Labor Statesman

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Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

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This Year 35 Men Will Burn to Death on Wires

Number of Electricians Who Get Electrocuted Reaches Higher Year by Year—Great Danger is Always Present

THOSE WHO BELIEVE THAT THE GRIMNESS of the industrial struggle has been mitigated should read the tragic story told and retold each year—by the insurance statistics of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Like an overweening ate, the inevitable finger of fact chalks 35 or more electrocutions ach 12-month period. This is a record that carries with it a tinge of horror. For the record compiled for the years 1922-1928 is relentless. If, by chance, the deaths by electrocution should fall off in one year, the inexorable destiny seems to redress the balance the next, with a vengeance, so that one may safely predict that 1930 will see 35 hale, able-bodied men dying of electric shock. This is not all.

The insurance statistics show that about 50 per cent. of the deaths among union electrical workers are due to the character of the workers' occupation.

This fact dramatizes the darkness of the industrial struggle. This fact indicates, too, no doubt, that slow but general uplift of the wage level in the electrical trade has not yet been able to halt the devastation of occupational disease. For electrical workers, like all wage-earners, are ravaged by tuberculosis and pneumonia, disease which take their toll among men, where proper food and sanitary conditions are not forthcoming, and where exposure plays an excessive part incident to the job.

Class Disease

It is not popularly realized that tuberculosis is a "class" disease. As shown by statistics from the National Tuberculosis Association, bankers and brokers seldom have it. Workers in dust-laden occupations contract it most frequently, but electrical workers have it at a rate which accents the fact that all those who toil have given hostages to fate.

Louis I. Dublin, statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has recently announced results of an extended study of deaths among industrial workers. He discovered that office workers, holders of white collar jobs, those far away from high tension wires, mine damp, whirling wheels, and white-hot furnaces live eight years longer than the toilers in factory, mine and road. Mr. Dublin says:

"The handicap of eight years in the expectation of life is in the nature of a tax which millions of men who are engaged in industry pay under present conditions. It is a measurable and a very real burden which might readily be expected from the very nature of industrial employment and the mode of life of workers. This is, however, not the only tax which they pay. Possibly more important, but unfortunately, less easily measured, is the tax of illness and of disability which is laid upon men in industrial disputes."

Mr. Dublin goes on to say:

"The economic pressure is powerful enough to keep men on the job after common sense and medical judgment would suggest a vacation or even periods of medical attention in hospitals or other institutions."

Mr. Dublin names tuberculosis, pneumonia and heart disease as occupational diseases. The tuberculosis rate among industrial workers is 12 times the rate for farmers; the pneumonia rate is twice that for white collar workers; and the rate for heart disease is three times as high.

Many Hazards

Tuberculosis and electrocution are not the only hazards of the electrical trade. Burns, falls, pneumonia and a number of other menaces listed under miscellaneous, add to the yearly death toll. Here is the record:

Record of Accidents and Deaths by Occupational Diseases for International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1922

	Inside Linemen	Men	Misc.	Ttl
Electrocution	23	7	1	31
Falls (fractures, breaks)	9	4		13
Burns (explosions, etc.)	4			4
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	3	5	3	11
Tuberculosis	9	18	6	33
Pneumonia	3	11	3	17
Total				109

1923

Electrocution	12	10	7	29
Falls, etc.	5	7	....	12
Burns, etc.	3	3	....	6
Miscellaneous	6	11	....	17
Tuberculosis	7	19	5	31
Pneumonia	5	14	1	20
Total				115

1924

Electrocution	29	11	5	45
Falls, etc.	13	11	4	28
Burns, etc.	4	1	1	6
Miscellaneous	2	7	2	11
Tuberculosis	5	22	1	28
Pneumonia	7	23	....	30
Total				148

1925

Electrocution	30	8	2	40
Falls, etc.	12	7	2	21
Burns, etc.	3	....	....	3
Miscellaneous	1	8	....	9
Tuberculosis	9	23	4	36
Pneumonia	4	15	1	20
Total				129

1926

Electrocution	22	8	3	33
Falls	11	9	4	24
Burns	2	....	1	3
Miscellaneous	1	....	1	2
Tuberculosis	6	22	2	30
Pneumonia	9	21	....	30
Total				122

1927

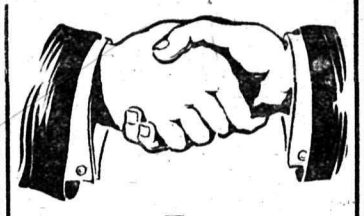
Electrocution	22	5	....	27
Falls	9	11	1	21
Burns	6	2	....	8
Miscellaneous	....	1	....	1
Tuberculosis	9	16	4	29
Pneumonia	6	16	....	22
Total				108

1928

Electrocution	24	7	3	34
Falls	11	11	4	26
Burns	1	....	....	1
Tuberculosis	6	22	2	31
Pneumonia	8	22	6	36
Total				128

One of the surprising facts about this record is the number of deaths by electrocution among the inside men of the organization. It is accepted opinion that electric shock is prevalent among linemen and power house workers, and infrequent among construction men. This opinion, though not denied, is modified by the figures. It appears that no electrician is completely free from the menace of sudden artificial death.

Whether the widespread acceptance of safety codes will drag these figures down remains to be seen. It is expected also that a decent standard of living, continuously maintained, enough to provide physicians' care when needed, and a layoff, if necessary, will lessen the ravages wrought by tuberculosis and pneumonia. A growth in the habit of care by electrical workers, and insistence on proper safeguards, ought to beat back these appalling statistics. Still it must be confessed that the trade is hazardous; that it exacts with regularity its pay; and that society in general is indifferent to the cost paid by the electrical workers each year in health and lives, in order that the industry might go on.—The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators. J. Collins.



The Vancouver, New Westminster and District

Trades and Labor Council

Extends the Compliments of the Season

to its

affiliated membership

The People

By Tommaso Campanella, an Italian monk and philosopher, 1568-1639. (Translated by John Addington Symonds.)

The people is a beast of muddy brain
That knows not its own force, and therefore stands
Loaded with wood and stone; the powerless hands
Of a mere child guide it with bit and rein.
One kick would be enough to break the chain;
But the beast fears, and what the child demands,
It does, nor its own terror understands.
Confused and stupefied by bugbears vain.
Most wonderful! with its own hand it ties
And gags itself—gives itself death and war
For pence doled out by kings from its own store.
Its own are all things between earth and heaven,
But this it knows not; and if one arise
To tell this truth, it kills him unforgiven.

Carpenters' Members Increases During Year

Carpenters' Local 452 officers' reports show a considerable increase in membership during 1929, notwithstanding the fact that much unemployment has been evident for the last few months. Representative Geo. H. Mawson is on the job here, and he reports that the trade is quiet on the coast and many of the larger cities are settled down to the five-day week. The president and officers take this opportunity of thanking the members for their support during the past year and look forward to a good year in 1930 for all. —W.H.

The Vancouver, New Westminster and District

Building Trades Council

Wishes its membership a Happy New Year

What We Want and What We Are Going To Get!

THIS is a season [illegible] everyone is wishing everybody else a "Happy and Prosperous New Year." Generally it is meaningless because it has become a habit like a Saturday night bath or closed bedroom windows. A good shower bath every morning after arising from a well-ventilated bedroom benefits the system as nothing else can, and an active and persistent demand for more leisure and more pay every day in the year, instead of the usual new year phrase, would tone up the industrial system under which we live.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year will remain meaningless until we set ourselves the task of greatly reducing the hours or days of labor, combined with sufficient pay to enable us to not only purchase the commodities for all the yearly needs of the family, but also to enjoy the pastimes, recreations and travel that a prolific earth and soil provides, and the inventive genius of man has made possible, by the application of machinery to the production of wealth.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year will remain meaningless so long as we fill the stores and warehouses with commodities that we cannot buy back, because we have worked too long for insufficient pay. We can undoubtedly produce enough in a six-hour day and a four-day week to provide every living being with the necessities and luxuries of life. We should receive for that work enough —and good measure—to enable us to purchase all that our family needs in food, leisure and pleasure. If the stores and warehouses are full of commodities, while you and many thousands like you, are in need of those things, then there is no reason why you should not be pemitted to use them or be provided with work or the finances to purchase them. Of course, the use of the term work here is not even correct, because if the goods that you need are in the stores and warehouses in great abundance, why produce more before they are consumed. True, we should, under ordinary circumstances, have a reserve of foodstuffs and clothing, but at present the reserve is far beyond the need of the human family. But under the present system we cannot obtain those commodities unless we earn the wages with which to purchase them. And the moment we go to work we immediately start to produce, with the aid of modern machinery, far more than we can consume in the time that we are working. In other words we produce a [illegible] reserve of commodities, but this reserve does not benefit us, because the moment that reserve gets to a certain amount the factory, mill or mine is closed down and we are left to worry along the best we can. The wages we have earned during the time we have been working is only sufficient to keep us off the bread-line for a few weeks at the most, and we again find ourselves confronted with the ever-increasing "unemployment" problem that means insufficient food, clothing and shelter for ever-increasing periods each year instead of a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Even the wage earners with "steady jobs," which last all the year round, find themselves within the shadow of the poorhouse when they become sick or are fired for being "too old" to produce the same amount of commodities that a younger element is always prepared to do.

Here and there a worker manages, through shrewd investment or some run of luck, to put enough away for the rainy day, but this number is so small, compared to the great mass who find themselves in dire circumstances many times a year and at old age, that it behooves each of us to look for a remedy and a lasting one at that. While the "common ownership of all things commonly used" should be the ultimate remedy, we can only attain that by continuous education and demands for shorter hours and still shorter hours and increased pay. While the five-day week will help considerably in this respect, we must not let it stop at that, because no sooner do we operate on the five-day week basis than the intrduction of more labor-saving machinery and other industrial innovations will throw us out of employment as fast as before. The four-day working week with a seven-day pay must follow just as fact as the workers can organize for the new policy.

And this policy can only be brought about by organization. Each of us should resolve in the New Year that the "Five-day Week is what we want and what we are going to get," and then get up and get it. There should be a spontaneous movement for this new policy. There should be no laggards. Every employer will make that one look like a hundred. Let us put up o solid front and give the employer fair warning that shorter hours and more pay is "what we want and what we are going to get."

SIGN PAINTERS' UNION ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Sign and Pictorial Painters' Union Local 726 elected officers at its last regular meeting, with the following results:

President, N. Glazier.
Vice-president, A. Lacey.
Financial secretary, Wm. Findlater.
Recording secretary, W. Clarkson.
Treasurer, A. Pratt.
Conductor, C. Walters.
Warden, L. Tanner.
Trustees, A. Forbes, A. Swanson.

LABOR'S DIVIDENDS—BLOOD

"There's never a mine blown skywards now
But we are its ghastly crew."

These words are much more than the exaggerated fancy of the poet. Last week in Oklahoma the bodies of sixty dead miners were brought to the surface from the depths of a coal mine in which an explosion had taken place. The scene in the mining town is described as one of utter desolation, with the widows of the men and the fatherless children bemoaning their tragic loss.

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Sixty-one Die In Open Shop Mine; Bosses To Blame

McAlester, Okla.—The horror of this community at the death of 61 of its menfolk in the "Old Town" mine explosion here last week is becoming more intense as the grief-stunned relatives and friends of the victims slowly begin to realize that had the mine owners taken the proper safety precautions the loss of life would probably have been much less—perhaps none at all.

Two facts stand out prominently in connection with the fatal blast in this non-union mine, operated in violation of every law of God and man. They are:

Exposed Machinery

1. The mine was not rock-dusted—a safety measure repeatedly recommended by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as a means of confining a gas explosion to the area in which it takes place.

2. The highly dangerous "open type" of electric machinery was being used inside the mine. This is the kind that is unprotected against throwing out electric sparks which ignite gas that may be in that vicinity. Such machinery is known as "non-permissive," which means that the government bureau considers it dangerous and is opposed to its use.

Placing Responsibility

An official report of the tragedy has not yet been made public, but, with the exception of company officials, everyone here agrees that the explosion was set off by a spark flying from the unprotected machinery.

Electric cap-lamps and explosives of the type recommended by mine safety experts were being used by the men.

The general custom in coal mining is for the workers to either buy their lamps and powder outright from the company or pay a fixed sum out of their wages at regular intervals for such equipment.

Saved One Cent a Ton

Therefore the lamps and explosives—the things paid for by the men—were up to standard. But rock-dusting, which would cost the company about 1 cent for each ton of coal produced, and spark-proof machinery—costing about 25 per cent. more than the dangerous "open" type—were conspicuous by their absence.

Not only were those safety precautions lacking, but the company also failed to carry any compensation insurance on its workers. The widows and orphans (there are about 230 of them) will have to shift for themselves.

A radio appeal for relief has provoked a fine response. The government of Mexico has sent $10,000 to aid its nationals. Charity cannot take the place of compensation, however.

Is Non-Union Mine

The mine, a mile deep in some places, isone of the oldest in Oklahoma, and, of course, is non-union. Most of the men killed were negroes and Mexicans—poor devils employed by the bosses because they would work for low wages and were "easy to herd."

Scenes around the mouth of the mine blended into a symphony of grief and horror right after the news of the explosion spread through the town.

Poorly clad women and children gathered around the grim, black mouth of the pit and waited hopelessly throughout the night.

Finally the horrible truth became known to all. Out of 66 men in the mine at the time of the explosion only five survived. Two made their escape and three were saved by rescue crews. All the others were dead.

HOW LONG?

How long will Christian America tolerate such tragedies as that which occurred in McAlester, Okla., last week?

Sixty-one coal miners were killed because the mine owners refused to adopt the comparatively inexpensive safety measures recommended by the Bureau of Mines and accepted by progressive mining men.

The dependents of the dead men—over 200 women and children—would be penniless, facing the bitter cold of winter, if it were not for the generosity of those whose hearts have been touched by the tragedy. The company carried no compensation insurance.

How long, O Lord, how long

For

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Builders Look For New Way To Settle Disputes

The National Association of Building Trades Employers, at a meeting in Pittsburgh last week, agreed to co-operate with the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., in formulating an agreement for the elimination, so far as possible, of jurisdictional disputes in the industry.

The initial move was made by the department at its convention in Toronto, Canada, last October. The former Board for Jurisdictional Awards proved a failure when the union workers were compelled to deal with non-unio nemployers.

A committee representing both employes and employers in the building industry will meet in Tampa, Fla., on January 20, for the purpose of reaching a new agreement on the vexed juirsdictional problem.

"Machines and new processes are continually changing methods of production," said Secretary William J. Spencer of the Building Trades Department. "It is too much to expect that the question of who shall do the work can be settled by rigid rules, but through discussion and understanding we can minimize open conflict and stoppage of work."

British Laborites Greet Polish Workers

The following letter bearing the signatures of over 40 trade union leaders and Labor members of the British parliament has been sent to M. Daszynski, the speaker of the Polish parliament:

"As members of the trade union and labor movements in Great Britain, many of whom are also members of the oldest parliament in the world, we want to express to you our sorrow and indignation at the recent threat to the members of the Polish parliament, and to yourself as its president. By resisting this attempt to dragoon parliament you have worthily upheld the reputation of your country and have earned the gratitude of every true friend of Poland.

"We have noted in how restrained and dignified a manner the challenge was met by you and your colleagues, and we feel that this has shown to Europe the strength of democracy in your country and once more reaffirmed the dignity of the Polish nation.

"Eleven years is a short time in which to rebuild a tradition of national stability, without which no state can hope to advance in prosperity and culture, and to win and keep friends among the people. The establishment of Poland among the democracies of Europe is a fact for which we cannot express sufficient admiration.

"Not only because we believe in democracy, but because we believe in the future of Poland, we trust, indeed we are convinced, that any attempt by Marshal Pilsudski or others to overthrow her parliamentary institutions is doomed to failure. 'Many have gone about to destroy parliaments,' said a great Englishman, 'but in the end parliaments have destroyed them.'"

Chinese Unification Is Still Far Away

What looks dangerously like complete political disintegration appears to be near in China. The Nationalist government surmounts one threat only to face another. One group of generals is defeated, only to see another rise elsewhere. The coalition led by Feng Yu-hsiang was partly defeated and partly bought off, and peace of a sort was concluded in the Yangtse Valley. It proved to be short-lived, and now an attack has been launched against the government from three sides. Tang Shen-chih, one of the original Nationalist commanders, is leading an army against the government forces on the railway between Peking and Hankow. Another army, organized by the Kwangsi generals who struck the first blow against Nanking last spring and were defeated, is marching against Canton in the South. Still another army has mutinied almost in the shadow of Nanking, and the capital itself is menaced. The government forces, shorn of much of their strength by numerous defections, and spent by months of fighting on many fronts, have their backs to the wall, and, as we go to press, the fate of the government is uncertain. The rebel leaders unite in demanding the resignation of Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nanking government—it appears to be the only point of unity among them—but if Chiang falls, it is probable that the Nanking government will fall with him. Without military strength, no government in China can survive. Even if Nanking remains the center of government, it will be a different sort of government from the Nationalist regime of the past two years.

At best, genuine unification in China is still far away. Even if the present government survives, so much energy will be spent in making itself secure against subsequent threats that little will be left for organizing a government which will function throughout the country, and for a beginning of economic and social rebuilding. At worst, China will return to a regime of local military satrapies and feudal wars, such as cursed the country for nearly ten years before the emergence of nationalism. In that case all the sacrifices entailed in building up the Nationalist government will have been in vain. And whatever group succeeds the present Nanking government it will have less chance of welding the country together than previously existed. For a time, at least, Nanking had the support of all military factions None of the groups now fighting the Nationalists can start with that advantage, for they have too little in common. Behind Nanking, also, were nearly all the non-political educated classes, who were weary of wars and of the disorganization of life during twenty years of political confusion. They will be too disillusioned to have faith in any military junta which starts without the body of principles which underlay the Kuomintang. The outlook in China is dark, indeed, as dark as could be wished by all those who have consistently decried the efforts of that country to put itself on its feet, because success entailed the end of foreign privileges and foreign arrogance.—The New Republic.

OIL DIVIDENDS SOAR

NEW YORK. — Stockholders in various Standard Oil companies are not worried over unemployment and wages. Their cash dividends for the last three months totalled $75,063,856. This is an increase of $9,836,875 over the third quarter of 1929. The total cash payments for the entire year is $269,645,927.

A gentleman is always polite enough to get off and give a lady his seat on the water wagon.

A Slight Misunderstanding

Young Lady: "Druggist, can you fix up a dose of castor oil so that it will not taste?"

Druggist: "Certainly. If you will wait a few minutes I will fix you up. Will you have a drink of soda while you are waiting?"

Young Lady: "Thank you. Yes."

Druggist disappears behind the partition to reappear a few minutes later. "Is that all you require?"

Young Lady: "Yes, thank you. Is it ready?"

Druggist: "You've just drunk it."

Young Lady: "Goodness gracious, that was for mother!"

"Sam and Rastus were seated in a Jim Crow car on a Southern railway, en route to a plantation for the cotton-picking season. They were discussing politics, with particular reference to a coming election. Rastus was a rabid partisan of the incumbent representative.

"Well," said Sam, "Ah like him right, Ah guess, but his platform ain't no good!"

"Platfo'm!" snorted Rastus. "Platfo'm! Say, nigger, doan' you know dat a political platfo'm is jes' like a platfo'm on one o' tese yere railroad cahs—hit ain't meant to stan' on; hit's jest meant to git in on!"

WOODSWORTH'S RESOLUTION RE IMMIGRATION

Ottawa.—Administration of immigration will be under the Minister of Labor, as in the United States, if a resolution by J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Labor groun, is adopted by parliament.

The time has come for the change," said Mr. Woodsworth. "Further, with the transfer of natural resources to the prairie provinces the work of colonization could best be handled by the provinces themselves."

NEW YORK ILLUSTRATORS ORGANIZE LABOR UNION

New York.—A brand-new labor union, composed of magazine illustrators and commercial artists, and to be affiliated with the A. F. of L., was formed here last week. More than a hundred men and a scattering of women were present, most of whom signed the charter roll.

Officers were elected, but for fear of reprisal by some of the employers it was deemed inexpedient to make the names public.

Elmer Adams, representing a similar union formed in Chicago last March, told of the progress since made by the illustrators and commercial artists of that city under a system of collective bargaining.

A perfect wife is one who never throws her ashes on the floor.

The three balls in front of a pawnbroker's mean two to one against you.

COAL MINE KILLINGS

Killings in coal mines of the United States during November totalled 178. Of these 131 were in bituminous mines and 47 in anthracite. For the first 11 months of 1929 coal mine deaths reported to the Bureau of Mines totalled 1,917, compared to 2,002 for the same period in 1928.

Every One for Himself

Kind Gentleman (to little boy eating an apple): "Look out for the worms, sonny."

Little Boy: "When I eat an apple, the worms have to look out for themselves."

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

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

Beverage Dispensers' Union, No. 676—Meets last Sunday at 8 p.m., Room No. 3, Labor Headquarters. Pres., W. H. Clancy; Secretary and Bus. Agent, T. J. Hanofin. Office: Room 1, Eagles' Hall, 535 Homer Street. Phones Sey. 4783 and Bay. 1656-R. Hours: 9 to 12 a.m.

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

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

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

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

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union, No. 1—Room 309, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Wednesday, in Hall No. 3. President, L. Padgett, 2066 W. 8th. Phone Bayview 1558 R; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 East 20th, Phone Fair. 845 R; Fin. Sec., Albert Wright, 1050 East 25th, Phone Fairmont 6582 X.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 602, International—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, Glen Harding, 1110 Denman St.; Fin. Sec. and Acting Business Agent, James Binding, 52 West 24th; Phone: Fair. 6159L.

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

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

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207—Meets first and third Mondays in month at Labor Headquarters. Secretary, F. Macey, 2456 West Seventh Ave. Phone: Bayview 6831-L.

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

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Office 308, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Fridays in Hall No. 1. President, S. G. Walters; Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, 2841 Triumph. Phone High. 5237.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taxi, Stage and Bus Drive, Local 151—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 11:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. President, D. H. Coldicott. Office, 308 Labor Headquarters; Phone Sey. 7495.

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

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

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

Union Label Trades Council meets in Hall No. 4, Labor Headquarters, 529 Beatty Street, second and fourth Thursdays in each month at 8 o'clock. President, Colin McDonald, 2834 St. George Street, Phone Fair. 3317-Y. Secretary, Mollie Dolk, 1587 Fifth Avenue East, Phone High. 477-Y.

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.

Suppose!

Suppose that, instead of trying "to do" somebody else, as is our far-too-common means in Canada, of trying to get an honest living, we seriously set to work to do something.

Something worth doing. Something that we could be proud of as our worthwhile contribution to the general public good. Something that each could feel a real, personal satisfaction in doing.

There are thousands, yes, millions, of people looking for work on this continent today, and hunger and the misery of unemployment is making very many of them very humble and ready to take "any old job" that offers, suitable or unsuitable, useful, or even degrading.

So when we talk of making everybody do some sort of useful work there are very many who object that there is not enough work to be done and that Providence has somehow made a vast miscalculation on this planet, so that we are rather like rats, perishing in an elaborate trap

What do you think Canadians ought to be doing? Are we in sober fact in some sort of trap, or are we in a fine country that by even moderately good management quite ordinary people could make into a most wonderfully successful habitation?

One great worthwhile job stares us in the fact. It is the preservation of our forests. We ought to be at that job in earnest, and it would be noble work, just the sort of job husky, brainy young Canadians would love to tackle. Science and skill and pluck could be poured into it, and health, keen satisfaction and material and spiritual wealth could be taken from the doing of it in abundance.

Then there are vast reclamation projects that could be done in Canada. Work for millions; decent honest work. Turning the swamps into cornfields and millions of parched acres into intensely productive gardens by skillful irrigation systems. Why, at present vast numbers of Canadian farms have not even decent drinking water, and yet people think that there is not enough work to be done in Canada.

Then Canada needs tidying up, making decent and respectable. We have been in such a hurry and missed so much of the finer things of life. We could take a wonderful lesson from Japan in this respect. Japan gives a visitor the impression that the country is loved and cared for, in spite of its awful poverty. Fancy a tidy Canada with nicely made roads and our best artists doing their utmost to develop the appearance of the country with groves of trees, suitable architecture, etc., instead of beer bottles and lying advertisements galore.

But who is to pay for all this? Think of the capital required and the interest on such investments of human energy. Canada would be swamped with public debts!

Dear Brother Canadians! We need common-sense and honesty far more than we need "Capital." The greatest Prophet and teacher that mankind has ever produced told us not to lay up treasure for ourselves on earth, but to "seek first the kingdom of heaven and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you."

A tidy Canada, with magnificent forests, marvelously beautiful roads and almost unlimited public works, and no debts at all, is quite possible. We could carry a population of a hundred millions far more easily than we are at present supporting our beggarly ten millions. But you must treat her rightly.

Often when there has been a panic numbers of people have been crushed to death in some quite reasonably wide doorway With just a little management all could have walked out easily and safely, but they started to struggle and rush.

We Canadians are in a similar plight, struggling intensely for our miserable personal safety regardless of the consequences to others. We trust blindly to our banking system, our insurance and trust companies, our investments in stocks and bonds.

We can do so much better. That is our tragedy, for we are at the very border of "The Promised Land."

J. C. HARRIS.

New Denver, B.C.

LABOR DISPUTES LOWEST NOW FOR SEVERAL YEARS

The Christmas spirit is pervading industry, according to Hugh L. Kerwin, director of the Federal Conciliation Service. The number of industrial disputes for the week ending December 21 was the lowest for years Eight metal polishers in Detroit threatened to strike against a wage cut, and weavers in a Mystic, Conn., textile mill protested against poor working conditions.

Jury Frees Men Who Killed Mill Strikers

Burnsville, N.C.—Another striking example of "North Carolina justice" was given here when the deputies charged with the murder of six strikers at Marion, N.C., on October 2, were acquitted.

The evidence was to the effect that not a single shot was fired by the strikers, and that the deputies fired on them from the rear while they were fleeing from tear gas loosed by Sheriff O. F. Adkins. Every one of the victims was shot in the back.

The absurdity of some of the claims of the defense was exposed by A. Hall Johnston, special counsel for the prosecution.

"If you believe," he told the jury, "that Webb Fender," a defendant, "stood within three feet of a man, fired at him three times and missed, for God's sake turn him loose. He is harmless."

Witnesses testified that one of the deputies on trial and two not indicted had been previously charged with rioting with firearms, manslaughter, bootlegging and other offenses

An extraordinary aspect of the case is that Sheriff Adkins and his six favorite deputies were not indicted, although they participated in the massacre.

Special Judge W. G. Harding, appointed by Governor O. Max Gardner, refused to bring charges against them in a preliminary trial, and J. Will Pless, the solicitor who prosecuted the eight deputies, failed to order the grand jury to do so.

On the other hand, indictments were issued against over 100 strikers on a variety of charges, including that of "insurrection." Finally Alfred Hoffman, organizer for the United Textile Workers, and a number of other labor leaders, were convicted on the charge of rioting.

Hoffman was given 30 days on the chain gang and a fine of $1,000, and the others six months on the chain gang.

The refusal of the State to indict Adkins and the six favored deputies, thus making "goats" of the eight put on trial, is attributed to "inside county politics" and may have had some effect on the jurors.

On the other hand, a verdict of acquittal was generally predicted during the trial.

The mill owners completely dominate local, county and State politics, they own most of the newspapers and banks, and their influence penetrates to every corner of the State.

As a consequence, union men cannot hope for a square deal and they may be beaten, and even killed, without fear of punishment.

The men who are fighting labor's battles in this section know all this, but they have no intention of quitting.

They are confident they will eventually win if they can only get enough financial relief to keep body and soul together.

Correspondence

JACK CHAPPLE'S DAUGHTER DIES IN SALMON ARM, B.C.

Editor Labor Statesman:

Sir—I regret to have to report the death of Bro. Jack Chapple's daughter, and as so many of his friends knew of her illness I thought, as it is impossible for him to write to all that you would insert a short notice in your paper.

She was married, name Mrs. William Fraser, aged 28, lived in Salmon Arm. Died in Salmon Arm hospital December 12th after an illness lasting nine months, of cancer. She was buried Saturday, December 14th, in Salmon Arm cemetery, in presence of a large attendance of friends, being well known in the community, having lived there for a number of years. Previous to her marriage she was employed on the post office staff. Many floral wreaths were sent by friends. Great kindness and thought was shown by her friends, and especially her dear mother, who attended her during her last illness

Fraternally yours,

A. BURMAN.

MONTREAL FIRE FIGHTERS TO EMULATE N. Y. UNION

Aroused by the example of the organized fire fighters in New York City, who won a salary increase of $500 a year at the recent elections, the Montreal local of the International Association of Fire Fighters, is now making a drive for a salary raise. Fred Baer, international president, is returning to Washington headquarters after two weeks of conference and negotiations with the Montreal local and the Montreal city council. The present wage in the Canadian city is $1,700 a year. No raise has been granted since 1924.

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Management Engineers Favor Higher Wages

The annual meeting in New York of the Taylor Society, the pioneer association of management engineers, was as usual full of significant discussion. The chief topic of the sessions was the meaning for management in the study of "Recent Economic Changes" made last year by the National Bureau of Economic Research. And the most interesting development in the society's thought is that it is no longer so much concerned with technical matters relating to the efficiency of the individual worker, the field in which Taylor made his great contribution, as it is with management on a larger scale. There was enlightening discussion of the economics of mergers, and the most efficient size of the producing unit. The society considered some of the implications of the doctrine of the "economy of high wages." One evening was devoted to the recommendation of Mr. Hoover's committee for establishing an "economic equilibrium." Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, in a scholarly paper, pointed out that a desirable equilibrium does not mean stagnation of economic growth, that what we want is equilibrium on a high and rising scale of living, and that one of the chief problems is to utilize the large amount of industry's continuing idle capacity. Mr. Stuart Chase fired the imagination of the engineers with a graphic account of the program of controlled growth embodied in the Russian Gosplan, and although Mr. Chase and his hearers both agreed that same methods could not be used outside of an economic dictatorship, all felt that the United States must proceed in its own way toward plan and order.

Among the most striking of the Taylor Society deliberations were those concerned with the cotton textile industry. President Kendall of the society, himself an owner of mills both North and South, recommended that a movement be inaugurated for a nation-wide agreement to reduce the weekly hours of work to at least fifty, with no decrease in weekly pay. This, he felt, would help Mr Hoover's attempt to safeguard prosperity. He also recommended filling any vacant places in the day shift, when they arise, with women from the night shift, and filling the places left by these women with men, as a measure of abolishing night work for women in the textile industry. An entire session was devoted to the technique of the successful experiment in union-management co-operation in the Naumkeag mills in Salem, Massachusetts. The agent of the company and the president of the union both described the experiment at length, and while their points of view differed, they agreed as to its value. Unfortunately the length of the session prevented the presentation of a paper by the engineer who has actually worked out with the chief parties involved, the details of the plan—Francis Goodell. Future publication of his findings are anticipated with great interest.—The New Republic.

The Labor Statesman

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

PRESS COMMITTEE

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Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, Friday, Jan. 3, 1930

May the New Year usher in to our Readers and Friends the beginning of a

NEW ERA

of Unrestrained Leisure Greater Finances More Happiness and of More of the Good and Beautiful Things of Life

DEATH BY STARVATION

"Nine cases of pellagra, with three deaths, were reported during the month. The disease is preventable, and it is a reproach to the community to have so many deaths from a disease that is essentially a starvation disease." This astounding statement is from the report of Dr. Victor H. Bassett, health officer of Savannah, Ga. Three persons die of starvation in one of the richest cities of the South. Six others are on the road to death. How artfully the scientific word "pellagra" hides the awfulness of the fact. What a commentary upon the economic conditions in the cotton city.

Dr. Joseph Goldberger, a physician who has studied and written widely on pellagra, declares: "Where pellagra prevailed the impression has been gained that cereals and vegetables formed a much greater proportion in that diet than they did in the dietaries of well-to-do people, that is, people who as a class are practically exempt from pellagra." As bankers and brokers are virtually free from tuberculosis, so the well-to-do class is free from pellagra. Dr. Goldberger suggests that those subject to pellagra be supplied "with a diet such as that enjoyed by well-to-do people."

More and more intelligent and well-informed persons are coming to see that poverty is the greatest disease of all; from poverty all other diseases spring. Yes, it is not too much to contend that crime, a disease, springs from poverty. Pay men and women good wages, make medical care available and easily accessible, and the death and crime rate will be lowered.

WAGE DRAMA

Take the willingness to experiment out of life and you soon write "finished" on a nation's, a class or an individual's tomb. Experimentation is necessary to change, and change is the evidence of vitality. The Great War taught by cruel necessity, the need of experimentation. It taught the rich reward of experimentation. It initiated many revolutionary methods in business, but none more revolutionary than the experiment of treating the wage-earner as a consumer.

For years—for 50 years—long before Mr. Ford ever pumped up a bicycle tire, organized labor was saying, "High wage is a guarantee of prosperity. Depressions come because the producer, who is also a consumer, cannot buy back what he produces. Give us high wages and business will be good."

But this plea fell on deaf ears, stony hearts, and ivory heads. At the first sign of bad times, the mill shut down, and the workers, who were also potential buyers, were kicked into the streets. No wonder goods failed to move, and panics came.

It was the need of new markets under the principle and practice of mass production (which demands mass consumption) which brought about a change of business psychology in respect to wages. That change has been everywhere in evidence, but how sincere, profound or widespread it is, remains to be seen.

We shall see, within the next six months, what we shall see. If, under the threat of business depression, wages are maintained, and even raised, and business mends rapidly, we may say, that a salutary sweeping and revolutionary economic change has actually taken place.

New Year's Message

By H. B. Adshead, M.P.

"The proper study of mankind is man"—not profits—although profits have their place. "In all labor there is profit," but the profits should be so applied that the human element has first place, not second.

Speaking in Manchester in July, 1857, Ruskin said: "Men conceive the proper state of the world to be that of a vast disorganized mob and doing what work it finds must be done with any irregular squad of laborers it can bribe or inveigle together and afterwards scatter to starvation." So the women of Calgary and the churches feed every day from 250 to 300 of this "disorganized mob." All praise to them. Nevertheless our viewpoint of life has to be changed to see that the care of employees and men is as necessary and important as is the care of machines that will also be unused for a period.

A few days ago one of this disorganized mob walked out of Calgary along the Edmonton trail to find work and food. Exhausted he staggered and fell into the snow in the ditch and was found dead by the police next day. Oh, well, "All's quiet on the Western front."

We are told that we are "financially sound." Let us see to it that we are equally humanitarianly sound. That in the coming year we may be

"Never elated while one man's oppressed;
Never dejected while another's blessed,"

is the New Year's message I would give to my fellow citizens.

SOCIOLOGY CLUB FORUM

Every Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Selkirk Block, 135 Hastings street west.

Jan. 7th, "Labor Politics and the I. L. P." Speaker: John Sidaway, I. L. P.

Jan. 14th, "Canadian Nationalism." Speaker: Mr. Denis Murphy, U. B. C.

These meetings are to be held in co-operation with the I. L. P. All members of the club are requested to attend. Anyone interested in the subject of social legislation is welcome at the forum.

Announcements of future topics will be made in Labor Statesman.

THE ENGLISH SINGERS

"The Choir Perfect," as a U. S. critic has called The English Singers, will delight Vancouver on Friday evening, when they give one of their inimitably gay and delightful presentations of old English music. When the now famous six singers, Flora Mann, Nellie Carson, Lillian Berger, Norman Stone, Norman Notley and Cuthbert Kelly, left the shores of the old land to sing in the United States, they were showered with good wishes from the King and Queen down. In an editorial the London Times said: "We hope that America will like the English Singers; they are the finest and most home-grown thing that we can send."

America's response was magical. Unparalleled scenes of enthusiasm and crowded houses for the three hundred concerts that the English Singers have given marked their triumphal path across the continent. From a profusion of eulogistic critical reviews the New York Telegram is typical: "The miracle of The English Singers is as lasting as it is inscrutable. From a tenth hearing of this incredible half-dozen one turns with the same bewildered delight as from a first."

One concert only will be given here. It takes place on Friday night, January 10, at the New Auditorium. Seats are now rapidly selling at the J. W. Kelly Piano Co's.

Judge Wallops.

A dispatch from Washington reveals that eleven persons in the United States reported net incomes in excess of $5,000,000.00 for the year 1927. If I had any hair on my head it would straighten up at this revelation, for I recall the time when I could count on the fingers of one hand the millionaires of the country. Now we are face to face with eleven men who have an income of $5,000,000.00 for the year 1927. How many a laborer's brow has sweated, and how many a workman's back has bent, and how many women's fingers have ached, and how many nerves have been racked to produce this $55,000,000.00 for one year for their exploiting masters?

* * *

A dispatch from Warsaw states that the Polish socialist party, becoming angry at Parliament, staged wild demonstrations of protest in all of the larger cities of Poland. More than a century ago Lord Byron sang satirically "at last there is peace in Warsaw." That was at a time when three emperors put their feet on the neck of poor Poland, but those emperors, one from Russia, one from Prussia, and one from Austria have long since passed through the gateway of eternity, and Poland has been reinstated as an independent nation, but the masters have capitalized the new freedom for themselves and ignored the rights of the masses of the people, now those "human clods" find speech and the foundations of the old institutions will some day crumble because of the noise made by these human "clods."

* * *

The A. F. of L., who are delving into the question of employers refusing to employ men over 40 to 45 years and discharging them also at those ages, have data to show that private compensation insurance companies encourage the employers to do so by offering lower insurance when younger men are employed. Here is a case for government insurance as a monopoly.

* * *

Whenever an employer fights the union it is a certainty that employer has an unclean, ignorant or basic motive.

The union idea is so natural, its aims are so productive of general well-being, its contribution to society so great, its basic principles so just, its functions so normal, that to deny them is to go back into the caves of superstitition where all is dark and filled with hate.

And the idea is the same, wherever it is. Those who hate are alike, the world over. Those who, in their mental caves, fight unions, are alike the world over.

So also the good things, high ideals, and human courage.

72 CENTS OUT OF EVERY DOLLAR FOR MILITARISM

WASHINGTON. — National defense and the cost of past wars will use 72 per cent. of the Federal Government's budget for 1930, and but 13 per cent. will be used for social purposes, research, public works and similar functions, according to a tabulation issued from the White House.

The budget totals $3,830,000,000,-000, of which $2,733,213,283—or 72 per cent.—will go to national defense and the fiscal burdens of previous wars. The 13 per cent., totalling but $511,193,000, is for every social service. Only 8 per cent. of the budget—$300,307,000—will be required for the normal departmental government functions, including $50,000,000 for the post office deficit.

Hurrah! We entertained a male friend who talked all evening without mentioning golf or the stock market.

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Furniture dealer—"Only a little down!"

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the passing of an Act substituting The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, as executor, administrator or trustee, or as the case may be, in the place and stead of The Standard Trusts Company, in or in respect of every trust deed, deed, mortgage, indenture, conveyance, will, codicil, probate, letters of administration, judgment, order, appointment or other document whatsoever, or trust howsoever created wherein or whereby or of which The Standard Trusts Company is or was named as or became Trustee or appointed to any office or trust and vesting all such trusts and the trust properties and estates and the assets of The Standard Trusts Company in The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited.

Dated at Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, this 17th day of December, A.D. 1929.

THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY,
By their solicitors,
LENNIE & McMASTER.

TENDERS FOR DREDGING

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for dredging, Coal Harbour, Vancouver, B.C.," will be received until **12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, January 14, 1930.**

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned, also at the office of the District Engineer, Post Office Building, New Westminster, B.C.

Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the work.

The dredges and other plant which are intended to be used on the work shall have been duly registered in Canada at the time of the filing of the tender with the Department, or shall have been built in Canada after the filing of the tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for 5 per cent. of the contract price, but no cheque to be for less than five hundred dollars. Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company will be accepted as security, or bonds and a cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,
N. MASJARDINS,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, December 23, 1929.

New Industries Fail To Absorb Workers

Louisville, Kentucky. — "Workers are being displaced faster than they can be absorbed by other branches of industry," says John Walker Rogers, deputy labor inspector of this State, in his study, "The Elder Worker, Restricted Employment, Annuities, Relief."

Mr. Rogers says the displacement of workers over 40 years of age by younger men "is a problem that tends to become daily more acute, more extensive and more difficult of solution," and that this practice will become a general policy in the industrial world.

"All the modern trends in industry seem to be working against older employees," says Mr. Rogers. "The increasing standards of efficiency necessitated by fiercer competition; specialized industry; the elimination or at least reduced demand for skill and experience because of the use of mechanized production methods and automatic machinery; consolidations of large enterprises with the consequent reduction of personnel, and many other aspects of modern industry," are listed as factors that operate against employment of 40 and 45-year-old workers.

"While the percentage of employers who arbitrarily dismiss skilled workers at the age of 40 or slightly more than that is comparatively small, it is, nevertheless, certain that great numbers of men are thrown out of employment for that reason. These men are finding themselves hard pressed to find work, merely because their appearance shows their age as being that of the middle portion of life."

On the question of old-age pensions Mr. Rogers says:

"The old threadbare argument that it is the employee's duty to provide for his own need is unsound. Wages paid to workers of the class who come to need help are not sufficient for them to save enough for the time in their latter life when they are no longer able to engage actively in industry."

Review of Labor Legislation in Canada

"Labor Legislation in Canada," a 733-page review covering the statutory law affecting workmen as employees, has just been issued by the federal department of labor, and it should prove a valuable addition to labor libraries.

The legislation printed in this report is taken from the latest Revised Statutes of the Dominion and of the provinces and from the subsequent yearly volumes of statutes up to the end of 1928. Only the abridged text or a summary is given of certain statutes which as a whole cannot be regarded as labor legislation, but sections of which affect workmen as employees.

The laws are arranged in chronological order of their enactment.

In selecting the material for the present report, the term "labor legislation" has been interpreted broadly. Laws which are regarded as social, rather than labor, legislation have not been included, however, with the exception of the Dominion and provincial statutes on old-age pensions, the Government Annuities Act and the provincial laws providing for the mothers' allowance. The last-named statutes are summarized briefly.

Altogether, the report is most comprehensive and will be invaluable for reference purposes.

Belief Growing That Mooney Will Go Free

San Francisco.—Tom Mooney is nearer a pardon today than at any time since his imprisonment thirteen years ago following the Preparedness Day bomb explosion.

The State Pardon Board has Tom's pardon application under consideration and is studying the huge mass of documents bearing on the case. The board has not intimated when it will render a decision.

Practically everyone connected with the trial of Mooney, including the judge and all the living jurors, believes that he was convicted on perjured evidence and is backing the plea for his release.

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HUNGARIANS SAY SHE SHALL RISE AGAIN

Mrs. Violet McNaughton, a veteran in the farmers' movement in Saskatchewan, visited Hungary last summer to attend the Women's International League school. In The Western Producer Mrs. McNaughton paints an alarming picture of the implacable hatred left in Hungary by its dismemberment after the war, with the loss to other countries of 3,000,000 Hungarians.

Everywhere in Hungary, she says, one sees the fierce slogan, "No, No, Never," on maps, postcards, boxes of candy, door plates, table covers and many other places, indicating a fixed determination never to accept the present position. A flag half-mast floats in a public square in Budapest, the capital, over four statues indicative of Hungary's lost provinces. Every day school children repeat a creed part of which is a vow that Hungary shall rise again.

But when a girl suffers a young man to kiss her she doesn't suffer much.

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Looking Two Ways

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Engineer Misses Trip To Welcome Premier

Sheffield, Eng.—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald received the "freedom of the city" last week from a union locomotive engineer who missed a trip on his engine to perform that function.

The engineer was Lord Mayor C. N. Beardsley of Sheffield, who, when he is not carrying out his official duties as head of this city of 500,000 population, works at his regular job on the railroad.

Seven Sheffield members of parliament, five of whom are Labor party men, and the premier's daughter Ishbel, were in the audience when the combination mayor-engineer handed over the "keys to the city" to the Labor head of the British government.

The chap who designed the telephone booth is now designing breakfast nooks for kitchenette apartments.

POINTS OF VIEW

By Ethel Carnie Holdsworth

Wet to the skin from a tramp miles after work, only to find the place filled when he got there—"heart-shifted" and wishing the world at an end, the out-o'-work man went up to bed, refusing supper. It would have been but a few crusts. They were needed for the morrow.

Then, if Jane earned a bob washing for some poor sick neighbor, they would spend the bob on a meal for five and potter through once more. Beyond that day were other days. They loomed up grey, hopeless, interminable.

Weeks had gone by in this fashion, since the "dole" had run out. They would go on the same until he got some temporary job which might last long enough to entitle him once more to "dole." Years had gone on like this. The universe had become a rag to him—the earth a rag, over which he tramped footsore and despairing and stared at a sky like a rag.

He pulled the thin, shoddy blanket over him, and glowering at the window saw the night sky filled with stars, musing that the damned old stars went on shining whilst humanity ate crusts in hovels. He tossed about, longing for sleep, but hunger, ache of body, sound of the wind round the tenement, and one of the children coughing in the next room, kept him from sleeping. Eventually he "got hold," lost sense of even the cold due to having only one thin blanket over him—and, sleeping, dreamed.

He was dining.

Dishes of food, deliciously prepared, stood near his elbow. He glanced along the table. From end to end it was set out in fine old style. Dishes were handed to him by a butler standing behind his chair. He felt uneasiness. What was he doing here? Had the Millennium come?

* * *

Then, looking down, he saw that he wore evening dress. Other people wore evening dress.

The truth burst on him.

He had become one of the rich.

Soft-shaded lamps cast a glow on the faces of vivacious women, attired in dress which enhanced their charms. In contrast, he thought of Jane and the other women of the tenements, their faces lined with care and want, their voices either rasping sharpness or dull and tired. Flowers, linen, silver gleaming, glass shining—and chat and laughter and wit and culture, the atmosphere of the meal. He felt out of it.

He heard a jargon of talk of things "above his head"—things he began to realize had been things shut out from him and his like, just as much as the material comforts of the food and napery and beauty of the table-settings. Music, art, literature! He had spent his life either overworked, till too tired to bother about these things, or actually wondering where the next meal must come from for his family. Sullenly he realized that besides having lacked materially he had been kept stultified mentally. And his children must go on the same. And their children. And theirs. He was just dreaming that he was rich.

Then the subject became Unemployment.

He listened and realized that to these people Unemployment was merely so many workers displaced—not so many humans suffering the hell of hunger, uncertainty, and the rot of not being wanted.

Something surged up in him.

He stood up, pushed back his chair, and tried to find words to tell them what it felt like to want work and be unable to get it, to have a few crusts in the bread-pan and dare not eat them, though sick with hunger, because, eaten then, nothing would remain for the morrow.

He found they had even a monopoly of the power to express themselves. Such language as he had, meagre and crude, stuck in his throat, frustrated by the bitterness he felt.

He awoke.

The stars were shining in the night sky. The torn window-curtains hung awry. He saw the bedrail with the dusty bulk of his wet garments tossed over it. Jane was climbing the stairs, heavy-footed. The child in the next room was still coughing.

He had been dreaming he was one of the secure people. There were just a few crusts between them and starvation—unless Jane got a day's wash in tomorrow, and she would be washing three weeks off her "downlying."

"I wish to hell one of 'em would dream," he mumbled as she lay down beside him.

"Who?"

"One of the rich."

"Oh, shut up and let's sleep. That's cheap enough," sighed Jane wearily.

"But they'll stick," he mumbled. "I see now how they'll stick. They've so much to lose. I don't blame 'em for stickin'. But what about us?"

"Oh, shut up," Jane told him. "I'll get a bob tomorrow. I've to go out. Sally's been to ask me. It'll be a bob. Get to sleep."

The child in the next room was still coughing. After a long time he went to sleep again.

* * *

The big business man got out of his evening suit, yawned, and got into bed. The night wind blew softly in the folds of the rich curtains. Like two great purple pillars they framed the window—and between them, delicate picture of enchanting beauty, he saw the moon-silvered tree-shadowed grounds through crystalline-clear glass. He slept, and, sleeping, dreamed.

He was waiting for dinner, at an almost bare table, in a room where furniture was almost nil. He stared down at his plate. A haggard-looking, dull-eyed woman set him his portion. Then she left him to "mind" the children. He sat holding the baby. The others sat on the floor, covered with broken bits of oilcloth. They played at "going for dole," going to the pawnshop, going for soup in the food queues. He shivered by an empty grate.

Why, he must be dreaming, dreaming that he was a poor man. At last the haggard woman came back, took the baby, dropped into a chair, and after she had got her breath, remarked: "I've done the washing. But she can't pay the bob till next week. What'll us do now?"

"Blow the damned world up," he shouted, and awoke.

The night wind was blowing in the folds of the rich curtains. He saw the grounds—spacious, tree-shaded.

"Is something the matter, dear?" inquired his wife anxiously. She was bending over him, and switched on the electric lights, bulbed in pink Venetian glass roses.

He stared up at her. The long sleeves of her silken, flowered wrapper tossed exquisite perfume to him. He had only been dreaming. He drew a deep breath of relief.

"Did I shout?" he asked.

"I should think you did," she told him.

He sat up in bed and motioned to the seltzer. She filled a thin, crystal glass.

"Yes. And just a dash——" he told her.

Then, after he had gulped, "Yes, feeling better. Gosh! I'd been dreaming I was a poor man. Glad I'm not. Afraid I'd be rather a dangerous person. Yes. All right again now, dear. Go to bye-bye."

* * *

He heard the rustle of the silken wrapper fade into the silence, and, putting out the electric lights, stared out towards the moon-silvered grounds.

"Fortunately," he was thinking, "they don't know what they are missing. They are used to being poor. But if ever they find out what life could be for 'em——"

In her room his wife heard him filling the glass once more.

"Well, I couldn't blame 'em, what they did, if they once dreamed what life could be," he thought. "But, thank heaven, they don't. They are used to being poor."

Hoover Pleads With Business To Push Work

The President of the United States, an engineer by profession and therefore a scientist, told the world last week that there is only one deadly sin in the economic calendar—unemployment.

More than 400 industrial leaders, gathered in Washington, heard the President preach the "Word," and with apparent enthusiasm promised to co-operate to the limit to minimize unemployment.

The occasion was rather dramatic. It was the last of the President's conferences to head off an industrial slump.

President Hoover opened proceedings with a brief address.

"The cure," he said, "for such storms (as that caused by the stock market crash) is action; the cure for unemployment is to find jobs."

The keynote thus struck was repeated by practically all the speakers. Secretary of Commerce Lamont said:

"The important thing is to keep up employment and wages, which spell buying power."

Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, exclaimed:

"Get out of the huddle of conferences and play ball."

An executive committee of 72 was named to push the increase of construction and maintenance work.

Choose the best kind of life and practice will make it the most pleasant.—Pythagoras.

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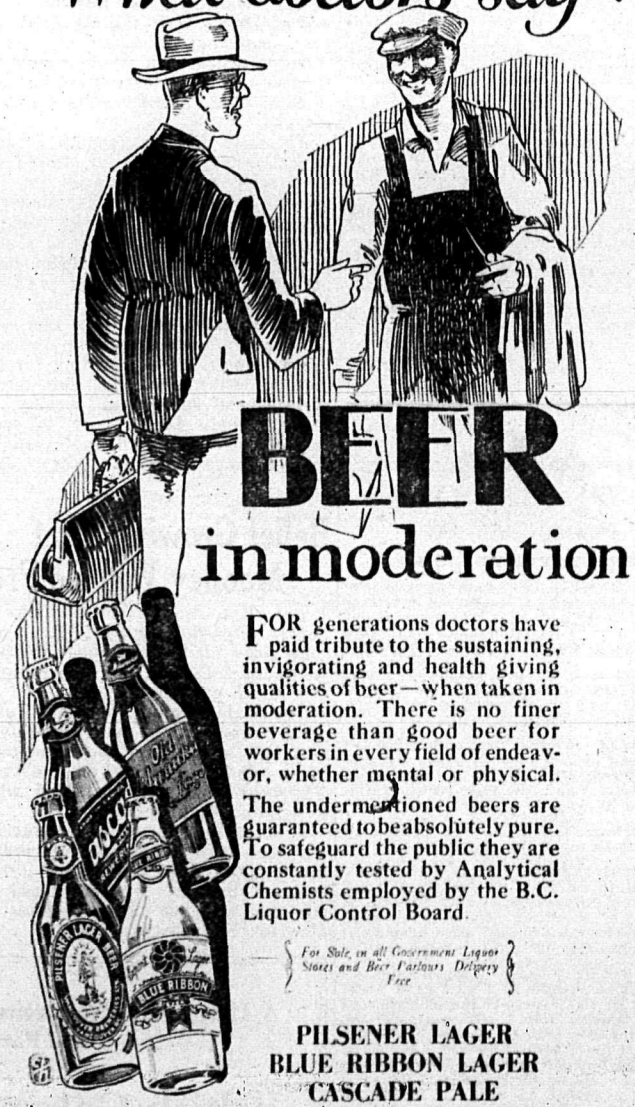

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Porto Rico Unionists Winning Long Contest

WASHINGTON.—"Light is breaking for labor in its long fight against deplorable conditions in Porto Rico," said Santiago Iglesias, president of Porto Rico Federation of Labor, who is also secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

"The speech at San Juan, Porto Rico, last week, by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., recently appointed governor of Porto Rico, is significant. He asserted that 60 per cent. of the island's children are undernourished," said Mr. Iglesias.

"Newspaper and magazine articles are also discussing the frightful economic conditions which organized labor has protested against for 25 years," said the trade unionist.

"During all these years the A. F. of L. has aided Porto Rican trade unionists. We have pleaded with every administration, only to be told by politicians that a probe would discredit their party, and the War Department, which controls the island.

"Governor Roosevelt and the publications are now discussing the children of Porto Rico. This is unusual. It is indicative that other wrongs will be uncovered besides showing that children are underfed and that one-half of them go to school without breakfast."

Mr. Iglesias declared that organized labor will continue its fight for a Congressional investigation. Such a probe, he said, will reveal unheard of exploitation by American and other capitalists who are draining Porto Rico of its rich resources and even refuse to pay taxes, while the land is taken from peasants. These workers are forced into the cities and are compelled to work for 50 and 60 cents a day—when they work.

League of Nations Promoting Workers' Cause Through I. L. O.

How the International Labor Organization of the League Is Promoting Workers' Cause.

By Charles Stelzle.

Organized labor will be represented in a group of thirty national organizations of a patriotic, industrial, educational and religious character, which have combined to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the League of Nations throughout the United States during the first week in January.

Mass meetings will be held in many of the principal cities throughout the country, which will be addressed by outstanding speakers, who will discuss the Wold Court, the Briand-Kellogg Pact, the League of Nations, Disarmament, and related subjects. General Rt. Hon. Jan Christian Smuts, who had much to do with the creation of the League of Nations, is making a special trip to this country from Africa to be one of the principal speakers. General Smuts served with great distinction in the Boer War, then as commander of the allied forces of East and West Africa during the late war. He was also prime minister of the South African Union. He served as a great conciliator during the days of the peace conference, and is one of the strikingly picturesque military figures who has evolved into a world statesman as a maker of peace.

Whatever one may think of the League of Nations as an organization, it is only fair that after ten years' trial its worth should be estimated by its accomplishments, and while its major purpose cannot be executed so long as the United States holds itself aloof from the league, it has nevertheless served conspicuously in helping to maintain peace, for fundamentally every international conflict is based upon some economic question.

The International Labor Organization, or the "I. L. O.," as it is familiarly called, is of particular interest to labor. Without necessarily committing itself to the league, organized labor, together with other citizens of our country, will have an opportunity during January to honestly evaluate what the League of Nations has meant to the working man through the I. L. O.

Perhaps its chief value is that it frankly faces the facts It studies in an unbiased fashion the causes of economic suffering, it gives nations the information necessary for deciding upon good social policies, and when international agreement on social policies seems necessary it prepares treaties by which these nations may agree to adopt these policies.

The office of the I. L. O. is a clearing house consisting of a permanent staff recruited by civil service methods. An effort is made to secure people from as many nations as possible in order to give it a genuinely international character. At present it consists of an organization of 375 people from 37 countries. It maintains seven offices, located in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Tokio, Delhi and Washington, and has individual correspondents in other capitals. The office of the I. L. O. is a public service, open to everyone, to whom information is freely furnished by its experts.

Among the major subjects upon which the I. L. O. has made recommendations are the following: Unemployment, health, accident compensation, the rights of seamen and agricultural workers, the immigration problem, safety devices and legislation, women in industry, occupational diseases, hours of labor, and a weekly day of rest.

Union Heads Held for Strike Losses by Canadian Court

MONTREAL.—An unincorporated trade union, as such, cannot be sued for damages in Canada, according to the Court of Appeals, which recently decided the case of a number of local clothiers against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

But the court holds that the organization may be reached through its president and treasurer.

Accordingly, those officers and a number of others are assessed damages for injuries inflicted by the strike.

The history of the case shows how the injunction is used on this side of the line, as in the United States, to tie up the workers and make it difficult to wage an effective strike.

The clothing workers struck in August, 1926.

A temporary injunction was secured almost at once. It was made permanent in October. It dragged through the courts for three years, and then, on March 4, 1929, it was dismissed by the Superior Court. The bosses appealed to the Court of Appeals, with the results indicated.

But the real object of the injunction was accomplished three years ago.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice W. L. Bond, who wrote the judgment of the Court of Appeals, holds that the right to strike is no longer open to debate, but he adds that the right to strike does not "confer upon him (the worker) the right to prevent others from working who desire to do so."

His lordship intimates that "peaceful picketing" is lawful in Canada. However, he holds that the clothing workers assembled in "mobs" of 200 or more.

"By no stretch of language can such a course of conduct be described as 'peaceful picketing' or the lawful exercise of the right to strike," he maintains.

Labor in Canada has long pressed for legislation to legalize peaceful picketing and to prevent the use of injunctions in industrial disputes. The courts have held that any kind of picketing was illegal.

Fewer Workers Get Less Pay But Do Whole Lot More Work

Some figures in the last report of the Interstate Commerce Commission are very important if not wholly pleasant reading for railroad workers.

The average number of rail employees in the United States during 1928 was 1,656,411, and their total pay was $2,826,590,000.

This is a drop, in round numbers, of 79,000 employees and of $84,000,000 in compensation as compared to the year 1927.

At the same time, the reduced force of workers in 1928 handled 4,073,000,000 more ton-miles of revenue freight than the larger force handled the previous year.

This illustrates an almost constant tendency for nine years. Each year, on an average, a smaller number of rail workers handle a larger amount of freight, and get less money for doing it. When the entire period is considered, the change in this direction is startling.

In 1920, the number of railroad employees was 2,022,832, and their pay was $3,004,000,000.

In 1928—repeating the figures to get the two sets together—the number of railroad employees was 1,656,411, and the pay, $2,826,590,000.

Here is a drop in nine years of 366,000, or 22 per cent. in the number of employees, and of $178,000,000, or more than 6 per cent., in total pay. But at the end of that period, the smaller force, working for smaller pay, handled 22,388,000,000 more gross ton-miles of freight.

These figures do not tell the whole story. The official staff of railroads has increased, rather than decreased. The whole loss of employment has fallen on the actual workers.

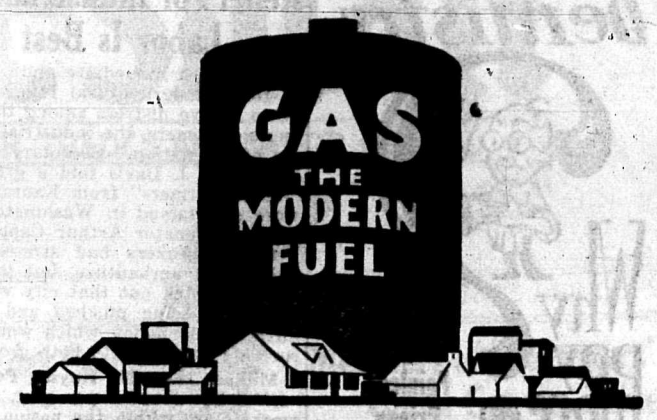
ORLEANS CAR STRIKE STILL ON

New Orleans.—New Orleans' car strike is still on, according to Edwin Peyroux, who has just been re-elected president of the local street car men's union. "We expect to win this strike," said Peyroux.

Eight or nine hundred men are still ont, but cars are operating on about 75 per cent. of the lines. The remaining lines will probably be put out of business by buses.

Ever since the men refused to ratify the settlement negotiated last September the company has persisted in its "hard-boiled" determination to have nothing more to do with the union. The international is supporting the strikers, each bona fide member receiving $10 a week.

During the last three months there have been a score of street car bombings and several passengers have been slightly injured. As a result, the police are working 10-hour shifts to guard the tracks.



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Unionized Industry Shows Marked Gains

New York.—Marked gains are recorded in the cloak and suit industry as the result of an agreement to abolish low standards between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and three employers' associations.

Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman of the industry, reports that the number of firms having contractual relations increased from 1,417 to 1,592. The books of practically all of these firms have been investigated to check the sending out of work to shops which have not subscribed to labor standards. The four organizations co-operate with the commission.

Between meetings of the full commission the joint committee of managers, made up of the managers of the four organizations, meet at frequent intervals with Chairman Ingersoll.

NOT GUILTY

Judge O'Flaherty: "Haven't you been before me before?"

Prisoner: "No 'r honor. Oi niver saw but wan face that looked loike yours, an' that was a photograph of an Irish king."

Judge O'Flaherty: "Discharged! Call th' nixt case."

Advertising Is the Key To Wealth

Which business men become richest? And what is the key to their success? The answers are given in this pointed editorial in a British publication: "Who are the wealthiest men in all the trades and industries?" They are the men who advertise.

Who are the poorest men in all the trades and industries? They are the men who have never advertised at all.

What commodities sell most quickly in all the retail stores? The goods that are most advertised.

What store in every city is the largest and most prosperous. The one that spends the most on good advertising.

"What country is the most prosperous? America, which spends more on advertising than Europe does.

What is the greatest power in the world. Public Opinion.

What creates Public Opinion? Advertising. Is it not time that business men woke up and realized that advertising is not an expense, but the cheapest and quickest way of making a fortune?

It is not advertising that is costly. It is oblivion.

A dry gin is usually better than two liquid smiles.

Dentistry

Why pay more? Painless Methods at Painless Prices

Dr R. LLEWELLYN DOUGLAS

Ground Floor—City Hall

Sey. 1460 12 Hastings East

Union Bakeries

The London Bakery

Gold Wheat Bread

Fairmont 122. 439 7th Ave. E.

Hastings Bakery

HIGH. 4537

Choicest Bread, Cakes and Pastries. Sour Rye Bread

764 Hastings Street East

Delicious Bakery

Union-made Bread and Pastry.

Ask for it at your local store or PHONE HIGHLAND 705 and have our salesman deliver it

Phone Fair. 3953 Union Shop

Mutter's Bakery

Main at Sixth

Breads, Cakes and Pastries

ABBOTSFORD

COAL

WANTED—anybody who is not getting satisfactory heat, to try our Rosedeer (Drumheller) Scotless and Smokeless Coal. A real hard coal that burns for a long time, giving off a strong, steady heat. We are proud to be sole agents for this dependable coal.

NANAIMO-WELLINGTON

Of course, we also sell this well-known coal—one of British Columbia's most satisfactory coals.

WOOD

Whatever kind of wood you require we can supply—delivered quickly, by courteous drivers.

Abbotsford Wood and Coal Co., Ltd.

We have just installed another new 'phone—High. 910.

498 PHONES HIGHLAND Eves. H 4676 4980

SMOKE!

KURTZ

CIGARS

"Union made by Union men"

Panetella & Invincible

10 cents

PHONE: FAIR. 913-914

MERRITT'S

TRANSFER

Moving, Packing, Storage

146 E. 2nd Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

Relief For Industrial Labor Is Best Help

"The most immediate and practical form of agricultural relief would be to relieve distress among the farmer's customers, the industrial workers of the nation," Secretary of Labor James J. Davis told a group of "master farmers" from Kansas, who were entertained in Washington last week by Senator Arthur Capper.

Other speakers had stressed the troubles of agriculture, but the secretary pointed out that city workers were also being pinched and urged an economic policy which would assure a square deal to both groups.

Millions Have No Buying Power

"All but about 6 per cent. of our markets are within the nation," said Mr. Davis. "We are our own best customers, yet literally millions of our people are without any purchasing power whatever, because they have no job, and other and more millions are unable to buy what they need, not to say what they want, because of chronically inadequate wages.

"In the neighborhood of 10,000,000 of our gainfully employed earn only from 25 to 30 cents an hour. In some sections of the country and in some industries the hourly rates are as low as 15 cents.

"If you will go through the coal mining communities of the country you will find conditions that touch the heart. Owing to an overdevelopment of mines, or a low demand, there are thousands of miners, supposed to have jobs, who are working only about two days a week. In the entire industry there are about 250,000 surplus workers.

Workers Are Being Displaced

"While we consume only about 400,000,000 tons of coal a year, we could produce at full capacity about 900,000,000 tons.

"The steel plants could turn out in eight months' full-time operation all we need in the most prosperous year.

"All the boots and shoes that people are now able to purchase could be made in six months with the present factories and their labor force.

"Our window glass factories can turn out an entire year's supply in 13 weeks.

"Textiles, a sick industry, is in this situation because the workers and the mills are capable of producing all we need in six months of five and one-half day weeks.

"You will find 40,000 idle men in Detroit, 50,000 in New York, as many more in Philadelphia, and proportional numbers in other industrial centers.

More Wages and Shorter Hours

"Big locomotives are displacing railroad workers and new machinery in many other lines are separating workers from their jobs.

"One of the latest models of steam shovel will scoop up seven tons at a time and distribute this to as many vehicles as desired.

The only way to reabsorb the labor thus constantly displaced is to give those left on the job money enough so that they can buy radios, rugs, autos, anything that their legitimate needs and aspirations call for.

"Everything we eat and wear comes from the farm. One more pair of shoes and one more dress or suit a year, more and better food on the table of the worker, would create a market for the farmer which would enable him to enter the market with a buying power which would make our factories hum and bring comfort and happiness to us all."

Those who heard the secretary's straight-from-the-shoulder talk fairly gasped.

Statement Shocks Congressman

Congressman Henry Allen Cooper, famous Wisconsin Progressive and now "Father of the House" by reason of the fact that he has served longer than any of his colleagues, followed Mr. Davis:

"The secretary's statement is one of the most remarkable that I have ever heard," he said.

"That such appalling conditions should exist disclose fundamental evils in our social order.

"We have a representative form of government in which the final court of appeal should be to the sense of justice of the majority of our citizens.

"That such things can be, without the power or the will to remedy them, is a terrible indictment of either our public conscience or of the control of our society by the forces of greed."

Chicago.—Professor B. M. Squires of the Universit yof Chicago has begun his duties as arbitrator in the fight between the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union and the bosses.

The most perplexing question, so far as the employers are concerned, is what is to be done with the million-dollar co-operative cleaning plant erected by the union in anticipation of an "open shop" drive by the bosses?

The Vancouver, New Westminster and District Joint Council of

TEAMSTERS

Wishes its membership the Compliments of the Season

Painters' Union Elects Officers For Term

Local 138, Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, held an election of officers in the Labor Headquarters Friday evening, December 20, and everything is in readiness for a big Christmas Tree celebration to be held this Friday evening in the Labor Headquarters. Members of the union are going to bring their kids along and give them a treat.

The following officers were elected for a term of 18 months:

President, James McCaughran.
Vice-president, T. Farmer.
Recording secretary, A. E. Varah.
Financial secretary and business agent, Ed. Smith.
Treasurer, H. T. Collard.
Conductor, H. Lewis.
Warden, T. Kane.
Trustees, Chas. Ferguson, H. Edwards, B. Lett.
Trades & Labor Council delegates—Ed. Smith, J. McCaughran, W. Hunt, E. Demer.
Building Trades Council—R. A. Baker, Ed. Smith, T. Kane.
Social committee—Ed. Smith, Geo. Goldie, R. A. Baker, J. McCaughran, Phil Baggs, D. Rustage.—E.S.

Pritchard Running For Reeve In Burnaby

W. A. Pritchard, who has been a councillor in the Municipality of Burnaby for the past two years, is a candidate for reeve in the forthcoming elections. His chances are exceptionally good, in spite of the fact that ex-Reeve McLean is also a candidate. W. A. Pritchard has been very much in the limelight during the past year on account of his work on the council, and has gained a very great number of supporters, not only among the workers in that district, but also a surprisingly large number among the business element.

Ernie Burns, well-known labor man, is a candidate for councillor in W. A. Prtichard's ward (4), and while not so well known in that ward, expects to capture the seat with Pritchard's help.

Dick Neville may also be a candidate in Ward Two, where he has been elected on several occasions, but declined to run last year.

M. Sorley is a candidate for the school board and should be elected this time without difficulty.

Max Erenberg is acting as campaign manager for W. A. Pritchard and is preparing a whirlwind campaign to start right away.

Check Shows Clerks' Work Injures Health

Some surprising discoveries were made by Dr. Carey E. McCord of Atlanta, Georgia, during a recent survey of health conditions among 1,000 typical clerical workers.

"Either these clerks were recruited from the frail and sickly or clerking is an occupation conducive to rapid physical impairment," Dr. McCord reports.

A very high percentage of the clerks were either over or under weight. Defects of vision and hearing were common and defective teeth constituted almost an occupational disease.

Dr. McCord holds that all the ailments noted are induced or aggravated by the sedentary habits of clerical workers.

During his first few days in camp the young recruit was the victim of so many practical jokes that he doubted all men and their motives. One night while he was on guard, the tall figure of one of the officers loomed up in the darkness before him.

"Who goes there?" he challenged.

"Major Moses," replied the officer.

The recruit scented a new joke.

"Glad to meet you, Moses," he said, cheerfully. "Advance and give the ten commandments."

THINGS FOR MEN!

SERVICE

WE HOPE that the purchases made during the past have given you the same joy and satisfaction as accorded us in supplying your needs and extending our service.

We have a sincere desire to continue to serve you in a very satisfactory manner.

We extend to all our very best wishes for a very happy and prosperous New Year!

B. C. Barber Supply and Sundries, Limited

PHONE SEYMOUR 4401

64 HASTINGS STREET WEST VANCOUVER, B. C.

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

Vancouver Drug Company (1928) Limited

CUT-RATE DRUGS

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS WILL SAVE MONEY MAKING THEIR PURCHASES FROM THE ORIGINAL AND LARGEST CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS IN WESTERN CANADA.

QUALITY—SERVICE—SAVING

The Compliments of the Season

VANCOUVER'S OWN DRUG STORES—FOURTEEN IN THE CITY—AT YOUR SERVICE!

17 STORES WE SAVE YOU MONEY 17 STORES

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

VANCOUVER

DICTATOR RADIO

$189.50

All-electric—with 9 tubes—amazing power—life-like tone, and screen grid. Put into your home with $18.95 cash; balance $14.85 monthly.

FLOOR FIVE—H B C

DANCE at the

ALEXANDRA BALLROOM

ROBSON AT HORNBY

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS

PHONE: SEYMOUR 3783

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS "Only Union F. & C. in B.C."

Ye Olde English Fish & Chips

You are invited to inspect all our beautiful sanitary equipment—it will be an eye-opener.

44 HASTINGS WEST 2 Doors West of "Pantages"

Wishing Our Union Friends the Season's Compliments and a Happy and Prosperous New Year from

PACIFIC LIME

For Sale by

All Dealers

Executive session—the act of pulling down the blinds so the neighbors can't see you lick your wife.

Occasionally a young man who takes part in amateur theatricals manages to live it down.