Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions 14

NO. 287—EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1929 FIVE CENTS PER COPY

OCT 30 1929
RECEIVED
Labour International Br.

Building Trades Council Starts 5-Day Week Drive

Saturday Morning Work is Not Fair to Owners—No Sacrifice is Being Made by Workers in Loss of Saturday Work

THE first meeting of the Building Trades Council, held in the large hall at Labor Headquarters, with the object of preparing for the inaugeration of the five-day week in the building trades that do not yet enjoy it, turned out to be a very interesting meeting. Those present seemed to enthusiastically endorse the words of one speaker, who said that "the five-day week is what we want and what we are going to get."

Several members of the various crafts expressed themselves at the meeting and so much interest took place that the Council decided to continue the meetings once a month to discuss the five-day week and other important subjects relative to the crafts.

The meeting went on record as being unanimously in favor of the five-day week for all locals affiliated with the Building Trades Council, and that the delegates work to that end in their respective locals.

The chair was occupied by President E. H. Morrison, who called upon the principle speakers, J. Smith of Carpenters' Local, 452, and Mr. S. M. Eveleigh, Honorary Secretary of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia. Quite a number of delegates took part in the discussion, after the principle speakers were through, and many interesting points wereb rought out.

There is some points we can all agree upon, said J. Smith in his opening remarks. If the boss told you not to turn up for work next Saturday most of you would agree. Some of you would disagree, however, because it would affect your pay envelope, and that is the biggest objection to the five-day week. That is one of our faults, he said, we are always willing to sacrifice working conditions if we can get more wages. And yet our real wages have not advanced. The wages you get in your pay envelopes are far different than real wages. If we hark back to former times we will find that the cost of living was less than half what it is today, so, in spite of the increase in wages, we cannot purchase a great deal more stuff than we were formerly able to do, hence the time spent in trying to get an increase in our pay envelope has not got us very far. We have been chasing the shadow, he said, and letting the rest go by the board.

The five-day week is very important to us. It will have a tendency to give some relief to the unemployment question. If ten men are employed on a building at the 44-hour basis it will take 440 hours of work a week to carry on the job; but if these men are working on the five-day week basis, they will have put in only 400 hours work, or 40 hours per man. Inasmuch as the work must be done, either another man will have to be employed per week, or each man will be given longer employment on that job. Incidently, when unemployment is relieved to that extent it will help you when you go after an increase in wages.

Years of Struggle

It has taken years of struggle to reduce the hours of labor and those of us who enjoy the 5½-day week and the eight-hour day—obtained for us by the old-timers in our ranks and those who have passed beyond—should now help to get better conditions for our fellow-workers and those who follow us. Are we going to take all that has been handed to us and not do anything for ourselves and the other fellow? said the speaker.

True, there are some in our ranks who would like to work Saturday afternoon and Sunday, but these are getting fewer and fewer, because the workers are beginning to appreciate the value of leisure and the enjoyment of life. And to increase those benefits we must go after the five-day week. We must make up our minds that the five-day week is what we want and what we are going to get, irrespective of those in our ranks who impede us.

Sweeping Onward

The Building Trades Council is trying to sell the idea to the workers, so we must all get busy and get our fellow-workers into a good frame of mind for the five-day week. It is sweeping onward. State after state and town after town now have the five-day week; they are not going after it, but have got it. And we in Vancouver can get it if we go after it. There is enough in this hall to

(Continued on page 8)

Women Fill Jobs of Striking Chinese Scabs

Several years ago many shingle mills in Vancouver and New Westminster refused to consider a wage increase asked by the Shingle Weavers' Union, and when the men went on strike filled their places with Chinese. Since that time the Chinese have become dissatisfied with conditions and have repeatedly asked for better conditions, to be turned down every time by the bosses whom they helped during the shingle weavers' strike. Time and time again these Chinese have been displaced or have quit, but a recent walkout in the New Westminster Shingle Mill on Lulu Island forced the company to adopt new tactics.

After the walkout the company advertised for female help and met with success. So today the places of the former Chinese packers have been filled by a large number of white women and girls and also a few Japanese women. The pay is small, too small in fact even for girls, so we shall expect to see these displaced soon either by another flock of Chinese or some other cheap labor nationals. In the meantime we will be asked to boost British Columbia products.

The National Legislative Assembly of Salvador at its last sitting adopted an act limiting hours of work in workshops, industrial undertakings and offices to eight in the day. The act was sanctioned by the president of the republic and came into force in July, 1929.

Building Trades Notes

All jobs of any importance hav[illegible] been let to fair contractors, a[illegible] sub-trades let to date have also g[illegible] to fair firms.

State of trade reported by m[illegible] ity of unions as fair. All loc[illegible] port membership increasing.

Bricklayers' Union asks Co[illegible] urge better safety meas[illegible] buildings.

Teaming trades report large [illegible] crease in membership in connection with construction work.

Victoria Building Trades Council has informed the Vancouver Council that they are going after the five-day week for 1930, and ask for the plans and help of Vancouver.

Morrow Coal & Ice Co. 100 Per Cent. Union

Word has been received from the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union that all the drivers working for the Morrow Coal and Ice Co. are in the union. Business Agent McKay states that an active organizing campaign is under way and meeting with fairly good success. A large number of new members were initiated at the last meeting of the union, and more are in line for the next meeting. Birt Showler has been made permanent secretary-treasurer.

New York.—Over $20,000,000 will be spent by the new municipal subway system for cars, motors, block signals and other equipment in time for the opening of operations in the spring of 1931.

[illegible]on Meets Big [illegible]ievance Committee

[illegible]nto, Ont.—The five-day work [illegible]was inaugurated by the Amer[illegible] Federation of Labor delegates [illegible] officers in forty-ninth annual [illegible]vention here when a recess was [illegible]en from Friday evening to Mon[illegible]y morning at the close of the first [illegible]eek's business.

The big event of the week was the address of Sir Henry Thornton, president of the government-owned and operated Canadian National Railways. He received a tremendous ovation when introduced by President Green and at the close of his speech.

Called "Most Popular Man"

"Sir Henry is the most popular man in Canada," said a Toronto newspaper man at my side. "He could be prime minister of the Dominion should he elect to retire as a railroad executive and enter politics."

In his introduction, President Green referred to Sir Henry as the head of a railroad system of 23,000 miles, employing approximately 100,000 men, "who recognizes the right of the workers to organize into crafts of their own selection and bargain collectively with management. His policy of dealing co-operatively with labor has set an example for industry on the North American continent."

"This is the largest grievance committee that I have ever faced," began Sir Henry. "However, I always welcome grievance committees, because a man with a grievance can usually be made a friend, but he who has no grievance leaves you with nothing whatever to work on."

Co-op. Plan Discussed

Following Sir Henry's address, short addresses on the union-management co-operative policy now established on the Canadian National, the B. & O., the Milwaukee road and other systems, were made by A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists; G. M. Bugniazet, general secretary of the Internatoinal Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Captain Otto S. Beyer, consulting engineer of the Railway Employes' Department, A. F. of L.

So impressed were the delegates that a motion was adopted directing that these addresses be printed in pamphlet form.

INTERNATIONAL UNION JOB

A strange mixture of peaceful beauty and throbbing activity is to be seen at Ruskin, where good progress is being made on the B. C. Electric Company's hydro-electric project. (1) The intake of the diversion flume; (2) Looking down the flume from the south; (3) A view of the camp from the coffer dam; (4) The beautiful Ruskin gorge which will soon disappear in place of a massive concrete dam; (5) The side of a cliff removed to make way for a power plant; (6) A nearer view of the cofter dam and powerhouse site; (7) Scooping rock as a child shovels sand—a steam shovel at work; (8) Ruskin; the camp and the valley beyond, showing glimpses of the Stave River winding to join the Fraser. Construction work on this job is being done by International Union men. General Superintendent J. Halpin has insisted on this policy since taking charge of the job.

By Courtesy of British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

Free Dance Tickets

One free ticket will be given away with every book of 10 sold in connection with the Building Trades Council's Monster Whist Drive, Dance and Frolic, which is being held Friday, Dcember 6th. A 10-lb. turkey will also be given away for evry 100 sold. These free tickets include all the prizes that are given away.

I. L. P. MEETING TONIGHT

The Vancouver Branch of the Independent Labor Party will hold its regular meeting in the I. O. O. F. Hall, 2237 Main street, near Sixth avenue, Friday evening, October 25. At this meeting final selection of municipal candidates will be made and the campaign launched for the election which is to take place on December 11th. Six aldermen are to retire this year, as well as four on the School Board and three on the Parks Board.

The I. L. P. is planning to run candidates in Wards 5 and 8, three school trustees and two park commissioners.

MUSICIANS LOSE JOBS BUT RECEIVE $10,000

Toronto, Ont.—Approximately 100 union musicians hitherto employed in 19 motion picture theaters of this city will be paid $100,000 for losing their jobs. This is about 50 per cent. of the wages they would have received in those theaters by September 1, 1930, when their contract expired.

They were displaced when "talkies" and mechanical music were introduced. The settlement was reached at a conference of representatives of the Musicians' Union and the Famous Players Canadian Corporation.

BARNET LUMBER CO., LTD.
3995 HASTINGS STREET EAST
High. 180 Glen. 384 Night Call: Glen. 423, Carl. 899Y3
BARNET
BOOSTS
BETTER
BUILT
BUNGALOWS
500,000 FEET PER DAY
SEE US FOR SPECIALS

One of the most popular brands among Union men sold by the Liquor Control Boards of Canada

CATTO'S
Old Highland Whiskey

A GENUINE SCOTTISH IMPORTATION
Two Qualities
15-year-old, $4.75 Gold Label, $4.25
Obtainable at All Government Liquor Stores
Please Ask for CATTO'S

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

RED STAR DRUG STORE
"The Mail Order Druggist"
We Make a Special Effort to Get Goods Out by First Mail After Receipt of Your Order
CORNER CORDOVA AND CARRALL VANCOUVER, B. C.

MAINLAND CIGAR STORE
THE PLACE FOR PIPES
310 CARRALL STREET, VANCOUVER

For Good Coal!
Phone Highland 279
NANAIMO-WELLINGTON FOOTHILLS
DRUMHELLER and SOOTLESS EGG, $9.00.
Star Coal Co., Ltd.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE: HIGH. 279

Power Trust Tightens Grip On Natural Resources

Montreal, P.Q.—The Power Trust is tightening its grip on power sites and plants, pulp lands and pulp and paper mills throughout Canada.

It has just announced another merger under which the Canada Power & Paper Company will absorb the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company and the Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corporation. This will add valuable waterpowers, close to 30,000,000 cords of pulp wood and other rights to the trust's already large holdings.

Canada Power & Paper Corporation is now one of the largest producers of hydro-electric energy and newsprint in the Dominion.

On May 1, 1928, according to a report entitled "Central Electric Stations in Canada," issued by the Department of the Interior, Canada Power was chartered by the Quebec government in 1925. Through stock ownership is controls the following companies: Canada Northern Power Corporation, which controls Northern Canada Power, Northern Quebec Power, Great Northern Power and Northern Ontario Light & Power. It also has a substantial interest in East Kootenay Power, Southern Canada Power, Winnipeg Electric, Dominion Power & Transmission, Manitoba Power, British Columbia Power and Foreign Power Securities.

The activities of the Winnipeg Electric in securing the Seven Sisters power site on the Winnipeg river were recently investigated by a royal commission. More will be heard of the "deal" when the Bracken government of Manitoba goes to the country, as public opinion in Manitoba is decidedly in favor of keeping this site for public ownership.

COMING DOWN TO BRASS TACKS

It's sweet of you to tell me
That I am all in all,
That I'm the apple
Of your eye,
That I'm the rainbow
In your sky,
The a la mode
Upon your pie,
That I'm the works,
That I'm the guy
For whom you'd pass
The others by,
That I'm your Who,
Your Whence, your Why,
For whom you'd cry,
For whom you'd swear,
For whom you'd lie,
For whom you'd live,
For whom you'd die.
It's sweet of you to tell me
That I am all in all,
But whose are those large overshoes
I passed out in the hall?

—Toronto Goblin.

Benefits of Co-operative and Public Ownership

The following interesting review of the growth and benefits of co-operative and public ownership was made by Dr. J. P. Warbuasse at the banquet of the directors of the Wheat Pools of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., in Calgary, this year. Mr. Henry Wise Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, was chairman of the meeting.

MR. H. W. WOOD, Chairman: We are fortunate in having with us a co-operative expert with a very wide reputation, Dr. Warbasse, the president of the Co-operative League of America, a member of the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, and the author of "Co-operative Democracy." I will call on Dr. Warbasse to address us.

DR. WARBASSE: Mr. Chairman, and fellow co-operators, you behold the consumer in wonderland. I am the consumer, and you constitute the wonderland. I at least am conscious of the fact that I am a consumer. When I study the work of your Pools and marketing organizations, I realize that here I am in wonderland.

My interest in the co-operative movement springs from the fact that I am concerned for everybody. Many years ago I set out to discover some common ground upon which all people might stand and unite for their own common good. I found that, while we differ in religion and in matters of politics and various tastes, we all have one common interest in that we are consumers. We at least can say that much. We have that in common. We are all interested in getting the largest possible access to the good things of life. That is what we are driving at. We want good things in plenty. We want to get things to absorb. We are reaching out into the world to get the things that make life sweeter.

That is the idea upon which is founded the consumers' co-operative movement. There is a great difference in the sort of access that people have to the good things of life. Some people, we are quite sure, have too much access; they can get more things than they need. And there are other people who, we know only too well, are deprived not only of the good things but of many of the simple necessities.

There are all sorts of oases where there are especially fertile spots, and there are also the barren spots. I was driving in Vermont, many years ago, with a farmer. Along the road we saw a man building a fence around a piece of land. My companion, who was driving, stopped and called to the man: "What's the use of building a fence? Your sheep will starve to death in there." "Oh," replied the man who was at work, "that's just what I know. I am building this fence to keep the sheep out."

There are places from which people actually should be kept out, and there are also barriers which are preventing people from getting into the places where they really, by the right of being born on this green, earth, should have access by some means or other.

When the individual stood alone, in those ancient days before men had begun to live close enough together to feel the necessity of brotherly action, they acted as individuals, each one getting as much as he could. Then, when the world became a bit more populous, people had to get together. And then came this great industrial age, and the lone worker discovered that he was at a disadvantage so long as he was selling alone, his labor or the commodities he produced. A few people, thinking in advance of others, realized the importance of organizing their producing power in order to protect their wages, in order to get better rewards for their work. The first indication of this acting together was in the industrial field, among the workers in that most crowded part of the world, the Manchester district in industrial Great Britain. There we find the people a century ago beginning to organize in trade unions.

Criminals From Britain

The employers who were buying the working power of these poor people realized that if the workers got together they could protect themselves. You will recall, out of your industrial history, that the organization of people at the point of production was then made illegal by act of parliament. A little over a hundred years ago men who got together and formed associations of producers were tried as criminals and were deported to the penal colonies of Great Britain. I am not so sure, but that may be one reason why Australia is such a highly civilized country. The original population were criminals from Great Britain, people who were strong enough to violate the law that forbid men organizing together to protect their working power.

You remember those early struggles. It was against the law for men in unions to demand better conditions of labor and refuse to work unless their demands were granted. Again, working men were sent from England across the ocean to the penal colonies and died in the prison ships like flies. This was the struggle for the right to protect producing power, in order to get better rewards from the gains of exploiters who were gambling in the products of labor and who were organized to take advantage of the work of the producing people.

When those workers got the right to organize their dreams came true: they did succeed in getting better rewards for their labor. Then they made a new discovery: they found that their money got away from them, slipped away, about as fast as they earned it. I do not know of any better way to illustrate this than by the example of Henry Ford increasing the wages of all his workers in Detroit. Immediately rents went up; the merchants got together and put up prices, and the increase of wages was promptly taken away from the workers. Mr. Ford did not increase the wages of the workers so much as he increased the incomes of the merchants and the landlords.

People a hundred years ago became aware of these economic facts, and they thought about them. An American philosopher has said that poverty has its advantages, that it gives a man less to talk about and more to think about. These people had much to think about. Their producers' organization was like a mechanism to pump fluid into one end of a reservoir that had a hole in the other end. They had a pump and they were pumping their income into a reservoir, and it seemed not to make much difference how much they perfected their mechanism to add to what they were getting, there was the other end, out of which it was flowing. They had done nothing to protect that avenue of escape. Their wages were always flowing out through their fingers. While they had spent time and energy and had sacrificed to develop this pumping machine, the income that they pumped in was all unprotected. That set them thinking. While they had a voice in determining what their working power should bring them, they had no voice in determining what they could buy with their wages.

Must Protect Our Spending Power

That line of thought began with the industrial workers, and then the agricultural workers presently began to think in the same way. In Germany, Denmark and other countries the producers went through the same processes of thinking. And it was thinking along these lines that developed the consumers' co-operative movement. Those people said to themselves: "We are consumers quite as much as we are producers, and we must protect our spending power."

There are many ways of doing things. They went into all kinds of experiments. From the latter part of the eighteenth century up until 1844 they were experimenting with consumers' co-operative organizations. That is one of the most interesting periods in the laboratory of economic experiment that we can find in history. They tried everything. In my study days a student in a class in physics was asked this question in an examination: "How would you measure the height of a building with an aneroid barometer?" This fellow happened to know but little about the aneroid barometer, so he said: "I would take the aneroid barometer to the top of the building, tie a string to it, let it down to the ground, and then measure the length of the string." There are always more ways than one of doing a thing. These people tried many different ways. But none of them tried the right way until the Rochdale Pioneers put together the three fundamental principles of co-operation.

These three principles had been used at previous times; they had all been used separately, but not together. The Rochdale Pioneers did not discover them nor invent them; but they happened to be the people who put them together. That is why we say that the modern co-operative movement had its beginnin- in Rochdale, England, notwithstanding that there is many a Scotchman sitting in this audience who would stoutly maintain that it began in Scotland, and he can point out just where it started.

The Three Principles

However, where it began is not so important as the fact that it did begin. I have seen Scotch co-operators discuss this question with English co-operators until they were red in the face. They reminded me of the quartette that used to sing in Moscow and Leningrad and which created so much hostility between the two cities, because the people of Leningrad wanted them to sing in Moscow and the people of Moscow wanted them to sing in Leningrad. Well, these quarrels between the English and the Scotchmen are rather immaterial to our purpose. The co-operative movement did begin. The Rochdale Pioneers put together those three fundamental principles: Each member, one vote; money should simply receive the prevailing rate of interest, and no more; commodities should be sold at the ordinary market price, the surplus being returned to the members in proportion to their patronage. We find in our co-operative societies since those days that those that have not used these three principles have not succeeded.

The Rochdale Society did succeed, as you know full well. The co-operative movement spread throughout Great Britain. The consumers learned how to do things for themselves. They developed their stores to supply themselves with goods. Then they found that they needed houses, clothes, insurance, entertainment, credit facilities, and they proceeded to supply all of these things through the organization of consumers.

The Co-op.

The British co-operative movement now embraces, as you know, about one-third of the population. The consumers' stores have a turnover of over a thousand million dollars a year. The Co-operative Wholesale Society of England does a business of over five hundred million dollars a year. It has 125 different manufacturing industries, producing practically everything these people need to consume. They make in their own factories, not only their food and clothing, but they conduct education, banking, medical and nursing service, and their own insurance business, which is carried at about one-half the cost of the old line companies. Their flour mills are among the largest in Europe. You supply the wheat. All this is owned and controlled and dominated by the consumers themselves.

The movement has spread into all the countries of the world. In Finland, Hungary, Russia, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia, Latvia, Lithuania and the other Balkan States it is growing so fast that it is difficult to follow the statistics. And in these countries it is very largely among the farming population. I have visited sections in Czecho-Slovakia in which all of the business is carried on by the co-operative society. I have visited villages with a farm population in which all of the business is owned and controlled by the organized farmers as consumers. This means not only the stores and the various distributing agencies, but also the banking business, insurance, the motion picture show, the undertaking business, the restaurant, the laundry, the bath-house (in most of these countries they have a community bath-house in the village), everything carried on by the organized consumers. It would be difficult to mention anything upon which these people need to spend their money which is not provided by their consumers' organizations. They work and spend their money together.

(Continued next week.)

* * *

Members of the Carpenters' Trade union employed on jobs in Colorado Springs, in the United States, have adopted a novel method of advertising their union. They put up a display sign announcing "Union Carpenters on this job."

For HEALTH, STRENGTH and Beauty, eat our Whole Wheat Brown Bread
A wholesome body builder Doctors recommend it
Fruit and Raising Bread
Pastry and Meat Pies
THE ESTHER BAKERY
Phone: Highland 1309
3728 HASTINGS ST. EAST

R. C. HIRST
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Electrical Fixtures Hardware
Mechanics' Tools
Paints, Oils, Lamps
Radio Supplies Pipe Fittings
Tools
Glen 370 4097 Hastings St. E.

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. Assos.—Meets every Friday, Hall 311, Labor Headquarters, at 8 p.m. President, James F. Burns, 2833 Turner St.; Secretary, P. Lauret, Room 311, Labor Headquarters. Phone Fair. 2108 L.

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

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

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

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union, No. 1—Room 309, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Wednesday, in Hall No. 3. President, L. Padgett, 2066 W. 8th. Phone Bayview 1558 R; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 East 20th, Phone Fair. 845 R; Fin. Sec., Albert Wright, 1650 East 25th, Phone Fairmont 3531 R.

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 second and fourth Mondays in month at Hall 211, Labor Headquarters. W. Fontaine, Secretary, 1328 Commercial Dr. Phone High. 2169 R.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

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

Poetry of Motion

"Your daughter is naturally graceful!"

"Yes. Whenever she swats a fly, you'd think she imagined she was Helen Wills."—Washington Star.

The Elimination of Work

The engineer of one of Canada's smaller cities estimated the other day that the work done by his department this summer would have required the employment of 3,000 more men if modern excavating and paving machines had not been used. It is difficult to estimate what the effect of modern development along this line means. It is obvious that had this city, which has a population of some 40,000, been required to use 3,000 laborers, it would have meant an additional city population of ten or twelve thousand people. That would have been the direct increase, but these men would have had to be fed and housed, their children would have had to be clothed and educated. It would have meant the employment of more clerks, the building of more commercial shops, the erection of more schools, the employment of more doctors; in other words, there would have been a large increase in every kind of business and community activity. The fact that the modern city must, under the circumstances, contain a smaller proportion of laborers in its population than existed twenty years ago is obvious. This, however, is only one phase of the change wrought by the replacement of hand labor by mechanical devices. In factories and on farms the displacement of manual labor and the employment of machines is progressing at a very rapid rate. It is pointed out by economists that, in spite of the momentous changes that have come about, there seems to be less unemployment than was the case a few years ago, but it must be apparent that the time must come when the necessary production of the world will be accomplished by a diminishing army of workmen. So far the ingenuity of selling organizations in developing huge demands for new varieties of goods has pretty well kept pace with the enormous development of production, but it does seem that the time when the demand has reached the point of saturation in many lines is approaching. The present financial, commercial and distributing system will probably serve with a fair amount of efficiency until that time comes, but the world will ultimately be faced with the problem of revolutionizing the distributing system so that the masses of people who are not needed in industry can be provided in some way with the means of securing a share of that production.—Western Producer.

Conscription Is Rejected; Green Pleads For Peace

Toronto, Ont.—An appeal for universal conscription by C. L. Bodenheimer, commander of the American Legion, was rejected by William Green, president A. F. of L., at the annual convention of the latter organization. The unionist indicated sharp disagreement with the speaker's warlike sentiments that were carefully presented.

Commander Bodenheimer urged the labor convention to favor the Reed-Wainwright bill now pending in Congress, that would create a commission to study the principle of conscription. The usual plea to "take the profit out of war" was made. He called conscription "universal service."

President Green said trade unionists agree with the Legion on many questions, including restriction of immigration and of child welfare.

"We have differed very sharply upon the question of universal conscription." said the unionist. "We are not able to see our way clear to support legislation of that kind. We think it rather contradictory to make preparations for war when all are seeking the ways of peace. We know that in every war men profiteer until they almost reach the criminal line. We have not been convinced that it is possible through legislation to compel the money of our country and the material things of our nation to be conscripted in wartime along with the men who serve on the battlefield."

President Green indicated that labor is awake to the difference of conscripting man power while capitalists are limited to a "fair" profit. This is not "universal service," nor is it a "national draft," as explained by advocates.

Hesketh Is Booster For the Labor Press

Robert B. Hesketh, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Association, had some good things to say about the labor press in his annual report made a few weeks ago at the Kansas City convention of his organization. Mr. Hesketh told the convention.

"In our effort to advance our organization we have had the unstinted support of the labor press, for which we tender thanks. Going through the many exchanges that come to our office, we notice with much satisfaction that many of our locals grasp the opportunity to use the columns of their local labor press. This is encouraging to all concerned. Printers' ink is the finest medium that we know of, along with good service, to sell your wares. We have had official connections with labor papers in the past and know from experience the battles they have in order to make the grade and especially so if they assume an independent spirit—which is commendable—and courageously expound labor's doctrines and back them up fearlessly in their columns. The labor press is entitled to and should have the undivided support of the organized workers. To our secretaries who contribute weekly to these papers we say: Fine, keep it up, and commend them. We notice a number of our locals advertising our union house card in the labor press. It pays to advertise; it is a constant reminder to the initiated and education to the new members of the labor group. Spend a little money with your friends occasionally—the labor press—they can use it; it is a seed on good ground, and they are entitled to your favorable consideration."

HOOVER THANKED

The British Labor Party, assembled at Brighton for its annual conference, sent a message to President Hoover expressing its gratification over the part displayed by him and the United States in advancing the cause of naval disarmament.

Work Shirts Made By Indiana Convicts

Indianapolis, Ind.—More than 2000 convicts in Indiana's three penal institutions are employed by prison contractors in the manufacture of articles sold in competition with free labor, according to a report presented at the recent convention of the State Federation of Labor by President Thomas N. Taylor and a committee that had made a survey of convict labor.

Hundreds of thousands of shirts, chiefly purchased by or for free wage earners, are produced in these prisons and sold under the following trade names: Kenwood, Bigby, Tip Top, Rabbit Foot, Wonder, Six Footer, Roomy Richard, Good Quality, King Pin, Cravens, Special, Wabash, Gold Robin, Blue Hyde, Kre-Men, Army, Big Nine, Fidelity Supreme.

In one of the prisons 402 convicts are employed by a contractor to make underwear for men sold under the following brands: Koolite, Hudson Mill, Good Value, Genuine Nobbywear, Maleco, Natexco, Valor, Gridiron and Ivanhoe.

Clothing made at the state reformatory is labeled "Manufactured by Bownie, Des Moines, Iowa."

"Happy Home" aprons and "Happy Home" dresses, purchased by thousands of housewives in department stores, also are the product of prison convicts.

STATE WORKERS' FUND NOW TOTALS $6,400,000

Harrisburg, Pa.—The State Employes' Retirement Fund, created on January 1, 1924, totals $6,400,000.

Nearly 9,000 employes are on the retirement fund roll. Their credits range from a few dollars, in the case of newcomers on the pay roll, to hundreds of dollars in the case of those who have been contributing since the fund's creation. The State "matches" contributions by employes who are eligible for superannuation retirement at 60 years of age and who have had at least five years' service.

UNION CAFES & MERCHANTS

Seymour 3168 Always Open

Empire Cafe and Grill
Vancouver's Best
Under Personal Management of
HAROLD DEGG BOB KRAUSE
76 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B. C.

When in a Hurry, Drop in at
Egg Orders Are Always "O.K." at
FRED'S Dairy Lunch
"It's the Coffee"
72 Hastings West Always Open

R. WILKINSON, PRES. D. DUNCAN, SEC.
Reynolds' Cartage Co.
LIMITED
Phones Seymour 3377-3378
Crating, Packing, Shipping and Storage.
Furniture and Piano Moving
Long Distance Moving
Pool Car Shipments
Office and Warehouse:
722 — CAMBIE STREET — 722

PERRY & DOLK
Men's Tailors
18 Hastings West Room 33

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

Wilson & McNeill
Painters and Decorators
Everything pertaining to the trade.
1156 E. 13th. Phone Fair. 5248

Says "Rationalization" Is New Catch Phrase

Toronto, Ont.—"Capitalists have a new term to replace their slogan, 'capture new markets,'" said James Brownlee of London in his address as fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the A. F. of L. convention.

"We used to hear a great deal about markets—get new markets, exploit the undeveloped countries, the backward peoples," said Mr. Brownlee. "They don't talk about new markets today for the simple reason there are no new markets. They have a new slogan, 'rationalization,' a term that is used by many persons who do not understand its meaning."

The speaker referred to two reports on this word by the World Economical Conference at Geneva in 1927. The majority report stated, in effect, that "rationalization" means elimination of waste. It includes the scientific organization of labor, standardization both of material and of product, simplification of processes and improvements in the system of transport and marketing."

The minority report, while not opposing the elimination of waste, pointed out that "rationalization," as explained by the majority report, was a purely mechanical process which takes no account of the worker as an intelligent factor, or of the general interest of the community. It cannot bring into action the motive of service, and may fail to diffuse the benefits resulting from a reduction of real cost through the body of consumers."

Mr. Brownlee quoted these reports to sustain his point that "rationalization," as now used, was another name to speed up output, eliminate all waste and increase profits. The human element plays no part in the scheme.

In negotiating future agreements with railroads, committees will be guided by the convention's declaration for annual vacations with pay, a decreased wage differential between coach car carpenters and freight car workers, a more rigid enforcement of apprenticeship clauses and various other matters acted on by the delegates.

The Labor Statesman

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

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

H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

PRESS COMMITTEE

Wm. Page, Chairman; W. Watt (Building Trades Council); P. R. Bengough (Metal Trades), R. H. Neelands (Printing Trades), W. Deptford (Transportation Trades), B. Showler (Teaming Trades), T. Hanofin (Beverage Trades), C. Herrett (Label Trades).

Subscription Rates: $2 per Year; to Unions. 16c. per month per member.

Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, Friday, Oct. 25, 1929

A WEAK CASE

While it very nearly pains to admit that the American is right, it serves no useful purpose to shut our eyes to obvious facts and pretend that there is some injustice in the proposed tariff on British Columbia lumber and shingles. The American, like the Canadian, has accepted the principle that the industries of the country should not be required to compete in the home market against the commodities made in the cheap labor countries of the world. At this point our Canadian Government abandons the protective principle, and after it has walled the country around with a tariff to protect the employer. It spends some millions of dollars annually to bring in the low-wage worker to compete with our own wage earners. The American, on the other hand, carries the principle to a logical conclusion and instead of encouraging the importation of cheap labor, he has erected a barrier—the Quota Law—to keep the low wage worker out, and, as stated by the present Secretary for Labor, the purpose of this is to give some measure of protection to the American wage earner.

In any tariff argument with the American, the Canadian is at a disadvantage. So long as the American scheme is to protect the American seller, both of labor and the article that labor is employed on, against the low waged man and the article that he makes, he can consistently oppose the importation of goods from Canada, for transporting the low waged worker of Europe to Canada in Government-subsidized ships is altogether too flimsy an evasion to pass unnoticed by a people who are trying to protect both the wage worker and the employer. We, in British Columbia, are particularly unfortunate in the present tariff controversy. Washington and Oregon, handling the same timber and cutting to the same stock as ourselves, object to our timber products in their market on the grounds that the British Columbia lumberman pays less for his timber and less in taxation and that he employs Mongolian and Hindu labor, and, therefore, his labor costs are less. What answer have we to make to these charges? A local paper, two days ago, attempted an answer, "Antiquated business methods," it says, and also it is the patent roofing from the East that is hurting the American shingle manufacturers, "old-fashioned pioneer methods of cutting shingles." And President Coolidge, in some inquiry, found that the cost of logging and making shingles was higher in British Columbia than in the adjoining states—and anyhow it would be discourteous not to let in our lumber and shingles. Let us examine in detail this hodge-podge of inanities. There is something humorous in a Canadian editor accusing a great American industry of "antiquiated business methods." Less than six months ago, the same paper, supporting a Government subsidy on Canadian lumber ships, pleaded that these same antiquated business men, with their modern aggressive business methods, were pushing the British Columbia lumberman out of the Australian market. It has also pleaded patriotic consideration as a reason why our lumber should be given a share of British market, and scolded because Washington timber has been used on our Eastern canal system. The humor of the statement becomes more apparent when we recall that our Douglas fir goes on the world's markets as "Oregon pine." Some time ago it was noticed that what is known as "edge grain" shingles withstood the weather longer than if cut in other relations to the grain. To cut edge grain is merely a matter of how in relation to the grain of the wood, the block is set in the saw, and now we are seriously asked to believe all the cheering that the "old-fashioned" American has not yet had wit enough to turn his block quarter-way round and cut edge grain shingles. It is true the advertising value of the term "edge grain" was first thought of by a British Columbia man, but he did not enjoy his advantage more than ten minutes before the American shared it with him. We do not remember that President Coolidge worried himself about the relative costs of shingle production, but if he did, and found that the cost of production was higher in British Columbia, we beg to suggest that the inquiry took the form of asking the British Columbia lumbermen—whose reputation for truthfulness is not as good as it might be. On this point, it is a fair question to ask if logging production is more costly in British Columbia, how comes it that after paying an export duty and the additional transportation, our logs are sold to the American mills?

Our mills and lumber woods are over-run by the Asiatic, the lowest paid form of labor known to modern industry. The American consistently asks that he and his labor be protected against this class of labor. Our answer—if the evening paper is our spokesman—is a number of misleading, weak evasions, together with the false statement that a minimum wage adds to our production costs, and the whole made ludicrous by an appeal for "courtesy." As a people we can better maintain our self-respect and earn that of our neighbors if we hold our tongue when we have no defence. —M.

Open Forum

FRASER VALLEY HOP HARVEST

The hop harvest in the Fraser Valley has just been wound up for the year. From all parts of this section of British Columbia came men, women and children to join this annual gathering and attempt to make a little stake ere winter shuts down with its incessant rain over the western slope.

But this year few dollars were brought away from the farm of John I. Hass at Sardis. Picking at a cent and a half a pound, with a slight bonus for the season (that few stayed to collect), and with a surplus of small undeveloped hops, tough to pick and weighing like feathers), many families only made their board and not over 10 per cent. even small wages. This in spite of the fact that the average work day was from 10 to 13 hours in length.

By having so many women and children to deal with, and by throwing in a sop of an increased bonus at a critical moment, the bosses prevented any united action on the job. They did not, however, prevent a pretty thorough boycott of the camp store and its grafting prices. In addition, by half the crew quitting, hundreds of tons of hops rotted on the vines, this being gall and wormwood to the bosses but honey to the gang—or at least that element (one per cent.) who were class conscious. To appreciate this one would need to see those old folks and kids toiling long hours in the heat, the one too slave-minded to resist, the other not allowed to, for many hands (even little ones) swell the day's total.

Two groups of hop pickers in this area have already, this fall, petitioned the Minimum Wage Board to intercede and set a fairer wage in this industry, but it remains to be seen whether any good will come from this to the workers. In any case, it's up to those who go out on this kind of work next year to be ready to fight for better conditions right at the start, for only by struggle is conditions made better for the workers in any industry.

HOP PICKER.

Municipal Elections in Britain on November 1

Keen interest will be taken in the municipal elections which will be held throughout England on November 1st, as they are being looked on as a gauge of the Labor party's increased strength, says Labor's correspondent.

The party made a gain of 150 offices in last year's city elections, and Labor spokesmen rightly interpreted the gains as a sign of victory in the general election.

There seems to be no question but that the Labor party has made a host of new friends since it took over the government.

Snowden's triumphal return from The Hague was greeted with a storm of applause, and MacDonald's move for a naval understanding with the United States has met with popular approval.

Political observers are now waiting for the municipal elections to show the approximate vote value of

Lest We Forget

I suppose at some time or other every one of us has felt that life is just one huge mistake, when everything we undertake seems to go wrong and we just pass from one disappointment to another, and you say to yourself, "Now, if I had only known, things might have been so different." But, of course, the trouble is we don't know until it is too late and then its impossible to alter things.

Now, this apparently was the mood our young friend Archibald was in when he came slouching into our sanctum one morning this week and literally flung his latest effusion at us for our approval, and when we had perused the same we must say we felt just a little bit doubtful about it. "Well," he enquired, "isn't it alright?" "Yes'er, it's alright in a way, that is, it's quite true what you tell us, but you see, Archie, we have to be so very careful, you're handling a very delicate subject, and we should hate to rouse any animosity." "Rows, no I don't want any more rows myself," he replied. "I've had quite enough to last me for some time." "What are you referring to," we asked. "Why, didn't you just say you'd hate to have any rows with Annie Mosity?" "No, no, Archie, you don't undestand, you're under a misapprehension." "A miss who?" he said. "Now, look here, Mr., I don't know the girl and I don't want to. I had quite enough to put up with since last Saturday when I had to take a cousin who is visiting us to the Capitol, and my girl happened to pass and saw us going in together. "So, if there's going to be any more misses about the business, you'd better throw that thing I wrote into the wastepaper basket. I certainly don't want any rows with Annie Mosity or anyone else."

P.A.B.

LEST WE FORGET

Alas, I'm in a sorry plight, I'm feeling sad and sore,
For someone asked me recently, "Who was it won the war?"
Althou' the war is over, now has been for many a day,
There still are certain taxes that we're called upon to pay.

No doubt our Yankee cousins, they could quickly put us wise,
The doughboys who were kneaded, but it took them years to rise;
Tho' somewhat late in coming, helped clean up the final act,
Then had to wear a button to commemorate the fact.

Yet I wonder if its over, after all is said and done,
Or Germany seeks yet again a place within the sun;
They may not do it fighting, of that I'm not afraid,
But the day is fast approaching when they'll do it with their trade.

Why is it that our people keep no Watch upon the Rhine?
When German manufacturers our local goods outshine,
And wherein lies their profit, it seems very hard to tell,
That they can ship them all this way and us can undersell?

Whenever you go shopping, to spend your scanty pence,
You seek the cheapest market, which is only commonsense,
And you find the greatest value that is offered by the trade,
That so many of the articles in Germany are made.

And still another item from the news I will repeat:
They tell us that the English ports are blocked with German wheat,
When Canada produces grain, all of the finest grade,
What do they mean, can you explain, by preferential trade?

P. A. BEALL.

At a meeting of representatives of employers and workers in the banking business in Italy it was decided that there should be no restrictions on the employment of married women.

RE-OPENING OF THE
FREE FORUM
Sunday, October 27th
at 3 p.m.
Mr. Herbert Parker
Nephew of British Home Secretary.
SUBJECT:
The New British Democracy in Relation to Dominion Affairs.
OPEN DISCUSSION
In the
First Unitarian Church
1550 TENTH AVENUE WEST
(HALF BLOCK WEST OF GRANVILLE)

EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIPS
WINNIPEG GRAIN
MONTREAL CURB
CHICAGO BD OF TRADE
SPOKANE STANDARD
CALGARY
VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER GRAIN
VICTORIA
VAN. FIRE INS. AGENTS' ASSOC.
REAL ESTATE EX.
B.C. BOND DEALERS
SEY. 7484
THE COMPLETE INVESTMENT SERVICE

SHORT TERM BONDS

Many good bonds redeemable in the next few years are selling below par. They present attractive opportunities for investors.

Consult Us

R. P. CLARK & COMPANY
(Vancouver) LTD.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
823 Hastings Street West Vancouver, B. C.

If you'll do the seeing

we're content to let our $27.50 Blue Serge Suits do the selling.

When you see the Hub Blue Serge Suits you'll agree that they're the finest value in the city. Beautifully tailored in the latest styles, single or double breasted models, from 18-oz. pure wool botany serge, guaranteed not to fade or discolor. Each suit is sturdily tailored and well finished—lined with beautiful art silk. They wear—and wear—and wear.

When you go out of town, store your good clothes FREE OF CHARGE in the Hub's mothproof storage room. We press your clothes free of charge before we put them away.

THE HUB LTD.
Vancouver's Largest Exclusive Men's Store
Mail Orders Prepaid and Delivered Promptly
45-47-49 EAST HASTINGS STREET
(Between Columbia and Carrall Streets)

Buy your new
Marconi Radio
from the
DOMINION
We guarantee entire satisfaction. Terms to Suit You.
Dominion Furniture
3 STORES COMPANY 3 STORES
1082 GRANVILLE STREET
968 GRANVILLE ST. 106 HASTINGS EAST

Machinery Age Ought To Enrich Our Lives

Toronto, Ont.—"The long work day, the long week and low wages are the Three Fates of American industry," said Secretary of Labor Davis in his address to the A. F. of L. convention here.

"Where the worker is so employed he has no time to buy and he has no money to buy," declared the speaker.

Mr. Davis predicted a wondrous future as the result of automatic machinery. "System and machinery," he said, "are maki ngproduction so rapid and easy that less of the day and week will be needed to turn out the commodities we sell and consume. During the next 50 years this system is certain to be improved. It is hardly fantastic to say that the time will come when the wealth of the world will be produced with hardly more effort than the pulling of a lever or the press of a button. Already many of our hardest mechanical jobs are performed in that way.

"Ultimately much more of our time and energies can be devoted to the improvement of our minds and the enrichment of our lives. And do not doubt that the intelligence of our people will be equal to guaranteeing all this to labor."

Putting a Kick in Shakespeare

Teacher—"What did Juliet say when she met Romeo in the balcony?"

Pupil—"Couldn't you get seats in the orchestra?"—Boston Transcript.

Pacific Stage Lines
Go everywhere
Phone Sey. 4000
for information

New York.—A two-days' strike of organized market truck teamsters came to an end when employers here granted a $5 weekly increase. Railroads lifted their embargo on fresh fruits and vegetables to this city.

PREDICTS HOURS CUT

Smith's Falls, Ont.—A reduction in the work day was predicted by A. L. Whitney, president Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, at a meeting here in which public and railroad officials attended.

Mr. Whitney outlined the brotherhood's progress the last few years and explained hazards and handicaps of railroaders' work.

VANCOUVER TURKISH BATHS

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, Bad Cold

MASSAGE A SPECIALTY

PACIFIC BUILDING

744 HASTINGS W. SEY. 2070

Western Glass Co., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

158 Cordova W. Phone Sey. 8687

See Us About Broken Glass in Windows, Automobiles, Mirrors, Showcases, etc.

Art Glass Repaired

Mirrors Re-silvered

ABBOTSFORD

A reputation for quick, courteous service.

WOOD

We've plenty of clean, sound wood ready for delivery tomorrow—Inside Fir, Fir Edgings, Fir Slabs, Mill-run and Kindling.

COAL

There's a coal here that will meet your requirements.

NANAIMO-WELLINGTON
The coal that has more friends than any other.

DRUMHELLER (MIDLAND)
Real good coal—hardest from the Drumheller field.

LETHBRIDGE IMPERIAL
Lights quickly and gives off plenty of heat. No smoke or soot.

ROSEDEER
Makes a bright fire which lasts for a long time. Try a ton.

TULAMEEN VALLEY
A very good coal that will give complete satisfaction.

Abbotsford Wood and Coal Co., Ltd.

498 PHONES HIGHLAND Eves. H.4676 4980

CUT-RATE SHOES
at
Sample Shoe Store
37 Hastings West
Next Safeway Store.

THIS WEEK'S OFFERINGS

Children's Panco Sole Sandals, 4 to 7 years 95c
Girls' Lace Boots, patent or kid, to 10 years 95c
Women's First Quality Rubbers at 49c
Children's Storm Rubbers, sizes to No. 2 ..... 69c
Men's Storm Rubbers, first quality 99c
Men's Hunting Hip-boots, all sizes at $4.95

DRESS SHOES

Ladies' Fancy Straps or Oxfords at $2.95
Men's Dress or Work Boots at $3.95
Boy's School Boots, to 5½ ..... $2.45 and $2.95

Note the Address:
37 Hastings West
(Between Cal-Van and Safeway Markets)

UNION MEN . . .

want tools of reliable makes and quality—that's why they buy from

Sterling Hardware

Phone: Seymour 1433

8 CORDOVA W. (near Carrall)

Say, Bill, since your good wife started "reducing" what has been the "reduction" in your weekly household budget?

* * *

Some people persist in buying wild cat stock as if their bank rolls had nine lives.

Labor Party Wins Decisive Victory in Australia

Labor Party	45
Nationalists	15
Country Party	10
Independent Nationalists	3
Country Progressive	1
Independent	1

Labor's victory in the Australian general elections was the most sweeping triumph ever recorded in that dominion, the Nationalist government suffering a crushing defeat, with three cabinet ministers going down to defeat.

Labor circles in Great Britain are as much pleased by the news from Australia as by the story of Premier MacDonald's popularity in the United States and Canada.

The Australian Labor party has gained a sweeping victory. The coalition government, which has ruled the country since 1923, is utterly smashed.

The issue was the arbitration of industrial disputes. The coalition government stood for the abolition of the federal arbitration court, so that all such disputes would be sent back to the separate states. The Labor party insisted on retaining federal arbitration, claiming that under state management the workers would be at the mercy of competing employers.

Assures MacDonald Support

Australian dispatches say that the landslide was increased by the success of the MacDonald mission to the United States. The premier is now sure of warm support from Australia in his efforts at disarmament.

The leader of the victorious party, and the coming premier, is James Henry Scullin, formerly editor of a small labor newspaper. Mr. Scullin was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1910, and held his seat until 1913. He then remained out of parliament until 1922, when he was sent back from another constituency. In 1923 he was re-elected without opposition.

The Labor party waged a strong campaign for the retention of the federal arbitration court, which the Bruce government had intended to abolish.

The remarkable feature of the election was the enormous turnover in party votes, big Labor majorities in many cases upsetting what Nationalists thought were their safest seats. The Senate, however, remains solidly Nationalist. It is the first election in which the Senate has not been dissolved. It is composed of 24 Nationalists, 5 Country members and 7 Laborites.

The Australian Senate consists of 36 members, six from each state, elected for six-year terms. But if the Senate rejects a government bill at two successive sessions it can be dissolved and a complete new Senate elected.

It is freely predicted that the new Labor government will take advantage of this provision at the first opportunity.

Everyone over 21 years of age had to vote, under the compulsory voting system, and there were 3,500,000 on the rolls.

THE FIRST ACT

The first act of Mr. Scullin, the new Labor premier of Australia, was to cancel the dismissals of 1700 telegraph linesmen, which had been ordered by the Bruce government following the awards in a labor dispute.

Mr. Scullin and his party are also pledged to uphold the federal arbitration court, whereas the Bruce government was defeated on its proposal to turn jurisdiction in labor disputes back to the state courts.

The standing in the new house of representatives has been again altered in favor of the Labor party in the discovery that mail votes were incorrectly allocated in Eden-Monaro, New South Wales. As a result Labor wins that seat for the first time through defeat of J. A. Perkins, Nationalist whip.

Australia's new Labor ministry represents a victory for the moderate section of the party.

Southern Workers Need Some Trade Unions

Toronto, Ont.—"This is the most opportune time for all organizations to strengthen their unions in the South," declared the Executive Council in its recommendation that all national and international affiliates co-operate with the A. F. of L. in organizing the Southern workers.

The convention unanimously adopted the recommendation.

The council called attention to the slow development of the South, which has recently been intensified. This, it was stated, has been the roots for trade unionism.

"Industrialization has progressed more slowly in the South than in most of the other sections of the United States. Unions have been generally formed in the printing and building trades and some other crafts. Such unions dealt largely with local companies. With the industrialization of the South has come large corporations, absentee capital, holding companies, mill villages and related problems. Progress in power transmission has been followed by wider distribution of factories and has opened up factory employment to workers from agricultural and mountain districts. Thus the great majority of textile operatives in the South are persons not only with no union background, but with no industrial experience or standards.

"Unless these industries are prepared to give a square deal to workers they are not only pillaging the resources of the South, but are sowing the seed of class conflict in most dangerous soil. The Southern worker will not meekly bear injustice when experience teachers him standards of justice."

POLICE FED UP

The rank and file of Toronto's police force are rapidly becoming peeved over the "red circuses" at Queen's Park. They don't like the idea of being pilloried in the press as Cossacks, etc., just because they obey orders from above. They can hardly be blamed for getting sore over what they evidently think is a raw deal, because, after all is said and done, they all recognize they are public servants, and want to be friends with all law abiding citizens, and when they are put in a position where they are forced to manhandle respectable taxpayers, it certainly puts them in a false light.

The situation in Toronto is rapidly assuming a ridiculous position, and if it continues, the Queen City will become a laughing stock for the rest of the world, and the farther it goes the more difficult it will be to overcome. —Labor Leader.

Prosperity For All If Employers Boost Wages

An unusual feature of the A. F. of L. convention was the appearance together on the same platform and addresses by the chief labor officials of the Canadian and United States governments — Minister of Labor Peter Heenan of Canada and Secretary of Labor James J. Davis of the United States.

Heenan Relates Progress

Minister Heenan gave an interesting account of the progress made by organized labor in the Dominion, particularly with respect to the enactment of humanitarian legislation, including old-age pensions, standard wage scales and working conditions on public contracts, minimum wages for women and girls, workmen's compensation laws, and the mothers' allowance act.

"I bring greetings to you from the President of the United States," said Secretary Davis. "He extends his best wishes for a successful convention and expresses the hope that out of this gathering will come much good that will help to raise the standard of living still higher, not alone for the people of our own country, but for all people everywhere."

Secretary Davis told the convention that he had ceased to fear the mechanical age, because labor and employers were beginning to adjust themselves to the new industrial conditions. He painted a glowing picture of the future when the worker would have more leisure and a wage sufficient to enjoy it.

Sees Job Adjustment

"Recently we were alarmed at the number of workers displaced by new labor-saving machines," said he. "But we now see that industry itself, which introduces machines to displace human workers, has also the tendency to create new jobs. Hardly does some new device in industry displace workers when other developments open a way to thousands of workers.

"I have no fear of the labor-saving machine so long as the employers maintain the present scale of wages and keep our people equipped with purchasing power. There is no limit to their wants, and with wages right those wants will keep the wheels of industry on the move. Prosperity is sealed up in the pay envelope of the worker."

Wealthy Father: "I am sorry, but I can't give my consent to your marriage with my daughter."

Impecunious Lover: "Oh, confound it, then at least let me out by the side door. You see, all my creditors are waiting in front."

LOW PRICES ARE TEMPTING

Buy now for the winter market.

At the present time prices of stock in proven mining companies are exceptionally low. The buying which is taking place is being done by those who have available funds and the courage to step in where others are selling.

Carefully selected mining stocks at this time offer the best speculative chances in the entire field. Mineral production is mounting rapidly and will continue to increase. Now is the time to pick up the bargains.

Miller, Court & Co., Ltd.

Seymour 6010

INVESTMENTS

Branches: London, Eng.; Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Nelson, Victoria and Seattle, Wash.

Members: Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Standard (Edmonton), Winnipeg, Seattle and Standard (Spokane) Stock Exchanges.

Uptown Vancouver Branch, Medical-Dental Bldg.

Stock Exchange Bldg. Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

VANCOUVER

GREAT SALE OF GOLF CLUBS

800 of them, for men and women, in right or left hand styles, with hickory shafts. The best value this store ever offered.

WINTER GARDEN

ENGLISH BAY

To Rent for Private Dances Monday, Tuesday and Friday.

PUBLIC DANCES WED., THURS. and SAT.

Phone Douglas 61. L. G. Thomas, Mgr.

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"

Better Social Order Is Germ in Unionism

Toronto, Ont.—Organized labor inherently contains within itself the seed of a new and better industrial order, declared Otto S. Beyer, consulting engineer Railway Employes' Department, in an address to the A. F. of L. convention.

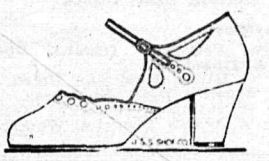
Mr. Beyer explained the so-called "union management co-operation" between organized shopmen and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Canadian National Railways, owned by the Dominion government.

"If you study what has been happening, not only in the United States, but the world over," said Mr. Beyer, "you will detect evidence of this new concept coming home to people in important positions in industry, be they with labor, management, capital or statesmen.

"More and more people are recognizing that the solution for our so-called industrial problem lies in taking a stand for the regular organizations of labor and bringing into being relations between them and managements whereby the spokesmen for the organizations of labor counsel with management, not only on wages and working conditions, but in respect to the whole gamut of subjects which affect the control and conduct of industry. Such is the meaning of the conferences we have read about in England, in Germany under the German Federation of Workers, and such is the meaning that we get from reports from Australia, France, Great Britain and the International Labor Office of the League of Nations. We see this idea spreading in industry today."

Men used to fight mainly over honor and ladies fair. But nowadays honor is so cheap and ladies are so plentiful that no one thinks of coming to blows over anything except politics nad parking places.

EVENING SHOES!



BLACK SATIN, in plain and brocade; pumps and ties; spike, military heels; also in beaded kid and patent.
See our window! $4.85

MEN'S BOOTS AND OXFORDS, patent, black and brown, also kid leathers with "Goodyear" welted soles $4.85

BOYS' SHOES, with Panco soles, all sizes $2.95

CHILDREN'S SHOES in all styles and patterns, from $1.45 to $2.95

JAMIESON BROS.

995 GRANVILLE STREET

(Near Nelson) Sey. 1004

"Tell me," said the girl flyer as she prepared to hop from her plane, "is my barachute on straight?"—Virginian-Pilot.

* * *

Every dollar saved buys another stone in your fortress of independence.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

"Build B. C."

Our Whipping Recipe

Recently we published our recipe for whipping Pacific Milk. To give the instructions the prominence required, we ran the recipe and observations upon it in instalments. Three ladies at Stewart, B. C., showed such interest in the recipe they applied to The Stewart News in advance for the final instalment. The recipe is a good one.

Pacific Milk

Factories at

Abbotsford and Ladner

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY
VANCOUVER BRANCH

Chairman - - A. J. Turner
Secretary-Treas., R. E. Timmins
536 Drake Street.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays
at I. O. O. F. Hall,
2237 Main St.

Membership Fee - $1 Per Year

NOTARY PUBLIC

P. R. BENGOUGH

Secretary Trades & Labor Council

Room 200—531 Beatty Street
Phones: Sey. 7495-6279

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

President.....James Thomson
Vice-President.....W. J. Bartlett
General Sec.-Treas.....P. R. Bengough
Statistician.....C. E. Herrett
Warden.....Walter Deptford
Executive, Committee Chairman.

COMMITTEES:

Organization:

Colin McDonald (chair.), Tailors.
P. R. Bengough, Machinists.
W. J. Bartlett, Blacksmiths.
Jas. Thomson, Pile Drivers.
C. Herrett, Barbers.

Legislative:

R. H. Neelands (chair.), Typographical.
W. J. Scribbins, Civic Employees.
P. R. Bengough, Trades Council.
F. A. Hoover, Street Railwaymen.
C. A. Watson, Fire Fighters.
W. Hargreaves, Carpenters.
J. Thomson, Pile Drivers.
C. Lamb, Typographical.
C. McDonald, Tailors.

Press:

W. Page (chair.), Building Trades Council.
W. Deptford, Transportation Trades.
R. H. Neelands, Printing Trades.
P. R. Bengough, Metal Trades.
T. Hanofin, Beverage Trades.
B. Showler, Teaming Trades.
W. Watt, Building Trades.
C. Herrett, Label Trades.

Grievance:

Geo. Pettipiece (chair.), Operating Engineers.
E. C. Miller, Musicians' Union.
B. Showler, Dairy Employees.
E. H. Morrison, Electrical Workers.
H. W. Watts, Electrical Workers.

RANGE 2—COAST DISTRICT

Land Recording District of Vancouver.

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

Dated the 4th day of September, 1929.

JOHN FELIX MYNTTI.

November 16.

FAVOR FIVE-DAY WEEK

Rock Island, Ill.—The five-day week as a means to check unemployment in the building industry was favored by the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor. President Walker and Secretary-Treasurer Olander were re-elected and their salaries raised to $8,000 a year. The next convention will meet in Springfield.

at New Brunswick, where child labor is prevalent, according to trade unionists. The Essex Trades Council of Newark challenged the Blunt report and asked the commissioner to discuss that question before that body. The invitation was not accepted.

Is Labor Fit to Govern?

Short Character Sketches of Labor Members in Great Britain. From The London Daily Herald

THE CABBIES' PIONEER

Every delegate to the Trades Union Congress knows Alfred Smith, and knows him by the affectionate nickname of "Tich." For many years he has been chairman of the Standing Orders Committee of that body.

London born, he started his wage-earning life on the river, being apprenticed to a Thames lighterman. Later he took to the sea and went thrice around the world. Later still, he was a cab driver in London, and a pioneer of the first Cab Drivers' Trade Union in 1894.

In the union he rapidly became a leader. Possessing the ready and quick wit of the London "cabby," he was popular and influential, and in 1906 he attained the presidency of the union. From that date onwards he remained an official, and bore a share in the various amalgamations that led finally to absorption in the Transport and General Workers' Union, of which he is still a national officer. His cronies love to hear his tales of old-time cabbies.

He is a justice of the peace for Middlesex and a member of the Middlesex county council, the Willesden urban district council, and the London "safety first" council.

The double constituency of Sunderland has chosen him as one of its two Labor members, and though he has one of the few grey beards on the Labor benches, he is, in the electoral sense, "junior" to Dr. Marion Phillips.

A GREAT FIGHTER COMES INTO HIS OWN

It almost always does one good to look at the front bench below the gangway on the ministerial side, because there I almost always see the ample brow and neat grey beard of the eldest of our New Hundred, the man who for many years fought and lost in every election, and whose victory, though delayed till he is 75, finds him still full of the spirit of service and possessed of every ability to serve.

Looking at Frank Smith—dear old great-hearted Frank Smith, now member for Nuneaton—I can almost believe the Israelitish miracle of the sun, that at Joshua's behest forebore to set until the battle was won.

But I cannot call this the evening of his life, for the light is the same as in his morning and midday. In that light, at the age of 21, he freed himself from a successful business of his own making to take up, through the Salvation Army, the cause of the poor, and thereafter commanded the Army in America, and led its social work in "Darkest England."

Still in the cause of freedom and the poor, he travelled in many lands and went into journalism, becoming a parliamentary correspondent and an editor; into local government (he was for 18 years a London county councillor), and into the Labor movement, wherein he is loved as one of the sustainers of its soul.

MINERS' AGENT STARTED WORK AT AGE OF 12

In all the 44 years of John Smith Clarke there cannot have been a dull day. He has been a sailor, circus hand, jockey, farmer, and I know not what else, and is now journalist, lecturer, antiquary, Glasgow councillor, and M.P. for the Maryhill Division of that city.

He has tramped through Zululand and travelled in East Africa, Norway, Russia and Germany.

He has edited five Socialist newspapers and written thousands of articles on Socialism, history, archaeology, biology and literature, books on Russia and on Marxism, and a volume of Satires, Lyrics and Poems, and many pamphlets. He is a regular contributor to Forward.

He is a popular lecturer on Robert Burns and on Scottish history—social, domestic and military—as well as on Socialist and Co-operative subjects. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and an authority on arms and armor, ancient and mediaeval.

Such a record is the record of a man who loves life—and those who love it most are often the readiest to risk it. Nineteen years ago an electric train at Liverpool just cut off the heel of his boot. He had saved a child from being run over, and the deed was afterwards attested by a gold medal and certificate.

THIRTY YEARS OF COAL MINING

It must be a pleasure to George Barker in his honorably earned retirement to know that he is succeeded as member for Abertillery by George Daggar, who succeeded him nearly seven years ago as miners' agent for the Western Valleys of Monmouthshire.

A glance at Mr. Daggers' record is enough to show that Abertillery will continue to be well represented. He was born in the county and has worked in the division for 30 years, having started in the pit at the age of 12. His too brief schooling left him with an appetite for more, and by dint of hard study he won a two-year scholarship tenable at the Labor College, Oxford. When the college was transferred to London he continued his studies there for another year, but he went back every vacation to earn his living at the Arrail Griffin colliery.

His good use of his opportunities led to new ones. The Western Valleys Miners' Council appointed him lecturer on economics and industrial history. His pen also became busy on economic, social and political topics. In 1921 he succeeded the late E. Gill on the executive of the South Wales Miners' Federation, and he has been a member of the Abertillery urban district council.

He is the author of a book on "Increased Production from the Workers' Point of View."

A DOUGHTY DOCTOR

Personal charm and decisive character are combined in Dr. Robert Forgan, M.P. for West Renfrew.

The son of the Rev. R. Forgan, D.D., he was born in 1891, and made good use of better early opportunities than fell to the lot of most of the members among whom he sits. He was educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and at the university in the same city, where he took the degrees of M.A., M.B., Ch.B. and M.D. He obtained his blue in athletics and was a hockey internationalist. He afterwards won the Cambridge University diploma of public health.

During the war he served as a medical officer in France and was awarded the M.C. Since 1921 he has been specialist medical officer to the Lanarkshire county council. His election to the Glasgow town council in 1926 was followed by an attempt to deprive him of his Lanarkshire appointment. The Daily Herald has told the story of the sturdy and successful stand he made to maintain his right as a public servant to take part in local government.

Dr. Forgan, who is a member of the Glasgow city branch of the I.L.P., was adopted as prospective Labor candidate for West Renfrew when Wedgwood Benn left that division for his successful by-election contest at North Aberdeen.

Mrs. Forgan is a member of the Scottish Socialist Art Circle.

CHATHAM'S FIRST LABOR M. P.

The first of Labor's New Hundred to make his maiden speech is the first Labor member for Chatham, Sydney Frank Markham, and, although he is one of the youngest men in the House, his age being 31, his career has already been interesting, varied and promising.

The son of an insurance agent, he began work as a messenger for 6s. a week at the age of 14. He afterwards worked on a railway, and when he was 17 enlisted for the war. He won a commission on the field in France, and when the war was over he joined the Indian army.

Afterwards, at Wadham College, Oxford, he took his B.A. in the short period of nine months, and later the degree of Bachelor of Literature and the diploma of economic and political science.

He then became secretary to Sir Sidney Lee, assisted him with the "Life of King Edward VII," and on Sir Sidney's death accepted a commission to complete the royal biography. His next work was the "Report on Museums" for the Carnegie Trust, and he afterwards assisted Sir F. Ponsonby in editing the "Life and Letters of the Empress Frederick." He is now secretary of the London School of Economics' survey of the causes and distribution of poverty.

Mr. Markham's first parliamentary candidature was at Guildford in 1924. He was elected last year to the Bucks county council.

CHILI

Social Center.—The Minister of Social Welfare has provisionally installed the Casa del Pueblo as a social center for the working classes in Santiago. This home was turned over to the public recently in the presence of the president and high officials of the government. The project is purely experimental and will be carefully watched as to its progress as a social center in the future.

HAZELWOOD ICE CREAM

—You try it next time for that Party or Social
Guaranteed the product of pure fresh cream

For Prompt Service, Phone Seymour 2090

Hazelwood Creamery, Limited

Drink and enjoy!

VAN BROS.' CIDERS

PURE SWEET AND SOUR APPLE CIDER
"Made from B. C. Apples"

Try "The Lions" Ginger Ale

Orange, Lemon and Lime Kist.

PHONE HIGH. 90 **PROMPT DELIVERY**

VAN BROS.. LTD. **1055 VERNON DRIVE**

Labor Movement Must Meet Changing Production Plans

TORONTO, Ont. — "Our labor movement has to be prepared to meet the labor problems arising out of the distinctive production characteristics of the period," declared the A. F. of L. Executive Council in its report to the annual convention.

"Mass production can continue only if there is mass consumption—that is, incomes must be adequate to buy what is produced. Labor is anxious to avoid depression which brings unemployment and distress.

"Mechanical power and machine tools displace hand skills and develop new jobs requiring new skills. These new jobs and skills should be examined to find bases for industrial training and union organization. Proper and adequate vocational education is essential to craftsmanship.

"Stabilization of wholesale commodity prices reflects a new situation in industry. Better accounting methods have put in the hands of management information which enables them to control development instead of blindly meeting chance forces."

Attention is called to a rapidity of changes in production that give no thought to displaced workers.

"Persons who have given a lifetime to learning a highly skilled trade find their investment dissipated," it is stated. "In time some may be absorbed by their expanding industry, others may adapt their experience to service in other fields. Others finding adjustment impossible fall to lower industrial levels. Rapidity of change makes a serious employment problem."

"Even in this period of unusually sustained upward trend, there are depression areas and industries. The problem of leveling up these depression forces is just as important as that of maintaining the more advanced. Even within the industries that are increasing output and profits there are unfavorable factors which, if unchecked, are potential dangers."

Ontario Hydro-electric Plant First Urged by Trade Unionists

Toronto, Ont.—"Labor urged public ownership long before the government thought of it," declared Mayor McBride in a successful plea to have the city council reject the recommendation that a lawyer, rather than a member of organized labor, be appointed as Toronto's representative on the Ontario Hydro Commission.

The commission operates the provincial-owned power plant that has harnessed Niagara Falls.

"There are men in this council who talk of trades unionism at election time, but it's only lip loyalty," said the mayor. "Who carried the day for Hydro in the first place? Not me, not you, not the proposed appointee. Why do we want a lawyer on the hydro board? We have able counsel to advise the board on questions of law, but the board does not ask the opinion of counsel on other matters. I have grave doubts in regard to the gentleman's knowledge of Hydro affairs. He has not the ability for that position and has had no experience."

The mayor declared that money is not an indication of brains. "Labor," he said, "plays a great part in the progress of this city, and one of the labor names should be given consideration. No one can appreciate the problems and difficulties of labor who has not fought his way up through the ranks."

A local speaker at the opening day of the A. F. of L. convention contrasted Mayor McBride's present attitude toward organized labor to his position a quarter of a century ago. In reply the mayor said that normal men change their position when they face facts.

Red Cross Turns Down Famine Sufferers

Though on the whole one cannot quarrel with its decision, the report of the American Red Cross announcing that it will not participate in relieving the Chinese famine is a dreadful document. Its one cheering feature is the news that recent abundant rains in the famine area have helped the crops and rendered the situation somewhat less acute. For the rest, the Red Cross says bluntly that the destitution of 65,000,000 Chinese is "the cumulative result of chronic conditions of disorder, the crushing actions of the war lords, the depredations of bandits, the enforced payment of confiscatory taxation and the crippling and consequent inability of the railroads to function beyond a fraction of their normal capacity." To these was added, says the report, a severe drought, which brought the whole to a tragic climax. Means of transportation are lacking, so that even if food were purchased and brought to the nearest railhead it could not be distributed. Indeed, investigators for the Red Cross have seen grain intended for the famine sufferers rotting on the station platforms. The national government is criticized for its failure to take effective steps to cope with the situation. It issued bonds to the value of only $4,500,000, much of which, the Red Cross suggests, found its way into improper hands. Finally, the report points out, that unless it is checked by famine, epidemics and wars, the Chinese population will double in the next seventy years, although it is already too large for the Chinese land to support under any conditions than those of the most desperate and abject poverty. Here is a problem which we respectfully refer to Bishop Christopher E. Byrne of the Catholic Church, who on Monday of this week told the National Council of Catholic Women that birth control is "the detestable sin."—The New Republic.

Weak Men and All Diseases of Men

Take Our Herbal Remedies

PAMPHLET on Loss of Manhood and Diseases of Men, in plain envelope, and advice, free by mail. 35 years' experience. Open 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 every week day except Wednesday and Saturday, when closed all day. Remedies by mail our specialty.

Phone Douglas 3394

The English Herbal Dispensary, Limited

1359 Davie St., Vancouver, B.C.

Canada's Only Qualified Herbal Dispensers.

Union-Made Shoes

CORNETT BROS & CLARK
33 EAST HASTINGS STREET
Florsheim, Striders, C. B. & C. Men's and Youth's.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.
Ladies': Hohansen, Bancroft-Walker, Colella-Leighton.
Men's and Youth's: Tetrault's.

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

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

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

Classified Ads.

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
Wallis W. Lefeaux, 402 Metropolitan Building. Phone Sey. 6667.

BATHS
Hastings Steam Baths
Price 35c Only
766 Hastings Street East.

DENTISTS
Dr. W. A. Rutledge, 108 Hastings West.

NOTARY PUBLIC
P. R. Bengough Labor Headquarters.

PRINTERS
Labor Statesman, Labor Headquarters.

RUPTURE SPECIALIST
C. E. Heard 812 Robson.

UNDERTAKERS
Armstrong & Hotson, 304 Dunlevy Ave.

"We Do Not Patronize"

COMMERCIAL TAXI.
VANCOUVER BOYS' AND GIRLS' BAND.
STEEVES DAIRY.
CRYSTAL DAIRY.
AVENUE THEATRE
CHANTICLEER CAFE.
METROPOLITAN LUNCH.
TROCADERO CAFE.
NATIONAL LUNCH.
ALL WHITE LUNCHES.
WALDORF CAFE.
COLLARD, the Clothier, 603 Hastings W.
CLARKE & STUART.
MURPHY & CHAPMAN.
ROSE, COWAN & LATTA.
GEHRKE, LTD.
ROEDDE, G. A., LTD.
J. W. BOYD, LTD.

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

89 WAGE BOOSTS RECORDED IN MONTH

According to "Facts for Workers," the monthly economic news letter of the Labor Bureau, Inc., New York City, "89 increases and only two decreases in wage scales were recorded in August of this year. The greatest number of advances were distributed among the building trades and transportation employes. Nine of the 20 railroad gains went to signalmen. These advances averaged about 4 cents an hour.

"All along the line, as far as labor's interests are concerned, July showed the usual seasonal slowing up from previous months. Average weekly earnings were 4 per cent. less than in June for the United States as a whole. The number employed fell off somewhat less than earnings."

Mill Strikers Shot in Back; Mill Head Applauds Murder

Marion, N.C.—The as yet only partially revealed details of the massacre of striking A. F. of L. textile workers here are of such shocking character as to challenge belief.

The coroner's inquest over the five dead revealed that none of them had a chance for their lives. All of them had been shot in the back. The same is also true of most of the wounded, one of whom has since died.

This is a grim confirmation of the charges made by strikers that they were fired upon while fleeing, unarmed, blinded by tear-gas bombs, from the assaults of Sheriff Oscar Adkins and his deputies.

While the bodies of the murdered workers were being lowered into their graves, surrounded by 1,200 mourners, and with the city hushed and appalled by the tragedy, R. W. Baldwin, president of the Marion Manufacturing Company, sitting in his home near the grounds where the services were held, gave out a statement to a group of reporters in which he exulted in the slaughter and applauded the marksmanship of the deputies.

Called "Good Average"

"I understand there were 60 to 75 shots fired," he said. "If this is true, 30 or 35 of these bullets are accounted for. I think the officers are damn good marksmen.

"I read that the death of each soldier in the World War consumed more than five tons of lead. Here were less than five pounds fired, with all these casualties. I call it a good average."

The Asheville "Citizen" was the only newspaper that published Baldwin's gloating statement in full.

Adkins and 14 others have been arrested and placed under $2,000 bonds each, while 35 strikers have also been held under $500 bonds.

Evidence is accumulating that the walkout just before the shooting was deliberately fomented by armed guards inside the mill.

The company had broken its promise to reinstated all but 14 of the former strikers and a tense feeling prevailed among the workers. There were rumors of another walkout if the agreement was not kept.

Were Flourishing Pistols

Workers claim the armed deputies were inflamed with liquor. There is no question that they were indulging in violent language and flourishing pistols in the faces of the men operating the looms.

"We're ready for you—if you strike now we'll shoot it out with you," they told the harassed workers.

A young lad, Luther Bryson, who had been made the particular butt of their abuse, finally shut off the power on his looms and ran through the mill crying "Strike! Strike!" He was killed less than six hours later.

The entire force immediately followed him out of the mill, where they waited to inform the next shift of what had happened.

The unanimous testimony of the strikers is that the deputies fired on them as they fled, blinded by tear gas unloosed by the sheriff when the crowd did not disperse quick enough to suit him.

Check on U. S. Immigration Evened by Factory Migration

TORONTO, Ont.—Federal legislation that restricts the admission of waves of low-wage aliens to the U. S. has been met by the migration of American factories to the source of this low-wage supply, declare President James O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer John P. Frey of the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., in their joint annual report.

"It was the policy of some of our large manufacturing corporations a few years ago to stimulate immigration to this country so that American labor might be displaced by the more easily manipulated and servile labor from Central and South Europe and the Near East," the report states. "Federal legislation restricting immigration materially cut off this supply which had been used in the past to beat down the American wage earner's standard of living.

"Unable to get this type of labor in the same volume as before, it would appear that a number of American manufacturing corporations have decided to build branch plants in these sections of Europe and the Near East, not alone for the purpose of supplying as much of their foreign trade as possible, but to export to the United States as well.

"Instead of immigrants coming to our country and adding to the causes for unemployment, we are now witnessing a migration of American industries to foreign lands. If this migration of industry increases in the same degree as it has during recent years, it will have contributed an additional cause for unemployment in America."

Fewer Workers Produce More; Machinery Is Displacing Labor

Toronto, Ont.—There were 500,000 fewer wage earners in the first half of this year than in 1919, according to the A. F. of L. Executive Council's annual report. During this 10-year period production has increased more than 40 per cent. "There has been a downward tendency in employment because machines have taken the place of workers in industry," it is stated.

The report paints an unattractive picture of the distress caused by new processes that are being installed without regard to the effect on the workers.

"Labor realizes it is idle to oppose technical progress, but we lament that technical progress has been permitted to usher in want and suffering.

"Labor believes introducing machines without considering what the effect will be on employed persons, and without planning to prevent hardships is regrettable and an unnecessary social and economic waste which retards progress. We believe that job analysis would disclose that younger persons are now exclusively employed for some jobs that older if not better. We believe that the period of readjustment can be mitipersons might perform equally well, gated and bridged. To that end we propose that efforts be made to stimulate study of the displacement between workers employed and other concerned groups prior to the introduction of the changes and thus provide against avoidable hardships."

Coal Cossacks Freed; Jury Scored by Court

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Three Cossacks employed by the anti-union Pittsburgh Coal Company were freed on the charge of murdering John Barcoski, a miner, by a jury in the criminal court.

The coroner's verdict was that Barcoski was beaten and killed by the gunmen when he attempted to adjust a brawl.

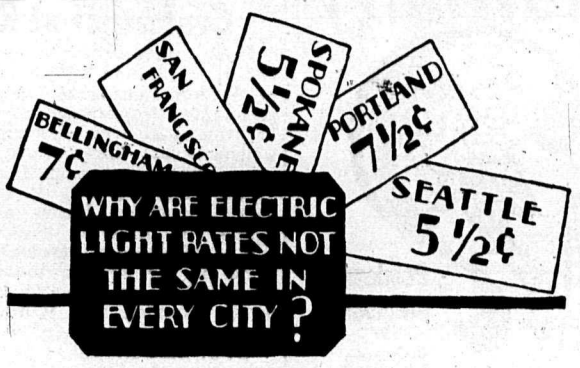
Criticism of the verdict is universal. Judge James H. Gray, who presided at the trial, debarred the jurors from further service. He said they were "incompetent and without moral stamina."

The accused were released under bond to defend themselves against a charge of involuntary manslaughter, but there is a belief in legal circles that they can not be tried after being acquitted of committing murder.

Barcoski's death aroused the State and the Pennsylvania legislature passed the Musmanno bill, which would confine the Cossacks to the jurisdiction of private property of their employers. Corporate interests then secured passage of the Mansfield bill, which does not interfere with the jurisdiction of these gunmen. Despite State-wide protests, Governor Fisher vetoed the Musmanno bill and signed the Mansfield bill. The latter measure was denounced by every foe of the Cossack system.

The Almighty Dollar

Stone walls do not
A prison make
If you have lots
'N lots o' jake.



IF there is anything in the suggestion that because electric light costs so much in one city, it should not cost any more in another, then it would be logical to make all lighting rates in every city the same.

Then those municipal plants, such as in Seattle, where they charge 5½ cents a kilowatt hour, and Los Angeles, where they charge 5 cents, and all over British Columbia, where they charge 8 to 15 cents, would need to make drastic cuts in their rates.

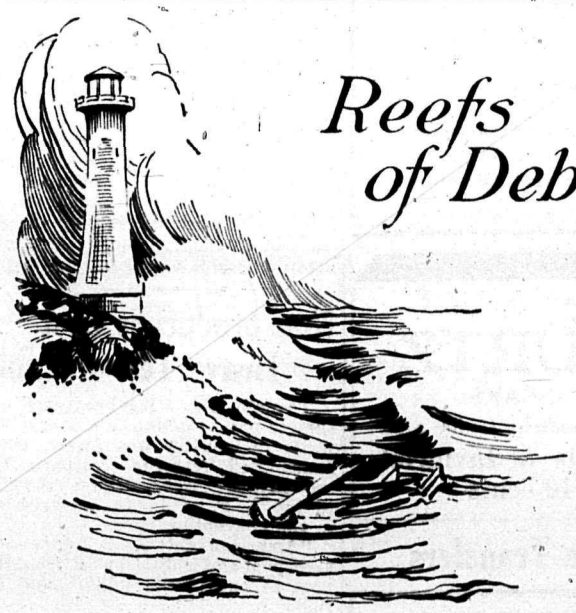
The fact is, of course, that electric light rates are not like cameras or safety razors or chewing gum whose prices are standardized over the whole continent. Were this so, people in Vancouver would pay the average of 7½ cents a kilowatt hour rather than 4 cents and 2 cents a kilowatt hour as at present.

Electric light rates are fixed on the fairest basis—the cost of service. If physical conditions make generating and distributing costs low, the public gets the benefit. In the final analysis, the cost of electric light depends upon the way nature has assisted or impeded the generation of electricity by waterpower.

As waterfalls may be cheap or expensive to develop, there is no reason why one city should have the same rates as another.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
VANCOUVER VICTORIA

GW 3-29



THE man or woman who plunges into thoughtless spending, making no provision for the future, faces financial shipwreck on the relentless reefs of debt.

Men in debt no longer control their time or their careers. Others control them. Freedom from debt lies in a definite savings plan.

Ask for our folder "A New Horizon." It will show you an easy way of saving $1,000

The Royal Bank of Canada

S902

Vancouver Branch - - A. T. Lowe, Manager
17 Offices in Vancouver: 52 Branches in British Columbia

1233

DRESS UNION PLANS TO ENLIST NEGROES

New York.—A drive to unionize several thousand Negro women employed in the local dress trade has been launched by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Most of these women earn between $8 and $12 a week and are discriminated against in many ways.

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has never made a distinction as to race or color," officials of this union declare. "Our union insists that wage scales, hours and other work conditions must be equably enforced."

Negro churches and fraternal organizations in the northern section of the city (Harlem) will aid the unionization movement.

Eliminating the Static

Doctor—"Your husband must be absolutely quiet. Here is a sleeping draught."

Wife—"When do I give it to him?"

Doctor—"You don't, you take it yourself." — Everybody's weekly, London.

Dentistry

Why pay more

Painless Methods at Painless Prices

Dr R. Llewellyn Douglas

and Associates

Ground Floor—City Hall

Sey. 1460 12 Hastings East

Get The Habit

Patronize Our Advertisers
Patronize Our Advertisers
Patronize Our Advertisers

SMOKE!

KURTZ

CIGARS

"Union made by Union men"

Panetella & Invincible

10 cents

Union Transfers

PHONE: FAIR. 913-914

MERRITT'S

TRANSFER

Moving, Packing, Storage

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

Union Bakeries

Phone Fair. 3953 Union Shop

Mutter's Bakery

Main at Sixth

Breads, Cakes and Pastries

Delicious Bakery

Union-made Bread and Pastry.

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

UNION MEN!

We do appreciate your patronage, and deserve it by serving good food, properly cooked, at very moderate prices.

CENTRAL CAFE

608 Pender W. at Seymour

Phone: Seymour 9147

Bartlett Off to Labor Conference at Regina

Labor representatives on various public boards and I. L. P. delegates in Western Canada will meet in Regina for a conference on October 26th and 27th which promises to be well attended. Letters have been received by the organizing secretary of the Manitoba I. L. P. from Calgary, Edmonton, Edson and other points in Alberta. Saskatchewan will have a large representation from some of the smaller towns where labor holds a good many public offices. Brandon and Winnipeg will also send their quota of delegates.

W. J. Bartlett will attend as delegate from the Vancouver branch of the I. L. P., in addition to the only Labor M.P. in the British Columbia legislature, Tom Uphill, Fernie.

The agenda, while not as yet complete, will include a discussion on the establishment of a national minimum wage, the extension of the inheritance tax, a referendum on war, state unemployment insurance, improvement of old age pensions, public ownership of all public utilities. It will also include a discussion on the desirability of forming a national labor party.

Arrangements are being made to hold two large public meetings during the conference, one in Regina and the other in Moose Jaw.

Labor Councillor From London To Speak Here

Herbert Parker, Labor councillor for West Ham on the London County Council, will address a public meeting in the Moose Hall on Saturday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

His subject will be "The Labor Government in Britain and Its Relations to Dominion and International Economics." Admission will be 50c. He will also speak in the Free Forum at the First Unitarian Church, Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m.

Mr. Parker is a nephew of the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, the British Home Secretary. He was the first publicity manager and editor of Radio Times, with the world's largest radio circulation. He is publicity manager of the London Co-operative Society, the largest co-operative consumers' concern in the world. He received his education at Christ College, Cambridge University and Ruskin College.

He started life in the cotton mills of Lancashire and worked his way up to a prominent position in the labor and co-operative movements. He is now working his way through Canada studying economic and labor conditions first hand.

Non-producers Cost Heavy Tax of Public

Toronto, Ont.—The heavy toll consumers pay to non-producers and for waste in industry was illustrated by James Bell, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the A. F. of L., in his greetings to the convention here.

"American cotton is shipped to Liverpool and is distributed from that port to our textile mills," said Mr. Bell.

"There are a lot of fingers dabbling with that cotton, and some of them never touch the cotton. It is sold and sold and sold until it has been turned over 30 times before it reaches Lancashire. Then it is taken to our spinning mills at Oldham, where it is turned into yarn. And then from Oldham, which is seven miles from Manchester—I will use that as an illustration—they send the warp and woof further up the country to Blackburn and Burnley, and other towns, and in these towns the warp and woof are turned into cloth. Then it is brought back across the country to another place to be finished and dyed."

Mr. Bell cited one instance where a Manchester textile employer bought a yard of cloth in a store in that city for $2.22 American money. The cloth was woven in the employer's mill and he received for that cloth 37 cents in American money.

"That price," said the employer, "included the price of raw cotton, the cost of the labor and any profit I might get out of it."

LIFE-SIZE IMAGES NEXT MOVIE STEP

Toronto, Ont.—Introduction of life-size images on a full stage-size screen was predicted at the Society of Motion Picture Engineers at their convention here. The new development, delegates were told, will involve as great a change in the industry as the introduction of the talkies. The effect is as impossible to predict as it was to foresee the effects of sound pictures three years ago.

RAILWAYMEN'S WAGE INCREASES FAVORED

Ottawa, Ont.—Wage increases for conductors, brakemen, yardmen and switchtenders employed on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways (western division) were unanimously agreed to by a board of conciliation that has filed its findings with the Dominion government. The report, if accepted, will bring Western Canadian rates up to Eastern Canadian standards.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL STARTS 5-DAY WEEK DRIVE

(Continued from page 1)

put it over, if we make up our minds to get it. Some workers will argue about the sacrifice, meaning the loss of half a day's pay. If the boss is prepared to pay that worker 5½ days' pay for a five-day week he will be prepared to sacrifice the Saturday morning.

Let us forget these alleged sacrifices. Reduction of hours will help to get better wages because the demand for labor will be brisker. In closing, he said, let me suggest that if you are wanting the five-day week, you are the only fellow who can get it. If you don't want it and are satisfied with the conditions under which you work and exist, that's entirely up to you.

Not Fair to Owners

Mr. Eveleigh, who spoke on the subject at the invitation of the Building Trades Council, stated that his former letter to the Trades Council had been reconfirmed by his executive council. As architects, they felt that the owners of the buildings under construction were not getting a fair deal through the Saturday morning work. All trades must co-operate on a building, and if several trades are not on the job because they are enjoying the five-day week, then it often prevents those who are on the job from carrying on their work.

When the subject of the five-day week is being discussed some people insist that it will tend to stop building operations because of the increased cost. But don't be alarmed, he said, because all statistics show that building operations are not affected by an increase in costs. He pointed out that, taking wages and cost of material at 100 in 1913, the increase from that time to the present represents 207. During the same period the volume of building operations in the U. S. and Canada has advanced from $3,400,000,000 in 1913 to $6,876,000,000 at the present time.

The following building trades in Vancouver and district now enjoy the five-day week under agreement:

Plumbers and Steamfitters.
Bricklayers and Masons.
Operating Plasterers.
Plasterers' Helpers.
Tile Setters.
Floorlayers.

Don't be too ambitious during the adjustment period, he said. Don't strike and lose your dignity and the sympathy of the people. Remember that the papers do not give the true conditions regarding a strike, and they help you to lose the sympathy of the people. When you have public sympathy, you have splendid support.

Cannot Be Stopped

He commended the workers on the quality of the work that was being done in Vancouver, and said that Vancouver was second to none in the class of work being done. The five-day week cannot be stopped, he said, because it was already in operation in larger and more important cities, and houses and buildings will be constructed irrespective of the price.

Referring to the fact that he had been a citizen of Vancouver since 1888, he stated that he had seen many great changes in the building industry, which had meant the elimination of a lot of labor and was of the opinion that building craftsmen should enjoy some of the benefits that had accrued to the industry through these changes.

There are still quite a number of people who do not know anything about the fundamental principles of organized labor, he said. Only that day, in mentioning the fact to a business man that he was going to speak on the five-day week, the business man suggested that it was only another attempt on the part of organized labor to get overtime pay, and was greatly surprised when the speaker informed him that organized labor is opposed to working overtime, and only uses that clause in their agreements in an effort to eliminate overtime work.

Just before closing he stated that he had been asked by the Architectural Institute to get the opinion of the Building Trades Council on the subject of forming a Guild of Building Crafts, that had for its object the awarding of diplomas or buttons for first class work, just as is being done in other places. This matter will be dealt with at a future meeting.

Mr. Eveleigh was given a hearty vote of thanks and complimented by the president.

During the discussion that followed, Bro. M. Galway, of the Plasterers' Union, stated that the bosses in his trade had been opposed to the five-day week, but the men now enjoy it, and he had earned more in the past four years, under the five-day week, than he had before. He did not think the bosses suffered any, because they were all riding around in splendid automobiles and living in beautiful houses.

FIRE SALE

CROWDS SWAMP STORE!

A Sensational Purchase and Sale—Fire Sale Creates Sensation With Shoppers—The Army & Navy Store the Scene of Great Buying Enthusiasm

A wonderful money-saving opportunity is presented to the people of this community in the extraordinary purchase of salvaged goods from the Beatty Wholesale House fire, is now offered to the public, amalgamated with the Army & Navy store stock at 40 West Hastings St., next door to Pantages Theatre. A vast stock of general merchandise is being sacrificed. People in need of shoes, furnishings, hats, clothing, working men's goods, etc., for present or future use, will do well to pay this concern a visit, as the values offered are truly remarkable. A large staff of extra salespeople are in attendance to offer quick and courteous service. The sale resumes daily, starting at 9 a.m. An example of the many bargains to be had are mentioned here. Friday and Saturday will be record-breaking days.

75c and $1 Men's, Ladies' and Children's Slicker Hats, smoked, 9c; $5 Ladies' Slickers, smoked, 98c; $3.50 Boys Slickers, smoked, 98c; 75c Suspenders for 39c; $1 Work Shirts, smoked, each, 49c; $15 Silk Dresses, $2.98; $5 Ladies' Pumps, 98c; $15 Ladies' Coats, Fire Sale Price, $3.95; $3 Hats, smoked, 49c; $2 Caps, smoked, 79c; $1 Gloves, smoked, 39c; $2 Broadcloth Shirts, 98c; 25c heavy Striped Canvas Gloves, 11c; Flannelette Sheets, now 79c.

HUNDREDS OF PANTS SACRIFICED

$3 Pants, smoked, 98c; $3 Breeches, smoked, 49c; $3.50 Breeches, perfect, pair $1.98; $4 Pants, perfect, $1.98; $6 Pants, perfect, $2.98; $3 Dress Caps, per fect, 98c; $2 English Razors, 39c; $3.50 Leather Leggings, priced at $1.98; 25c Collars for 5c; $10 Raincoats, soiled, $1.98; $2 Silk Stripe Union Suits, $1.49; $3 Wool Blankets, $1.95. Thousands of other bargains in perfect goods.

THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF SHOES, OXFORDS AND RUBBERS TO BE SACRIFICED

$5 Shoes, smoked, $1.98; $6 Shoes, smoked, $2.95; $8 Boots, water stained, $3.95; $6 Oxfords, smoked, $2.45; $5 Work Shoes, $2.98; $7.50 Hicut Shoes, $4.95; 75c Children's Rubbers, 39c; 50c Ties, smoked, 9c; 50c Ladies' Rubbers, 19c; 25c Fancy Socks, 11c; $1.25 Men's Rubbers, 79c; $1.50 Wool Underwear, 98c; Towels, soiled, 9c; $6 Men's New Style Sport Blazers, $2.95; $5 Mackinaw Shirts, $1.9'; $1 Union Suits, 69c; Men's Wide-web Garters, worth 25c, for 5c; $7 Men's All Wool Sweater Coats, now $3.45; $6 Officers' Breeches, $3.95; Men's Odd Coats, soiled, 98c; 50c to 75c Boys' Underwear, soiled, 19c; $7.50 British Mackinaws, soiled, $2.95; $1.50 Overalls, soiled, for 69c.

HUNDREDS OF SUITS, RAINCOATS, PANTS AND OVERCOATS TO BE SLAUGHTERED

$20 Men's Suits, now $7.95; Lot Overcoats and Suits, worth to $30, now selling at $9.95; Hundreds of $40 and $35 fine tailored Suits and Overcoats, now at $14.95; Men's Suits and Overcoats, soiled, now selling at $4.95; $25 and $30 English Gabaradine Raincoats and Overcoats selling at $9.95; $15 Men's Raincoats, now selling at $3.95.

The Army & Navy Store is located at 40 Hastings Street West, next to Pantages Theatre.

THINGS FOR MEN!

Dependable Goods — Satisfactory Service — Satisfied Customers

STROPPING HANDLES—For Gillette and other blades.....25c and 50c
CHAMP STROPPER—Ideal for Gillette type blades.....$1.75
KRISS-KROSS STROPPERS—Ten-year guarantee.....$5.50
POCKET COMBS—Large assortment.....15c, 25c and 50c
POMPA COMBS—Combination pocket brush and comb.....75c, $1.25
RAZOR HONES—We can please you here.....50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50
STORM LIGHTERS—Very special; short time only.....19c

Kirby Beard Blades Five for 50c; Ten for $1.00

MADE IN ENGLAND

Specially tempered for hard, wiry beards. They are very sharp. We recommend them.

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

We are the largest retail druggists in Western Canada. Make a purchase at any one of our seventeen stores and note the QUALITY, SERVICE and SAVING.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS

.75	Allenbury's Food No. 3	.53	
1.15	Allenbury's Food No. 1 and 2	.83	
.25	Hygeia Nursing Bottle	.14	
.25	Wright's Coal Tar Soap	.14	
.30	Insto Hand Cleaner	.22	
1.00	Carnol	.66	
.35	Kolynos Tooth Paste	.22	
.35	Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cream	.23	
.20	Vinolia Boracic and Cold Cream Soap	2 for .25	
.25	Mennen's Talcum	.14	
.50	April Showers Talcum	.32	
.50 and .85	Bovril, 2 and 4-oz.	.31 and .54	
.45	Virol, 4-oz.	.38	
.25	Cascarets	.16	
.25	Ep-Sels (Epsom Salt Tablets)	.14	
.60	Pure Bristle Nail Scrub	.36	
.75	Whalebone Hair Brush	.57	
.75	Boeckh's Shaving Brush	.47	
.30	Odorono	.22	
1.75	Tropic Hot Water Bottle	.94	

NO 'PHONE, MAIL OR C.O.D. ORDERS FILLED AT THESE PRICES.

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

17 STORES WE SAVE YOU MONEY 17 STORES

DANCE at the

ALEXANDRA BALLROOM

ROBSON AT HORNBY

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS

PHONE: SEYMOUR 3783