Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

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

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Further Efforts Needed For a Five-day Week

Organized Labor Desires the Introduction of the 40-Hour Week Into More Industries in Order to Relieve the Unemployment Situation

EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE to advance the introduction of the five-day 40-hour week, said Trades Council delegates on Tuesday evening. Massed production, labor-saving machinery, speeded up workers, all tend to increase the period of idleness, without pay, of vast numbers of workers. The most satisfactory way to deal with this problem at the present time, under the present system of wealth production, affirmed many delegates, was to introduce the five-day 40-hour week in a greater number of industries.

The subject was brought up by Del. Russell of the Carpenters, who introduced a motion to have the secretary of the Council ask the Provincial Government to let all government contracts on a five-day week basis. He believed that it was better than the introduction of Unemployment Insurance, because the insurance dole still kept men idle, whereas under the five-day week plan, men would still remain useful citizens. He pointed out that several unions in the city had adopted the five-day week, but it would have to become more general to be effective.

Other delegates, speaking on the subject, believed that it would be better for the Trades Union Movement to introduce the five-day week further in their own ranks, as most government contracts called for the prevailing rate of wages and conditions. Hence, if the five-day week was being worked by a majority of the trades on the work, then the five-day week would be enforced on the job. From that time on the five-day work week would supercede the 5½ and 6.

It was generally agreed that the five-day 40-hour week would tend to relieve the unemployment problem, but it was pointed out by one delegate that some of the workers do not want the five-day week. A lot of them would like to work seven if their health would permit it, hence these would be opposed to any government instituting the five-day week. So far as the organized labor movement was concerned it would be better for every union to try to enforce it on the job, and to insert it in their agreements; that having been done the organized labor movement could then handle their own situation, leaving the unorganized to follow up with the plan.

It was the organized labor movement that had led the way in the introduction of the many reforms now enjoyed by the unorganized, and the organized labor movement would still have to blaze the way, firstly by enforcing it on the job and then by getting it on the statute books if the unorganized were still unable to enforce the measure.

Ten thousand men laying off Saturday morning would mean a reduction of 40,000 working hours, thereby giving employment to 5,000 men for one extra day per week, or 1,000 men for five days every week.

The matter was referred to the Legislative Committee.

165,029 Union Men Working "Short" Week

Washington, — Considerable progress in establishing the five-day week has been made in the last two years, according to a survey by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

"Reports from the international unions show that in October, 1928, 20 internationals have 514 local unions working the five-day, 40-hour week," the survey states.

"These locals have a membership of 164,479. In addition there are at least 550 union members employed as clerks, secretaries, stenographers, etc., in trade union offices who have the five-day week, making a total membership of 165,290 who are now enjoying the five-day, 40-hour work week.

"Winning the five-day work week has been a gradual process, involving continued emphasis in conferences with employers, and careful adjustment of work. One international states that its local unions have been working for many years to establish the five-day week, and in many hundreds of cases it has been discussed at every meeting with the employers. This has resulted in the gradual development of working agreements and a large number of its members have secured the five-day week. In none of these cases has a strike been resorted to.

"Several internationals report that they are now in negotiation for the five-day week. The wood carvers have already made an agreement for it, and by March 31, 1929, they will have 210 members working the five-day week. In New York most of the shops employing their members and in Rochester the architectural shops have it in the summer months. The molders also state that a number of their locals in the stove industry have worked the five-day week in the summer months for several years."

CHAPPLE TO ATTEND UPHOLSTERERS' CONVENTION

Jack Chapple of the Vancouver local of the Upholsterers' International Union has been chosen as a delegate to the Pacific Coast Conference of the organization. He will represent Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, and Tacoma as their delegate, leaving for San Francisco on Saturday, reports Del. Clift.

The union dances have been fairly successful to date and the next one is being arranged for Friday, December 21st.

Urges Unemployment Insurance Legislation

Del. Phillips of the Building Laborers Union introduced the subject of unemployment insurance at the Trades Council meeting on Tuesday. He pointed out that unemployment was at its peak again and that a large number of families were suffering on account of the bread winners being out of work. He hoped that the Trades Council would reiterate its endorsation of unemployment insurance and continue to press for its introduction. He referred to the massed production and the increasing introduction of labor saving machinery into our industrial establishments, thereby throwing ever-increasing thousands out of work at different periods of the year. He stated that unemployment insurance was just as necessary to the worker as was fire insurance to the merchant or manufacturer and urged that every effort be made to help bring it about.

Del. Neelands drew attention to the effort made by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council in circularising City and Trades Councils throughout Canada on the subject.

These resolution and communications were forwarded to Ottawa and the Labor members in the Provincial Legislature introduce the subject, all of which resulted in Ottawa appointing a select committee to bring in a report on the subject. The committee reported favorably, said Del. Neelands, but no further action was taken by the Federal government.

The subject will be introduced again by the British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress, when it interviews the government again next year.

TRADES COUNCIL NOTES

Del. Page, chairman of the Press Committee, urged all local secretaries to send in local union news for the Christmas Edition of the Labor Statesman, which will be published next week. Copy should be in not later than next Tuesday morning.

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FOUR-HOUR WORK DAY WOULD SUPPLY NATION

New Orleans.—While organized labor is urging the nation to abandon the eight-hour day, Governor John Hammill of Iowa told the conference of state governors in this city that a four-hour day would supply the nation's needs. The statement wa smade in connection with providing work for convicts without competing with free labor.

"It is recognized that the men outside of institutions can, in a four-hour day, produce everything that the nation can consume," said the governor. "How to employ men in the institutions for state use and not in competition with free labor is a matter requiring much study."

Trades C[illegible] Notes

A commu[illegible] the Bekins' Cartage Co[illegible] Trades Council to give th[illegible] opportunity to move the furn[illegible] of the council and unions to the new Labor Headquarters was answered to the effect that the council will turn the work over to a union firm. The Bekins Cartage Co. is not union.

* * *

A donation was made to the Province Santa Claus Fund. The council has been supplied with forms to be used for the reporting of any needy cases that members of organized labor know of.

* * *

The Crystal Dairy does not employ union men, in spite of rumors that they do.

* * *

The Grievance Committee were instructed to take up the question of putting Evans, Coleman & Evans on the "We Do Not Patronize" list, as that firm refuses to meet a committee from the Teamsters' Union.

* * *

Del. Hammersmark reported three new members for Electrical Workers' Union No. 213, and the sum of $15,300 put into the new Labor Headquarters fund by his union.

* * *

Del. Deptford reported a very successful whist drive and dance for the Street Railwaymen's Union Sick Benefit Fund.

* * *

Del. Hargreaves reported trade a little slack, new members being initiated, and $3,000 put into the Labor Headquarters fund by the Carpenters Local No. 452.

* * *

Officers will be elected at the next meeting of the Painters' Union, said Del. Smith. He also urged union men to use their influence to turn paperhanging or painting jobs over to the union.

* * *

Del. Herrett reported another union barber shop opening up on Robson street just west of Granville. The alterations were all done by union men.

* * *

The Musicians' Union is permitting its members to donate their services to charitable causes for twenty-one days prior to Christmas, reported Del. Fitzgerald.

* * *

Del. Bannon, New Westminster Carpenters, reported trade quiet. Two hundred dollars was put into Labor Headquarters fund.

* * *

Del. Hougham reported a membership increase of 150 of the Street Railwaymen's Union during recent months. Efforts are being made to get an employees' superannuation fund.

* * *

President Thomson reported satisfactory settlement of Pile Drivers' Union strike at New Westminster. All non-union men off the job.

* * *

Del. Mills reported donation of $100 to the Union Label Trades Council from the Hotel & Restaurant Employees' Union, also an appreciated address by Del. Bartlett.

* * *

The tailoring trade is quiet, reported Del. McDonald, who further urged purchase of union-made suits by members of organized labor.

* * *

Del. Page reported everything in readiness for the big carnival whist drive and dance at Hastings Park on Saturday evening.

Work Started On New Labor Headquarters

Work has been started on renovating and remodelling the new Labor Headquarters, on Beatty street. The work will take several weeks, as one of the biggest jobs will be the installation of a heating system, and as there will be over thirty halls and offices to be supplied with heat, it will take quite a time. In the meantime the Trades Council will provide halls for the various unions until the new headquarters are ready, which will likely be early in the new year.

A list of subscribers to the Labor Headquarters fund will be published in next week's issue of the Lobor Statesman. Checks for same are to be made out to Labor Headquarters Fund and mailed to 803 Holden Bldg.

Convention Story For Next Week's Issue

Secretary Bengough will prepare a story of his visit to the A. F. of L. Convention for next weke's edition of the Labor Statesman. Briefly, he states that the reason Vancouver lost the 1929 convention was because the convention has been on the Pacific Coast three times in succession, and, although the fight was only between two Canadian cities, Toronto and Vancouver, the preponderance of Eastern votes outweighed the expense of coming West again. The vote was 5,000 to 20,000 odd votes. Correct figures will be supplied later. Secretary Bengough believes that Vancouver can get the convention for 1931.

A non-union employer sent $100 in response to an advertisement offering for that amount a sure method of making a slow workman fast. Shortly the reply came: "Chain him to his bench!"

One Big Union Passes In British Columbia

Reporting for the Organization Committee, Del. Bartlett reported that the Bolermakers and Helpers in the Port Mann Shops are now in the International making the mechanical trades there 100 per cent. as in Vancouver. This has been assisted through the ruling of a court.

About two years ago a number of men were laid off in the C.N.R. shops in Winnipeg, but the International Union took the stand that they had seniority rights over the members of the One Big Union. The International proved their case to the company and the O.B.U. members were laid off and the International put back to work. The O.B.U. appealed to Ottawa but did not get any satisfaction, so took the case to court in Winnipeg. The court ruled in favor of the International so the remnants of the O.B.U. are now getting back into the International Unions. The Boilermakers in the Port Mann shops were the only O.B.U. organization in British Columbia, all other units of that organization having gone out of business. The O.B.U. Bulletin still reports three Vancouver units in its directory, as having headquarters at 214 Georgia Street East. These headquarters have been closed for over a year and the units are not in existence.

Carnival Dance, Sat. Night

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Harmony Cafe, 1154 Granville.
Paragon Cafe, 1145 Granville.
Morris Lunch, 1113 Granville.
Ritz Cafe, 1043 Granville.
Love's Cafe, 925 Granville.
Commodore Cafe, 872 Granville.
Fashion Dairy Lunch, 894 Granville.
Orpheum Cafe, 762 Granville.

Empire Cafe, 76 E. Hast.
Fashion Dairy Lunch, 71 Hastings.
Broadway Cafe, 105 Hastings E.
Golden Gate Cafe, 130 Hastings E.

Fred's Dairy Lunch, 72 West Hastings.
Strand Cafe, 29 Hastings W.
Bancroft's Cafe, 338 Hastings.
Bailey's Cafe, 320 Cambie.
Wonder Cafe, 224 Carrall.
Delmonico Lunch, 617 Robson.

Fish and Chip Shop, 614 Robson Street
Standard Cafe, 615 Dunsmuir.
Olympic Cafe, 720 Pender W.
Central Cafe, 608 Pender W.
Boston Cafe, 534 Pender W.
New Good Eats Cafe, 619 Pender.
Province Cafe, 790 Main.
Douglas Cafe, 844 Main.
Princess Cafe, 416 Hastings E.
Shasta Cafe, Cambie and Cordova.

New Westminster—
Fraser Cafe, 738 Columbia.
Allen's Cafe, 660 Columbia.

Green Wishes British Labor Party Success

New Orleans.—Well wishes to British workers in the general elections next year were expressed by President Green in rsponding to greetings from the British Trades Union Congress by Fraternal Delegates J. Marchbank and E. Edwards to the American Federation of Labor convention.

"I am no prophet," said President Green, "but as I look into the immediate future I can see that day when the Labor Part yof Great Britain will come into power and will assume direction of the affairs of the government. We wish them success in all their endeavors. We believe that they possess the courage, the intelligence and the strength of purpose to make a success of the government when they come into control.

"We here in America find that we can serve the best interests of working men and women by pursuing a different political policy. We find that conditions here are not so well suited to the application of an independent political program as they might be in Great Britain. We are blending into our civilization and into our citizenship men and women who come from practically all nations under the sun. We are a cosmopolitan citizenship, a cosmopolitan nation. We are making American citizens out of men and women who speak different languages, who come from different countries, and who have lived in different environment."

President Green declared that organized laoor in America has no inclination to enforce its policies on the workers of other lands. They are the best judge of what is best for them.

"Workers of each nation must adopt policies best suited to their environment and historic background," said the A. F. of L. official.

"We have found that government here in America has not proved to be a good taskmaster," he said. "All we ask from government is to allow our labor movement to function, to develop our economic strength, to free us from the blight of the labor injunction. We want the government to keep its hands off our throat; we do not want more government, but less government."

EVOLUTION

When you were a tadpole and I was a fish,
In the Paleozoic time,
And side by side on the ebbing tide,
We sprawled through the ooze and slime,
Or skittered with many a caudal flip
Through the depth of the Cambrian fen;
My heart was rife with the joy of life,
For I loved you even then.

Mindless we lived and mindless we loved,
And mindless at last we died;
And deep in a rift of the Caradoc drift
We slumbered side by side.
The world turned on in lathe of time,
The hot sands heaved amain,
Till we caught our breath from the womb of death,
And crept into life again.

We were amphibians scaled and tailed,
And drab as a dead man's hand.
We coiled at ease 'neath the dripping trees,
Or trailed through the mud and sand,
Croaking and blind, with our three-clawed (?) feet
Writing a language dumb,
With never a spark in the empty dark
To hint at a life to come.

Yet happy we lived and happy we loved,
And happy we died once more.
Our forms were rolled in the clinging mould
Of a Neocomian shore.
The eons came and the eons fled,
And the sleep that wrapped us fast,
Was riven away in a newer day,
And the night of death was past.

Then light and swift through the jungle trees,
We swung in our airy flights,
Or breathed in the balms of the fronded palms
In the hush of the moonless nights.
And oh! What beautiful years were these,
When our hearts clung each to each,
And life was filled and our senses thrilled
With the first faint dawn of speech.

Thus life by life and love by love,
We passed through the cycles strange;
And breath by breath and death by death,
We followed the chain of change;
Till there came a time in the law of life,
When 'over the world of wealth
The shadows broke, and the soul awoke
In a strange dim dream of self.

I was thewed like an Auroch bull,
And tusked like the great Cave Bear;
And you, my sweet, from head to feet,
Were gowned in your glorious hair.
Deep in the gloom of a fireless cave,
When the night fell o'er the plain,
And the moon hung red o'er the river bed,
We mumbled the bones of the slain.

I flaked a flint to a cutting edge,
And shaped it with brutish craft;
I broke a shank from the woodland dank,
And fitted it head and haft.
Then I hid me close to the reedy tarn
Where the mammoth came to drink;
Through brawn and bone I drove the stone,
And slew him upon the brink.

Loud I howled through the moon-lit waste,
Loud answered our kith and kin;
From West and East to the crimson feast,
The clan came trooping in.
O'er joint and gristle and padded hoof
We fought and clawed and tore;
And cheek by jowl, with many a growl,
We talked the marvel o'er.

I craved the fight on a reindeer bone,
With a rude and hairy hand;
I pictured his fall on the cavern wall,
That men might understand.
For we lived by blood and the right of might,
Ere human laws were drawn,
And the Age of Sin did not begin
Till our brutal tusks were gone.

And that was a million years ago,
In an age that no man knows;
Yet here tonight, in the mellow light,
We sit at Delmonico's;
Your eyes are deep as the Devon springs,
Your hair is dark as jet,
Your years are few, your life is new,
Your soul untried, and yet—

Our trail is on the Kimmeridge clay,
And the scarp of the Purbeck flags;
We have left our bones in the Bagshot stones,
And deep in the Coraline crags.
Our love is old, our life is old,
And death shall come amain;
Should it come today, what man may say,
We shall not live again?

Nature wrought our souls from the Tremadoc beds,
And furnished them wigs to fly;
It sowed out spawn in the world's dim dawn,
And I know that it shall not die;
Though cities have sprung above the graves
Where the crook-boned men made war,
And the ox-wain creaks o'er the buried caves
Where the mummied mammoths are.

Then as we linger at luncheon here,
O'er many a dainty dish,
Let us drink anew, to the time when you
Were a tadpole and I was a fish.

—The Northwest Worker.

Amoeba, the Simplest of One-celled Animals

Amoeba, one of the simplest of all animals, consists of a single, shapeless cell and is therefore microscopic in size. It should be looked for in the slimy coatings of leaves or stems submerged in stagnant water or on the slimy ooze of the bottom mud. Of course, a drop must be placed on the microscope slide and a cover glass placed gently over it. Then comes the real job of finding it, for its slowness of movement and lack of definite shape make it easy to miss. It is just a speck of clear, colorless jelly with a delicate, yet distinct, outline. Within it appears a denser nucleus, and occasionally a clear space, the contractile vacuole.

If the object under suspicion is really an amoeba, it will presently betray itself by moving. One side will bulge into a projection called a pseudopod (false foot) or perhaps several of them. The pseudopod may be retracted, but often the rest of the body flows into it, resulting in locomotion, often in a consistent direction.

If a food particle happens in the way, a pseudopod extends to engulf it, usually with a little water. The space thus occupied is called a food vacuole and slowly disappears as the food is digested and absorbed. Waste matter is merely left behind as the amoebe flows away. The whole or any part of the body acts as a stomach, while the surface in all its parts serves as mouth, lungs or excretory organ as occasion demands. It also seems to have a sense of touch, for it often avoids obstacles in its way, though this may be simply a chemical reaction of its jelly stuff.

When well fed the amoebe may reproduce by simply dividing into two. Its middle becomes constricted, the nucleus divides and the constriction increases until the two halves part, each a complete amoebe. On the other hand, when subjected to drought or other unfavorable conditions, it forms a tough outer wall or cyst and remains dormant. When favorable conditions return, it ruptures the cyst, crawls out and renews its sluggish life. Our first ancestors must have resembled amoebe.

RADIUM PAINT FATAL TO ITS INVENTOR

Dr. Sabin von Sochocky, the man who invented the radium which poisoned and crippled five girls, died November 14, at Orange, N. J., the victim of the same strange malady. The girls, working in the U. S. Radium Corporation of Orange, N. J., used the paint on watch dials. Dr. von Sochock's death was attributed to the baffling anemia which crippled the girls.

Wife—You look worried. Is it because you are so deeply in debt?"
Husband—"No, it's because I can't get any deeper!"

A Chicago policeman shot a robber the other day, but he was just a new policeman and didn't know any better.—Lafayette Lyre.

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The Winnipeg Election

From a Labor and public ownership point of view the results of last Friday's voting are as a whole extremely gratifying.

The election of W. B. Lowe in Ward One not only increases the Labor representation on the city council, but makes a new Labor record. It was not so long ago that the election of one Labor alderman in this ward was considered quite an achievement. Lowe's victory gives Labor two seats, one for each two-year term.

In both Wards Two and Three the sitting Labor alderman was re-elected at the top of the poll, well over the quota, and hundreds of votes ahead of his nearest competitor. Aldermen Simkin and Simpson are to be congratulated upon this tribute to their faithful service in the cause of the workers.

The all but unanimous vote in favor of the development of Slave Falls by the City Hydro speaks for itself. The people of Winnipeg, given the opportunity, and uninfluenced by misleading propaganda, will back the publicly-owned Hydro system to the limit. The referendum vote (13,126 to 498) proves that. It was perhaps fortunate that opponents of public ownership had maneuvered themselves into a position where they dared not openly oppose the bylaw, where in fact they were compelled to give it a certain amount of nominal support. They had made such great use of the Hydro's claim to Slave Falls as an excuse for giving Seven Sisters Falls over to private exploitation that they left themselves no excuse for opposing Slave Falls development when it became a positive issue.

Had the question of the disposal of the Seven Sisters site been referred to the people, equally untrammelled by misleading power trust propaganda, we believe the verdict would have been just as decisive for public ownership. The people of Winnipeg know what public ownership has meant to them.—The Week (Winnipeg) News.

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Finnish Dock Strike in Six-month Fight

Although they have now been on strike for five months, the Finnish harbor workers show no signs of giving way in their struggle for collective agreements.

There are no signs of settlement, and unless the employers are prepared to negotiate an agreement the strikers are prepared to continue the struggle, says a statement issued from the headquarters of the International Transport Workers' Federation.

The employers are attempting to give the impression that all is now normal, but a very different story is told by the German shipping journal, Nansa, which states:

"The Finnish authorities and organizations connected with shipping are still spreading reports that the labor situation in Finnish ports may be regarded as normal, and that the effects of the strike are no longer noticeable.

"As a result of these reports shipowners often sign contracts for Finland without securing any guarantees that their ships will be cleared in normal time.

"Although it may be possible that in some places the clearing of ships does not give rise to any difficulties, it is also true that in other ports conditions are nothing like normal."

How poorly the industry is being served by blackleg labor is shown by the following particulars from the port of Kotka:

"The Aria loaded 276 standards of timber in nine days instead of the normal three; the Fro 216 standards in five days instead of two; Kotka 200 standards in six days instead of two; Liti Larsen 150 standards in four days inste adof one and one-half days; Emanuel 140 standards in eight days instead of one and one-half, Tjornbury 300 standards in eight days instead of three, Sierra Nevada 350 standards in seven days instead of three and one-half."

Output is also far below normal in other ports.

Jealousy is a key that opens more wedlocks than all others combined.

Trades Union Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28—Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 251½ Hastings East at 8 p.m. President, R. N. Hogg, 1718 Commercial Dr.; Secretary-Treasurer, George Harrison, 3427 Triumph St.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

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

"Pardon me, sir," apologized a stranger in town, "but is there a good drug store near here?"

"There's one about—but say, have you a prescription to be filled?"

"Yes, I have."

"Oh, then I'll go along and show you where it is."—Chanticleer.

British Unionists Face Grave Problem

New Orleans.—Labor in Great Britain is facing unemployment and government hostility to the unionization of government employees, according to fraternal delegates who represented the British Trades Union Congress at the A. F. of L. convention.

"We have suffered a decline in membership since the war period, when our highest membership was 6,505,482, which was brought about largely by the tide of artificial war prosperity," said Fraternal Delegate Marchbank.

"Then followed the post-war reaction, the bitter blasts of unemployment, the attack on wage and conditions by employers, fiendishly planned and callously executed in some instances, notably the attack on the miners in 1926.

"Notwithstanding the large decrease in membership we still have 1,642,396 more members than in the pre-war year 1913."

Mr. Marchbank showed that these figures do not include postal workers and other government employees who have been force dto withdraw from trade union affiliation "as a consequence of the infamous trades disputes and trade union bill of 1927.

"The past eight years has been a testing time when our real strength was to be ascertained," said Mr. Marchbank. "There has been no opportunity for a general attack or to pursue our fighting policy for the refor mand betterment of the condition of our people, but rather a time for defense and the conservation of our forces. The employers, encouraged by the successes of the mine owners and being confronted with declining profits, have renewed their attacks, particularly in the cotton and railway industries."

The fraternal delegate said there are 1,384,000 persons who are registered as unemployed, but this number falls far short of the actual unemployment. There are also 663,502 persons in receipt of poor law relief. The registered unemployed secure unemployed insurance, while the poor law relief is along the same lines as relief granted to destitute in the United States.

Mr. Marchbank estimated that the total unemployed, together with dependents, and those aided by the poor relief laws, will total 5,000,000 persons.

"The problems which confront the British trade unions since the World War are more difficult and complicated than any we knew before that tragic happening," said the speaker.

Fraternal Delegate E. Edwards discussed the miners' strike and international political policy as it affects the economic life of England. The visitors did not attempt to minimize the might yproblems confronting the workers of their country, but they expressed hope that labor would ultimately triumph.

William Varley, fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, discussed problems confronting Dominion workers. He said that the membership of A. F. of L. affiliates in his country are proud of their loyalty to the cause of trade unionism, and of their successes on the economic and political fields because of adherence to trade union policies.

Labor Heads the Polls in Winnipeg

Something for the Sifton-McLimont forces to think about: Labor gains a seat in Ward One; Labor heads the poll in Ward Two; Labor heads the poll in Ward Three. Two of the aldermen who betrayed the city on the Seven Sisters question a few months ago are out of the council. All the aldermen who voted to safeguard the city's interests are still in the council—with an additional Labor alderman. The cyclone is gathering about those who betrayed the City Hydro.

The organized labor forces which stood behind Mr. Lowe and carried him to victory is a happy augury of a better understanding in the ranks of Labor. In Great Britain the weight and prestige of organized Labor is behind the British Labor Party. It should be the same in Canada.—The Weekly News.

PORTLAND DRUGGISTS ORGANIZE OWN UNION

Portland.—The Pharmacists have organized a union and have voted to take their place in the ranks by affiliating with the central council and the state federation.

While composed of druggists, their charter was issued by the Retail Clerks' International, which has jurisdiction of this craft also.

Automatic Machine Has Widespread Effects

New Orleans.—Delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor linked the automatic machine with the labor injunction as the outstanding problems affecting workers.

The automatic machine, by displacing labor, creates unemployment and the labor injunction destroys liberty.

The labor injunction is an old question, but the automatic machine is a recent development. Its creation of unemployment is so sweeping that it is one of labor's major problems.

Every delegate was impressed by the machine's inroads. There was no attempt to minimize its power to create unemployment, and no delegate offered the stereotyped claim that other avenues of employment are open. The consoling theory that displaced workers can secure other work was refuted by President O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer Frey of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department in their annual report.

This report shows that alleged new opportunities, such as telephone exchange work and the radio industry, are for women. The radio is a seasonal industry that employs large numbers of low-wage women. The telephone offers work for girls and young women. Employment in garages and as automobile attendants calls for a low degree of skill, while teaching and selling life insurance are skilled callings that are unfitted for men displaced after a life in factory and shop.

"We have entered into a machinized age and apparently have done little more than cross the threshold," the report states.

"The displacement of skilled mechanics and common labor by methods of production creates a problem which is not solved by higher wages or shorter hours of labor alone. It is a problem which neither the employers by themselves nor our trade union movement acting independently can solve. But it is a problem which industry must be prevented from ignoring.

"The only practical method of taking up this modern development, so injurious to the skilled and semi-skilled worker, is through collective bargaining, the joint consideration of the problem and the adoption of policies to ameliorate it by negotiation and collective bargaining between management and organized labor."

Machine Justifies the Five-day Week

New Orleans.—"The machine has justified labor's demand for a five-day week," declared the A. F. of L. convention.

The delegates unanimously indorsed the committee's summary of present-day production methods and the need for a lessening of working time.

"The five-day week is not only socially and economically sound, but it is a necessity for the welfare of commerce as well as a condition to which the workers are entitled," the committee declared.

"The question of hours can not be discussed as in the early days of our movement. Industrial and social conditions have undergone a great change.

"The revolution which has taken place in methods of production, the use of more automatic and semi-automatic machinery, the application of the sciences and work done by the chemical, hydraulic, electric and mechanical engineers, has led industry, as well as society, to look upon the subject of hours of labor and the number of work days from a new viewpoint.

"Today, under our present methods of production, one of the nation's serious problems is the creation of a consuming capacity on the part of the people that will enable them to use, in part, the enormous output of our industrial establishments. This problem must become more intensive, for it is evident that present-day methods of production are not the final word. They are more the promise of the changes which are to take place which will enable men to produce in much greater quantities than they have during the immediate past."

Voice Over the Phone—Is this the lady who washes.

Society Snob—Indeed, I should say not!

Same Voice—Why, you dirty thing!—Drexerd.

"Why you eat-um dirt, Fishface?"

"Whoopee! Catch-um big job in movies."

"How come?"

"In movies Injun always bite-um dust."—Jester.

"Hey! Give a look at her."

"Her what?"—Annapolis Log.

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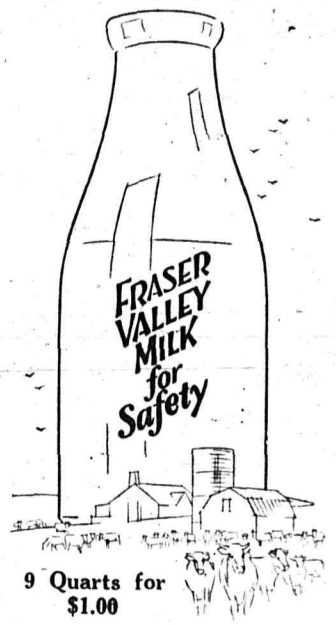

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MANITOBA I. L. P. READY FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Independent Labor Party of Manitoba will convene in the West End Labor Hall, 532 Agnes street, Winnipeg, on Saturday, December 8, at 2:30 p.m. Several important resolutions and recommendations will come before this convention, which may necessitate more than one session. A supper, concert and dance will be provided on Saturday evening for those attending the convention during the afternoon. There will be a very modest charge for this entertainment, so be there. Policies governing the welfare of the organization for the coming year will be laid down.

He—Why do you always hold my hands when I start to tell you how much I think of you?

She—To make sure you haven't got your fingers crossed.—Widow.

The most pitiful objects in the world are girls who act like men and men who act like girls.

The Labor Statesman

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, Friday, Dec. 7, 1928

HANDICAPPERS OF UNIONISM

While riding on a street car a few days ago we heard a loud-voiced individual, probably a member of some union, telling two other men what a lot of incompetents those at the head of the institution were and declaring that it was but a waste of money to pay dues into the organization while it was being directed by these individuals.

We do not know what union the man belonged to or whether what he said regarding the officers was true or false, but we do know that he was unburdening himself in the wrong place and doing the organized labor movement irreparable injury, because persons were listening who were not friendly to the efforts of the wage workers to better their conditions through organization of unions.

If the things he had to say were true, the proper place to give vent to his feeling in the matter was in the union meeting and not in a public conveyance, but it is more than likely that he was one of those members who never attend a meeting yet who is always complaining about the manner in which the business of the organization is carried on.

At any rate the caliber of the man may very accurately be determined by his conduct on this occasion. He surely could not be put in the category of loyal, helpful members, because he was doing something that could only be harmful under the very best interpretation of his action.

Every member of a union ought to realize and appreciate the fact that the organization belongs to him and the membership generally, in partnership each with the other, and that the officers are selected to operate it for the benefit of all those who make up its membership.

What would this loud-mouthed individual think of a person who had formed a partnership with several others to carry on a grocery business, had put his money into the thing and stocked the shelves with goods, employed a manager and corps of clerks to operate the establishment for his own and the others benefit and then found that one of the partners was going up and down the streets condemning the store and those who were endeavoring to carry on the business.

Of course, it is not probable that any sane individual would do anything of the kind, but, in substance, that is just what the member of a union is doing when he is knocking his organization in public.

By so doing he is making it hard or impossible for the institution to pay the dividends that he joined to get out of it, and yet there are thousands of just such characters in the labor movement and they never look upon themselves as persons injuring their own business, and in fact many of them seem proud of the position they take under the assumption that they are showing unusual courage in giving expression to their thoughts with regard to the incompetency of the employees they have selected to conduct their business for them.

There is a time and a place for everything, and that includes unionism and criticism of trade union officials. The place for such criticism, however, is not in a public conveyance or on the public streets, nor is the individual who so conducts himself displaying either courage or intelligence.

On the other hand, in cases where there is foundation for such criticism and the individual indulges in it in a meeting, he is indicating both courage and intelligence and should have the encouragement of the entire membership for the service he is rendering to his organization. Honest criticism, in the proper place, can be productive of much good, just as dishonest criticism can be very harmful under any set of circumstances.

One thing is certain, and that is that there is no investment that a wage worker can make that will return him dividends of so substantial a character as the investment he makes in his trade union in the shape of dues.

When members are inclined to criticize their officers, they should bear in mind that the proper place to do it is at union meetings and that they ought to be pretty sure that they are right in the stand they take before they even indulge in the pastime then.—Labor Clarion, Shoe Workers Journal.

Splendid Technical School For Vancouver

Described by many speakers as one of the finest institutions on the continent, 1500 citizens took part in the opening of Vancouver's new Technical School last Friday evening. The meeting was opened by James Blackwood, chairman of the Vancouver School Board and one of the many friends of organized labor on the school board for many years. Speakers whom he later introduced plauded his work and his efforts and he seemed too overjoyed for words.

He introduced the Hon. Joshua Hinchcliff, provincial minister of education, who in a very interesting address declared the Technical School open. The minister appeared to be very enthusiastic over the school and gave us the impression that, given a free hand, will play a very important part in advancing many school reforms.

Mayor-elect W. H. Malkin, expected the school to become a great asset to the children of this district in making them useful citizens instead of overcrowding the ranks of the "white collar brigade."

A. V. Lofting, chairman of the management committee, outlined the efforts of the School Board to get the school into operation, pointing out also that the superintendents were carefully chosen and the students were going to have the best of attention. At the present time there are 757 pupils and 27 teachers.

Possibly the most enthusiastic speaker of the evening was Principal J. G. Lister. He had watched the building of that school with intense interest and was extremely proud of it, not only because of its architectural beauties but because many of the workers and the superintendents who have put up the structure were his old students. He had received much praise about the school and had received word from a resident of Chicago that it was the finest technical school on the continent. He was going to do his best to keep it such.

Mr. J. S. Gordon, municipal inspector of schools, outlined the history of the technical training plan in this city, starting out with two centers in local schools to the present splendid institution.

After the meeting the school was closely inspected.

Large airy workshops, physics and chemistry laboratories, printing composing rooms, electrical experimental devices, spacious class rooms and cafeterias were all viewed with interest by the parents and ratepayers who eagerly questioned student guides.

Apprentice classes of organized labor are held in this school; these include carpenters, plumbers and steamfitters, sheet metal workers, typographical and cooks, all being supervised by union instructors.

Green Re-elected President of A. F. of L.

New Orleans, La.—The close of the American Federation of Labor convention found constructive policies and achievements of vast importance written into the record by the action of the delegates.

No issues before the convention have so fired the imagination and aroused the energies here as has the issue of machine displacement and employment. To this challenge of the machine the convention has said that there must be wages that will sustain the buying power of the masses, hours of leisure that will permit use of industry's products, and a public policy that will release funds for public works ahead of unemployment crises.

William Green was re-elected president and Frank Morrison, secretary. All other officials also were re-elected. Green's selection was unanimous.

Toronto was chosen as the city for the 1929 convention.

What makes life dreary is the want of motive.—George Eliot.

German Workers Score Arbitration Victory

London—Locked-out German steel workers scored a victory in the provincial courts when the employers were told to accept the arbitration award or pay damages to the unions, according to dispatches received here.

When an arbitration board granted small increases in wages, the Ministry of Labor declared the award binding on the employers. Defying the authority of the government, the employers locked out 250,000 workers. The steel magnates will now appeal to the supreme court, known as the National Labor Court.

Social-Democrats, who represent labor in the coalition government, secured $5,000,000 from the Reichstag to relieve distress. Each family receives about $5 a week.

Metal Workers Confident

The German Metal Workers' Union, over 800,000 strong, feels confident. When President Alvin Brandes addressed the locked-out men he assured them that their union was in position to carry on a long struggle. The union is paying benefits of about $6 a week per family to its members.

If the employers lose their appeal to the highest court they will be forced to reimburse the unions for financial losses.

Labor all over Europe is coming to the assistance of the locked-out workers. It is joining in a struggle against a common enemy, because the steel magnates, who control production throughout the continent, are agreed on labor policies.

German stele workers are fighting not only for the small wage increases granted by the arbitration board but also for the principle of arbitration.

Determined to Keep Laws

Though often disappointed by awards, German labor is determined to retain the laws providing conciliation and arbitration in labor disputes.

Arbitration in Germany developed somewhat on the lines of the Railway Labor Act in the United States.

Some of its developments, however, would not be acceptable to the American labor movement.

Decisions may be made binding and may be enforced by fines. As a result of this law, German trade unions are universally recognized, and have a kind of official status.

The German Industrial Federation, the national association of employers, is out to "junk" arbitration laws in labor. It complains of labor's political power and the aid received from the Social-Democratic Minister of Labor, Wissel.

Judge Wallops.

The prettiest thing in feminine headgear is a good humored face.

* * *

Here is a question that has been puzzling us: Will an ordinary alarm clock wake up an operator of a pneumatic riveter?

* * *

Nowadays, just as you find a way to make ends meet, somebody comes along and moves the ends.

* * *

Love—the feeling that makes a woman make a man make a fool of himself.

* * *

If you think there is no saturation point in the automobile industry, try to sell your used car in the second-hand market.

* * *

All that talk about tainted money is that it taint enough.

* * *

Advertising takes the bum out and puts the boom in business.

* * *

Among the ailments that are conveyed from dogs to man we note the inclusion of insomnia. Some people get it from the dog next door.

* * *

One way to make both ends meet is to tie them together. Then there would never be any end. Generally speaking a wedding ring is a good example.

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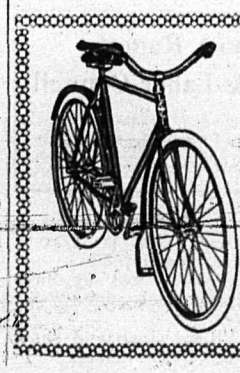

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Dec. 12 Chairman, W. A. Pritchard

Admision: Three Lectures $1.10, One Lecture 50c

Tickets can be obtained from Labor Statesman, 816 Holden Bldg.; Toone's Book Store, Richards and Hastings; Boult's Book Store, Cambie and Cordova; Love's News Stand, near Royal Theatre; Chas. Butt, Tailor, 1066 Pender West; Perry & Dolk, Tailors, 18 Hastings Street West; English Bay Shoe Repairers, 1182 Denman.

Many a man who regards himself as the victim of circumstances is the architect who designed them.

A road hog is a man who gives you half the road; the half he gives you is half on each side of him.

McCabe On Evolution and Social Progress

The Regina Leader gives the following report of the meeting:

As scientific seer and prophet, Professor Joseph McCabe, British rationalist, scholar and lecturer, addressed an audience in the city hall Friday night on "Evolution and Social Progress." Many more attended than on previous nights. N. R. McLeod acted as chairman.

With the teachings of evolution as a range-finder, Mr. McCabe carried his audience into the future, and considered the inspiring and tremendous possibilities which the coming ages hold for the human race. "If we advance in the next 1,000 years as we have done in the past 100, the progress attained is beyond the dreams of man," was Mr. McCabe's manner of phrasing his predictions.

Evolution a Fact

Social progress is the promise of evolution, stated the speaker, and evolution was one of the most important discoveries of modern times. Touching upon the anti-Fundamentalist literature of the United States, Mr. McCabe decleared it to be a tissue of mis-statements. Whereupon he took up the actual meaning of evolution, which was that life was modified by changes of environments exerted upon it. And insted of evolution being merely a theory or a doctrine, it was a fact. Scientists had two billion facts in the stars, and another two billion in human beings.

Considering the possible tenure of life upon the earth, Mr. McCabe said the least niggardly of estimates was 200 million years. And the speaker told of science's clock, the radio-active metals, by which scientists and mathematicians measured with comparative accuracy the possible age of the globe.

Civilized Only 100 Years

"The legacies of war, poverty and violence, left to us from the old ages, will be swept away in two centuries," was the optimistic estimate of Mr. McCabe in touching upon social progress. "Don't imagine that our institutions of today will remain. Man is to be here 200 million years and as he goes on he will make improvement upon improvement. We've been really civilized only 100 years. Our greatest geniuses are but pygmies. Hold the old institutions as long as they serve but be prepared for the finer ones to evolve," was the bright picture painted by the speaker's words.

"Progrese is the fundamental aspiration of modern times. Human nature is capable of improvement," declared Mr. McCabe.

"Progress coincides with and is inspired by the doctrine of evolution and evolution is a fact of the entire universe."

TheS speaker then told of some of the possibilities of science in the future in the way of modern invention. The speed of communication today is symbolical of modern progress.

Predicts International Language

Stationary and retrogressive races were the result of the lack of interchange of ideas. That possibility of isolation nowadays was rapidly disappearing and for the first time in the history of man the peoples of the earth were being linked together into one cast communion of races, was another point made. The speaker predicted a universal language for inter-communication within fifty years.

"These things I tell you of are but the platitudes of science," concluded Mr. McCabe, "and despite all hindrances it is certain that, by evolution a magnificent civilization will exist upon this earth."

Interested members of the audience asked a considerable number of questions after the lecture, all of which were answered with facility by the speaker.

McCabe lectures in Vancouver, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

SOUTH VANCOUVER I.L.P. MAKES CHANGES IN SOCIALS

The South Vancouver Branch of the I.L.P. will hold its regular whist drive and dance in the Maple Hall, 49th and Fraser on Saturday evening. Admission has been reduced to 35c, but no refreshments will be served. Whist will start at 8 p.m. and dancing as soon after nine as possible.

That blacksmith who has forge and anvil rigged on a truck and who tours thec ountryside shoeing horses seems to have excellent claim to the honored title "journeyman blacksimth."

Why Married Women Have To Go to Work

Mary Anderson Says Problem Requires That Intelligent Understanding Be Substituted F or Prejudice

"The poets have sadly neglected the Madonnas of the Wash-tubs," Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, told the League of Women Voters in Boston recently.

Miss Anderson was making a plea for the married woman in industry.

"It is true," she said, "that there are a few women who leave their homes and go out to seek careers from a purely personal desire to do so.

"Even in their case, where no necessity for added income is present, there should certainly be no criticism so long as their major job as home-maker is well looked after.

"But there are very few of these 'career women' as compared to the great mass of the two million married women workers who must help support their families.

"What are you going to do about the unquestioned fact that, without the small amount these women can earn outside, their children will go to school without shoes and their husbands face charity?

"We know from experience what these women are up against.

"Certainly it is not for pleasure that they rise before dawn to get the meals for the day, dress the children for school, start their husbands to work with a full dinner pail, and then race to a seven, or eight, or even nine o'clock job for themselves.

"Not for pleasure do they come home again ofter from eight to eleven hours over desk or machine to cook and sew and scrub and tend the children at night.

"These women go without their normal hours of sleep, neglect their health and are old before their time."

Miss Anderson said that of practically 8,500,000 women workers in 1920, 23 per cent. were married. Only 74,000 of these were under 20 years of age.

"Whatever the solution we reach on this national problem," she said, in conclusion, "let us remember that intelligent understanding and co-operation are what these women need, and not prejudice and disapproval.

"We can all remember the heroic efforts made by wives and mothers and widows to keep their homes together and to educate their children."

Union Meetings

At 251½ Hastings Street East—Civic Employees' Hall

Dec. 11—Tuesday, Barbers, No. 120.
Dec. 12—Wednesday, Teamsters, No. 466
Dec. 14—Friday, Taxi Drivers, No. 151, at 12:30 and 4:30 p.m.
Dec. 14—Friday, Milk Salesmen, No. 464, at 8 p.m.
Dec. 18—Tuesday, Trades and Labor Council.
Dec. 20—Thursday, Painters, No. 138.
Dec. 26—Wednesday, Teamsters, No. 466
Dec. 27—Thursday, Sheet Metal Workers, No. 280.
Dec. 28—Friday, Plumbers & Steamfitters, No. 170.

At 122 Hastings Street West—Pile Drivers' Hall

Dec. 11—Tuesday, Printing Pressmen, No. 69.
Dec. 12—Wednesday, Electrical Workers, No. 310.
Dec. 13—Thursday, Painters, No. 138.
Dec. 19—Wednesday, Plasterers, No. 89.
Dec. 20—Thursday, Floorlayers, No. 1875
Dec. 26—Wednesday, Electrical Workers, No. 310.

At 441 Seymour Street—Hotel & Restaurant Employees' Hall

Dec. 7—Friday, Plasterers' Helpers & Building Laborers, No. 602.
Dec. 7—Friday, B. C. Projectionists, No. 348, at 11:30 p.m.
Dec. 10—Monday, Ironworkers, No. 97.
Dec. 12—Wednesday, Bricklayers, No. 1.
Dec. 13—Thursday, Sheet Metal Workers, No. 280.
Dec. 14—Friday, Plumbers & Steamfitters, No. 170.
Dec. 20—Thursday, Mill and Factory Men, No. 1599.
Dec. 21—Friday, Plasterers' Helpers & Building Laborers, No. 602.
Dec. 24—Monday, Ironworkers, No. 97.
Dec. 26—Wednesday, Bricklayers, No. 1.

The Secretary, 803 Holden Building, should be notified of any changes desired in the above at the earliest opportunity, in order to notify the outside halls.

Note that all meetings held usually on the eighth floor, and in Room 209, will continue in the Holden Building during the month of December.

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MORE HAVE INCOMES OF MILLION DOLLARS IN U.S.

An increase to 328 in the number of individuals who reported incomes of $1,000,000 or more, is revealed by statistics made public by the Internal Revenue Bureau, showing incomes of all classes which were reported for the calendar year 1927 and upon which taxes are being paid in the present calendar year. This is a high record and is an advance of 52 as compared with the previous year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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A LABOR GOVERNMENT IN U. S. AMERICA

"Are we heading for a labor government?" asks Forbes Magazine in its current issue. "The United States is rapidly becoming a nation of employers and employed," is says. "The small business men are being wiped out all over the country. This will mean a great preponderance by and of wage earners. At the same time our agricultural population is steadily increasing. More sharply than ever before the American people will be divided between employers and executives on the one hand and rank-and-file workers on the other hand. Looking ahead, the question arises, are we so shaping our economic forces that a labor government will be logical in the not remote future?"

While claiming that employers have made more progress with their company unions in recent years than the trade union leaders have made in enlisting workers, this business men's magazine fears that inconsiderate use of their power by the capitalists and the increasing concentration of wealth in their hands may lead to stronger labor organization and eventually a labor government.

$25.34 WEEKLY TEXTILE WAGE

Washington.—Can a textile worker support a family and maintain American living standards on $25.34 a week?

This rate is the average earnings for employees in woolle nand worsted goods manufacturing, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average hourly earnings this year in individual occupations range for males from 28.4 cents for doffers to 60.5 cents for weavers. Average full-time hours per week of male employees is 49.4.

There were 38,850 employees included in the bureau's study.

Organized Labor Faces New Production Issue

"The workers must abandon old standards and ideals. They must be awakened to changed conditions."

These fifteen words summarize an aggregate viewpoint by delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans.

Production methods have wrought a social revolution. Old wage and work day standards are no longer justified.

To face these facts workers must be as daring and as audacious as the inventor, scientist and chemist who declare that nothing is impossible in the field of production and distribution.

To use a figure of speech, these professional men "look at the stars." Labor should do likewise.

Our objective is a five-day week and a purchasing power that can take increased output off the market. We should equip ourselves to prove that national disaster awaits the nation if the machine's output can not be consumed.

No element in our country can escape this disaster. It will affect the banker and business men as well as those who work for wages.

Every trade unionist should get out of his intellectual rut and realize we are at the beginning of a new era that will shake the foundation of old industrial methods and outlooks.

To maintain the evolutionary character of our trade union movement we must awaken to these new processes and their social consequences.

Trade unions adjust themselves to changing conditions because they accept the law of life that nothing is stationary. The more quickly we accept this law in its new application on the industrial field, the more quickly we will solve the new problems.

The machine revolution calls for individual and collective effort. We have the solution. Reduction of hours and increased wages will reduce unemployment and purchase increased output. This alone will diffuse ncreased wealthi If our plan fails, this wealth remains in the hands of the few while the idle army grows.

If we courageously enter this fight, if we carry the gospel of unity and education to the unorganized with the fervor and zeal of those who built our organizations, we will be true to our heritage.

Trade unionists will win if they but act.

How They Manage To Chain Them Down

Through a cloud of cigar smoke a fat middle-aged man was praising the labor policy of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., as he lounged in the lobby of the Tutweiler Hotel in Birmingham.

"They have a good system for dealing with their employes," he said. "An agitator can't get very far over there. You know those agitators are sly. They'll get a job in a steel plant and say nothing for two or three months till he thinks it's safe to begin agitating. He'll tell somebody that things ain't right, that they ought to be different. He won't get very far. The second or third man he talks to will report him. Then he's called to the office. They never tell him what they heard. They tell him that times are dull and they'll have to lay him off for a while, but that if he will give them his address they'll send for him when they need him.

"That's the end of him with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. It's a big corporation, a subsiderary of U.S. Steel.

"There ain't no reason for any trouble over at T.C. and I. The company has a good system of grievance committees. If any employe has a kick he takes it to a representative of the committee. And you know it's 10 to 1 that after talking it over he finds that he really has no grievance—just a misunderstanding."

"Stop! For the love of Mike, stop!" shrieked the film producer, and obediently the cameras ceased clicking.

The producer walked over to the leading man.

"Your expression is hopeless," he scowled. "Try to look as if you really were indignant."

"I've done the best I could," retorted the actor, sullenly. "Nobody could do any better."

"Very well, your salary is reduced by $100 from today," snapped the other. Then—"Now, that is the idea. Hold it. Take, please."

And the cameras clicked again.

Labor Gains Made in Scottish Elections

The results of the Scottish elections, according to the latest returns, are: Town Councils—Labor gains 29, losses 14, net gains 15; Parish Councils—Labor gains 34, losses 9, net gains 25; total net gains 40.

Regarded on a population basis, these results compare well with English victories at the municipal elections.

Labor members have been elected for the first time in Tayport, Milngavie, Elgin, Annan, Sanquhar and Queensferry.

Labor has majorities in Cowdenbeath Town and Paris Councils, Kilsyth Paris Council has an equal number of Labor and anti-Labor members, and Falkirk had four Labor gains in the Parish Council contest.

The majority of the Parish Councils will not poll until December 4. The County Council elections are held on the same date.

In the elections in which 15 of the gains were registered the fight everywhere was Labor vs. The Rest.

The Liberals and Tories formed a coalition in every town, yet they had to retreat everywhere. If there had been three-party contests, as in England, the results would have been even more favorable than they are.

Six Labor losses are due to the Communists. They now have the satisfaction of seeing these erstwhile Labor seats represented by Tories. Not a single Communist has been elected anywhere, and these presents to the Tories mean the death of Communism as an electoral force in Scotland.

Most encouraging is the first polls of candidates in the rural burghs, where Labor is only entering on municipal work. Everything points in the direction of a Parliamentary Labor majority in Scotland at the general election.

A remarkable feature of the elections in Glasgow was the fact that although the Moderates secured 68 seats against Labor's 45 there was very little difference in the total vote of the two parties. The respective totals were: Moderates 116,905, Labor 114,445, Communists 1,309.

Labor retained three seats and won a fourth in Edinburgh, giving the party a representation of 16 in a chamber of 71.

World Experience Is the Great Teacher

A boy can go through all the schools and finish up a dunce. And he may by nature be a bright boy, too.

The Dean of Windsor, Dr. Baillie, confessed to that experience in the course of an address in London last month.

"My education," he said, "was a complete failure. I went through a private school, a public school, and Cambridge University, and in the best sense of the word was not in the least educated at the end of it."

Apparently schools and universities instruct, but do not educate.

To educate is to draw forth, and it takes the world to do that. It takes the world to find out what a man is made of. It gives him opportunities to exercise and develop his mental capacity, his spiritual power and fashion himself into a first-class human instrument.

The academies of learning fail just there. They lift the lid of the mind, and pour in facts, figures, theories, principles—a varied assortment of the extensive jumble that constitutes knowledge.

What is already in the mind before they begin that operation gives them no concern. The latent faculties and characteristics are utterly ignored in the vast majority of cases.

But the world gets busy on these at once.

Its methods are rough; not infrequently they are cruel and uncouth. It may beat the pupil unmercifully. He may have to suffer deeply. He may be made acquainted with the bitter taste of humiliation and the pangs of unrequited merit.

But in the process, if he have aught of rare value in him, it will prosper exceedingly. His talents will be cultivated to their highest capacity. He will be strengthened in noble qualities.

The world is the great teacher. Its lacerating indifference, its untempered severity, compel the worthwhile man to realize himself.

And self-realization—is not that the truest education?

Tottenham Magistrate (to a woman complainant)—What do you know against this man?

The Woman—Only that he is my husband.—Police Gazette.

Wife—When we were married I thought you were a brave man.

Husband—So did a good many more people.—Answers.

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Court Blow Stirs Up Boston Labor Forces

Boston.—Not in years has Boston labor been so stirred as by the $60,000 fine levied on members of the Boston Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 380, by orders of the superior and supreme courts, for striking to defend their union. Delegates to the Central Labor Union voted to go down the line with the union in any action it may take to test the decision.

Hot criticism was levelled at international union officials and attorneys who advised the milk wagon drivers to settle with the New England Creamery Products Co. for $35,000. Drivers' delegates said the membership of their union had been forced into accepting the compromise on the threat that the company's offer would be withdrawn and that $20 a week would be taken from pay envelopes, instead of $3 later agreed on.

Delegates from other unions said the teamsters' international officers had placed ever yunion in Massachusetts at the mercy of the courts by their acceptance of the compromise settlement. This agreement, they pointed out, placed union ratification on a court decision which can be used to cripple future strikes by making unions financially liable for whatever losses may be claimed by employers.

Of the Same Mind

Magistrate—It seems strange to me that you could keep on robbing that enormous corporation for so long without being caught.

The Prisoner (brightly)—Well, the corporation was pretty busy itself.

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Art Without Genius Is Art Without Youth

What's the use of saying "there's no age in art," as Max Beerbohm recently did? There most emphatically is.

Art is the spirit of eternal youth.

The artist dare not grow old. Nature is continually trying to induce him to do so, but once he succumbs to the temptation, that's the end of him.

Other human beings may enjoy the relaxation of advancing years. Time passes with a captivating pageantry, and most of us, after fifty, can quietly watch the procession go by, with its wealth of music and color, and get much pleasure from it.

Not so the artist. He has to remain young. The thrill of youth must be always in his veins. In his brain there must never cease to be the exquisite ferment of adolescence.

Whether he writes or paints or carves, or composes, he must reject old age. There is no creative urge in its serenity. Its quiet wisdom is *fatal to genius.*

Genius is in a hurry. Genius is impatient and impetuous. Genius is scornful of convention and tradition. Genius presses onward to wonderful dawns and it never looks behind.

Genius is therefore young.

And as art without genius is art without worth, it follows that the artist must take care to keep young, or suffer the dreadful penalty of mediocrity.

Coming from one so esthetically perceptive as Max Beerbohm, the statement that "there's no age in art" is strangely astray.

In art there is one unchanging age —the Age of Youth.

New Output Methods Met by Cigarmakers

New Orleans.—The Cigarmakers' International Union has changed its organization system to meet new production methods. In a resolution requesting aid for their new organizing *movement, their A. F. of L. convention* delegates said:

"The so-called industrial system of production, distribution, commerce, finance and inventive genius has transformed the old order of evolution into a new dynamic revolutionary force. New and improved machinery, new methods of production and distribution have reached a point that staggers the imagination and baffles comprehension.

"Gigantic trusts have replaced individual ownership and created monopolies which have an industrial and distributive force and advantage heretofore undreamed of. It has checked organization in many trades and disrupted wage scales, particularly in our industry.

"Improved machinery, which should be a blessing to mankind, should not be permitted to be used for the enrichment of the few and the degradation of the many.

"Organization of all wage earners, regardless of calling, is the only means that will place labor in a position to reap its proportionate share of the wealth it creates."

There was once a man who had a passionate longing for a night of revelry. He wanted to go where chorus girls would be, where wine would make him forget his unhappiness, where he could clasp romance to his breast. But he would never let himself go; he always held himself aloof from such pleasures. You see, his wife didn't want him running around at nights.

At this time he also happened to be confined in at state penitentiary. —Malteaser.

Onlooker—Why are those srugeons *hanging around the football field?*

Bystander—They're waiting for skull practice.—Phoenix.

Youth Demanded On Speeded Up Auto Belt

By ROBERT W. DUNN

Detroit.—No real understanding of motor plants is possible until one is familiar with the assembly lines *which bring together the different* parts of the car. The Hudson goes through in about an hour and a half, the belt moving about 13 feet a minute, which is 10 feet a minute faster than it moved 10 years ago.

The tendency is to run the line just as fast as the human machines beside it can be made to keep up with it and complete their operations. And young workers are better able to stand the pace. It has been estimated by a Chrysler employment manager that not more two per cent. of the men on this production work are over 30 to 35 years of age.

The machine sets the pace and *does the driving.* No man can be lazy even if he wants to be. Workers in certain Dodge departments complain that the line moves so fast they can't leave it for a second even to get a drink of water. If a worker does interrupt the process in any way *he is committing the cardinal sin in* the world of mass production—"holding up the line." That's when a foreman may be needed to supplement the moving apparatus and to give the worker a warning, a scolding or a "bawling out," telling him how many men there are outside who would like his job.

Straw bosses, the workers call these inspectors and work leaders. *Against them, and the foremen, the* workers grumble often and vigorously, especially when the bosses insist upon shouting: "Step on it," "Hop on it," "Come on, boys, you're slipping," "Get 'em out," "Speed 'em up," "Rush along there," "Better keep busy, the big boss's liable to be along any minute," "You're falling behind," or "You're holding up production, get a move on"—these and a hundred other variations of the incessant speed-up theme. Tnd sometimes, as workers in the Briggs' plant have testified, there may even be a physical kick to accompany the verbal lashing.

One careful student of the Ford *plant shows that "in 1919 in the mo*tor assembly room on certain conveyor lines the unfinished motors moved by a given point at the rate of 40 an hour; by 1925 they were moving at the rate of 60 an hour. On other lines in 1919 the rate of *speed was 120 an hour; in 1925 it* had been increased to 180 an hour." As a result of this speeding the Ford plants were in 192' turning out 31,200 cars a week with the same machinery with which they had manufactured only 25,000 cars a week in 1920.

The increased output was the direct result of speeding the motors that moved the lines. Since the report was made the speed has been still further increased both at Ford's and at all other plants.

At the Hudson plants some 20 men formerly painted 275 chassis a day. At present 18 men do 1,200. In the same plant new bolt drivers enable *the same number of men to tighten* all the body bolts on 1,200 cars a day as formerly tightened bolts on 300 a day.

But increased production does not usually result in an increase even of nominal wages. Workers on the motor block line in a Hudson-Essex department were reported recently to be turning out 800 pieces for the same wages they received when do*ing 500 to 600* pieces. A student who worked a summer in a Detroit plant writes, "I have seen men who made more than the required 34$ pieces per hour have their schedule increased to 400 pieces per hour without any increase in wages. I have seen *other men put out on the street be*cause they couldn't make the pace in so rigid a reginme."

The well-paid personnel experts employed by the motor companies are specialists in painless methods of speeding up. They tell the worker that by working hard and fast, on a piece work basis, he can clean up good wages in a busy season. Helpless and unorganized, the worker does not realize that speed-up and the rush season are but forerunners of the lay-off and short time employment.

STANDARD OIL CUTS "MELON"

*New York.—The board of direc*tors of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky has declared a 50 per cent stock dividend estimated to be worth about $30,000,000. The "melon" is in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1 and an extra dividend of 50 cents. The market for Kentucky Standard is $175 a share.

Labor Only Rising Party in Great Britain

That Labor is the only rising party *and that the Unionist and Liberal* parties are suffering from delusions are points stressed by J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, in a remarkable article in a recent issue.

Mr. Garvin's striking admissions follow upon the signal Labor victory at Ashton and the Labor triumphs in the municipal elections.

Regarding Ashton, the Observer says:

"On a larger poll—this is significant in view of the general election and universal suffrage—the Socialist triumph was complete beyond any *expectation.*"

No Liberal Revival

There is no Liberal revival, argues Mr. Garvin, and according to all the signs, he says:

"The Conservatives stand to lose well over a hundred seats—that is, to lose their majority. They may do much worse, disastrously worse, unless they face facts in time and rouse themselves absolutely from now to *fight for all they are worth, in full* recognition of their danger.

"Socialism has spread right and left, while the other parties were *dreaming brightly and talking in their* sleep; Socialism, unmistakably, rapidly, is approaching the moment when it will be the strongest single party in the nation; Socialism alone is increasing, and under universal suffrage may expect to increase still more in proportion; Socialism even at the next general election may poll the greatest aggregate vote that ever was cast for any party in the history *of the land; and in any case the ex*tent of Socialist success is almost bound to be the surprising, and more likely the staggering, mark of the next general election.

A Minority

"The Conservatives, a minority of the whole nation, have temporarily succeeded by the triangular system n controlling two-thirds of the House of Commons. From now on we have to reckon with the possibility that Labor by the same means may turn the tables. Socialism, though a minority of the electorate (like the Conservatives), may become (like them) a minority large enough to get all the exaggerated advantage of the gamble, and to capture a clear majority of the House of Commons. Good people, think of that."

Textile Workers Gain Despite Hard Contes'

New Orleans.—The United Textile Workers are increasing their membership and were never in better financial condition, said Thomas F. McMahon, president of that organization, to the convention of the A. F. of L.

Mr. McMahon thanked the trade union movement for aiding their successful New Bedford strike.

"For six months we continued the struggle, and this would be impossible without your aid," he said.

The speaker urged trade unionists to patronize the products of the Naumkeag Manufacturing Company of Salem, Mass., which manufactures Pequot sheeting. This concern is 100 per cent. union and refuses to take part in any wage-cutting movement that is urged by frenzied dividend seekers.

Manufacturers of other brands of sheets are bringing every pressure on selling houses and department stores to reduce their purchases of Pequot sheets. This program can be defeated, said Mr. McMahon, if trade unionists call for and advertise the Naumkeag output.

Middle-aged Workers In Industry Ousted

New Orleans.—The A. F. of L. executive council will investigate the practice of employers ousting middle-aged workers from industry.

The question was brought before the convention by a group of metal trades delegates.

The resolution stated that an age limit of 45 years is being applied to the manufacturing industries, and in many instances the limit is placed as low as 40 years.

"A hardship has been placed upon workers who have given the best years of their lives to assist in pro*ducing the nation's wealth,*" the resolution states.

"Group insurance has been used to tie men to their jobs, particularly those advancing toward middle age. If collective action to redress an injury is taken by the workers, and a strike occurs, re-employment of the middle-aged man is made difficult, if not impossible. A condition has developed through the ulterior uses of group insurance which makes it necessary that a thorough investigation be made of the subject."

Drink and enjoy!

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MUNICIPAL GAINS BY LABOR IN ENGLAND

Labor now controls 27 municipalities, having gained control of Finsbury, Rotherham, Swindon, Leeds, Leicester and Derby.

The latest figures available show that approximately the following gains and losses were registered:

	Gains.	Losses.
Labor	265	53
Conservatives	21	201
Liberals	46	48
Independents	11	41

BEER IN BABYLON

Beer-making is a primitive and a conservative art. From tablets unearthed in ancient Babylon and Ekypt we learn that, apart from the mechanical devices by which we have replaced the manual labor employed about 7000 B.C. in Babylonia, the methods of beer-making in those days strikingly resembled those demonstrated at the brewers' exhibition at the agricultural hall recently.

Babylonian beer was good stuff. It kept well and was sometimes held in storage a full year. The price rose in proportion to the percentage in which ancient brewers used emmer, a wheat with long and heavy spelts, the culture of which was discarded long ago.

Mix beers, sold in syrpp form, were the most expensive of all, and were sold chiefly to the public houses, which were exceedingly numerous all over the Babylonian Empire. A woman publican of the name of Kuba-u not only made a fortune in her business, *but gained such prestige* that she was elected queen and became the founder of a Babylonian dynasty.

FIVE-DAY WEEK

Washington.—The Wardman Construction Company has made a verbal agreement with the building trades council to employ union labor and apply the five-day week on several large building operations in this city.

The Supreme Law

By CONVINGTON HALL

The Soul of Man is builded from a
billion years of strife—
The Iron Law of Struggle is the Supreme Law of Life;
Thru all, o'er all, it follows man
wherever he may range,
The urge compelling progress and
the power forcing change.

Time never was when it was not. ***
Where atoms love and hate,
It sows the seed of destiny, begins
the work of fate;
Before the Earth was fashioned, before the Sun began,
Within the warring atom host was
born the Soul of Man.

The Universe is subject to its mandate and its will,
Would, but for it, be shrouded in
eternal darkness still;
Before the Gods were dreamed of,
before the Christs were born,
The armies of the monads were embattled in the morn.

There never was nor will be from
the strife of life surcease,
Within the warring Universe no universal peace;
No rest as long as motion lasts, as
long as stirs a breath,
For peace is but Nirvana, and Nirvana is but death.

It is the law of being, fixt, immutable and right,
The essence of eternity, infinity and
light;
All matter, mind and spirit, all is
mothered out of strife,—
The Iron Law of Struggle is the
Supreme Law of Life.

In the Greater London area no fewer than 75 candidates at the municipal elections were financially supported by the London District Committee of the Municipal and General Workers' Union. Of these 49 were elected.

ARRANGE appointment NOW for Christmas Photographs

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NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session, on behalf of the Chiropodists of British Columbia, for a private Bill to be known as "The Chiropody Act" for the purpose of governing and regulating the practice of chiropody throughout British Columbia by providing for a Board of Examiners to insure the better qualification and standing of persons practising and holding themselves out as practising the profession of Chiropody in British Columbia, and the registration and licensing of practitioners, and for the incorporation of the registered and licensed Chiropodists of British Columbia into a body corporate under the name of "The British Columbia Chiropody Association" with powers of acquiring, holding and disposing of real and personal property, fixing and collecting of examination, registration, and enrollment fees; the issuing of certificates of registration and of licenses; the admission of candidates; the disciplining and control of members, and of enacting of all bylaws and regulations for the general management of the Association.

DATED at Vancouver, B. C., this 26th day of November, A. D. 1928.

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Barristers and Solicitors,
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Solicitors for Applicants.

He who has the reputation for early rising can sleep till noon and get away with it.

Says High Wages Is Good For Business

J. Davis, the U. S. Secretary of Labor, was given permission to address the New Orleans A. F. of L. convention and had some interesting things to say. Thirty-six years ago he had a job here driving a mule in levee construction work at a wage of $1 a day.

That time he arrived in a "side-door Pullman," whereas he came to this convention on the de luxe Crescent Limited of the Southern railway.

He pointed to this contrast as showing how the status of American workers has improved.

Recalls Dollar Wage

"In the old days when I first saw New Orleans a dollar was the prevailing daily wage of laborers, and they didn't lose much by going on strike," said Secretary Davis.

"But today, with wages ranging from $6 to $16, it is a different story and there are not so many strikes.

"Early in my career I began preaching the doctrine that poverty was promoted by low wages and prosperity by a fat pay envelope, and I have been preaching it ever since.

"I am sure the country now realizes that prosperity comes wrapped up in the pay envelope handed out each week to our more than 25,000,000 wage earners.

"The old notion that prosperity is produced only by the buying of a wealthy class has been exploded. Prosperity is not the product of the classes; it is the product of the masses."

In reviewing the nearly eight years that he has been Secretary of Labor, Mr. Davis made this statement:

Workers Good Customers

"I see a change of heart all over the country, particularly as it affects our economic welfare.

"It is common understanding, now, what a vital part our workers play in the prosperity and welfare of the nation. There is nothing made to be sold that the worker of our time does not want and will buy if he is paid a sufficient wage.

"What is sometimes called 'overproduction' is nothing but 'underconsumption.'

"It is my firm conviction that our business leaders will soon link the shorter day with the higher wage as a cardinal principle of our prosperity. Our mechanical devices must be taken for what they are—creators of leisure as well as creators of wealth.

"I beileve that the business men of the future will be known and honored, not alone for their success in building up gigantic industrial units and in securing a good return to the investor, but rather because of their constructive ability to pay liberal wages for reasonable hours of work.

High Wages Good Business

"The time is coming when employers of labor will admit to their associations only those who pay an adequate wage, and they will take this step for economic reasons, because the man who pays a liberal wage enables his employees to buy the products of industry and live up to the American standard."

Teamsters Enroll 16 Members Into Ranks

A general meeting of Teamsters' and Truck Drivers' Local 466 was was held at room 213, Holden building, President A. A. McKay in the chair. There was a large attendance. The recording secretary read out the name of 16 applicants, but owing to some of these applicants working that night they were unable to attend for the initiation, which, by the way, is very impressive. After the usual business was gone into the President threw the meeting open for discussion in reference to our participation in purchasing shares as requested by the Building Committee of the Trades and Labor Council. The response was very noticeable and in a very short while the sum voted on was decided. That settled, the President then called for nomination of officers for the ensuing year. Quite a strong demand for the present officers to stand again was shown, but it was explained that, owing to quite a lot of young blood coming into the Local, the officers thought they would step down for them. So don't forget, boys, line up for a big meeting at 251½ Hastings street east. —F. T. G.

When doing your Christmas Shopping, remember our advertisers.

Huge Local Building Program Under Way

With between twelve and thirteen million dollars worth of new business structures either under way or projected in the rapidly developing business section of which the new $6,000,000 C. N. R. hotel is the key centre, the coming year promises to be one of Vancouver's best building years in its entire history.

Now that construction is actually under way on the C. N. R. hotel, and the foundations and lower story in for the Medical and Dental Arts building, that block of Georgia street will soon possess the distinction of having two 15-story buildings.

Then, a few blocks farther down Burrard street the new Marine building will commence to rise early in the new year, and it will keep on rising to a height of 18 or 20 stories.

Stock Exchange

Other blocks in this vicinity already under construction include the new block being erected for Miller, Court & Co., which will form the new home of the Vancouver Stock Exchange. A Glasgow syndicate is planning an office block on the northeast corner of Robson and Burrard streets, and Los Angeles capital is planning another fine office structure on Hastings street west.

The Lion's Gate Garage company has plans nearly ready for a large ramp garage on Hornby street, and several other large garages are also being planned within a radius of three blocks of the new C. N. R. hotel.

Start Early in 1929

Many of these projects have been awaiting the assurance that the C. N. R. hostelry would be built, and will go ahead early in the new year.

An incidental item of building activity in this district is the fact that plans are being considered for adding four more stories to the Devonshire apartment block to bring it up to the 10-story level—or higher—that will shortly prevail in most new structures in that district.

Wants Information On Minimum Wage Act

At the request of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, the Trades Council will ask the Department of Labor at Victoria to clarify the Minimum Wage situation as speedily as possible. The catering trade was the only other trade besides the lumbering trade that has been covered by the Minimum Wage Act, but since the act has been made unworkable, so far as the lumbering industry is concerned, the catering trade desires to know what position they are in.

Vancouver Boys and Girls Band Still Unfair

Efforts to straighten out the grievance between the Vancouver Boys' and Girls' Band and the Musicians' Union has come to another deadlock, as during the conferences with the Grievance Committee, the band was alleged to be accepting contracts to play at the Winter Fair and thereby taking the work from union bands. The Vancouver Boys' and Girls' Band is still on the "We Do Not Patronise List" of the Trades Council, but further efforts will be made to adjust the situation. The union does not object to the existence of the band, but it does object to the band doing work which takes the livelihood away from the regular bands.

Dairy Employees' Union Give Turkeys Away

The biggest whist drive and dance of the season was held by the Dairy Employees' Union on Wednesday in the Alexandra Academy. Live turkeys were drawn for and Bro. Smith, of the Street Railwaymen's Union, was lucky enough to get the first one. The winners were:

Mrs. Smith, 155 37th Ave. E.
J. Patterson, 2234 Cambie Street.
A. J. Sleen, 348 18th W.
P. Potter, 575 59th E.

Ticket No. 32 is unclaimed up to time of going to press.

Proceeds of these socials were to be used for the Kiddies' Christmas Tree Fund.

The Christmas Tree event will be held in the I. O. O. F. Hall, 6th and Main, on Thursday, December 20th.

I would rather be hissed for a good verse than applauded for a bad one. —Victor Hugo.

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MILITARY BRUSHES AND CASE—Real value! $4.50
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1.50 Azuera or Safranor Perfume, per oz. .75
.60 Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cream .36
.20 Dennison's Mucilage .13
2.50 4711 Eau de Cologne 1.44
.50 Woodbury's Cold Cream .34
1.00 Coty's Perfume .72
1.00 Paris Eau de Quinine .52
1.00 Dr. Reid's Agaroleum .51
.50 California Poppy Cold Cream .31
.75 Boeckh's Shaving Brush .43
2.25 Pure Badger Hair Shaving Brush 1.41
.50 Tooth Brush .26
.25 Benzo Almond Cream .13
.50 Dr. Reid's Syrup of Figs .28
1.50 Wincarnis .98
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1.00 Auto Sponge .57
1.00 Dr. Reid's Blood Purifier .52
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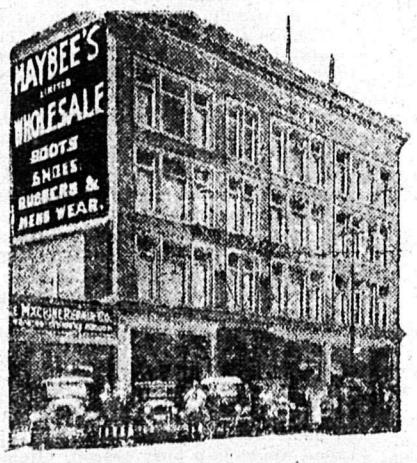
Large Mercantile House Retires From Business



MAYBEE'S LTD., of Moose Jaw, one of Saskatchewan's largest wholesale houses, dispose of their magnificent stock, that involved over $100,000. This well-known concern carried national advertised brands of merchandise, of which the people of this city will benefit by the extremely low prices that will prevail soon, as part of the stock will be thrown on the Vancouver market by the Army & Navy Store, next door to the Pantages Theatre. A concern that specializes in buying and selling stocks. People in need of furnishings, clothing, shoes, articles for gifts, etc., will do well to wait for this Big Sale Event that starts Saturday, December 8th, at 10 a.m. A large staff of extra sales people have been engaged to handle the tremendous crowds of eager buyers that should pack the store.

First Girl: "Who told you that dress is too long?"

Second Girl: "Nobody, but yesterday it caught on my garters."

Doctors live off the fat of the land, most of whom die of diabetes.

A bargain sale is an arrangement whereby a woman can ruin one dress and buy another.

Man is a resourceful creature—he can always find plenty of excuses when he has no reasons.