union. If they are opposed to decent salaries—call them high if you like—it stands to reason that they are generally opposed to high or decent wages.

Let us take the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for instance. More than 150,000 of its members are getting nine dollars and over per day. Another 150,000 are getting eight dollars and over per day, and yet the 50c per capita, that each member pays per month, is probably fifteen cents more per month than they would have to pay as members of the Amalgamated. Surely the fifteen cents per month is worth the extra dollars that every member of the local unions are getting? Surely the officers and organizers are entitled to a big enough wage, so that they can talk turkey to the boss? A poorly fed and badly clothed union official can't put up the same kind of fight as one who is full of pep and looks the part he has to play.

The leaflet states that these union officials have betrayed the workers into defeat. Well, if the payment of over $8 per day in 693 cities of the United States is defeat, then we would like more of that kind of a defeat. If the average worker wants cheap wages, cheap officials, cheap working conditions and a cheap undeveloped country, then the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada and the All-Canadian Congress is the place for him, but may that breed be few.

Tremendous Increase In Building Operations

So-called high wages does not appear to have any bad effect upon building operations in the United States. As a matter of fact they seem to give these activities the necessary boost for we find that the Secretary of Commerce reports that the building contracts issued for the month of September was the largest volume on record.

The report deals with 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains and says that the contracts reached a total of $587,674,000. This was 13 per cent higher than the total for the same month last year and the largest volume of September building on record. The September report brought the total amount of new building and engineering work started since the first of the year up to $5,132,944,100 representing an increase of 7 per cent over the corresponding period for 1927.

On the Pacific Coast building contracts are also heavy and reports for the first half of this year, made by the S. W. Straus Co., showed a gain of 36 per cent over the same period of the preceeding year.

When the $10 a day wage began to come into effect the contractors began to wail, but were compelled to pay it. They are still wailing, paying higher wages and doing more business, so we must presume that the wailing is just part of their nature.

High wages, less hours, more leisure, creates more and better business. The more wages the workers have to spend, the greater the volume of every kind of business, and the greater the volume of every kind of business the greater the number of workers employed and a still greater demand.

Building contractors of this city should take heed of events in the States. They can't stop the International Unions from growing and hence they can't stop the demand for increased wages. The two go together and so long as they keep the strike and lockout going the longer they will be in catching up with the building progress that is being made in other cities.

A woman's idea of a fifty-fifty split is for her husband to give her half the money and then pay all the bills.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Synopsis of Land Act Amendments

PRE-EMPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

PURCHASE

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

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

HOMESITE LEASES

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

LEASES

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

GRAZING

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

SALES OF ANNUITIES IN CANADA GREATLY INCREASED THIS YEAR

Ottawa.—One of the unique enterprises in which the Canadian government indulges is the sale of annuities to citizens.

The scheme is proving very popular, according to the Department of Labor.

During the first six months of this year the annuity sales increased 50 per cent. over the same period in 1927, and more than 100 per cent. over 1926. Approximately 9,000 persons are participating.

Busy working overtime—the model changers in automobile factories.

British Labor Party and International Disarmament

(By Lieut. Commander J. M. Kenworthy, M.P.)

In view of the success that is being predicted for the British Labor Party in the next general election, readers of Labor papers will be interested in the following outline (one of a series which appeared in the London Daily Herald) by Commander Kenworthy on some of the steps which the British Labor Party proposes to take in its pursuit of international disarmament:

The complete renunciation by international treaty of the right and use of war as an instrument of national policy. . . . the reduction of armaments by mutual international agreement to the minimum required for maintaing national and international order.—"Labor and the Nation."

When the last war to end war was over a so-called "Peace" Treaty was forced upon Germany, which, among its many provisions, good, bad and indifferent, imposed upon her the duty of scrapping her navy, but for a mere coast defence force, and reducing her army to 100,000 men, the figure taken as the maximum required for police purposes. And she was forbidden to maintain a general staff, war aeroplanes, heavy artillery or poison gases.

"Victors'" Pledge

All the other signatories of that treaty solemnly undertook to reduce their own forces to the same level as soon as Germany had completed her part of the program. In other words, England, France and the other "victors" pledged themselves to reduce their armies and navies to the level required for the maintenance of internal order, the defence of their coasts, and the prevention of piracy.

How has that pledge been kept? The answer is that it has been persistently ignored.

This year there were completed for the British navy two battleships, the most powerful and expensive in the world, costing 14,000,000 pounds and 1,000,000 pounds a year in upkeep. The army is equipped with far more deadly weapons than in the years before the war, and in addition we have a powerful air force, where hardly any existed before 1914. We spent 77,000,000 pounds before the war on armaments; this year 117,000,000 pounds.

"Oh, but," say out political opponents, Tory and Liberal alike, "think how much more everything costs now. It is unfair to compare the present year to the pre-war period." The League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva has prepared tables showing the expenditure on armaments at the present time, allowing for the changes in the wholesale price levels of the world, and the British figures work out to 84,000,000 pounds on the 1914 index.

As for the efforts of this government to bring about disarmament by international agreement, it is notorious that in the many committees and conferences that have been held with this object our representatives have obstructed and impeded all progress in every possible way.

Let me quote an impartial observer, Mr. Houghton, who, when American ambassador in Berlin, reported to President Coolidge as follows:

"The continent of Europe, so far as its statesmen are concerned, has learned nothing from the war; the League of Nations, far from becoming a truly international instrument for the organization of peace, is moving towards a revival of the alliance of 1815. . . .

"The Powers of the European continent do not genuinely wish to disarm. . . . the preliminary arms conference at Geneva will meet . . . to discuss proposals upon which agreement is neither desired nor expected, and which have been deliberately . . . advanced in order to make failure certain."—Times paraphrase, March 18, 1926.

"Alleged Glories"

Armaments depend upon policy. The keeping up of great armed force are only the symptoms of the disease. And the disease is the clinging to old discredited nationalistic ideas about war, its supposed benefits and alleged glories.

The first part of Labor's policy quoted at the top of this article is well on the way to realization, at any rate in theory, thanks to the American proposals for the Outlawry of War. When the pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy is signed, the Labor government will be able to stop costly and provocative futilities like the building of the great fortified naval arsenal and dockyard in the jungles and swamps of Singapore.

We shall be able to come to an agreement with America, Japan and the other principal maritime powers to reduce naval armaments to the forces required for the protection of the trade routes by international agreement.

Reay Way to Peace

Real disarmament means moral disarmament. If we want peace we must preach peace. The spectacular but subtle incitements to militarism indulged in by the Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry will be stopped.

The military tattoos, the sham fights, the air force displays and bombings of dummy native villages, the parades of armed forces on every possible and impossible occasion, the subsidising of the Officers' Training Corps in nearly every large private school in the country, the fathering of war films by government departments, all these can be ended with war outlawed.

Nor need we fear for a response from other nations. Still enough people of the generation that suffered in the war are alive to respond if only some great, wealthy and heavily armed nation like ourselves will give a bold example. We could take the moral leadership of the world.

The Labor party will ensue peace by pursuing peaceful policies and by co-operating with the right-minded people in other nations for the outlawing of war as an illegal and bestial anachronism.

Roger Babson Predicts Disaster Ahead of Us

Roger W. Babson, the capitalist Moses, refuses to forecast the prospects of 1929 until after the November elections, but he has some things of truth to say about immediate conditions, saying, "We are now in what might be called 'workless prosperity,' in which new inventions, labor-saving devices, improved technical programs and other short-cut methods are putting workers out of jobs.

"As a people we are living right up to the hilt of our income, and a good many people as the result of the installment system are spending their income before it is really earned. This means that any further lessening of employment, any curtailment of the national pay envelope will seriously jeopardize the business outlook."

The craze in the speculative stock market Babson described as "Florida all over again, and which will undoubtedly have a Florida aftermath."

According to the United States Department of Labor, employment is trending steadily downward and is now 3 per cent. below a year ago, while payrolls are 2 per cent. lower.

These are not idle tales, but the reasoned predictions of an institution careful of its reputation for exact statement.

Robot's Future Is Already Assured

Distinguished personages all over Europe doubtless heaved signs of relief at the news that a Robot opened the Model Engineer Exhibition recently. The creature was called "Eric," and it made its little speech as well as any earl. No more need the distinguished visitor, the noble guest at a banquet, cogitate grateful or congratulatory phrases. No more need patrons of charity invent reasons why the great British public should support the Fund for Homeless Oysters. "Eric" will do it, and we may be sure his speeches will evoke at least an equal degree of interest. He need not, of course, always have the same name. To avoid monotony, while "Eric" opens bazaars and makes after-dinner speeches. "Jack" might launch liners, "Tommy," naturally, would review troops. And if anyone is to kiss the babies in an electioneering campaign, well, let it be "Mumsie," the Mechanical Mother.—Sunday Times.

Our idea of a good vacation is: Sitting on an ice cake in the Arctic and having people drop us food and cigarettes from airplanes.

Women's stockings may not be more durable than men's socks, but they have a longer run.

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Your PARTY or SOCIAL is NOT Complete without
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THE WELL-SPENT DAY

(By George Eliot.)

If you sit down at set of sun
And count the acts that you have done,
And, counting find
One self-denying deed, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard—
One glance most kind,
That fell like sunshine where it went—
Then you may count that day well spent.

But if, through all the livelong day,
You've cheered no heart, by year or nay—
If through it all
You've nothing done that you can trace
That brought the sunshine to one face—
No act most small
That helped some soul and nothing cost—
Then count that day as worse than lost.

AT THE AUCTION

The auctioneer was having difficulty in persuading his Lancashire audience that a certain soup ladle was worth a shilling. He held it aloft extolling its quality for a few minutes, then suggested ninepence, but the crowd remained stiff-necked. It required eloquence and a further reduction to produce a solitary nod.

"And would you like it sent?" inquired the auctioneer, in an attempt to be jovial. "Aye, with a few turtles," answered the nodder.

Parkhill Town Council has won the world's championship for optimism in declaring that citizens must pay their taxes before voting.

Classified Adverts.

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
Wallis W. Lefeaux, 402 Metropolitan Building. Phone Sey. 6667.
BATHS
Hastings Steam Baths Price 35c Only
766 Hastings Street East
DENTISTS
Dr. W. A. Rutledge. 108 Hastings W.
NOTARY PUBLIC
P. R. Bengough. 803 Holden Bldg.
PRINTERS
Labor Statesman. 803-816 Holden Bldg.
RUPTURE SPECIALIST
C. E. Heard. 812 Robson
UNDERTAKERS
Armstrong & Hotson, 304 Dunlevy Ave.

CLOTHING WORKRES FIGHT OPEN SHOP WITH PLANT

Milwaukee. — With floor space leased and machinery installed the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Milwaukee plant is ready to open. But for the suicidal pigheadedness of the David Alder & Sons Co., which went openshop last April, this innovation in American union activity would not have been made.

"Beyond the Yelps"

Mussolini's Whitenouse spokesman gives forth as follows:

"The rest of Europe may be going to the dogs, but Italy is now safely beyond that danger."

Thus corroborating the ancient truth which we used to promulgate in our commencement essays, "Beyond the Yelps lies Italy."

Trades Union Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 213, Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Max Ernberg, 2035 Georgie E.; Secretary, Thos. S. Ezart, 1603 40th Ave. E., So. Vancouver.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

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

"Chewing gum has gained a foothold in Japan," says an exchange. It's factulty for gaining a foothold is its most unpopular feature in this country.

Cap Makers' Union Appeal For Support

The organized cap makers of Toronto appeal herewith for your support and for the support of all trade unionists of this country.

Our Cap Makers' Union is launching a campaign to popularize and create a demand for our Union Label, and we hope and trust that you will help us to make our campaign a success.

We do not ask you for financial assistance. All we ask is that you show your labor solidarity and demand the Union Label whenever you purchase your caps or headwear for your children. The Union Label assures you that the headwear is the product of first-class workmanship under Union conditions, and at the same time the price is no higher than that of non-union or sweatshop products. By responding to our appeal and demanding the Union Label on all your caps and children's headwear, your membership as well as all organized labor will render the greatest service to our organization. By this action you will help us maintain our Union standards and combat the schemes of some of the open-shoppers to wreck our organization and re-establish the dreadful sweatshop system which we succeeded in abolishing after many years of struggle and sacrifice.

May we also call to your attention that the sweatshop with its unsanitary conditions is a breeder of disease and that the Union Label is the only guarantee that you and your children will not be exposed to the danger of infection from their headwear.

We hope that your organization will call upon all its members to lend their fullest support to this appeal, making it obligatory for them to insist upon the Union Label whenever buying caps or children's headwear.

Fraternally yours,
Headgear Workers Central Bureau of Canada; Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union.

Endorsed by the Union Label Committee of Toronto Trades and Labor Council,
M. L. VanHorne, Chairman.

Inheritance Taxes Heavy in Britain

London, Eng.—Britain has 562 millionaires. This is reckoning wealth as the British do, in pounds sterling, so that every British millionaire has practically $5,000,000—or up. In France a man can be a "millionaire" with $40,000; but no such easy way goes in Britain.

Aside from those who have inherited landed estates that run to millions, the richest British families are those of Coats, who made their money in thread; Wills, tobacco; Rothschild, banking and finance; Joel, South African mining, and Courtauld, newest of all, artificial silk.

Then there are whisky princes, such as Lord Dewar and Lord Woolavington; shipping kings and others. One of the largest fortunes is that of Lord Rothermere, partly inherited from his brother, Lord Northcliffe, but doubled since; and all made out of daily newspapers.

Tax on Incomes Heavy

The combined income of the 562 millionaires is estimated at $280,000,000 per year, and of this the British government gets nearly $140,000,000. The British tax on incomes above $150,000 per year is 50 per cent.

Not only do these millionaires pay heavily while living, but their estates pay at their death. On Tuesday of last week the British government collected $8,000,000 from two estates. That of Major Hugh Gretten was rated at a little above $5,000,000, and the British treasury got $2,700,000. The leavings of James W. Oxley, a retired banker, were assessed at $10,000,000, and the government got $5,300,000.

Lady Houston Was Generous

Being human, the British people kick about taxes, but a sort of tax morale has grown up among at least some of the people. Lady Houston not so long ago inherited $30,000,000 from her husband, a big ship owner.

By some provision of law or nature of the investments this estate was exempt from taxation, but Lady Houston voluntarily handed over $10,000,000 to the national treasury.

The estates of Sir George Wills and Sir David Yule, who have died recently, are estimated at $50,000,000 and $100,000,000 respectively. The government will collect about $75,000,000 from the two.

If it is too wet to visit the golf course, clean the dining-room carpet and you will get the same results.

High Wage Theory No Longer Ridiculed

Washington. — The approval of high wages, that is general in these days, is another endorsement of organized Labor's position.

Labor was the first to declare for this theory, which was ignored until a Middle West manufacturer applied high wages as part of his revolutionary program of mass production. The theory was haled as a new discovery by those who overlook unionism as a social factor.

More than a quarter of a century ago, the American Federation of Labor exposed the folly of low wages. At the Boston Convention, in 1903, it was declared:

"It is the height of economic unwisdom to curtail the consuming power of the masses as a means to industrial revival or prosperity."

A few years later, at Norfolk, the A. F. of L. emphasized this position when it declared:

"A reduction in wages compels retrenchment in the household economy of the workers affected. In other words, it curtails their consuming power, which necessarily results in the discharge from employment of those workers who were formerly employed in the production of the very articles heretofore used and consumed. Then follows reduction in wages, resulting as in the first instance; and this process of wage reductions, of retrenchment in household economies, of more discharges from employment ensue, bringing in its wake poverty, misery and suffering, stagnation and industrial panic until the lowest ebb is reached and a turn in the industrial tide begins. We demand from modern society a constantly increasing and larger reward as the result of our labor and our service to our fellows."

The above declarations sound commonplace in our day, but 25 years ago they were ridiculed by economists, business men and other "leaders of public opinion" who oppose every social advance when first urged by organized labor and which is finally accepted after long agitation.

Union Electricians To Install Movietones

Henceforth all work of installing and repairing movietone, vitaphone or other "talky" or sound apparatus in motion picture theaters throughout Canada and the United States will be done by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

President James P. Noonon announces that an agreement to this effect has been signed with the Electrical Research Products Company of New York City, a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company.

Halted Work for Two Weeks

This apparatus is not sold outright to the theaters, but is furnished on a rental basis and remains the property of the Electrical Research Products Company, which also maintains the service. This explains why the agreement was signed by that company.

An attempt had been made to install the apparatus with non-union labor in some theaters, and this resulted in all the members of the Electrical Workers' Brotherhood employed on such jobs stopping work until the company would agree to unionize its entire operations. After conferences covering two weeks, during which time the work of installing "talky" and sound apparatus in picture theaters ceased all over the country, the company agreed to sign the union contract.

The agreement runs until May 1, 1929, and can thereafter be amended on 30 days' written notice by either party.

While "talky" and sound pictures are now in a pioneering stage, there is no question that this branch of the show business is rapidly undergoing a revolution.

It was highly important, therefore, that its labor status be established before a new school of workers had been put on the job.

Hence the prompt and decisive action of President Noonan in making terms with the controlling company is of great importance to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

CANADIAN WORKER'S OUTPUT SHOWS GAIN

Montreal.—The average Canadian worker produced 60 per cent. more in 1926 than in 1920, according to statistics published by the government. But the worker has not had anything like an adequate share in the increased production. However, Canada is now able to boast of nearly 250 millionaires. Before the war these living evidences of "progress and prosperity" were few and far between.

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A Hot Chocolate Drink

Mrs. Lane, a new-comer in Vancouver, kindly sends a recipe for a hot chocolate drink in which she uses Pacific Milk:

3 tablespoons of chocolate; 2 of sugar; ¼ cup of Pacific Milk. Mix well; pour boiling water to make 1 pint; boil 3 minutes; add a marshmallow to each cup.

Factories at Abbotsford and Ladner, B. C.

Pacific Milk
328 Drake Street
Vancouver, B. C.

C. N. R. CONTINUES TO BOOST ITS EARNINGS

Montreal.—The Canadian National, Canada's publicly owned railroad, continues its phenomenal financial showing.

Gross receipts in August increased 15.04 per cent., and for the eight months of the year 9.38 per cent.

Working expenses went up 5.96 in August, and 5.38 for the eight-month period.

But it was in the matter of net earnings, or profits, that the road made the most astounding showing. For August the increase was 55.11, and for the eight months 33.68.

The Canadian Pacific is also on "Easy Street," although its increases are not so striking.

Both roads are placing tremendous orders for additional equipment. The National has asked for bids for 1500 box cars and tank cars, in addition to 55 new locomotives. The Canadian Pacific is also in the equipment market.

It's not doing the things we like to do, but liking the things we have to do, that makes life blessed.

The Labor Statesman

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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, Oct. 26, 1928

WHY THIS STRIKE?

No sooner had the present strike started in connection with the building trades of Vancouver, than the Communists get busy, to again play their part with the boss and the powers that be. A group calling itself the "Left Wing of the Building Trades" uses the mimeograph machine of the Communist Party to get out a leaflet that urges the strikers to go back to work and settle their differences by negotiation

My God! To think that the Communists should oppose a strike after all these years of demanding strikes.

Its really funny. In days of yore these Communists and "Left Wingers" wanted a strike on an average of about once a week. Now that a strike has been called without their sanction they demand—yes actually demand—my God! how it must hurt—that the strike be called off. Sowie, if Moscow hears of this somebody will get excommunicated or placed in exile with poor old Trotzky.

And this bunch of about five "Left Wingers" want the differences settled by "conferences and negotiation." Why all this humbug? Haven't these negotiations and conferences been going on for several years? Have these "Left Wingers" just woke up from a Rip Van Winkle sleep or do they actually think they are fooling somebody by "demanding" negotiations.

These "Left Wingers" talk about "unity and joint action against the employers." Isn't that just what the Brotherhood has been trying to bring about ever since the Amalgamted Carpenters were advised by their former British officials to get into the Brotherhood. Unity! Yes that is what the Brotherhood has been striving for by every fair inducement, but this gang of about 100 Amalgamated don't want it. And neither do the "Left Wingers." If there was unity there wouldn't be anything for these trouble-mongers to rave about.

If five years of peaceful negotiations would not bring about unity, then somebody has got to force the issue, if the boss is ever to be faced by a united working class. The boss wants a division in our ranks and he would sooner try to do business with a small All-Canadian organization, with no funds, no strike benefits, no International affiliations, than the would with one that has a million or more dollars in its treasury.

Yes! This is a strike against so-called union men. Men who are keening wages down, men who are forcing other workers to toil under bad working conditions, men who are helping to give the dues dodgers an excuse to remain out of the union, while they enjoy the hard won conditions. Yes! Its a strike to knock the ego out of the Flack Block parasites and to knock some sense into a bunch of cheap boobs whose alleged patriotism enables the boss to keep wages down.—W.

MAKING A BREADLINE

At the time that the scheme to bring ten thousand miners to the prairie harvest fields was first suggested this writer described the scheme as a crime against the working class of Canada. The plan was carried through and we now are able to observe its effects and we will again say that the scheme was and is a crime against the working class of Canada.

In 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics arranged with employing firms for a monthly report showing the numbers of workmen. The firms selected were representative of every industry of Canada, and covering an employment roll of 840,000 persons. The inquiry can be said to give a fair cross-section of employment in Canada. The Bureau takes the figures for January, 1920, and calls this 100 and for every month following this date the rate is shown as going above or below the 100 figure; as the number of workmen employed is greater or less than that of January, 1920. Worked out in this way and shown on paper as a line rising and falling as employment varies, the employment line for Canada, is very instructive. Taking the last completed year, 1927, the line starts in January at 95, that is, 42,000 less than in January 1, 1920. For three months it raises slowly, so that by April it had reached 96½; then the line bends sharply upward and during May it passed the 100 mark; during June it continued to climb and passed the 106 mark. The line then climbs more slowly, until September, when it reaches 110. By November the line has fallen to 107; then in one month it slides headlong down to 99. The effect of all this is to show that Canadian industry employs 17 per cent more workmen in summer than in winter, and that the peak of their employment is in September. Agriculture is not included in these investigations but we, by other means, know that agriculture takes on from ninety to a hundred thousand extra men during the same period as the industries are calling for their 17 per cent of extra labor; and throwing every last man of them into the discard in October and November.

The fact that the enormous number of men—extra men—can be found to meet this temporary peak demand of the fall months is conclusive proof that as a fixed condition there are some couple of hundred thousands of Canadians for which we have no winter employment. Into this kind of situation our Government allows the British Government to ship eight thousand five hundred men during August. With the one condition that any of these men who failed to squeeze a Canadian out of a job during the present winter should be returned to the old land, these men were said to be brought in for harvest work. They have ben distributed to every quarter of the prairie where there was any man's work to be taken from him. On the workmen's guess that he might edge in the building and other trades, the C. P. R. has carried these men from Manitoba to Calgary. Every coal mine in Alberta has a quota of them and our own Canadian workmen not yet employed. A few days ago the lignite miners in the Souris field were compelled to threaten a strike to hold their work and homes against these "harvesters."

We have them in British Columbia in the Crow's Nest and also bidding against the half-time miner on Vancouver Island. Press reports state that various organizations on the prairies are trying to find winter employment for these men. In every case where they succeed a Canadian workman will be denied the employment which he, by reason of the fact that he is a Canadian, is entitled to. There is a moral and a legal obligation on the individual to provide for those dependent upon him and there is a moral and legal obligation on the state to provide for its own people. Figures given us by our Federal Government show that the average wage in Canada falls below that necessary to the comfort and safety of the worker. Notwithstanding this the Government approves a scheme to bring in 8500 passage-free laborers from England and releasing them in October to underbid and drive into the breadline an equal number of Canadians, if they are able to do so. In all this our Government's policy is a fair reflection of the Canadian worker's political intelligence.—M.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor Labor Statesman:

Sir—In view of the coming general election in England, may I suggest to all union men in this city that they write to all their friends and relatives in England, urging them to vote for the Labor ticket. Much good can be done by this method, as it only costs a few stamps, and it means much to the whole world movement if Labor can get into power.

Folks in England also have a tendency to "look up" to relatives in other dominions, and a word from "our Biff" or "our George" in Canada can have quite a little influence over there—I know by experience.

Fraternally yours,
M. C. CHATTERTON.

ON THE MINERS

"Fresh effort is needed to stem the tide of misery and deterioration which is undermining the health and vitality of a once independent people in order to prevent complete collapse. . . . The present situation, if not checked, may really lead to a landslide of misery, and to what is a breakup of civilization."—From the letter sent by Dr. Joan Mary Fry, chairman of the Coalfields Distress Committee, and read at every Quaker meeting in Great Britain.

"My grandfather lived to be nearly ninety, and never used glasses." "Well, lots of people prefer to drink from a bottle."

A Labor Statesman

In Australia each year 150,000 mothers receive the "baby bonus" of £5 when a child is born. They will mourn perhaps more than any other unit in the Commonwealth, the passing of Andrew Fisher, pit boy prime minister, who gave it to them. He will be mourned, too, by men and women whose declining years are made comfortable by the old age pension he introduced. The young farmer, working his modest holding with a small crop and a few head of cattle, will mourn the passing of one who first made the vast arable lands of the commonwealth accessible to the small farmer by the graduated land tax he introduced to break up the big estates. The thrifty city employee will pay his tribute to Fisher for the establishment of the Commonwealth Bank, which made it easier for him to get financial accommodation to build his suburban home. By each and all of these he will be remembered as the man who gamely tackled the question of Imperial defense, on receiving Kitchener's special report, and introduced a system under which Australia recruited, without any compulsory law, 460,000 soldiers for the Empire's cause in the Great War.

"The last man and the last shilling," was the simple cable he sent the Imperial Government when the fateful message from London on August 4 announced that the Empire was at war. As prime minister for the first of the war years, and as high commissioner for the remaining period of the conflict, the cause of the Commonwealth, the Empire and the Allies was his first concern.

The high economic standard of the working men of Australia commemorates the services rendered the cause of Labor by Andrew Fisher. He raised their wages, reduced their hours of labor, improved their working conditions to such an extent that economists regard the status of the worker in Australia as higher than elsewhere in the world. Later in life when, with honors thick upon him, he "walked with kings," he did not "lose the common touch." When history relegates to its proper perspective the events of Fisher's period of stewardship, he will be honored as a Labor statesman. To those who knew him in the mines of Queensland, the state assembly, the Commonwealth cabinet, the Empire council, he was a man against whom the whisper of scandal was never breathed. Australia mourns today the passing of one of her noblest adopted sons, and Canada shares the sorrow of her younger sister Dominion.—Vancouver Province.

A JAPANESE LULLABY

By Eugene Field

Sleep, little pigeon, and fold your wings—
Little blue pigeon with velvet eyes;
Sleep to the singing of mother-bird swinging—
Swinging in the nest where her little one lies.

Away out yonder I see a star—
Silvery star with a tinkling song;
To the soft dew falling I hear it calling—
Calling and tinkling the night along.

In through the window a moonbeam comes—
Little gold moonbeam with misty wings;
All silently creeping, it asks: "Is he sleeping—
Sleeping and dreaming while mother sings?" . . .

But sleep, little pigeon, and fold your wings—
Little blue pigeon with mournful eyes;
Am I not singing?—see, I am swinging—
Swinging the nest where my darling lies.

WAGES AND INVESTMENTS

According to the "Bankers' Magazine," the value of 365 selected Stock Erchange securities rose in value from 6,876,542,000 pounds to 6,968,491,000 pounds during the six months from January to June. But, according to the "Ministry of Labor Gazette," there was a net reduction of 105,400 pounds in the weekly wages of the workers during the same period.

ALGERIAN LABOR SHORTAGE

The shortage of labor in Algeria has become so acute that the Commercial Syndicate of Algiers, an organization grouping employees in 44 trades, recently wrote to the Minister of Labor at Paris asking official sanction for the importation of Russian labor under conditions similar to those practiced successfully in the neighborhood protectorate of Tunisia.

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Old World Copies Mass Output Plan

Memphis, Tenn.—"Foreign nations are copying our mass production system and we must extend our home markets by greater purchasing power of workers through high wages," said Congressman Begg of Ohio in a speech before the local Chamber of Commerce. The speaker called on business men to support the high wage theory.

"We have mastered mass production," he said. "Our production has increased beyond the wildest dreams of 10 years ago. We now have machines that do the work 10 men formerly did. We produce at least 25 per cent. more than we can consume.

"Because of mass production we are able to pay good wages and still keep our markets in competition with foreign goods made with cheap labor. But other nations are not idle. They are learning our secret of mass production"

IMPROVED CONDITIONS FOR STEEL RAILWAYMEN IN WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Members of Division 616, Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employees of A., employed by the Border Municipal Street Railway, will receive an increase in wages of 2c per hour, retroactive from the 1st of July, last, as a result of recent negotiations. Demands of the employees for one week's holidays with pay annually and the operation of two-man cars on trunk lines are to be given further consideration by the employers.

UNION OF LOGGERS

La Grande, Ore.—The Oregon Federation of Labor convention instructed officials to investigate the timber industry for the purpose of organizing these workers.

Timber barons in the Northwest maintain their trade union hostility. During the war they organized a company "union" known as the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen.

Stranded Actors Are Helped by Union

Minneapolis, Minn.—The reason why one never sees any more of the "funny pictures" of actors walking the ties back to Broadway was illustrated here when the musical comedy "Peggy Ann" closed down and left its entire cast without jobs or funds. Within 24 hours the Actors' Equity Association, their labor union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., was on the job and every one of the stranded actresses, actors, chorus girls and stage hands was provided with funds back to New York City.

"We didn't have a thing to worry about," Miss Estelle Donahue, member of the chorus, said. "We are all members of Equity and our union sees that we are taken care of."

The Equity Association and the Stage Hands' Union provide two weeks' financial protection to every company bonded by them, and when a show "flops" the members of the unions know they will have the means to get back to New York, the axis of the theatrical world.

Obeys Orders

"Can't keep the visitors from coming up," said the office boy dejectedly to the editor. "When I say you're out they don't believe me. They must see you."

"Well," said the editor, "just tell them that's what they all say."

That afternoon there called at the office a lady. She wanted to see the editor, and the boy assured her that it was impossible.

"But I must see him," she protested, "I'm his wife."

"That's what they all say," replied the boy.

And now a new boy is wanted.

CHINESE MEDIATION

The administrative council of the provincial government has published regulations for the formation of the Wuhan committee for mediation between employers and employees.

CUT-RATE SHOE PRICES
—at the—
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
37 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Children's $1.25 Shoes; all sizes 95c
Girls' $2.95 Shoes; all sizes $1.95
Women's, values to $5, Slippers and Oxfords $2.95
Boys' Boots (all leather), values to $5, at $2.45, $2.75, $2.95
Men's Boots and Oxfords, values to $6.95 at $3.95, $4.95
Childs' 75c Rubbers at 49c
Women's $1 Rubbers at 79c

JAS. E. WHEELAN, Prop. Between Cal-Van Market and Kirkham's

GET YOUR FALL TOGGERY NOW!
See our SPECIAL OVERCOAT $17.50
Try on one of our nifty BLUE SERGE SUITS $24.75
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SERVICE, QUANTITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED
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LADIES' PUMPS or STRAPS
in patent, kid, or Skinner's satin, with low, military or spike heels, at $4.85
ASK TO SEE STRIDER'S & TETRAULT'S UNION LABEL SHOES FOR MEN.
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Corner Nelson 995 GRANVILLE STREET Seymour 1004

Some Samples of Private Enterprise

The annual report of the British ministry of health, 1927-28, contains some illuminating facts on how the public is deceived at the butchers' and grocers' shops.

Here are some cases reported under the Food and Drugs Act:

Four thousand three hundred and ninety-eight samples of milk were reported against as not up to standard or adulterated.

Two hundred and eighty-three samples of drugs were found to be adulterated or not up to standard.

"The most interesting case," says the report, "was that of some cod liver oil tables whiih were sold by a well-known firm of druggists and advertised as being rich in vitamins A and D."

Sixty-two samples of jam and marmalade were found to be adulterated, the principal forms of adulteration being an excess of sulphur dioxide, and the addition of apple pulp to jams purporting to be made from other fruits.

"Pure Raspberry Cordial"

The manufacturers of a "raspberry jam," which was found on analysis to contain at least 10 per cent. of apple matter, were fined 20 pounds, with 15 guineas costs for giving a false warranty.

Two hundred and fifty-six samples of spirits, representing 11.8 per cent. of those examined, were found to be below standard.

Six samples of beer were reported against. Four of these contained an excess of sulphur dioxide, one contained traces of arsenic, and the other contained traces of lead.

An article sold as "Pure Raspberry Cordial" was found to be devoid of genuine raspberry extract, and its acidity was due to phosphoric acid.

A colored and flavored solution of sugar in water was sold as "Black Currant Wine."

Thirty samples of sweets were found to be adulterated. Some samples of chocolate contained foreign starch, talc was found in several samples of sweets, and cocoanut oil and traces of arsenic were found in toffee.

Eight samples of egg powder were reported on adversely as consisting merely of colored baking powder.

More than one sample in every twenty adulterated.

British Diplomats Befuddle Premier King

Most thoughtful persons must have read with grave concern the address of Premier King in London, in which he is reported to have said:

"No bigger untruth was ever offered in respect to a nation and a country than to say that Canada does not wish to have migrants from the British Isles. Not only do we wish to have them, but we are prepared to advance money for their passage, and, indeed, in some cases, pay the entire passage for those whose labor we specially need."

Perhaps the premier was influenced by the wiles of British diplomats who are seeking to find means of unloading the unemployed victims of the British economic policy or perhaps he was affected by the exhuberance of the occasion and some of the real old malt which is manufactured and kept for the exclusive use of the aristocracy.

But, whatever the cause, his announcement of immigration policy is a matter for serious thought in Canada. Many people believe that, with reasonable restrictions, Canada should maintain an "open door" to British immigration of the right sort. But this is quite a different matter from paying out large sums of our money to bring over immigrants of a practically destitute class.

Just as soon as Canada has a surplus of employment to offer, there is a vast army of Canadians in the United States ready and willing to come back, and to bring them back should be the first duty of the government. But conditions throughout Canada are not yet sufficiently improved to insure permanent employment for our own people, and it seems to us very unwise to declare, at this stage, that Canada will pay large sums of money to bring over Britain's unemployed, which logically conveys the guarantee of the government to provide them with permanent employment. Surely this country has already had enough of that policy.—The Citizen (Halifax).

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO ARGENTINE

The director of immigration of Argentine recently pointed out that it is expected that over 500,000 Japanese immigrants will settle in Brazil within the space of ten years.

Trade Unions Raise Living Standards

(By W. A. Neer, Sec.-Treas. Chicago Milk Drivers' Union.)

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union of Chicago, Ill., a part of the International Brotherhood of Teamters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, have an agreement with the Illinois Milk Dealers' Association of Chicago by which 6,500 dairy employees and several hundred drivers located in East Chicago, Gary, Hammond, South Chicago and several of the other surrounding towns near Chicago, embracing in all about twelve thousand men, received an increase of $5 per week with an agreement covering a period of five years.

The milk wagon drivers' wages were increased to $50 per week.

The writer of this article became a milk wagon driver in 1890. There was no organization at that time, and wages and conditions obtaining were deplorable. Men worked seven days a week, 14 and 16 hours per day, with a wage of from $10 to $12 per week and board. Married men received as high as $15.

In 1902 a handful of men took a chance and started the organization. The writer was selected as president, and from that time until 1907 acted in that capacity.

In August of 1907 our treasury was robbed by a dishonest secretary and the former president was then made secretary-treasurer.

In the twenty-five years of our organization there has not been a strike. We feel that them ilk wagon drivers have dignified the industry and have attracted to it a class of workers that is a credit to the Labor movement.

At the end of 25 years of organization we have brought about a condition which gives our men a six-day week, two weeks' vacation yearly with pay. We have provided a sick and death benefit since 1908 that pays to the member $20 per week continuously, and if sick more than ninety days his dues are paid by the organization and $2 per week is added for his wife and each child under 16 years of age.

There are a number of members crippled, blind, victims of incurable diseases, who have been on the benefit list since 1908, and will remain there until their deaths, at which time their families will receive the regular $1,000 death benefit paid to all after one year of membership.

During the year of 1926 we paid in sick and death benefits to our membership more than $150,000, and, in addition, we have established a commissary department through which groceries are bought by the truckload and distributed by the drivers to families found on their routes who are hungry and in want.

Thousands of dollars are also spent each year in the purchase of materials and ready-made clothing for women and children whose names are recommended by the membership.

During the war we bought more than $300,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, as an organization, irrespective of the millions of dollars in bonds purchased by the members as individuals.

To the doubting Thomases who say this can not be done, let us say that it has been and is being done upon an initiation fee, until recently $50, but now $100, and $4 per month dues, no assessments ever having been levied upon the membership.

To the employing class which claims that Labor organizations are formed only for selfish motives, we present our work as a challenge for any Chamber of Commerce, Employers' or Manufacturers' Association to show work comparable, from a humanitarian standpoint, which is done by them.

It is true that we want higher wages and shorter hours, but that is by no means our only motive in group organization, as is forcefully exemplified in the Milk Wagon Drivers Union of Chicago.

WM. A. ALLEN, WINNIPEG, ELECTED INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS UNION

At the fourteenth regular convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of A., held at Chicago, Ill., during the week of September 10th, Mr. Wm. A. Allen, of Winnipeg, Man., was elected to the office of International Secretary of that union. Mr. Allen's election to the office was the result of the retirement of Mr. Roscoe H. Johnson, former president, who had headed the organization since 1919, and the election of Mr. Frank B. Powers, former secretary as his successor.

MacDonald Scores Emigration Touts

Ramsay MacDonald came to Canada for a holiday, and got it. But there is ample evidence of the fact that he did not go around with his eyes closed to anything but the beauty of the mountains and the charm of lake and river. Since he returned to England he has made more than one statement demonstrating his knowledge of Canadian problems and Canadian conditions. In an article in the current issue of Forward, he discusses immigration in a way that reveals his grasp of the stiuation in this country. Some of his statements will be particularly interesting to Canadian readers.

The emigration tout, he writes, is to be avoided. He ought not to be believed and no one should take him at his word. The Canada of his speeches and his advertisements is not the Canada which I have seen. Canada is a place of hard work and of rough conditions. It is a place of solitudes that upset frail nerves. Its climate is severe and its large towns in winter have to keep crowds of unemployed men. As yet the openings for factory or town workers are restricted, and for general laboring work there is some competition with wage-cutting peoples from the continent. About all, the lives of the women folks are hard and in settlement success here the woman counts for more than the man. But I have no doubt whatever but that if people, knowing what they have to put up with for the first year or two, will put up with it and fight through it, they will win out into what is undoubtedly a healthy and ought to be a happy life. They talk about training in preparation for Canada. The best training for Canada is to know the truth about it.

Canada can give certain types of peoples homes and prospects if they will make them by hard work. It cannot guarantee regular work or wages for laborers. Families ought not to go out unless under guaranteed schemes, and single men must be prepared to do anything that turns up. The kind of person who meets with a disappointment or hardship and then gives up with a grievance and a tale is wasting his time here, but he who encounters misfortune only to renew his stakes upon fortune is pretty sure to find his feet. And yet there is no saying. On its margin of cultivation Canada is still in its pioneer state, where there is a determined struggle to be carried on between the wild and the cultivated, and in that struggle many a good man will fail. We have to pay for every mistake and luck is sometimes very wicked; and if you do fall upon evil days and you are down and out there are few cushions provided upon which to bump, and few resting places where you can wait for a turn in luck. In a word, Canada is still a land of hard adventure, but it is just such lands which, when conquered, yield homes to men and women of stout hearts and busy hands. Emigration is no cure for unemployment, but families of virile folk, who see no hope at home and are at their wits ends might, if they put themselves under proper guidance, find that the sun shines on Canadian quarter blocks.

PARIS PREPARES TO PARK AUTOS BENEATH GROUND

Paris.—Paris attacked with vigor and originality recently one of the most serious phases of its complicated traffic problems. The prefect of police, M. Chiappe, announced that he would select a definite site soon for the first of a series of "under street" garages, to relieve congestion caused by parking in narrow streets in the capital.

The first subterranean automobile parking ground will be somewhere under the Place de la Bourse, where the stock exchange is situated. Others will be under the Rue de la Paix and at other strategic points.

Still another novel plan to help solve the question is to provide depressed intersections to take the strain of traffic at important crossings. The first of these is projected for the grand boulevards, just below the new intersection created where the Boulevard Haussmann joins them. Traffic on the grand boulevards would flow in both directions as usual with crosstown vehicles running under them.

PUBLIC IS INVADING THE POWER TRUST'S CITADEL

Montreal, P.Q.—The Power Trust's citadel of Montreal has been invaded. The city council has decided to install a power plant at Lachine for lighting streets and municipal buildings. It is estimated the city will save $500,000 annually.

Just a few months ago the city took over the privately-owned water plant.

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Come tonight and be a kid for a night!
Hastings Park, Cars 8 or 13
2:30 to 5:30 7:00 to 12:00

TENDERS WANTED

TENDERS wanted for making a Roadway on the grounds of the Kitsilano Junion High School, Twelfth avenue and Trafalgar street.

Specifications can be obtained from the Architect's Office, School Board Building, 590 Hamilton Street, after 10 a.m. Wednesday, 24th October, 1928, on depositing cheque for $5.00.

Tenders in duplicate together with marked cheque for $150.00 enclosed in sealed envelope, addressed to "Secretary and Chairman, Vancouver School Board" and endorsed "Tender for Roadway, Kitsilano Junior High School," will be received by the undersigned on or before 5 p.m., 30th October, 1928.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

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

POLES WALK OUT TO AID TEXTILE WORKERS

Warsaw—A general strike enforced in behalf of striking textile workers has halted almost all commercial and municipal activities in Lodz.

Members of the municipal council, which is composed mostly of Socialists, closed down their desks and joined in the walkout. Only Mayor Ziemiecki, a Socialist, remained at his post directing relief measures for the families of the strikers.

Employees of the city sewage and water departments were forced to quit work. Street cars were stopped and chauffeurs abandoned their automobiles. All theaters and most of the motion picture houses called off their performances. Printers joined in the walkout, but returned to work this afternoon. Soldiers were placed around the telephone exchange to assure connection for all government calls.

Keep Radio Aerials off Light Poles

WE issue this periodical warning to radio users that to save human life they must not attach aerials to B.C. Electric poles.

A short time ago an aerial wire snapped, wrapped itself around a 12,000 volt circuit, burned off five wires, deprived an entire section of Vancouver of light and power and endangered the lives of any persons coming near the broken wires.

It is highly dangerous to attach wires to our poles and we warn against this practice.

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VANCOUVER VICTORIA

GW8-28

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BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

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

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

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

Where to obtain Union stamped shoes in Vancouver:

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

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

Wm. Trick, 146 Cordova west—Dr. Reed shoes, men's; Strider shoes, men's; Tetrault's, men's and youths', Strider shoes, men's and youths', Slater shoes, men's, John Meier's, women's and girls.

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

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

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

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

W. B. Brummitt Co., 18 Cordova west—Bell shoes, men's; Strider shoes, men's, youths'; Dr. Reed shoes, men's.

W. J. Heads, 30 Cordova west—"Heads" hand-made work shoes.

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

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

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

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

Quality Shoe Co., 2219 Granville—Strider shoes, men's and youths'; Tetrault's, men's and women's.

Model Boot Shop, 1186 Granville—Tetrault's, men's, women's, youths'.

Copp the Shoe Man, 153 Hastings west—Slater shoes, men's; Strider shoes, men's and youths; Tetrault's, men's and women's.

Johnston Shoe Co., 409 Hastings west—Bell shoes, men's and women's; Slater shoes, men's and youths, Tetrault's, men's and women's.

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

Spencer Department Store—Invictus shoes, men's and youths'; Strider shoes, men's and youths'; Diamond shoes, men's and youths'; Tetrault's, men's and women's.

Woodward's Department Store—Strider shoes, men's and youths; Tetrault's, men's and women's.

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

C. J. Packham, 1087 Granville—Slater shoes, men's.

Jamieson Bros., 995 Granville—Strider shoes, men's and youths'; eTtrault's, men's and youths'.

P. Paris, Hastings west—Bell shoes, women's; Tetrault's, men's and youths.'

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

WYOMING MINERS AND OPERATORS AGREE ON $6.72 AS BASIC WAGE

Cheyenne, Wyoming—Peace reigns in Wyoming's coal fields as the result of an agreement signed up by the miners and operators last week.

The basic day wage is to be $6.72, said to be the highest paid coal miners anywhere in the United States since the Jacksonville agreement. The new contract will not expire until June 30, 1932.

HOURS OF LABOR AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

The constantly increasing productivity of machinery, coupled with the desire for more leisure time in which to "live" in the true sense, have been the primary causes of the trade union movement seeking in several ways to reduce the hours of labor. The first of these was the movement for the eight-hour day and in more recent years by efforts to establish the five-day week and to secure holidays with pay.

In these matters progress has first been made by collective agreement. Though this is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of each of our affiliated organizations, the success attained has paved the way for legislative demands on the part of the Congress.

In Canada the eight-hour day is generally in effect in the building trades, printing trades, mining, railroads, clothing industry and other industries where the workers are well organized. Though strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the Federal and Provincial Governments for legislation fixing eight hours as the maximum work day, the Province of British Columbia is the only one that has, so far, enacted general legislation on this matter, though clauses establishing the eight-hour day have been secured covering special industries, such as mining, in several other provinces.

It is only during the past two years that the movement for the five-day week has been seriously undertaken and already a number of organizations, mostly in the building trades, have negotiated agreements providing for the same.

Holidays With Pay

Holidays with pay is another means whereby hours may be reduced, employment more evenly distributed and opportunity for recreation and relaxation provided. In most industrial countries this movement has spread very rapidly since the termination of the war, legislation making the same compulsory having been enacted in Austria, Finland, Latvia, Poland, Soviet Russia, Czecho Slovakia, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Spain and Switzerland. This varies considerably in its form, in some instances covering all workers and in others only specified classes. In Canada the only groups covered by legislative enactment are those employed in the Civil Service.

By collective agreement holidays with pay have been established for large groups of workers in Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Great Britain, Rumania and Switzerland. In Canada it has long been the practice of public bodies and most large corporations to grant holidays with pay to their administrative and clerical forces, but it is only during the past two or three years that the system has been extended to their mechanical staffs, the most notable advance in this direction being the granting, during the past year, of one week's holidays with pay by the C. N. R. to those members of the federated shop trades organizations participating in the joint co-operative management plan.

Whilst no records are available as to the number actually receiving holidays with pay, in a survey made by the I. L. O. it was estimated that in Europe at the end of 1926, some 19,000,000 workers (approximately 40% of the whole number) are entitled to an annual holiday with pay, either by law or collective agreement. In Canada, in addition to the thirty to thirty-five thousand federal civil servants, who receive eighteen days statutory leave with pay annually, over 10,000 employed by the government in certain departments at "prevailing rates" are also granted holidays with pay. In addition, a large number of industrial corporations have similar arrangements in force.

All of these three measures to reduce hours of labor have been endorsed by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at different times and requests for the enactment of legislation making compulsory the granting o fholidays with pay and the observance of the eight-hour work day have been incorporated in the legislative programs presented to the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The inclusion of these measures in the policies of the Congress, has, we believe; materially aided in extending their application to large numbers of workers and they should continue to receive the utmost support of our affiliated membership.—Canadian Congress Journal.

UNITY

SOME MEMBERS of organized labor display very little interest in spending their earnings, and it is to this lack of interest the unorganized owe their ability to flood the stores with non-union products.

It is because of this lack of interest that trades unionists are sometimes clothed from head to foot in the products of non-union shops.

Stop and consider this and give serious thought to the fact that every time any member of organized labor spends any of his earnings for the products of the non-union shop he helps to retard our progress.

Every trades unionist must realize that he must help the union shop and thereby the members of organized labor by intelligent purchasing, if we are ever to see the fulfillment of the vision of a better day for those who toil.

You will be surprised what rapid strides will be made toward that goal if when you spend money you will demand the union label, shop card and working button.

No one can impede our progress but ourselves. Conditions will not change until we ourselves change them. Stop wishing and hoping for better conditions and start an enthusiastic campaign for the union label. Wishing amounts to nothing unless accompanied by a firm resolution to make the wish come true.

We shall become invincible just as soon as we fully realize the strength we possess in our power to purchase. Our battle will be won when we give thought to the spending of our earnings.

There is an overwhelming power in a number of persons all doing their utmost to accomplish the same result. Nothing can deter such a tremendous force from attaining success.

With this thought as an inspiration, let us all determine to help each other and ourselves by at all times demanding the union label, shop card and working button.

CANADA'S MINES AND OIL YIELDING GREAT WEALTH

Ottawa.—Canada's mines and oil wells yielded $245,000,000 in 1927, and this will be left far in the shade by the time 1928 is finished, according to the best estimates now available.

Part of this gain is due to heavy investments of United States capital. This is particularly true of the oil fields of the prairie provinces. But an even larger part is due to the use of Canada's waterfalls to handle Canada's minerals.

Smelting and refining by electricity is making such progress that each year sees less ore and more refined metal ready for export.

Engineers declare that less than half the possible mineral area of Canada has been reasonably prospected.

DEATH PENALTY ABOLISHED BY GERMAN STATE BODY

The government of the German State of Mecklenberg-Schwerin has decided on the abolition of the death penalty.

This is the first response, says a Berlin Exchange wire, to the appeal of the present government of the German Reich, which on assuming office under the chancellorship of Hermann Muller, the Socialist leader, requested the States not to carry out death sentences passed by the courts until the question of abolition or maintenance has been decided for the whole country.

When the Ontario Government's gasoline tax is increased to five cents, a lot of Canadian dollars will be reduced to 98 cents.

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Empire Cafe and Grill
Vancouver's Best
Under Personal Management of
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Men's Tailors
18 Hastings West Room 33

The London Bakery
Gold Wheat Bread
Fairmont 122. 439 7th Ave. E.

British Government Weakens to France

If ever there has been an occasion since the war for the exercise by the British government of the strongest possible pressure upon France it is now. M. Briand's speech makes nonsense of the great ceremony of a fortnight ago when the pact for the outlawry of war was so solemnly—or should we say flambuoyantly?—signed in Paris. The continued military occupation of German territory is definitely and unmistakably an "act of war" employed as "an instrument of national policy." In this particular case "misemployed" would perhaps be a more suitable word, for there is no real reason, even from the nationalistic standpoint of a Poincare, why the occupation of the Rhineland should be prolonged. France has nothing to fear in the immediate future, but if she refuses to make an obviously desirable pacific gesture at this moment she may have a good deal to fear in a more distant future—when in any case under the treaty her troops will have to be withdrawn. The German view—and probably it is the correct view—of the situation is, of course, that the French government wishes to be bought—wishes, that is to say, to obtain a large quid pro quo for early evacuation. The Germans will certainly be foolish if they submit to any blackmail of that kind. After the signing of the great pact for the renunciation of war there is no moral reason why they should pay a farthing for the withdrawal of foreign guns and bayonets from their soil. This is certainly the common British view, but unfortunately the British view is not adequately represented by the present British Government.—The New Statesman.

STATE EMPLOYEES WIN WAGE BOOST

A wage contract between Indianapolis stage employees and the legitimate theaters of the city has been signed between employers and Local Union No. 10. The men received an advance in wages of approximately 10 per cent., which will give the employees $6.25 a show. The settlement was a victory for the union.

Contracts between movie presentation houses and stage hands were signed a short time ago and similar contracts between the Musicians' Union and the theaters were ratified recently, both unions receiving advances in wages. Legitimate houses now pay musicians $8 a show, which is $64 a week.

Weak Men and All Diseases of Men

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PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IS THE ELECTION ISSUE

St. John, Newfoundland.—A general election will be held in Newfoundland with nominations on October 19 and voting on October 29.

The appeal to the electors is being made by the government headed by Hon. F. C. Alderdice.

He declares for a continuation of the public ownership and operation of the Newfoundland railways; the enfranchisement of women, and a system of old-age pensions.

Newfoundland contains valuable pulp and timber lands and mineral deposits. Most of the pulp is controlled by the International Paper Company, while the mines are operated by the British Empire Steel Corporation.

In 1924 the government of Sir Richard Squires was forced to resign owing to a scandal in connection with mine leases to the latter corporation.

"Thankful! What have I got to be thankful for? I can't pay my bills."

"Then, man alive, be thankful you are not one of your creditors."

Big Rail Unions Win Union Agreement

Chicago.—Agreement has been reached between representatives of 14 Standard Railway Labor Organizations and the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company whereby all employees are granted the right of representation through unions of their own choice.

A. P. Titus, chief operating officer of the road, and B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, are now drawing up the provisions of a working agreement which will be submitted to and signed by the officers of Shop Craft System Federation No. 29 of the Railway Employees' Department and by the officers selected by the carrier.

The memorandum of agreement provides that the Alton will sign an agreement with System Federation, the working rules and rates of pay of which will be essentially the same as contained in the shop craft agreements on the Chicago & North Western; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, and other roads where bona fide union agreements are in effect.

Ends a Six-Year Dispute

The settlement marks the end of six years of struggle on the part of the shop crafts for the right to representatives of their own choosing.

Since 1922 they have been required to be members of company controlled associations, dues for which were deducted from their wages by the company.

During all this time the shop craft employees have repeatedly requested that they be allowed to choose their own representation as provided by the Railway Labor Act.

Until now that right has been denied them, although it was admitted by all that 85 per cent. or more of the shop employees were members in good standing of the bona fide organizations.

A most eccentric man is Rolph,
He never lies about his golf.
—Newark (O.) Advocate.

Organization

The instinct of self-preservation prompted the organization of the workers. Beset on all sides by hardships and injustice, the downtrodden toilers realized their pitiful plight and determined to seek a remedy.

Standing alone they were defenceless. Organization was the weapon of defense against unjust and cruel task masters. Mass action was the only way to secure redress for their many grievances.

The instinct of self-preservation prompts the workers of today to organize in order to improve working conditions and keep in check those who would exploit them.

We must all strive to improve our organizations, and we must make a success of the striving. The more we exert ourselves and take an interest in this work, the stronger will our movement become. We must not grow indifferent, because indifference will eventually reduce our powers of resistance and we will then become an easy prey to unfriendly forces organized for our destruction.

The enemy never sleeps and has many agencies at work trying to disband the army of organized workers. All these agencies will fail when used against an organization whose members stand shoulder to shoulder, working harmoniously and effectively to resist all attacks. Such an organization is not brought about by chance. Anything of real worth is never achieved haphazardly. To accomplish anything of value there must be an objective, which must be maintained, not for a day or a

A good organization is composed of members who use their brains and think. Lack of thought on the part of the workers will always weaken their organization. The workers must be made to think and they must be taught to think right.

An organization to be successful must not stand still. It must progress. To progress we must help each other. Each member of the American Federation of Labor must be ready and willing to help the other. If we resolve to do this we will grow and prosper.

RISK!

TO-DAY the lure of easy profits is drawing many into the whirlpool of risky speculation—to-morrow the vision of wealth may be rudely shattered.

A few years hence, which will be yours —a comfortable balance in the Bank or vain regrets for hasty action?

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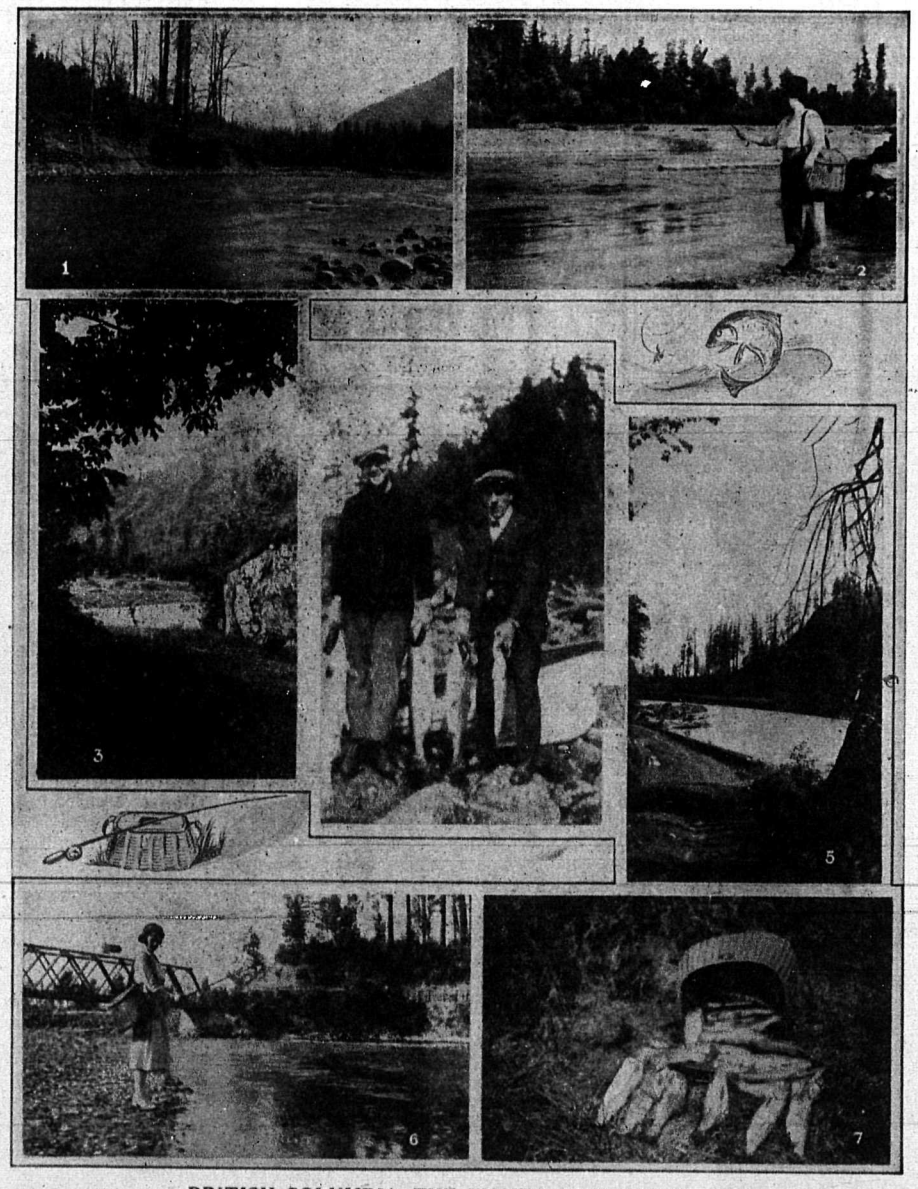

BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE FISHERMAN'S UTOPIA

Disciples of Isaac Walton living in British Columbia do not have to travel far to reach some of the finest angling in the world. The streams and lakes of this province abound with lordly salmon and gamey trout. The fishing, too, is set amid scenes of unrivalled beauty, as these pictures show. (1) A scene on the lower reaches of the Vedder River where Cohoe are now plentiful. (2) Fly fishing in one of the many beautiful Fraser Valley streams. (3) A splendid picknicking spot which is close to good sport on the Vedder. (4) Members of the B. C. Angler's Association with some fine "kills." (5) On the way to Cultus Creek. (6) Near Vedder Bridge, where steelhead, spring salmon and "dollies" are found in large number. (7) After a day's fishing at Hollyburn: the largest fish is 35 pounds.

—By Courtesy B. C. Electric Railway Company.

Just let us stop a moment and call the roll on our various acts of commission and omission, and we will find that many of the impediments to progress are of our own making. To begin with, let us give consideration to this question: How many times have the union label, card and button been given preference when spending union-earned money?

If union-earned money has been thoughtlessly spent to equip our enemies to fight Organized Labor, resolve to spend your money with intelligence in the future. Help Organized Labor to be better equipped. Let organization be the slogan, and the union label our banner and nothing can defeat us in our struggle for better conditions for the workers.

Tory Aristocrat Fails To Deliver the Goods

London.—A Tory aristocrat has discovered that the job of laying brick is not the soft snap he imagined.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks is home secretary in the Baldwin cabinet.

Recently he indorsed the statement of some anti-labor employers that even unskilled men should be able to lay 3,000 bricks a day.

To demonstrate the proposition, Sir William took off his coat and went to work. At the end of eight hours his hands were blistered, and he had less than 1,500 bricks in place and the job was not one which would cause a real bricklayer to glow with pride.

When the Amalgamated Union of Building Trades Workers heard of the home secretary's performance, the officers ironically invited him to join the union, but he declined.

A few days later the papers announced that Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, had been laying bricks at his home in Kent, so he was invited to join the union, and he was "game" enough to accept. Churchill was initiated by James Lane, Labor mayor of Battersea, an official of the union.

INCREASE FOR TEACHERS

The American Federation of Tachers won its battle for increased salaries for Minneapolis school teachers when the board of estimate and taxation agreed to vote the increases asked in the proposed wage scale to be effective January 1, 1929.

Under the approved arrangement all elementary school teachers will receive an additional $100 a year for four years.

High school teachers are granted $100 more a year for three years.

School engineers and janitors obtained increases averaging $7 a month for each employee.

Over The Hill

One of the pressing problems of modern industry is the man who has passed "over the hill." Those who have reached the age at which those who run industry think they have have become useless, face a situation which they by themselves cannot solve. Managers of industry are constantly shortening the distance by which one reaches the top of the hill, and a great many of them have placed forty as the age limit at which they will hire a person.

In his birthday statement, Henry Ford said several things that have been taken as a defense of the old man in industry. He expressed the opinion that if the old men were taken from industry, it would suffer a great loss because the younger men need the guidance of their elders. This defense of the old by Mr. Ford does not get to the heart of the situation. The problem of society is not to care for the old man who is capable of giving guidance to other employees in industry. That man's problem is already solved. The difficulty is in caring for the old man who has done manual labor all of his life or labor that is predominantly manual and has reached the age at which his employers say he is no longer capable. Ford says nothing about him because his method of dealing with such men is the same as that of the other employers. He throws them on the scrap heap like a worn-out machine. The days when most people had a hallucination that Mr. Ford as an employer was different from other people have passed.

At present, most responsible people are dodging the question of what to do with the man in industry who has passed over the hill, but this does not dispose of the question. It becomes more pressing each year and must be met with an adjustment of industry which will permit men to stay longer therein and with old age pensions that are not dependent upon the whim of some employer.

PARLIAMENT TO CONSIDER INSURANCE FOR JOBLESS

Ottawa.—When parliament meets it will again be called on to give consideration to unemployment insurance, according to Hon. Peter Heenan, minister of labor.

At the last session of parliament a committee indorsed the principle, but declared at that time it was primarily a provincial matter.

Since then the department of labor has received expressions of opinion from many of the provinces, and these will be submitted to parliament.

Mr. Heenan refuses to divulge the views of the provinces.

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Dr. Maximillian Langsner of Calgary claims he can read people's thoughts. Gee whiz! We would like to have him around when we are sending out "dunners" to delinquent subscribers.

Working Class District Elects West Enders

The recent civic elections demonstrated that the working class districts voted just as solidly for other than working class candidates as did the West End of the city. With one exception all the working class wards gave more votes to the West End candidates than they did for the candidates who resided in their own district. In Ward Four, Walter Deptford topped the poll for Park Commissioner and A. V. Lofting topped the poll for School Board. The other Labor candidates were from 300 to 600 below the high man, however. In Wards Five, Six and Seven, the Labor candidates were given about fourth and fifth places, but the West End vote finished the elimination process.

In Ward Seven, for instance, R. E. Rigby, the chairman of the South Vancouver School Board, received the third highest vote. He was 1300 votes below the high man and 1200 more votes would have elected him. In Ward Six he was 1000 votes below the high man. From 800 to 1200 votes would have elected two Labor men.

The same thing applied to the Parks Board. Walter Deptford polled 13,666 votes, and with 1300 more would have been elected. Wards Five, Six and Seven gave more votes to Jonathan Rogers and Fred Crone than to Walter Deptford. In the West End the votes swamped Walter Deptford, offsetting the small gain he had made in the working class wards.

The recent election has placed the City Council, School Board and Parks Board completely in the hands of the West Enders, so the working class sections of the city may look forward to some very interesting developments—in the West End.

PUBLICLY OWNED TELEGRAPH WIRES ACROSS CANADA

Montreal, P.Q.—Montreal has now a publicly-owned telegraph service stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and reaching practically every point in the Dominion.

The Canadian National operates the lines. The last link was secured by the purchase of the Western Union's holdings in the Maritime Provinces.

Western Union employees were notified last week that the transfer had been made.

MACHINES ARE CROWDING OUT THE CORNHUSKERS

Davenport, Iowa. — Cornhuskers near Davenport are this year receiving 5 and 6 cents a bushel, compared with 7 cents and over in former seasons. The mechanical corn picking and husking machine is crowding them out. One farmer near Long Grove is using five of these machines.

Farmers' Wheat Pool Meets With Success

Winnipeg.—Last week the farmers' wheat pool in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta made the final payment of 2 1-4 cents per bushel on the 1927 crop. It amounted to $4,722,000.

A. J. McPhail, president of the Saskatchewan and Canadian Wheat Pools, declared that the farmers of Canada had achieved a great triumph in the co-operative marketing of their crops.

"During the last four years," said Mr. McPhail, "these pools, absolutely controlled by the farmers, have marketed 750,000,000 bushels of grain, with a turnover in money of over $1,100,000,000.

"The three pools have accumulated elevator and commercial reserves of over $20,000,000, all of which belong to the growers.

"The pools are now in a position to and do handle the bulk of their own grain.

"All these developments are quite natural and in keeping with the farmer's determination to look after the merchandising of his own product, and as nearly as possible to retain control of that product until it is finally placed in the hands of the people who actually use and consume it."

MOSCOW HALTS TROTSKY'S PLEA FOR RELEASE

Moscow. —At an extraordinary session of the central control commission of the Communist Party at Moscow it was decided to refuse the request made by friends of Trotsky for his release from exile.

It was also decided never to reinstate him as a member of the party.

The reason for the refusal was a letter written by Trotsky from Alma-Ata, Turkestan, his place of exile, which contained the following daring statements:

"Considering our economic position, our mode of living and our cultural conditions, we are much nearer in the Soviet Union to the worst type of capitalism, that negligent and uncivilized type of capitalism, than the Socialist order of Society.

"As regards the position of the Chinese revolution, I am still of the same opinion as before; the whole thing has been badly mismanaged by our people."

According to the New Leader, capitalism's grimmest joke is the unemployed bootmaker who needs new boots, the unemployed textile worker who needs new clothes, the unemployed baker who pawns his clothes for bread, and the unemployed builder who has no home. The unemployed miner who needs government relief to assist him in buying coal also makes an interesting part of the picture, even British Columbia.

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.50	Menthol Sulphur Ointment	.26	
.25	Dr. Reid's Sore Throat Gargle	.16	
.25	Dr. Reid's Larkspur Lotion	.15	
.75	Abbeys Salts	.53	
.10	Winsome Soap	3 for .21	
.40	Hydrogen Peroxide, 8 oz.	.19	
1.00	Kellogg's Asthma Remedy	.67	
.50	Putnam's Dry Cleaner	.33	
1.50	Imperial Granum	.99	
.35	Feen-a-mint	.24	
.50	Tooth Brush	.27	
.60	Djer-Kiss Face Powder	.38	

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—PHOTO BY LEONARD FRANK. —COURTESY OF WRIGLEY PRINTING CO., LTD.

PEACE---WITH RESERVATION

A MOST interesting sample of European opinion on the Kellogg Peac Pact is published editorially in The Referee, a British middle-clas Liberal organ. So bitter and barbed are its comments that anyone wh did not know where the opinion originated might well take it as a blas from Bolshevik Moscow—or Fascist Rome:

There will never be any more war. Fifteen powers, large and small have solemnly declared—with some insignificant reservations that the will never again appeal to force in any controversies which may aris between them.

That is, none of these powers will again have recourse to war unles (a) it is attacked by someone; (b) unless it believes that its honor an security oblige it, directly or indirectly, to attack another power; (c unless it is obliged to go to the aid of a friend who is probably going t be attacked.

In short, none of the 15 powers will ever again make war, excep for one of the reasons which in the past have caused war. But if, un fortunately, some other reason for war—some reason of which no on has ever heard—should arise, each of the 15 powers will remain firmly and imperturbably at peace—at least, it goes without saying, unless th situation should be one impossible to meet except by war.

Such is the Kellogg Pact—a great and noble document, signed wit handclasps and tears of joy.

And meanwhile, all the signatory powers continue to train soldiers to build warships, and to manufacture poison gas, as usual. But it i understood that no one will make use of these things. They exist only as ornaments.

PURSUING THE LOGIC

A Sunday paper quotes Mr. J. D. Beresford as saying that if a Carnegie or a Leverhulme begot a family of sons who inherited their father's ability, all the wealth of the world might soon be in very few hands. It is equally true that if a Dick Turpin or a Claude Duval had a large family of sons who inherited their father's ability, with freedom to exercise it, all the wealth of Britain might soon be in their hands. But still more true is it that if a Carnegie or a Leverhulme or a Dick Turpin—whatever their ability—were on an island where they could not draw upon the labor of other men, they might conceivably die of starvation. —Glasgow Forward.

MILLIONS OF WHISKY GLASSES MADE IN U. S. A.

Cumberland, Md.—The people o the United States are drinking mor whisky, declared the American Flin Glass Workers' convention in a res olution favoring modification of th Volstead law.

One glass company, the resolutio states, produced 1,152,000 whisky glasses in one year; another glas company produced 1,272,384 whisky glasses in ten months, and a thir company produced 113,592 whisky glasses in the same period.

The resolution quoted figures from the Toronto Mail and Empire tha the shipment of whisky from Canada to the United States in 1926 amount ed to $15,433,000.