Labor Statesman

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Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions 14

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Anzac Labor Minister Urges Political Action

Industrial Workers Should Use and Support the Political Arm of Labor—Unity of Action Will Get Results—Abhors Dual Unions.

NOT ONLY IS GREATER UNITY ESSENTIAL between the industrial and political wings of labor, but every individual trades unionist should recognize that industrial battles are better achieved if the political arm of labor is strengthened and supported, Hon. J. E. Fenton informed a committee of Labor men at the Labor Headquarters last Monday evening.

Hon. James E. Fenton, Australian Minister of Trade and Customs in the Labor government, accepted an invitation to attend a committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and the Independent Labor Party at the Labor Headquarters on Monday evening. The first matter dealt with was the attempt being made by the B. C. Lumbermen's Association to get the Australian government to give greater encouragement to B. C. lumber and lumber products. Delegates from the Trades Council informed the Hon. J. E. Fenton of the attitude of the organized labor movement towards this plan, and gave their reasons for it. He was informed that by means of the blacklist and orientalization this industry had been made almost impregnable to the organized labor movement, and it was therefore our opinion that a Labor government should not be a party to giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Strong in Australia

The organized labor movement is so strong in Australia that Mr. Fenton could hardly imagine how a union of 15,000 workers, embracing at one time almost a majority of the men working in the B. C. lumber camps, could have been put out of business except for the apathy of the workers themselves. He was told however of the use made of the blacklist, of the closing down of camps, and of the inexhaustible supply of immigrants used by the lumber barons to fill the places of the union men who were blacklisted and fired.

Mr. Fenton informed the delegation of how the Australian government shipped foreign labor back to their islands or country when they became a detriment to the welfare of Australian labor, but recognized that labor in Canada was not well enough politically organized to obtain similar action.

Greater Political Effort

In discussing other matters, Mr. Fenton stressed the necessity of greater political effort. Most Australian trade unionists were staunch supporters of the Labor Party, and practically all members of parliament were also members of trades unions. Mr. Fenton belongs to the printing trades. This was made possible because practically every trade and calling could obtain membership in some union or other. One of the largest was the Australian Workers' Union, which embraced the common laborer, the agricultural worker, the shepherd, and the lawyer and doctor. Other unions embraced all the men and women in the particular craft, making it possible for every working man or woman to belong to some trade union. In turn, the trades unions insisted on using the political arm of labor, were affiliated with the Parliamentary Labor Party, giving every trade union cardholder an interest in the political campaigns.

An Important Weapon

The Australian unions, said Mr. Fenton, had found political action under the banner of the Labor Party an important and powerful weapon. And the movement had found that many people outside of the ranks of industrial labor not only voted for, but strongly supported, the Labor Party.

Mr. Fenton could not see how any working man or woman could battle the employers on the industrial field for improved working conditions and yet at election time support them and their hirelings to undo or undermine these conditions. He failed to see how workers could consistently pay dues into a union to obtain better working conditions and fail to support a Labor Party which was primarily organized to obtain and uphold improvements in industrial and social legislation.

Dual Unions Dangerous

Mr. Fenton also expressed his disgust of dual unions. He could not conceive of any sensible man attempting to build up a dual union simply because the majority of his union could not see eye to eye with him. Unity and still greater unity was needed, both on the industrial and the political field, and workers who divided the ranks were playing foolishly into the hands of those whose interests are diametrically opposed to those of the workers.

Walk Off the Jobs

Asked as to what success the Australian unions had with the closed shop, Mr. Fenton stated that when a non-union worker went onto a job the union men all walked off, and that finished the discussion with the boss. Every opportunity and inducement was given to workers to join the union of their craft or calling, and failing that they found it difficult to get work in an organized industry. In some unions the dues were paid monthly and in others yearly. That of the Australian Workers' Union, embracing many trades, amounted to twenty-three shillings a year, and this enabled the union to carry on an extensive work in all parts of the country.

In closing, Mr. Fenton again stressed upon the need of political action and urged Canadian workers to get into the Labor Party and make it a power in the land.

Local Men Attend I. A. T. S. E. Meet

Locksley Clark and J. R. Foster, projection engineers of the British Columbia Projectionists' Society Local 348, and A. Pearson of the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees, Local 118, left on Sunday for Los Angeles, where they will attend a convention of the I.A.T.S.E. W. Woolridge accompanied them.

The I.A.T.S.E., or better known as the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees will hold their biennial convention in Los Angeles, beginning on June 2nd, and lasting for approximately a week's time.

Delegates and their families numbering close to 2,000, are expected to gather from all parts of the country, many coming from the Pacific Northwest.

Changed conditions in the industry and other problems of the amusement trades are expected to call for serious consideration by the convention, handling the affairs of their large membership.

Plans for an elaborate convention have been laid by the committee on arrangements, and no expense is being spared in the effort to make this an outstanding "performance." Huge sums are now being gathered by benefit shows to raise part of the necessary funds for the successful staging of the convention.

Lack of employment will reduce the June wedding crop this year.

Gray Taxi Cab Co. Signs New Agreem[redacted]

The Taxi Drivers' Union 151 of Vancouver, is please[redacted] port the signing up of a n[redacted] ment covering wages and [redacted]s for employees on the [redacted]bs. The present agreement [redacted] expire until June 21st, [redacted] spirit of co-operation exis[redacted]g the employees and the co[redacted] is well exemplified by the fac[redacted]hat both sides got together on the agreement almost a month before the expiry date of the old agreement.

We would ask all readers of The Labor Statesman to remember that all drivers for this company have to undergo examinations as to their driving ability before being put in charge of a car. This ensures a maximum of safety for the passengers. The luxurious new cars now in service are a pleasure to ride in, and the Gray is the only meter taxi company in the city that protects its passengers by employing all union drivers, who will see that you are delivered safely to your journey's end and charged only the correct fare.

Painters' Delegation Visits Bellingham

The Vancouver Local of the Painters' Union initiated four new members at the last meeting and arranged to launch a campaign during the month of June, during which time the initiation fee will remain at $10. On July 1st this fee will be raised to $25.00.

A delegation from the local visited Bellingham Local, at the request of that union, and were given a royal welcome. The delegation was composed of Organizer Bob Stevenson, Business Agent Ed. Smith, Vice-President Farmer, R. Little and A. Weidemann. The business adjourned at 9 p.m., and the delegation were taken to a big spread in appreciation of the visit. A Bellingham delegation has been invited to a return visit.

The local reports arrangements have been made for the annual picnic, which will be held at Selma Park on Saturday, July 19th. Several of the former members of the local union have pulled out of the dual union and are rejoining.

Carpenters Get 20 Members During Week

Bill Hargreaves, business agent of the Carpenters' Union, reports 11 new members initiated at the meeting on Monday evening, making a total of twenty for the month of May. This is quite a record considering the condition of the trade during the winter, and during which time, it is encouraging to note, the local held onto its membership of over 1200 members.

Union Meetings at Labor Headquarters

FIFTH FRIDAY	
Engineers, 844	315
I. L. P.	311
SUNDAY	
Beverage Dispensers	2
MONDAY	
Electrical Workers	1
Teamsters	2
Pressmen	3
Boilermakers	4
Glass Blowers	201
Egg Graders	311
Cement Finishers	315
TUESDAY	
Trades Council	1
Ironworkers	2
Butchers	3
Mailers	4
Railway Firemen and Oilers	315
Policemen	311
WEDNESDAY	
Plasterers	2
Brewery Workers	3
Photo Engravers	313
Tilesetters' Helpers	315
THURSDAY	
Floorlayers	2
Millmen	3
Jewelry Workers	313
Sign and Pictorial Painters	315
FRIDAY, MAY 6th	
Railway Carmen, No. 58	2
Projectionists, 11:30 p.m.	2
Plasterers' Helpers	3
Molders	311
Lathers	313
Engineers	315

WHAT WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

Was Bently, chief clerk of the City Scavenging Department, bonded?

If he was not bonded, can the City Council explain why a man handling over $6,000 a month of city funds was not?

If he was bonded, why has the City Council refrained from assuring the general public that no financial loss was sustained by the city?

If he was bonded, have the conditions of the policy not been lived up to? If they have not, whose is the responsibility?

Pay Envelopes of Telegraphers Increased

One of the most interesting features of the convention of the Order of Railway Telegraphers was the report of the president's statement of the wage progress made during the three years since the last convention.

Increases have been secured on 105 roads in the United States and 13 in Canada. On the American side of the line 51,663 members of the organization have been benefited to the extent of $3,391,724.57 increase in their annual earnings. On the Canadian side 7,790 members find that their pay envelopes have been "fattened" to the extent of $696,474.16.

In 1920 the average hourly rate of pay for members of the O. R. T. on all the carriers in the United States was 65.75 cents an hour. This dropped to 59.75 cents in 1921. Now, through efforts of the organization, it has been gradually pushed up to 66.74 cents an hour in 1930.

Machinists' President at Winnipeg Meeting

A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists and a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, will attend three railroad labor conventions to be held in Winnipeg.

First will be the meeting of Machinists' District No. 2, which opens on May 28. Then comes the convention of Division 4. Railway Employes' Department, beginning Monday, June 2, with delegates representing all the railroad shop crafts of Canada.

This will be the first time Mr. Wharton has attended a convention of Division 4 since he became chief executive of the I. A. of M.

Following the division convention there will be a joint meeting of the two System Federations of Shopmen on the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National.

Have National Agreements

"The federated shop crafts have national agreements on the two big railroad systems of Canada, with the best of relations and co-operation existing between the employees and the managements, a condition that might be established with similar good results by all the railroads in the United States," said President Wharton.

"I am pleased at the opportunity given by these three meetings in Winnipeg to officially visit and speak to the Canadian members of my own craft and other shop employes."

MODEST WAGE ASKED BY CANADA'S CIVIL SERVANTS

Ottawa.—A drafting committee to frame a constitution for the proposed National Civil Service Council has been authorized by the government. Ten civil service organizations will be represented.

A minimum salary of $100 per month is the modest request presented to all members of parliament by the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada. Wages in the civil service on this side of the border are much lower than in the United States. The principal reason is that Canada's civil servants are not so well organized as Uncle Sam's workers.

The chap who designs the labels on flower seed packets paints a vision of beauty that is too wonderful to be realized in this life.

It's Time For a Change At the City Hall

"This shows an absolute lack of system, of audit, of supervision, and a shocking understaffing of the department," was the statement made by Mayor W. H. Malkin on Tuesday when he was faced with the confession of F. M. Bently, chief clerk of the City Scavenging Department, who attempted to commit suicide after auditors had found discrepencies in his department. The man, who is not expected to live, confessed to converting an average of $200 a month, over a period of seven years, to his own use.

This, following the confessions of Maxwell and Ireland of the City Relief Department, shows that there has been an enormous lack of supervision at the City Hall, and it appears as though Mayor Malkin has laid his finger on the weak spot. It convinces us, anyhow, that Mr. Pilkington was just as out of date in his supervision as he was in his appearance. Apparently the citizens have been paying heavily for this incumbent, not only on account of his idiosyncrasis but also on account of the bad morale he created around the City Hall, and his apparent lack of intelligent supervision.

We doubt very much if the Mayor and City Council can, or will not want to, ignore the public resentment against this individual. When the city manager form of city government was being advocated some time ago, many of those who favored it pointed out that Mr. Pilkington was practically the city manager, and that a change to that form of government would not cause any great disruption in the administration at the hall. We suppose we must thank our lucky stars that this city manager plan was not seriously considered by the electorate, for had it been, we may not even yet have found out about the deplorable financial conditions of the civic departments.

Mr. Pilkington's regime has not been a very satisfactory one during recent years, for he failed to give the employees the human consideration he should have done. They have not been treated as human beings, but just as cogs in a machine, apparently rusty at that, but when he had the City Clerk make out his big check for the retroactive pay and left the rest of the City Hall staff and the civic employees to wait for theirs, he undermined the last bit of morale in the civic administration. And the longer the employees wait for that retroactive pay, with Mr. Pilkington on the job, the worse the situation will become.

Wants Government To Go Into Business

Congressman Will Wood of Indiana, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, spokesman for the Steel Trust, and one of the chiefs of the "Old Guard," proposes to "put the government into business."

He is demanding an appropriation to build a mill in Washington to make the special kind of paper used by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in making U. S. money.

He claims that the concern which is supplying the paper insists on "holding up" the government, and Wood's desire to protect the treasury has overcome his fears of "socialism."

Competition, he believes, will compel the monopoly to be decent, and, anyhow, the plant will pay for itself in four or five years.

A fine idea, but what are we coming to when Wood turns "Bolshevist"?

I. L. P. MEETING TONIGHT ON ELECTION MATTERS

The Vancouver and District Branches of the Independent Labor Party will hold a meeting in the Labor Headquarters on Friday evening, May 30th, at 8 p.m., to hear the reports of special committees struck off to consider the contesting of other seats in the forthcoming Federal election, and other election matters. All members of the party in this district who are in good standing are expected to attend.

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A GREAT FOOD INDUSTRY

Six billion pounds of milk, the product of one and a third million cows, goes into the manufacture of ice cream consumed by the American people, reports O. E. Reed, chief of the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry. There are 4,000 ice cream factories in the United States.

FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS

Winnipeg.—Free homestead lands in Western Canada continue in demand. In the first three months of this year there were 2,564 entries registered, representing 410,240 acres, as compared with 2,405 entries representing 364,800 acres for the corresponding period last year.

The Church and Labor

Last time I wrote under the heading "Labor and the Church." I shall now see what suggestions are invoked by changing it to "The Church and Labor." And right at the start I would like to indulge in a simile. It is customary in some districts for boys engaged in Nature study to observe (while using a receptacle specially prepared) the metamorphosis of an insect as it repeats in its development the evolutionary history of its species in the egg, the larvae or caterpillar, the pupa or cocoon, and the image or adult insect. Now I am almost in the same position as the schoolboy in keeping my eye on Labor and The Church. I say "almost" because I think they are enacting their histories rather than repeating them. It seems to me they have reached the chrysalis stage and are about ready to assume a form of dazzling beauty. To perceive this more closely it is better to pursue the analogy a little further; for just as the butterfly and other forms of life, including our own, have climbed up the scale of perfection impelled by the urge of instinct that was present in the first form of life on earth (the single cell), so did our spiritual ideals in primeval days emanate intuitively.

There is no space here to recount the convincingly experimental proofs of man's powers of intuition; suffice it to say that the idea of God is common to every branch of the human family without exception, and has persisted from time immemorial to the present with irrepressible pertinacity. Sometimes, like the vanishing point in perspective, it appears to disappear, but on walking a little further on the high roads of research we see it again as distinctly as ever.

But the point is this: The idea of God endowed with omnipotence, omniscience and a paternal interest in the universe, and the additional idea of religion, implying a binding back to His laws—the laws of nature—are instinctive, and therefore must remain the most potential factors in humanity's upward struggle.

Yet that thought need not trouble the most iconoclastic among us, since in religion's newer form, embracing theology, psychology, physiology and economics, iconoclasts and atheists will likely be enthusiastic in the highest degree; for very often it is the honesty of such men that has molded their opinion.

Personally, as I said above, I am much interested in these affairs, but more in the following sense than in any other: I see both Labor and The Church in their cocoons. They are biting the interior in an attempt to break through the walls of their prison. Their efforts have been feeble so far. Eventually they will both emerge with every semblance to the crawling caterpillar gone and qualified to carry out in a most logical manner the plans of the Great Designer.

But I am digressing. I mentioned above that The Church was in the chrysalis stage of growth, with its transformation imminent. Parts of it have already achieved a knowledge of the immature nature of our present economic system and its antithetical relation to the ethics of Christianity. Others are looking towards the New Experimental Psychology that offers an almost perfect reconciliation between religion and science, and throws a brilliant light on the interpretations and misinterpretation of the Bible.—(Evolution of the Soul, Hudson, page 321.)

There are, of course, many good books on the subject; but of the fact that there are some filled with incontroversible arguments of the right kind there is not a particle of doubt.

The churchman who wants to understand the exact nature of our present economic system can easily satisfy his curiosity by reading "Our Economic Morality," by Harry F. Ward, Professor of Christian Ethics, of Union Theological Seminary, New York; and to the world at large I would say that when the church bites through its cocoon successfully it will probably have put a keen edge on its teeth by using the psychological facts and convincing arguments recorded in such works as "The Law of Psychic Phenomena," "The Evolution of the Soul," "The Divine Pedigree of Man," and "A Scientific Demonstration of a Future Life," by Thomas Jay Hudson, LL.D. (McLurg & Son, Chicago).

In those works the psychic and economic sides of man's development are charmingly blended. Mantaigne tells us why it is necessary to consider both: "We have not to train a soul," says he, "nor yet a body, but a man, and we cannot divide him."

Was not the organless moneron also added in his evolution by psychic power that enabled it to take advantage of the natural resources that formed its environment? This is such a curious statement that I may be pardoned for digressing for the sake of proof. Says Hudson, on page 45 of "The Evolution of the Soul": "Haeckel declares truly that man's place in nature can never be accounted for on any other hypothesis than that of hereditary transmission and development from the unicellular organism." But when asked "whence comes the God-like intelligence with which the moneron is invested"? he abandons the hereditary hypothesis and tells us it can be accounted for only on the theory of "spontaneous generation."

"Spontaneous generation from what"? you ask. From inorganic matter, of course. Can matter think? The question answers itself.

His scientific attitude is this: He adheres to an immutable law up to a certain point—the crucial point—and then abandons it in favor of a palpable absurdity.

I might add, too, that Labor must act in accordance with the laws of psychic phenomena. Of course she knows that her membership must unite in the interests of the race. But this course is often hard when individual members find it temporarily more profitable to work and speak in the interests of monopoly. Labor has up to the present been in an inferior position chiefly because she didn't observe these laws. And here is where the obligations of religion would benefit, since the observance of laws in the interests of humanity ought really to constitute the "binding back" implied by the Latin root "religo." So you see that conscientious members of the labor world are really religious without making any profession of the same. Indeed, it is possible that the more religious church people become, the less profession they will consider themselves worthy to make.

Nor can there be any doubt that when The Church institutes those reforms that are called for by the increase of knowledge she will be received with open arms by Labor. And in turn The Church's metaphorical carpenters will shape the solution of Labor's economic problems, which are really humanity's—into rungs for the ladder by which men will climb to the Kingdom of God.

F. W. MOORE.

Telegraphers' Bank Makes Good Progress

The growth of the Order of Railway Telegraphers' bank in St. Louis has been most gratifying, according to President Manion. Between March 23, 1927, and March 27, 1930, savings accounts have grown from $3,888,930.75 to $5,170,825.17. Total deposits were $6,919,941.19, an increase of $179,191.25.

"It should be pointed out," Mr. Manion said, "that the bank's business, permitting safe and profitable conduct of its affairs, has been achieved without large expenditure for advertising, and the executive staff, aside from the president and the cashier, consist of only two active officers, a vice-president and an assistant cashier, and its clerical staff, including a safe deposit attendant, consists of only 16 employees, all of whom have had previous banking experience."

Careful Management

The first dividend of 6 per cent. was paid in January, 1927, and up to date a total of $120,000 has been disbursed in that way. There have been additional profits of $146,540.39.

"Less than one-half of the profits of the bank therefore have been disbursed to the stockholders," said President Manion.

"The many expressions of satisfactory service given us received from out-of-town friends have been an inspiration to the officers and clerical personnel for a constantly higher standard of service of 'Banking by Mail.'"

DO YOUR WORST

The Toronto Globe prints the following:

They tell a story of a man who defied a constable to do his worst. He was arrested for parking his car in front of a hydrant.

"Didn't you see that hydrant?" asked the constable.

"Oh, yes," said the offender.

"Don't you know it's against the law to park your car there?"

"Oh, yes."

In court he was equally unperturbed. "Sixty days on the jail farm," said the magistrate sternly. "I only wish I could give you more."

"Go as far as you want," said the culprit. "I'm a 'lifer' in Kingston; the warden asked me to drive him down."

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A. Hazeldine Printing Co., 829 Pender Street West; Sey. 6335.
Journal of Commerce, 645 Howe St.; Sey. 4721, Sey. 7808.
Lumberman Printing Company, 500 Beatty Street; Sey. 4653.
Mitchell-Foley, Limited, 522 Hastings Street West; Sey. 1085.
T. McPhee, 6268 East Boulevard; Kerr. 1933.
North Shore Press, Esplanade, North Vancouver; North 80.
Pacific Printers, 500 Bekins Building, Sey. 9592.
The Review, 110 First Street East; North 1470.
Seymour Press, 650 Richards Street; Sey. 3728.
Shoemaker, McLean & Veitch, 123 Lonsdale Avenue; North 53.
Sun Publishing Company, 137 Pender Street West; Sey. 40.
A. H. Timms, 228 Fourteenth Ave. East; Fair. 1372.
Vancouver Job Printers, 427 Pender Street West; Sey. 2021.
Ward & Phillips, 318 Homer Street; Sey. 105.
Wrigley Printing Company, Limited, 576 Seymour Street; Sey. 3825.

A PERSONAL MATTER

An unruly member of the audience, after asking a number of ridiculous questions and causing considerable annoyance, asked:

"You think idiots are able to vote, then?"

"Don't answer him," roared the crowd.

"Yes," replied the candidate. "I think I should answer him because he appears to be personally interested."

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.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local No. 468, meets first and third Saturday in month at 7:30 p.m. at Labor Headquarters. President, Fred Cashman; Secretary, T. H. Taylor; Office, Room 304 Labor Headquarters; Hours, 9 to 10 in morning, 4 to 5 in afternoon. Phone: Highland 5883-L.

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, 342 Hamilton St.

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

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

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

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

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

Egg Graders' Union, No. 11—Meets in the Labor Headquarters, first and third Monday in month. President, M. A. Weightman, 3287 West 21st, City. Recording Secretary, Miss D. Simpson, 120 Durham Street, New Westminster.

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. 3, 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 Business Agent, J. A. Barrington, 2642 Glen Dr. Phone Fair. 959-L.

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, J. Cederberg; Sec.-Treas. and Bus. Agent, Thos. Edwards. Phone Sey. 125.

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

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

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

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Office 308, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Fridays in Hall No. 1. President, T. P. Harbottle; 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, 2832 West 35th.

Motion Pictures Phojectionists' 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, J. C. Richards, Box 345, Phone Douglas 1574-R; Business Agent, F. W. Simmons, Phone Trinity 5708.

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, W. Hunt; Rec. Secretary, 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, Wm. Bagg, 539 Burrard St.; Phone, Sey. 6978-R.

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, W. W. Quigley, 2047 West Second; Secretary, Thos. S. Ezart, 1807 East Thirty-eighth.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Labor Headquarters. President, A. S. Ross, 5806 Sophia Street; Rec. Secretary, J. D. Valliamy, 2215 West 15th.

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 4:30 p.m. President, A. C. Shaw. Office, 306 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 306 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, A. Harrington; Secretary, W. Park; Business Agent, H. Pearson, address, P. O. Box 711.

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

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

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

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

Unemployment Challenges Wealth Production System

Denver, Colo.—Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University at Washington, admittedly one of the foremost economic thinkers of America, told an audience here last week that higher wages and shorter hours are the only effective remedies for unemployment.

"The kind of employment with which we now have to deal," said Dr. Ryan, "is caused by the substitution of machines for men, the constant capacity for over-production, and the inadequate consuming power of the masses."

Dr. Ryan believes that not less than 5,000,000 workers in America are out of work. He quoted two letters which, as he said, speak for themselves.

Stories of Distress

One is from the mayor of Evansville, Indiana, who writes:

"I have listened to more stories of real distress than I thought could possibly exist in America. This demand has been so insistent that I have had very little time to give to the serious duties of my office. The whole thing is a nightmare."

The other is from a Catholic priest in New York, who says:

"Not for many years have there been so many people out of work, or such keen distress because of unemployment. Through my reception rooms last week passed nearly 200 of my parishioners, each one begging for help to secure a job. Our St. Vincent de Paul Society cannot possibly get enough money to help the really desperate cases.

Notes "Sullen Anger"

"Moreover, there is discontent; there is sullen anger in addition to bewilderment and distress. The poor are asking why they should suffer so when the rich multiply."

Among "futile remedies," Dr. Ryan classifies "stabilization, public works and optimistic talk. Stabilization is good for the industries that are seasonal; but the greater part of our present unemployment is in industies that ordinarily operate steadily the year around."

Public works, the speaker declared, would be effective if carried far enough, but the very slight increase in public expenditures thus far hardly makes a dent in unemployment.

Optimism a Poor Remedy

"As a solution of the unemployment problem," said Dr. Ryan, "optimistic talk is subject to very serious limitations. After all, neither confidence nor any other mental attitude will furnish a demand for goods to people who have not the money to buy.

"Notwithstanding the efforts of the President and his conferences, unemployment was greater in December than in November, greater in January and February than in December, and greater in March than in any preceding month since the conferences were held.

"Neither our political nor our industrial leaders have furnished the intelligent guidance that we had a right to expect from them in this crisis."

Must Get Higher Wages

Dr. Ryan praised measures like the Wagner bills to help get workers and jobs together; but pointed out that they will not increase the number of jobs.

The real trouble, he said, is the fact that our industrial mechcanism can produce more goods than people with present incomes are able to buy, and that machines are being substituted for men.

"Thoughtless optimists assure us," he says, "that in the long run industry will provide places for all thrown out of work by machinery, management and mergers . . . but all this talk about the long run as an automatic remedy for unemployment is a cheap and hollow mockery of human feelings and human needs."

Dr. Ryan pointed out that millions of workers are not getting enough wages to live on in health and decency.

A Challenge to Existing System

"Therefore," said Dr. Ryan, "the first remedy for the kind of unemployment that is now afflicting us is to increase the wages of our vast army of underpaid workers.

"Our industrial resources and powers are undoubtedly sufficient to produce the goods necessary for a decent living for all our people, and a considerable surplus above that level for a large proportion.

"If this possibly cannot be realized through the distributive mechanism of the existing system, then that system is not worth preserving."

Other and still more easily applied remedies Dr. Ryan declared to be the shorter work day and week. He insisted that a 35-hour week—five days of seven hours each—would enable the workers to produce all that they and their fellow Americans could possibly consume.

"Until our leaders seriously attack the problem of making a better distribution of the opportunities of working and living decently, their record must be characterized by the word 'failure,'" said the famous economist in conclusion.

Unionist Wants Jail "Wages" Increased

Alderman Oscar Nelson, an old-time trade unionist, is urging the Chicago city council to raise "jail wages." At present a man sent to jail in default of money to pay his fine works it out at 50 cents a day. It is proposed to raise the rate to $3 a day.

Even the staunchest "open shoppers" ought not to quarrel with this wage boosting effort. The ancient practice of giving a convicted man a choice between going to jail and paying a fine is of doubtful decency in an age and community with such extremes of wealth as our own.

It works something like this: Four men commit the same offense under the same circumstances and receive the same sentence—fine and costs amounting to $100.

One pays it without feeling it; the sum is but his unearned income for a fraction of a day. Another pays without distress though he feels the loss. A third pays with serious distress; it comes out of the clothes and food and comforts of his family.

The fourth cannot pay at all and goes to jail. At the Chicago rate of "pay" he serves 200 days—nearly nine months—for an offense which the state considers of minor importance, and which really costs his more wealthy companion in sin nothing but the bother of attending court.

Injustice like this amounts to the grotesque. It will not be cured by a $3 wage; but its offensiveness will be lessened—a little. And this is a case where every little bit helps.—Labor.

TAUGHT THE TRICKS

Barker (at circus)—"Flip, the great South American acrobat, will now make three complete somersaults in the air."

Spectator: "Huh, that ought to be easy for him."

Barker: "Why?"

Spectator: "Mister, those people are brought up on revolutions."

Want Output Checked by Business "Court"

Boston.—It is "public lunacy" to produce more than can be consumed, said Bernard M. Baruch, in urging, at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon, the establishment of a "Supreme Court of Business" so that industry "can practice group self-government."

"Over-production is world-wide and drastic measures are necessary," said Mr. Baruch.

"For a good many centuries the periol of the poor was famine—scarcity of things," he said. "It is a curious parodox that too many things—over-production—should now be the wolf at the cottage door. Today we have business stagnation because there is more of everything than can be sold at a profit.

"Of course, there is no choice but to slow down production until consumption catches up. That means that capital and industry ceases to earn. People go out of work.

"Why do we have over-production? Because by combination and co-ordination of industry in groupings of enormous wealth and power we have become so efficient that we have increased production three times as fast as population.

"It may have been sound public policy to forbid by law anything that looked to regulation of production when the world was in fear of famine, but it is public lunacy to decree unlimited operation of a system which periodically disgorges indigestible masses of unconsumable products."

But, Mr. Baruch, the stopping of production will not help the matter, it will only intensify it by throwing more consumers out of work. If every worker's pay envelope was increased by one-half and a four or five-day work week put into operation, business would be rushing.

Nothing is lasting that is feigned; it will have another face than it had ere long. As Euripides said: "No lie ever grows old."—Ben Jonson.

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YE OLDE ENGLISH FISH & CHIP Restaurant No. 2—44 Hastings W.
ALLEN'S CAFE—New Westminster.
FRASER CAFE—New Westminster.
MINTO CAFE—New Westminster.

BACK TO EARTH

The sick man had just come out of a long delirium.

"Where am I?" he said, feebly.

"Where am I? In heaven?"

"No, dear," cooed his devoted wife. "I am still with you."

The Labor Statesman

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Vancouver, Friday, May 30, 1930

SOME WOODEN POLITICS

Destitution and ruination of men is the normal of a Canadian winter. The aim of the Federal Government has been to have available sufficient labor to meet an abnormal demand during six weeks of the summer, with the result that for the other ten and a half months there has been a surplus of varying magnitude. The period of employment obtainable and the wage paid in an over-stocked market has for many years been such that only the more fortunate of the casual worker could make sufficient during the summer to carry himself over the winter. The consequence of all this has been that men from respectable homes and parentage sink to "panhandling," to lodgment in so-called "missions," and even the jails. So long as the burden of winter destitution was not unduly heavy a conspiracy of silence and lying prevailed —and in the latter the Federal Government has been more culpable than any other institution. The press ignored the problem, because to admit it would injure the success of our immigration hoax, and the scribe and the pharisee told himself that the fellow was out of a job because he did not want to work. Last winter the plan of silence and lying broke down, the numbers unemployed were too great to be ignored. This student claims no great degree of foresight, but to the extent that this column will permit, from August on, he endeavored to focus attention on the fact that affairs were not going well. During every month of last summer mass meetings or parades of unemployed were held in one or more Canadian cities. The Ottawa government, which should have been watching these signs, were watching the plundering corporations—stock splitting, watering and bonuses were the order of the day. Notwithstanding, the hungry growls of President Beatty, the C. P. R. were paying ten per cent.; Bank of Montreal was paying twelve; Bank of Nova Scotia sixteen, and Ogilvie Milling somewhere near forty per cent. And so when the bottom fell out of the labor market in November, the King Government quoted the prosperity of these corporations as proof that there was no labor problem requiring attention. Mackenzie King is alleged to have studied economics, but his teacher failed to tell him that it is quite possible for wealth to increase and men decay.

When parliament opened and the issue had to be met in a more equal discussion, Premier King hid behind the British North America Act. In 1867, in keeping with the needs of that day, the duty to care for the indigent had been placed on the provinces. When assuming this duty those old early Canadians had not thought it possible that we should ever have a Federal Government that would dump 166,000 people into the country during a year that even in the days of harvest our own people were begging for work. Mr. King also quoted the various provincial premiers to show that conditions were quite all right in their various provinces. For instance, in a New Year's message Premier Tolmie of British Columbia had been immensely pleased with the progress and prosperity of the province. There are times when Mackenzie King seems to have the mind of a child. We know, but probably he doesn't, that the party in power never admits that under their rule conditions are other than good Provincial premiers can shut their eyes to labor hardships just as completely as Mr. King himself. While Mr. King was quite willing to accept the string of Tory premiers that stretches across Canada to prove that there was no unemployment problem, beyond this he had no confidence whatever in them, for this was the historic occasion on which he armed the Tory party with their finest weapon for next election. That is the statement that he would not give a five-cent piece to a Tory province.

The last word from Ottawa is that $10,000 has been placed in the supplementary estimates to cover an inquiry into methods of coping with seasonal unemployment. Six months ago a move along these lines would have brought credit to the Liberal party. At this late date, after six months' refusal to render any assistance, and a sustained and vehement denial that there was any problem; after labor has pleaded in vain and the Tory party allowed the choice of positions, there is nothing that the government can now do that will make amends for the Premier's blundering leadership.—M.

Correspondence

Editor Labor Statesman:

Dear Sir—I noticed in your paper that Alderman DeGraves opposed an application made to the city council by the owner of the Colonial Theatre on the ground that the theatres by installing the talking movies were increasing unemployment. It is very evident that Alderman DeGraves is not fully conversant with all the facts of the case.

Instead of there being a reduction in the staff of the Colonial Theatre there has been an increase of one, as the organist has been replaced by two projectionists, both of whom are members of our organization.

As a matter of fact, in only two of the downtown theatres has the number of employees been reduced by the installation of talking pictures, and in the other case it has been increased by one, while in the suburban theatres the number of employees is the same.

In common fairness I think these facts should be brought to Mr. DeGraves' attention, as it would be just as reasonable to penalize a builder because he employed cement mixers instead of bricklayers on a cement building as to punish a theatre owner because he employed projectionists in a talking picture theatre instead of musicians.

Yours truly,
JOHN C. RICHARDS,
Secretary Local 348, I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.

Editor The Labor Statesman:

Dear Sir—I am informed that The Labor Statesman has commented on the report that I advocated the removal of all restrictions on Oriental immigration in an address before the Canadian Political Science Association in Ottawa. This report was untrue. I have not been in Ottawa, and in the paper which I sent there I did not advocate the removal of restructions, but explained why I thought restrictions necessary. If you have commented on the report, I hope that you will be kind enough to inform your readers of its inaccuracy, and fair enough to withdraw any remarks about me or the University which you have made on the strength of your belief in the truth of the report.

I did advocate treating Orientals who are permanently settled in this country exactly as other citizens are treated, and I have no wish to avoid any attacks which may have been made on this opinion.

Yours very truly,
H. F. ANGUS.

(Ed. Note.—Our information was obtained from the daily press of Vancouver, and inasmuch as these papers have corrected the statement alleged to have been made by Professor Angus, we have no hesitation in accepting his version of the affair.)

Editor The Labor Statesman:

Dear Sir—In response to terrific public demand, Home Oil Distributors Limited intend on Sunday, June 1, at 9 p.m., over raoio station C.K.W.X., Vancouver, to resume their series of broadcasts by Calvin Winter and the Home Gas Symphony Orchestra.

It was intended to cancel this series for the summer season, but so great has been the public urge that we are very pleased to respond to it by resuming them at an earlier date than we anticipated.

We would appreciate very much a story from you in your valuable columns giving this information to the public. We have not previously notified anyone regarding this departure, intending that the press should be the first to know.

Thanking you for valued publicity in the past, and anticipating a continuation of same in the future, we are,

Yours very truly,
HOME OIL DISTRIBUTORS Ltd.,
Frank C. Anders, Superintendent Sales, Promotion and Maintenance.

Musicians' Notes

By Con Sordine

Music lovers in the city are apparently now taking care of the situation in the mechcanized theatres. The novelty of the thing is evidently wearing thin, as it is reported the bigger all-talkie shows are not attracting anything like their usual crowds. On the contrary, the human-element shows are doing splendid business. Go into the Orpheum any night and note the crowd. The Empress, by holding their shows over, as is being done with the current play for the third week, also demonstrates that living people can still draw.

Steps are being taken to organize a symphony orchestra of approximately sixty-seven pieces with a view to giving a series of concerts next season. Mr. Van De Ridder, assistant conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, is in the city choosing the players and perfecting the organization. It is proposed to give the first concert early in October. Mr. Van De Ridder was also formerly one of the conductors at the Opera House in Amsterdam, Holland.

Oh, Yeah!

He's such a sweet, precious old cherub,
And mild is the blue of his e'en,
So gracious and charming,
A smile so disarming,
There's nothing about him the least bit alarming,
Oh, Yeah? you know just what I mean.

His chin sports the nattiest whiskers,
Almost—but not quite—Santa Claus,
His manner? Seraphic;
Conversation? So graphic;
Yet never tells stories that favor the "Sapphic."
Oh, Yeah? and three raucous "Haw-Haws."

And such an "Employer of Labor,"
So strong for the poor working stiff,
Does his eye become focal,
When any poor bloke'll
Just casually mention "464 Local"?
Oh, Yeah? pipe that eye-How-and-If.

He's a regular "Departmental Bozo,"
Has hundreds all under one roof,
Tin Pots and Near Silk,
Suits, Suites—things of that ilk,
Just lately he's "Standard"-ized somewhat on Milk,
Oh, Yeah? He's the Bull on the Hoof.

The poor Muley Cow in the "Valley"
May fall for the twang of his "lyre,"
But she'll hang low her head
When she's told that instead
Of good milk—she gives "Bargains" with needles and thread,
Oh, Yeah? What a "get" for her Sire.

And the lads on the rings and the plant men,
Who get all of "twenty"—and How,
Can each kiss his "missis"
And tell her that this is
Not quite Union Wages—but you know how Chris is,
Oh, Yeah? That'll buy lots of "chow."

You men who have "made" Union Labor,
Before you buy once—think you twice
When a "bird" at your door
Mentions Milk—and big Store
Just lift up your eyebrows—play Golf—and yell "Fore!"
Oh, Yeah? and be awfully nice.

This Cherub? His Name? Does it matter?
He'd smell just the same "irrespec"
Were he called Vic, Guy, Fletcher,
Colonel, Chris; we'll just bet-'cher
He'll Smile and he'll Smile and he'll Smile till he'll get-cher,
Oh, Yeah? You Guys—Check—Double Check.
—Marshall Fields.

CHOOSING HIS BRAND

"To what do you attribute your great age?" asked the city visitor to Grandpa Eben Hoskins.

"I can't say yit," answered Grandpa coutiously. "They's several o' them testimonial fellers a-dickering with me."

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Don't Push! Don't Shove!

Please be patient—the doors will be opened from time to time to avoid overcrowding. The Great Wreck Sale of smashed-in-transit, uncalled-for freight and other goods now on sale at 40 West Hastings Street

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35c and 50c Ties, soiled; each 9c
$1.00 Work Shirts, damaged 29c
$5.00 Men's Slicker Coats 98c
$2 Dress Shirts; Arrow and other good makes, for 98c
$1.50 Overalls, damaged 69c
$1.00 Rayon Bloomers 49c
35c and 25c Boys' and Girls' Hose for 9c
Lux, package, now 7c
50c Ladies' Hose, pair 9c
Granulated Sugar, per lb. 4c
50c Enamelware, now 9c
Lot Odd Coats, now, each 98c
$4.00 Wool Union Suits, soiled; now for 98c
65c Cans Jam; labels soiled, now, can 27c
50c and 75c Children's Union Suits for 29c
50c Belts 9c
25c Men's Fancy Hose; soiled 7c

Cases and Cases of Shoes and Oxfords Sacrificed

$4 and $5 Men's Shoes at $1.98
$7.00 English-made Dress Shoes; per pair $3.95
Lot $3 Men's Shoes, damaged; pair 98c
$1.25 and $1.50 Children's Shoes for 49c
Wonderful Work Shoes; regular $6.00; now selling, pair $2.95
$5.00 lot Oxfords; soiled; now, pair $1.98

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$25 and $30 Fine Wool Suits for $9.95
Men's High-class Suits; $35 values, for $14.95
$25 and $30 Spring Overcoats, perfect, for $9.95
Lot Men's Work Pants, now, pair 98c
Men's Pants; sold to $3.50, now priced $1.95
15c Simmons' Cigars and other brands; each 7c
15c Tobacco; package 5c
Men's Pants, sold to $3.50, now pair $1.95
Men's Dress Pants; sold up to $7, now $2.98
Cord Riding or Hiking Breeches, reg. $3.50 values, pair $1.98
$3 Breeches; soiled 98c
Men's Breeches, regular $6 values; now, pair $3.45
15c Plugs Chewing Tobacco; per plug 10c
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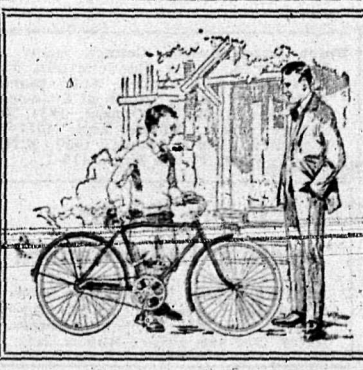

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TO A YOUNG GIRL

Eager heart, with questioning eyes,
Looking out with glad surprise,
Grant that I should ne'er subdue, or cause to die
That rising hope.

Life is hard, its paths are steep,
Rugged rocks and pitfalls deep
Strew the way. Brave the heart
Who scales the height, never falters in the fight
And wins the day.

Grant that I may cherish dear
All that budding hope and fear—
Nourish, counsel, guide and bring
To life and light that timid thing—
A human soul.

International Plan To Rob Farmers

A world-wide nitrate trust, able to fix the price of every pound of fertilizer sold to any farmer on the planet, is being framed at a conference in Paris. The natural nitrates of Chile are to be put in the hands of a $400,000,000 corporation, tied up tightly with the German and American plants making synthetic nitrates, and the farmers of the world, and particularly of our own Southern states, will be told to stand and deliver.

All the really difficult parts of the deal appear to be finished now. The dispatches feature the share of the Chilean government—but those eminent New York Chilenos, John D. Ryan and the Guggenheim family, seem to be guiding the negotiations.

Internationalism in extortion is going forward daily, with none of the troubles that beset the path of international co-operation in peace.

The United States government should break this nitrate monopoly before it is formed by going into the business of making nitrates. Norris has pointed the way in his bill dealing with Muscle Shoals and which the "Old Guard" is smothering in the House.

The issue is vital with a large number of our farmers. They have troubles enough now without being made the victims of another "hold-up."—Labor.

Desperate Moment

Mother—"Johnny, if you eat more cake, you'll burst."

Johnny—"Well, pass the cake and get outa the way."— BoBston Young Men's News.

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Australia's Minister of Trade and Customs Visits Vancouver

By "Observer"

When I hdd the honor and pleasure of greeting the Hon. J. E. Fenton, who was on his way home to Australia, shades of the late Andrew Fisher, Australia's first Labor Prime Minister, crossed my mental vision and caused me to dig up all sorts of incidents in that statesman's career, looking at the hon. minister from down under, and came to the conclusion that here was a disciple of that great Commonwealth statesman, and in facial appearance not unlike him.

It did not take me many minutes to conclude that I was in the company of a man who knows what he wants, and knows what he is doing and how to get it.

A lumber delegation from Vancouver made the journey to Jasper Park to meet the Hon. J. E. Fenton. Upon their meeting him (I have it on good authority), he very directly, and in his blunt Australian manner, asked them the nature of their visit and the reason thereof—it is not recorded how they answered him—one gentleman of my acquaintance said such a method of interviewing representative persons seemed peculiar to him and savored of something wrong in the lumber industry.

I certainly surprised the minister in the course of one hour's chat with him at his hotel, when I told him that the lumber delegates that had recently visited his country on a business mission, with the blessing of Doc Tolmie, Conservative Premier of B. C., that not only did he give that delegation his ministerial blessing in words, but added 7,000 bucks out of the government treasury, just as a sort of pocket money for the boys of the lumber brigade on a holiday jaunt.

In passing, I wonder if the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver desired to send a delegation to Australia, England or Africa, whether the Prime Minister of this province would as readily make a grant towards their expenses as he did in the lumber kings' case. I doubt it! And in any event the method is all wrong. Imagine for one moment Phillip Snowden, England's Chancellor of the Exchequer, subsidizing a deputation of Labor people to influence people in Canada on certain policies that would be to labor's advantage! No, my friends, Labor's cause must be financed by Labor's own purse — equally, so should wealthy lumber kings pay in full their own incidental expenses.

Mr. Fenton, with directness of speech and straight talking to the Canadian Club on Monday last, neither boasted nor apologized for his attitude. Singular to say, and to the credit of those assembled, he was accorded hearty and prolonged cheers at the close of his address. That he is a man of peace—real peace—there is no possible shadow of doubt. I, indeed, have no hesitation in saying that he would put to shame some of the so-called Internationalists I have met in Vancouver. Personal publicity through any organization, to my mind, is both abhorrent and destructive. Mr. Fenton is no showman. He is a statesman with qualities that are rare and refreshing.

When he was approached in regard to a suggested deputation of the Trades and Labor Council and the I.L.P. he did not hesitate for a moment. He even, after a very heavy day, meeting deputations, speaking twice at two great gatherings, showed a willingness to come along and meet the delegation which had been arranged, and for nearly two hours told those assembled in the board room of the Labor Headquarters exactly what was the reason for Labor's success in Australia. He urged British Columbia and Canadian Laborites to go and do likewise. A Trades Unionist Conservative or Liberal, in the eyes of the minister from Australia, was described by him in a very vivid fashion. He said it was like tying one arm of a man behind his back and then asking him to go forward and fight the other fellow, whose both hands were free.

Be assured that the Minister for Trade and Customs of Australia will be looking forward to some measure of success of all Labor candidates at the coming federal election here in Canada.

He is in full sympathy with all Labor's aspirations here in British Columbia. He knows all the difficulties. He, however, thinks they can be overcome successfully. His last message to the workers of Vancouver, British Columbia and all Canada was, just before sailing for Victoria: **"Go forward, own and control your own country, which is not only beautiful but bountiful."**

With no desire to distract any of our readers from the Hon. J. E. Fenton's message, I would rather seek to interpret what he means. If you want to own anything, you have to work for it. Which means paying for it. I suggest the instrument of power is the franchise, otherwise the vote. You have at least two hours without loss of pay in which to record it. It is so easy, and although circumstances appear to be such that not many Labor candidates will be nominated on this occasion, the voters in South Vancouver will have an excellent opportunity of showing how Labor can do it. Indeed, the banner bearer, Angus McInnis, will carry the banner of Labor aloft. It is up to you to get solidly behind him, and give Labor its first victory for the federal House by representing part of Vancouver's greater city.

Tariff No Solution To Economic Problem

By J. S. Woodsworth

The budget debate still occupies the center of the stage. I call it a debate, but this is by way of courtesy only, as it merely consists of a succession of forty-minute speeches in which the Liberal supporters are defending the government in a speech intended for their constituency, and which they will repeat in the coming election, while, on the other hand, the Conservatives are also busy making political capital and preparing material for the coming campaign. This material, in fact, for some weeks now has been going out by the ton.

Miss McPhail pointed out that, on a budget of this character, containing nearly 2,000 items, one vote was of little value. One might be in favor of some particular items and yet opposed to others.

She struck a new note when she passed to the international aspects. Only this year, at the tenth assembly of the League of Nations, the following resolution had been passed:

"States should agree not to increase their protective tariff above the present level for a period of from two to three years, or to impose new protective duties, or create new impediments to trade. It is understood that this undertaking should not lead to any relaxation in the efforts which states are making to reduce their tariff to the greatest possible extent by autonomous or bilateral action in conformity with the recommendations of the World Economic Conference."

Miss McPhail supplemented this by a quotation from last year's budget speech of Mr. Lapointe, who had referred to an earlier declaration of the economic conference of the league:

"In view of the fact that harmful effects upon production and trade results from the high and constantly changing tariffs which are applied in many countries;

"And since substantial improvement in the economic conditions can be obtained by increased facilities for international trade and commerce;

"And in view of the fact that tariffs, though within the sovereign jurisdiction of the separate states, are not a matter of purely domestic interest, but greatly influence the trade of the world;

"And in view of the fact that some of the causes which have resulted in the increase of tariffs and in other trade barriers since the war have largely disappeared and others are diminishing;

"The conference declares that the time has come to put an end to the increase in tariffs and to move in the opposite direction."

* * *

While the tariff is doubtless of importance alike to producer and consumer, the general public should not be carried away by the idea that it affords any solution of our economic problems. Take, for example, the fact that the distribution costs are more than equal to those of production. A few days ago, in the course of a walk along one street in Ottawa, I counted over fifty shops which were retailing fruit. Other streets are dotted just as thickly with smaller shops, which means that there must be some hundreds all retailing fruit, in this one small city—each store having to pay high rentals; having to bear heavy losses through wastage, and presumably having to support the owners and their employees. The economic loss is terrific. The fruit growers are at their wit's end, and the general public must go very light on this very beneficial article of diet.

Then there is the question of credit, which was referred to by Mr. Irvine, and found mention in the resolution of the Independent groups. How absolutely absurd that production should be so curtailed that the world is going without the commodities which could be so easily produced!

Mr. Irvine, in referring to the speech of Mr. Dunning, made use of a rather remarkable figure of speech which should not go unrecorded:

"It is part of the irony of fate that it should have fallen to the lot of the first Western minister of finance to drop the cut flowers of British preferences on the mangled corpse of Free Trade."

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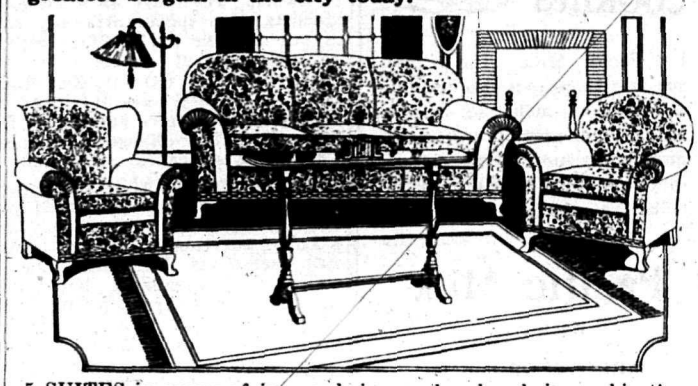

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OBEYING HIS ORDERS

A negro soldier in the A. E. F. was on sentry duty for the first time in his life. A dark form approached.

"Halt!" he cried in a threatening voice, "who are you?"

"The officer of the day."

"Advance!"

The officer advanced, but before he had proceeded a half dozen steps the sentry again cried "Halt!"

"This is the second time you have halted me," said the officer. "What are you going to do next?"

"Never you mind what ah's going to do next. Mah orders are to call 'Halt' three times, den shoot!"

NOTE TO TEACHER

"Dear Teacher: Kindly excuse Johnnie's absence yesterday. He fell in the mud. By doing the same you will greatly oblige his mother——."

MACDONALD AND GANDHI

By H. N. BRAILSFORD, in The New Republic.

The British Empire is engaged in a duel in which no compromise seems possible, with the noblest and most influential personal force in the world. It has flung into its prisons the sons of Mahatma Gandhi, many of his lieutenants, hundreds of his followers. These are all good men, idealists of a spirituality very rare in our modern world, filled with a devoted spirit of self-sacrifice, perhaps the finest citizens that India has bred. They have infringed no moral law; they have harmed no fellow man. Their offense is technical. Theirs is a symbolical rebellion.

The government which has thrown these people into prison itself professes an idealism of its own. It is a Labor government, and its leaders call themselves Socialists. Out of office, they combated imperialism and stood for freedom in India. Since they took office they have made promises to India which showed both vision and courage. How have they become involved in this duel? "How," asks one American reader, disposed to venerate the saint in Mr. Gandhi, and to respect the pacifist democrat in Mr. MacDonald, "how, pray, do you explain this clash, how excuse the illiberal conduct which these arrests display?"

One deplores this clash; one dreads its consequences; one feels in it a violation of all one's instincts. But to call this a merely symbolical rebellion is surely to be simple-minded. One smiles at the innocence of these Indians, whose whole offense is that they have boiled sea water to obtain salt. But the salt monopoly is an important source of revenue; if it disappears there will be a deficit, and some alternative tax. But for that Mr. Gandhi is preparing. Has he not already induced hundreds of the village "headmen," responsible for the collection of the main revenue from land, to resign their offices? Saints are sometimes shrewd tacticians, and Mr. Gandhi makes no secret of his intention, gradually and by a crescendo of calculated acts, to disorganize the whole mechanism of British rule in India. It was clever to begin by challenging the salt monopoly. Taxes on salt are always detested by peasants: was it not a salt monopoly which brought down the monarchy in France? The picketing of toddy shops makes an even more direct moral appeal. But can any government allow its revenues to be sapped, its agents to be seduced from their allegiance, its authority to be defied, without an answer?

"A symbolical rebellion," did you say? It began with a frank and open declaration of independence. The temperature of the masses rose. It required only a few weeks to demonstrate that the lofty spirituality of Mr. Gandhi is as far above that of the average man in an Indian crowd as it is above the moral level of Wall Street or the London Stock Exchange. The mob of an Indian city is as far below the Tolstoyan heights of non-resistance as the average Anglo-Saxon. Soon there were bloody riots in Karachi and Calcutta, and in the latter town the crowd improvised its barricades of blazing trolley cars across the streets. The police (doubtless under instructions) showed astonishing self-control, and yet there was bloodshed—chiefly among the Europeans and the police. Hard on these events came an open act of war—an attack, skillfully planned and boldly executed, by armed insurgents upon the arsenal of the port of Chittagong. That, at least, was no symbolical rebellion. There happened what the Viceroy predicted in his letter of warning to Mr. Gandhi. He lit the thin spiritual flame on the altars of faith. Others spread the ravaging conflagration. He called to heaven for independence. Others will plunge through hell to win it. He made the moral atmosphere of rebellion. Others will supply the stores and the barricades, the revolvers and the Lewis guns.

What in the face of such a situation is a British government, even a Labor government to do? It must seek a political solution, promptly and with generosity. It must keep its cool ability to think, even when guns go off and blood flows. It must never forget, even if it should, in the end, imprison him, that Mr. Gandhi stands for the unflinching application of its own principles. It might be wise to turn a blind eye and a deaf ear on verbal and symbolical defiance. It must be a courteous host to its prisoners. It must require its police and its troops to endure provocation and even physical injury before, in the last resort, to avert bloody anarchy, they fire. But when all this is said, it has the ordinary duty of every administration. It must preserve order. It must maintain the usual services of civilization, which, in their turn, demand revenue. In short, it must govern.

"You do not see the necessity? You suggest that there is an alternative?" It may walk out, "bag and baggage," as Mr. Gladstone used to say to the Turks in Europe. It may capitulate to Mr. Gandhi's demand for instant and unqualified independence.

Let us examine this demand. From whom does it come? It comes from the National Congress, a loosely organized, loosely elected party convention. The vote was of 114 committeemen against 77. Outside this Congress are the Moslems (one-third of the whole population), the people of the Native States (one-fourth), the influential Liberal party, the organized, depressed castes, and, in some sense, the Sikhs. All have their discontents; all call for an advance to self-government, but not for independence. It is impossible that Mr. Ghandi, speaking for three-fifths of the Hindu Congress party, can be voicing the will of the majority of the Indian population.

That might be answer enough, but again, on its side, the Labor government, even were it in its heart convinced of the rightness of this demand, could not grant it. It would be instantly disavowed by the majority of the British Parliament. Finally, to complete the answer, there is no sane or responsible member of the British Labor party who believes that in the interests of mankind as a whole immediate independence would be either possible or desirable. If the world had first been disarmed, India might survive without a navy or a modern army. If the League of Nations were a federal world republic, she might find aid and peace within it. If she possessed an experienced native civil service, an arm perienced native- civil service, an army to obey native commanders, religions which had learned to tolerate each other, and, finally, if the mass of her population had passed through the common school, she might escape the chaos into which the Chinese Republic has fallen. Today, commonsense rejects this claim, which a minority has addressed to a minority.

If, then, the Labor government cannot yield to Mr. Gandhi's demand, and must, even against him, maintain order, the test of its conduct is narrowed. What has it done to find a political solution for this clash of idealism against order? For India's self-respect will not, and ought not to, endure direct alien rule much longer.

The Labor government inherited a nearly hopeless situation. Lord Birkenhead, with incredible tactlessness, had appointed, under Sir John Simon, a purely English commission to report on India's fitness for self-government, and to draft the reforms which all admitted to be necessary. Inevitably, Indians, including the moderate Liberals, resented the insult: invariably they boycotted the commission. From this sullen and silent India it returned, searching for some fresh start. Labor, meanwhile, had taken office. With the help of Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, a Tory of the Left, a new departure was found, in consultation with the new Secretary for India, Mr. Benn. A proclamation was issued which repeated that Dominion status was the goal of British policy, and the offer at last was made of a round-table conference, representing British Indians, the Native States and the British government, to make recommendations for the future. It would have the Simon report before it, and any report which responsible Indians might submit. It wanted some courage to inaugurate this new departure. It was made under the threat of passive resistance from the Congress. It involved an open confession of Lord Birkenhead's error. It was, in fact, assailed by that nobleman, by Lord Reading (the last Liberal Viceroy), by a part of the Tory press, and even by Mr. Lloyd George, as a weak concession, liable to misconstruction.

For a moment it seemed that all India was impressed by the generosity of this gesture. The Congress leaders, including Mr. Gandhi, welcomed it, though not without some reservations, in a manifesto. Their second thoughts were less friendly. The promise, after all, was not dated. The Dominion status might content them if it were to be granted at once, but even in the Labor party there was talk of a transition period. Outside it, did Tories and Liberals mean more than a vague promise for a distant future? Pondering on these things, Mr. Ghandi was obliged to scrutinize his own party. The most gifted of its younger leaders, Mr. Nehru, Jr., would not flinch from the uncompromising demand for independence. The League of Youth, strong in Bengal, with a brilliant firebrand of the Bose clan at its head, stood equally for independence and meant to win it by violence. If he accepted the promise of Dominion status, would he not split the National party, and would not the Left, emancipated from his control, fling itself into violent courses? Let the Moderates attend the round-table conference; that is their metier. Should they get Dominion status at once all might still be well. Their chances would be brighter if the pressure of his agitation were behind them. So Mr. Ghandi may have reasoned. Congress met, and he proclaimed independence by non-violence. If these were Mr. Ghandi's tactics they failed. The violent party of youth walked out and slammed the door of the Congress behind it. It has since taken car for Chittagong. United Indians may be in discontent; in aim and in method they are divided. Some boil sea water; others seize arms. Others, again, will go to London to talk.

Hope centers, then, on these coming conferences in London. How much India may hope from them we shall be better able to judge when the findings of the Simon commission are published. What, you will ask, would content sober Indian opinion? I think that the provinces, more important in the future structure of India than are the states in the American Union, must have responsible government without qualification or delay. Some immediate advance there must be at the center of the future federation, but it is inevitable that for a period certain services, chiefly police and defense, must remain under British control. How could it be otherwise? The civil service is still in its higher ranks mainly British. The higher command of the army is wholly, and the more scientific arms mainly, British. Even the civilian police is under British officers. However rapidly Indians are trained, some years must pass before these vital services can be Indianized. Till this is done one cannot talk of full Dominion status. But an act should provide for its grant by stages, within a fixed term, and without the humiliation of further inquiries. This status confers, be it remembered, the standing of a sovereign state, the control of its armed forces, absolute fiscal independence, including the levying of tariffs against the United Kingdom, nay, even (as Canada, South Africa and Ireland maintain) the right to be neutral when the Empire is at war. This is independence, qualified only by a rarely used right of appeal on points of law to the Privy Council and by a nominal recognition of the vague headship of the King-Emperor. In practice it involves consultation on external policy as an equal and unfettered member of a loose federation of allies. So much, left to itself, the Labor party would concede, and that within a brief period—perhaps ten, perhaps fifteen, years. With this moderate Indians would be content. But not the younger Nehru, nor the League of Youth. Would it satisfy Mr. Ghandi? That is doubtful.

A minority sues for justice to a minority. There lies one peril. Some months will pass before these talks can begin, and they may drag more slowly than the naval conference. What, in the interval, will happen in India? And how far will the other parties permit the Labor government to travel on the road which it would wish to follow? There must be limits to the readiness of an honest party to assume the odious tasks of the policeman unless it has the assurance that it can, in the end, offer in an acceptable form its own political solution. The future is as perilous as it is unpredictable, and the test of the quality of the Labor government is yet to come. It has done nothing yet to earn the frowns of Liberals in other lands. May its record stand equally clean when this testing year is over!

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West's Bakery, 1407 Commercial drive. Phone High. 166.
Pratt's Bakery, 3980 East Hastings street. Phone High. 5607.
Ferguson Bakery, 2515 Main street. Fair. 3331.
Dirks' Bakery, 6207 Main street.
Ferguson Bakery, 1714 East Broadway.
Golden Rule Bakery, 957 Granville street. Phone Sey. 8656.
Rippon's Bakery, 706 West 16th avenue. Phone Fair. 502.
Rigby's Bakery, Cedar Cottage. Phone Fair. 4049.
Mutter's Bakery, 2157 Main street. Phone Fair. 4953.
Scott's Home Bakery, 1848 Kingsway. Phone Fair. 729.
Davidson's Bakery, 5090 Victoria road.
McGavin's Home Bakery, 2352 East Hastings street. Phone High. 1351.
The Nook Bakery, 1835 West 4th avenue.

(Note.—The McGavin's Bakery listed above has no connection with the big firm on Broadway West, which delivers bread and is entirely non-union).

WHAT HAPPENED

Uncle and niece stood watching the young people dancing about them.

"I bet you never saw any dancing like this back in the nineties, eh, Uncle?"

"Once—but the place was raided."

The Week At Ottawa

By J. S. Woodsworth

Our Committee on International Affairs, which started off so bravely on a consideration of the expenditure of one dollar for peace for every one hundred dollars now spent for war, has come to a very abrupt halt. Since the election was announced it has been almost impossible to secure a quorum, and much more so to secure any worthwhile report. The most that can now be hoped is that the proceedings will be printed in Blue Book form and thus an educational campaign set in motion which may result in some more favorable action in the next parliament.

The work of the Committee on Dominion Elections and Corrupt Practices Act goes forward, but no further legislation has so far resulted.

The most important committee these days is that of Railways and Shipping.

Ordinarily the details of the estimates come only before the Committee of the House as a Whole, where there is no opportunity of questioning officials or securing evidence from witnesses. However, in the case of the C.N.R., the government has arranged that there should be a special committee at which Sir Henry Thornton is present to discuss with the committee of parliament the details of the Canadian National's expenditures.

This committee meets in what is known as the Railway Committee Room—the largest committee room in the House. One wall is half covered by a huge railroad map of Canada which has come down from the days when railway construction was at its height. In this room there are rows of tables which will accommodate well unto 100. At the head table sits the Minister of Railways, his deputy and some of the departmental officials; on the other side of the chairman sits Sir Henry Thornton with his officials of various branches, numbering perhaps 30 or 40, all armed with reports and memoranda. At a row of side tables the press representatives are busy catching outstanding points which may be of general public interest.

The procedure is that the details of the expenditures are placed in the hands of all the members of the parliamentary committee and then the members are allowed the opportunity of questioning Sir Henry with regard to them and the policies which they represent. This may seem a very haphazard way of dealing with the business of a vast continental system, but at least it is an attempt to maintain an intimate working connection between the officials and the members of the House, who represent the owners of the system.

In an analysis of the 1929 operations, as compared with 1928, Sir Henry pointed out that this year there was a net revenue from railway operations of $45,620,000—a decrease of $14,321,497 from last year. The gross revenue for 1929 amounted to $259,878,973. The decrease was largely accounted for by the failure of the western crops to move normally.

Passenger revenue decreased $2,174,138, or 6.36 per cent. This was due, in part, to highway competition and the larger use of the automobile by tourists. With regard to the latter, it has been estimated that tourists leave in Canada $300,000,000 annually. The passenger traffic's total loss amounted now to about ten millions a year. Notwithstanding this Sir Henry urged still better facilities, pointing out that under the competition, "the better service you give the public, the more competitive business you are going to get." This naturally raises the question as to the possibility of co-operation between the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific. On this point Sir Henry stated: "I have not been able to accomplish anything. We are perfectly willing to collaborate with the Canadian Pacific at any time with respect to passenger services anywhere in Canada, and I made that offer several years ago, but it was not accepted . . . I will be quite willing to pool our service, to pool our receipts, to pool our losses, or to do anything anyone wants to do that will reduce passenger service losses, in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific. That offer is now made, and it stands."

This huge deficit, and the statement of Sir Henry, must provoke thought in the minds of many Canadian taxpayers. Why should the travelling public and the taxpayers of Canada continue indefinitely to pay for a wasteful competitive fight between a nationally owned and a privately owned transportation system?

With regard to pension schemes, Sir Henry took the ground that the care of the old employees in any industry, whether it is railroading or anything else, has come to be a charge on the property.

The complicated character of publicly owned utilities is suggested by a complaint on the part of some of the civil servants that they see no reason why employees in the Canadian National Railway headquarters should receive passes for holiday trips when they, in government offices, are not so treated. The contention that the employees of the Canadian National ought to receive as great consideration as those of the privately owned Canadian Pacific Railway does not perhaps altogether meet the point. A good many of the general public will wonder why even the civil servants should receive better treatment in the way of special privileges and pensions than do the rank and file of those engaged in industry which, today, has done just as essential service as any government department.

The station master, hearing a crash on the platform, rushed out of his room just in time to see the express disappear around the curve, and a disheveled young man sprawled out perfectly flat amid a confusion of overturned milk cans, and the scattered contents of his travelling bag.

"Was he trying to catch the train?" the station master asked of a small boy who stood by, admiring the scene.

"He did catcch it," said the boy, "but it got away again."

Sees Five-day Week In Railway Shops

"We should experience little difficulty in establishing the justice and wisdom of the stabilization program, including the five-day week, for railroad shopmen of this country, indorsed by the recent convention in Chicago of the Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.

"Management cannot oppose the shorter work week on the ground that it is impracticable in the railroad industry. As a matter of fact, the shopmen are now working only five days, by agreement with operating officials, as a means of avoiding large layoffs during these times of industrial depression.

"Now we are asking that the five-day work week be adopted as a fixed policy, with the same pay that prevailed for the six-day week. We present it as a sensible measure for solving the unemployment situation, in part, at least.

"How can fair-minded employers object when the principle of the five-day week has already been recognized in the railroad shops?"

Speaks to Carmen in New York

This statement was made to a representative of "Labor" by President Martin F. Ryan of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America while in Washington last week attending the quarterly meeting of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council. He is treasurer of the A. F. of L.

PIE WAGON DRIVERS GET TWO WEEKS OFF WITH PAY

Chicago.—Pie Wagon Chauffeurs' Local 734 has negotiated a new three year agreement with the employers which includes two weeks' annual vacation with pay.

Science is more hopeful of perfecting poison gas than of curing cancer. —John Galsworthy.

Peace Looms in the U. S. Steel Trade

New York.—A quarter of a century dispute between the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and employing iron and steel erectors appears to be at an end.

Both sides agree to discuss differences and will refer all matters of contention to William Green, president A. F. of L., for final decision in the event of disagreement on any issue. Green's decision will be binding upon both parties.

Strikes of iron workers on the jobs of Starrett Brothers and another large concern have been called off.

Former Governor Alfred E. Smith attempted to adjust the dispute last month, and, together with Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L., held conferences for nearly two weeks with the interested parties. The conferences were recently resumed by the employers and iron workers, headed by P. J. Morrin, general president of the International Association.

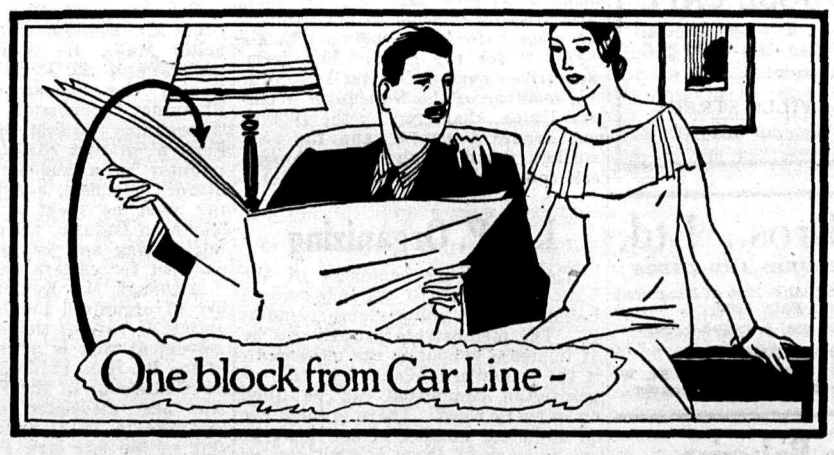
The dispute dates back to 1905 when a strike was called against the American Bridge Company, a unit of the steel trust, because of anti-union practices.

The Building Trades Employers' Association began to employ non-unionists and the union retaliated by withdrawing its members from employ of erectors affiliated to the Iron League, the local association of steel erecting employers, affiliated to the National Erectors' Association.

The contest has been marked by much bitterness, but the union increased its membership in this area despite these powerful influences that were aided by injunction judges.

Peace and friendship with all mankind is our wisest policy, and I wish we may be permitted to pursue it.—Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Home Buyer: "That's one good point about it!"



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Delegation Visits Bellingham Council

Delegates from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council attended the regular meeting of the Bellingham Central Labor Council on Wednesday evening, at the request of that body, in connection with a proposed international picnic and sports. The delegation was well received and given an attentive hearing when called upon to speak. J. Thomson, president of the Trades and Labor Council, informed the delegates of the conditions existing in B. C. logging camps and mills, and of our reasons for asking a higher tariff on Chinese-made shingles. He showed how the B. C. movement co-operated with the labor movement in the U. S. in keeping up working conditions, and of the continued threats made upon the Canadian movement by dual unions.

P. R. Bengough, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, outlined some of the activities of the Vancouver movement, of its 65 affiliated unions and the 14,000 membership. He explained how all of these members were notified of any trouble in the labor movement within a few hours, through an addressograph and mimeograph system which the Council had installed. He described the struggle made by various unions against dual unions and of the success against these movements. Last, but not least, he described the financial and influential success made by the Labor Statesman, the Council-owned weekly paper.

Walter Deptford, chairman of the Council's Sports Committee, outlined the struggles and final success in connection with the Labor Day sports held in Vancouver annually, and of the splendid silver trophies and other valuable prizes obtained from outstanding citizens.

H. W. Watts reminded the delegates of the struggles confronting all local labor movements to sustain a labor paper, urged the delegates to stand behind their own labor paper and their local labor movement, and not to stress too heavily upon petty grievances, but to press ever forward towards increased unity and greater achievements.

After the meeting the delegation was taken to a restaurant, and then made a 26-mile dash for the line, just arriving in time to get through the gate before the custom officials closed it for the night. The party was driven over by Walter Deptford, Jr., member of the Vancouver Welders' Union, chartered by the Dominion Trades Congress, and the only welders union on the North American continent.

I. L. P. Organizing

The organizing campaign of the Vancouver branch of the Independent Labor Party is going along splendidly. The membership growth will be of immense benefit to the movement, if the committees planned by the organization committee can be filled up in every ward. There is room for an unlimited number of active workers on each of these committees, as the proposed work will be of such a nature that it will not only be interesting but educational to all. The membership fee of $1 for men and 50 cents for women per year makes it possible for any and every interested citizen to get into the party, as this is the place where the most vital work of all political labor movements is accomplished. Without members the party does not function as enthusiastically as it otherwise would, hence the aim of the party is to make a member of every person who votes the labor ticket. The branch meets on the second and fourth Friday in the month at 135 West Hastings in the Sociology Club Hall.

SOME MUST FEAST WHILE OTHERS FAMISH

"Rationalization" is a long, new word for an old and simple thing. It was against rationalization, for instance, the Luddites revolted in 1811 to 1816. The lace machinery, being introduced into the British Midlands, was throwing them out of work and leaving them to starve. None other than Lord Byron made a noble speech in the British House of Lords against the persecution of the Luddites.

In his work, the "Machine Wreckers," Toller put the following words into the mouth of Byron:

The workman does his penance for the crime
That hunger, hunger drove him to commit.
Machinery stole ground beneath his feet.
Thrust relentless on the road to want,
Rebellion cried with him:
Nature demands that all shall live!
Nature denies that some must feast
While others famish!

Political Labor Notes

Calgary Candidates

Calgary, Alberta.—Alderman Fred J. White, M.L.A., leader of the Labor group in the Alberta Legislature, was given the endorsation of the Canadian Labor party as a candidate for re-election in the provincial election, which takes place on June 19th, at an enthusiastic convention on Wednesday evening. School Trustee W. E. Turner and Thomas Vickers were nominated as Mr. White's running mates.

Preparations were made for an aggressive campaign and Robert Lunan was appointed as campaign manager with committee rooms in the Labor Temple.

The platform upon which the Calgary Labor candidates will appeal to the electors is practically a synopsis of the manifesto issued by the Provincial Executive of the Labor party and deals with Unemployment, Development of the Natural Resources, Old Age Pensions, Workmen's Compensation, Minimum Wage Act, Mothers' Allowance Act, Hours of Labor, Health Insurance, Apprenticeship Training, Education and Co-operative Fire Insurance.

Lethbridge Candidate

Lethbridge, Alberta.—A Smeaton, M.L.A., was the unanimous choice of the delegates of the Labor convention at the big labor rally in the Labor Hall. This means that Andy Smeaton will again carry Labor's banner in the interests of labor for the Lethbridge constituency in the forthcoming provincial election, to be held on June 19th. Once again Labor has pinned its faith behind the man who has represented this constituency in the legislature the past five or six years, and whether Labor will be successful in returning their nominee once again remains to be seen.

Drumheller Candidate

Archibald F. Key was nominated for provincial honors by a representative delegation of organized Labor representing the United Mine Workers' of America, the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, Railway Employees,, Alberta Teachers' Alliance and the Barbers' Union, at the Labor nominating convention in the new constituency of Drumheller on Friday, May 16th.

For the past two and one-half years Mr. Key has edited the Drumheller Mail. He is also secretary-treasurer of the Drumheller Library Board, vice-chaiman of the Town Planning Commission, and assisted to organize the first District Musical Festival in that city. He is a contributor to a number of Canadian literary journals, and prior to coming west he spent a few years in Northern Ontario, where he did mining writing and was general correspondent for eastern dailies.

Although Mr. Key is not a member of organized Labor he has been active at various times in the Labor movement and is a personal friend of the Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was also associated with Women's Suffrage in 1913, under the leadership of the late Mrs. Pankhurst.

Several years ago Mr. Key wrote a short history of the British Labor movement, which was published in an eastern monthly.

Rocky Mountain

Blairmore, Alta.—The nominating convention for the Rocky Mountain constituency was held in the Miners' hall in this town.

Credentials were accepted from Canmore, Blairmore and Bellevue locals.

Bellevue local had a week before nominated Joseph Stubbs, and so Jack Brooks, as representative of that unit placed in nomination the nominee of his unit. An effort was then made to have the convention endorse John O'Sullivan, Communist Party candidate, but the delegates refused to act accordingly, and it was finally agreed to grant the nomination to Stubbs without contest, two votes being recorded against this action.

Communist Also

A request was made that Mr. Murphy, the Communist representative, who was present, should outline his views on the situation, as his party had already decided to contest the seat without regard to the desires or wishes of the Labor unions affiliated with the political wing. Mr. Murphy stated that if Stubbs ran on the reformed platform of the Labor party, then certainly 'O'Sullivan would remain in the field, regardless of the consequences as to Labor representation. They were out to fight Labor in every other riding and no exception would be made as to Rocky Mountain.

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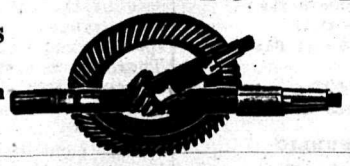

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.50	Prep. for Shaving	.31	.35	Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills	.23
.25	Beecham Pills	.16	1.00	Seigel's Syrup	.72
1.00	Nuxated Iron	.64	.25	Ayerst's A. B. S. & C. Tablets, 100s	.14
.25	Benzo Almond Cream	.14	.50	April Showers Face Powder	.31

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"Generals Die in Bed" may be banned, is the heading in the daily press. Say, what is the matter with some people, anyway? Are they afraid that the public may get too many sidelights on war profiteers? Well, as for us, give plenty of sidelights. Brass hats did not suffer many casualties in the war. Let's know how they did it.

"All Quiet on the Western Front" has been officially banned from Italy. It would never do for Mussolini's Blackshirts to read this book on the great war. It might start the young Italian thinking of the uselessness of the God of Mars with all its trappings; and how little good ever came to those who take part in the show.