Labor Statesman

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Dept of Labour

Tap Root of this World Wide Unemployment

The Present Industrial System Has Developed Mass Production But Purchasing Power to Consume These Commodities Has Been Ignored

THE PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION has reached an impasse from which only the most clear-headed, creative and courageous educational, industrial and political leadership can extricate it, says a well-known university president. How true this is can readily be seen by the average person today, for we find granaries, warehouses and cold storage plants filled to overflowing, while millions of workers cry aloud for these very necessities, and poverty stricken farmers are questioning whether to put in another crop to swell the already overloaded market. Unemployed workers following every trade are searching in vain for work in order to purchase the things they so direly need and which, when consumed, would open the way for employment of workers in many trades. There is hardly a home but new furniture, new utensils and fixtures are needed, not to mention luxuries such as radios and other electrical eqiupment. Thousands of new homes, new streets, new highways are needed, but our mechanics and laborers offer their labor power in vain. We are urged to be optimistic and are informed that conditions will improve, and then this is followed up by the announcement that the municipal and provincial unemployment relief funds have about petered out. Conditions might improve for a few, for a short time, but just as sure as the sun sets in the west, these same conditions will return to us in a greater and more devastating force, within a very short period, unless our economic system is so adjusted that every man, woman and child can consume and enjoy the productivity of labor and the leisure giving power of the machinery of wealth production. If private ownership of the machinery of wealth stands between the workers and the enjoyment of satisfactory economic conditions, then that private ownership must be replaced by a co-operative system of ownership.

By A. P. STRETTON

The tap root of unemployment is to be found in the industrial system that has developed the technique of mass production, whilst ignoring the concomitant necessity of developing the requisite purchasing power to consume what industry can produce. The most amazing feature about this is, perhaps, that industry itself, with all its vaunted leadership, is about the only important group in the country's citizenship, which appears, as a group, not to be alive to this fact. There are lesser roots which contribute to the general results, some of which are: Technological unemployment — or replacement of labor by machinery—and seasonal occupations. In neither case do plans exist to assist adequately the movement of released or replaced labor to other occupations. In addition, there is a growing tendency on the part of the individual laborer to depend entirely upon politics or industry to find jobs.

There have recently been some very pronounced declarations by authoritative individuals, based upon very competent analyses of existing conditions; these reveal clearly the weak point in the present industrial order, responsible for seeming overproduction in the presence of consumptive potentialities adequate to absorb production, if these potentialities were similarly developed. Without the development of a purchasing power adequate to consume what our enormous machine order produces, a lot of the productive activity is merely a waste of money, energy and brains. Mr. Glen Frank, LL.D., President, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, in a recent address before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, gave one of the most clear-cut and searching analyses that has been made by anyone of the weaknesses and evils of our present industrial order. He spoke of conditions that exist at present, constituting a challenge to the workability of the whole western economic order. Quoting in part from the early portion of his address, he said:

"The entire economic order of the western world has reached an impasse from which only the most clear-headed, creative, and courageous educational, industrial and political leadership can extricate it."

He then calls the role of some of the areas affected by the current economic depression, in proof of the fact that it is world-wide; he cites further details to prove that the depression is not simply financial, but industrial and agricultural as well, and shows beyond cavil that the chief underlying cause is the utter bankruptcy of industrial policy in respect of the necessity of connecting supply with need. Commenting on the facts in so far as they concern agricultural surpluses, Mr. Frank says:

"For every existing agricultural surplus in any part of the world, there are somewhere in another part of the world, undernourished bodies enough to absorb it. But we seem not to be able to master enough statesmanship that can lift the peoples of these areas of under-consumption, and bring the supply into contact with the need. And so we must admit a bankruptcy of leadership, and shame ourselves by confessing a world-wide agricultural depression that would be unthinkable to a really intelligent race."

Mr. Frank goes on to cite an array of statistics of production of raw materials and manufactured goods, showing the enormous increase in production during the past few decades covering sugar, wheat, coffee, rubber, tin, lead, zinc, copper, nitrates, wool, tea, etc., etc. But Mr. Frank is not content to be a critic; he seeks, first, to analyze the situation; then, to accurately assess the responsibility for it, and, finally, brings to bear upon it a constructive viewpoint suggesting a remedy. Summarizing at this point in his address, he says:

"We are face to face, then, with a phase of economic depression that is world-wide in scope, financial, industrial and agricultural in character, and marked by a sluggish surplus alike of manufactured goods and raw materials. But today I want to do no more than suggest a point of view respecting the industrial depression in the United States, and say what I think it implies by way of challenge

(Continued on page 8)

Paramount Cafe To Have Union Card

The Paramount Coffee Shoppe, at 1086 Granville Street, will be displaying the Union House Card when its doors open on or about Saturday, February 28th. This place is fitted up for quick service and is so arranged that the waitresses will not have to leave the diningroom to pick up their orders from the kitchen. The seating capacity will be about 30. George Arsens is the proprietor. He originally opened the Boston Cafe some years ago, with the present owners, and the Union House Card was always in evidence in all the restaurants he operated.

Other union restaurants on Granville Street are: Peter Pan Cafe, Blue Goose Cafe, Belmont Grill, Commodore Cafe and Dansant, Leonard's Cafe, Love's Cafe and the Orpheum Cafe. The President Cafe is closed at present, due to fire, but it is expected to open up again in a week or two.

Look for the Union House Card in the restaurant windows.

Building Trades Had Delegation at Victoria

A delegation from the Vancouver and New Westminster Building Trades Council went to Victoria last week to take up with the government certain necessary changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act. They appeared before the Premier and Cabinet and received a very cordial hearing. Some of the members of the government were surprised to learn that our present act does not cover many thousands of workers in the building industry. Mr. Winn, Chairman of the Compensation Board, was in attendance at the meeting and admitted to the Premier and Cabinet that the changes asked for were very necessary. The delegation consisted of W. Page, W. Watt, Ted Morrison.

Labor Party Whist and Dance Saturday

A whist drive and dance will be held by the Independent Labor Party at the Maple Hall, 47th and Fraser, on Saturday evening, commencing at 8 p.m. Price of admission is 35c. Good prizes will be provided for the whist and first-class orchestra music for the dance. Come and bring your friends.

Union Meetings at Labor Headquarters

FRIDAY	
Milk Salsemen, 464	1
Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170	2
Welders	313
Engineers, No. 844	3
Plasterers' Helpers	201
SUNDAY	
Railways Telegraphers (2 p.m.)	3
MONDAY	
Electrical Workers, No. 213	1
Teamsters	2
Pressmen, No. 69	3
Boilermakers	4
Egg Graders	311
Painters' Committee	313
Cement Finishers	315
TUESDAY	
Trades Council	1
Ironworkers, No. 97	2
Burnaby Civic Employees	3
Mallers	4
WEDNESDAY	
Plasterers, No. 89	2
Brewery Workers, No. 300	3
Boot and Shoe Workers	4
Carpenters' District Council	311
Photo Engravers	313
Tilesetters' Helpers	315
THURSDAY	
Floorlayers	2
Projectionists (11:30 p.m.)	2
Millmen, No. 1599	3
Butchers	311
Jewellery Workers	313
Sign Writers	315
FRIDAY, MARCH 6	
Railway Carmen, No. 58	2
Plasterers' Helpers	3
Molders	311

Boston and Good Eats Cafes are Still Non-Union

CONSIDERABLE INTEREST has been displayed in the strike of waitresses at the Good Eats and Boston Cafes, and many letters have appeared in the daily press on this subject, mostly upholding the action of the girls. Union restaurants in the vicinity have increased business, and nobody, other than the owners of the two cafes mentioned, seem to be losers. Attempts to prevent the re-employment of Union waitresses who participated in the strike by one or more of the owners has come to light. One individual in particular demanded that one of these girls be fired from her new job. Legal opinion is being sought by the Union, and matters of interest may develop. The balance of $2.00, being the amount deducted from one of the former waitresses of the new Good Eats Cafe, in conjunction with the proposed wage cut, along with costs, has been paid by this firm, judgment for this amount having been rendered by default in the Small Debts Court this week.

Several of the waitresses have been placed to work recently in other Union restaurants.

Consideration is being given to a proposal to incorporate a company and open Union-operated restaurants in the vicinity of those who are the chief opponents to organized labor. The Union has within its ranks the most capable and efficient restaurant men and women in Vancouver, and, if the proposal is concurred in, every member will have an opportunity to purchase shares of small denominations, and probably start a campaign for exclusively Canadian-owned, controlled and operated cafes, where White help only will be employed. There is no doubt but what the public would greatly support such an idea.

Look for Union House Cards when patronizing restaurants; they are on display in the Union restaurant windows.

The only Union restaurants on Pender Street are the Central Cafe, in the 600 block, and the Olympic Cafe, in the 700 block. The Waldorf Cafe and the National Lunch are both non-union.

Law-maker Calls on People To Awake to Changing Day

WASHINGTON.—In a sensational speech in the House, Congressman Lozier of Missouri called on citizens to awake to industrial conditions.

"We are in the morning dawn of a long period of unemployment and not in the evening twilight," he said.

Excessive plant capacity and labor-displacing machinery, he asserted, "have brought the country's production facilities to the saturation point, and there must be a readjustment of the nation's industrial and agricultural life.

"Five or ten years from now some of you or your successors will be wrestling with the problem of unemployment. As a result of multiplying the number and productivity of our industrial plants we are going to produce each year more manufactured commodities than can be consumed in our domestic markets or for which we can find a market abroad. No one who seeks to accurately read the signs of the times, no one who studies present conditions, can logically reach the conclusion that we are passing out of the period of unemployment.

"There must be a complete readjustment of our industrial life and the restoration of a proper balance between the industrial classes on the one hand and the agricultural and consumer groups on the other hand before the problem of unemployment can be solved or an enduring prosperity ushered in.

"Some of you gleefully voted $160,000,000 rebate of income taxes. The beneficiaries of this rebate were largely men of stupendous fortunes. That was worse than a dole; it was a bounty to the rich and mighty.

"But when suffering hangs like a pall over the nation, we behold the amazing spectacle of government officials, Congressmen and Senators standing motionless, with their arms folded, arguing that our form of government is so ironclad, is so static, is so inelastic, so inflexible, so sordid, and so bloodless that we can not appropriate any government funds to relieve the misery, hunger and suffering of our own people."

What Have You Got That You Want to Swap

Commencing with the next edition of the Labor Statesman we are going to start a SWAP COLUMN for the benefit of our readers. These notices will be published free of charge for a few weeks, so if you have a radio that you want to swap for a mouth organ or a baby buggy for twin beds, this may be the place where you can make the swap. Send your notices in early, so as to be ready for the next issue. Write your name and address plainly, as well as your phone number. If you don't want your name and address published, we will give you a box number, but we must have your name and address so that we can communicate with you should your swap notice be answered.

ENDORSE PLEASURE PIER

At the regular business meeting of the Building Trades Council on Tuesday, the proposed Pleasure Pier at English Bay was whole-heartedly endorsed by the delegates present. Besides filling a great need it would also aid in the present building depression, hence the delegates felt that this amusement pier should be given the most favorable consideration.

Ontario Wages "Worse Than Slave Wages"

Hamilton, Ont.—A serious indictment of the wage rates, established by the provincial government in Northern Ontario, was made here by Hon. Peter Heenan, a member of the B. of L. E., and a former Canadian Minister of Labor.

In many parts of the north, he said, the rate was 30 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, or $14.40 a week. From this amount the government deducted $7 a week for board. Rent averaged about $6 per week. So the worker had $1.40 a week to feed, clothe and find fuel for his wife and family.

"If that is not slavery," Heenan declared, "I would like to know what it is. It is worse than slavery. Slave owners, in former days, kept their slaves well fed, as well as the wives and families of the slaves, but the Ontario government leaves the wives and children of its slaves to starve and freeze."

The first Soviet fur auction, in imitation of those of London, Paris, Leipzig, Seattle and Montreal, will be staged in Leningrad March 2nd, when upward of 1,250,000 skins will be offered.

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Health, Strength
and Beauty, eat our Whole Wheat Brown Bread.
A wholesome body builder. Doctors recommend it.
Fruit and Raisin Bread, Pastry and Meat Pies, Pumpkin Pies.
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INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY
VANCOUVER BRANCH
Chairman - - A. J. Turner
Secretary-Treas., R. E. Timmins
536 Drake Street.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays
ROOM 39 WILLIAMS BLDG., CORNER OF GRANVILLE AND HASTINGS
Membership Fee - $1 Per Year

Union Restaurants

AMERICAN CAFE—796 Main St.
ART'S LUNCH—445 Abbott St.
BLUE GOOSE CAFE—1043 Granville.
BAILEY'S CAFE—322 Cambie.
BELL'S CAFE—69½ East Hastings.
BELMONT CAFE—1000 Blk. Granville.
BANCROFT'S CAFE—338 Hastings W.
BROADWAY CAFE—105 Hastings E.
CENTRAL CAFE—608 Pender W.
COMMODORE CAFE—872 Granville St.
DOUGLAS CAFE—844 Main.
EMPIRE CAFE—76 Hastings E.
FRED'S DAIRY LUNCH—72 Hastings W.
GREEN MILL CAFE—419 Abbott.
GOLDEN GATE CAFE—130 Hastings E.
LEONARD'S CAFE—831 Granville.
LIDO CAFE—732 Main St.
LOVE'S CAFE—823 Granville.
MELROSE CAFE—724 Hastings W.
NEW ORPHEUM CAFE—762 Granville.
OLYMPIC CAFE—720 Pender W.
PETER PAN CAFE—1138 Granville.
PRESIDENTS' CAFE—938 Granville St.
PROVINCE CAFE—736 Main St.
STANDARD CAFE—615 Dunsmuir.
YE OLDE ENGLISH FISH & CHIP Restaurant No. 1—614 Robson.
YE OLDE ENGLISH FISH & CHIP Restaurant No. 2—44 Hastings W.
EMPIRE CAFE—New Westminster.
FRASER CAFE—New Westminster.
MINTO CAFE—New Westminster.

VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER AND DISTRICT TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Sixty-nine Unions Embracing Nearly 15,000 Members.

President ..... Colin McDonald
Vice-President ..... C. E. Herrett
General Sec.-Treas. ..... P. R. Bengough
Statistician ..... Harry Wood
Warden ..... William Watt

COMMITTEES:

Organization:
J. Thomson (Chair,) Pile Drivers' Union.
P. R. Bengough, Machinists.
W. J. Bartlett, Blacksmiths.
C. Herrett, Barbers.
E. H. Morrison, Electrical Workers.

Legislative:
Chas. Watson (Chairman), City Fire Fighters.
R. H. Neelands, Typographical.
W. J. Scribbins, Civic Employees.
P. R. Bengough, Trades Council.
F. A. Hoover, Street Railwaymen.
W. Hargreaves, Carpenters.
J. Thomson, Pile Drivers.
Geo. Pettipiece, Operating Engineers.
Birt Showler, Milk Salesman.
C. Fitzgerald, Musicians.

Press:
Ed. Smith (Chair), Painters.
Bert Speed, Street Railwaymen.
R. H. Neelands, Printing Trades.
P. R. Bengough, Metal Trades.
T. Hanofin, Beverage Trades.
B. Showler, Teaming Trades.
W. Watt, Building Trades.
C. Herrett, Label Trades.
Dan McPherson, Sheet Metal Trades.

Grievance:
Geo. Pettipiece (Chairman), Operating Engineers.
Harry Wood, Restaurant Employees.
W. Page, Carpenters.
B. Showler, Dairy Employees.
H. W. Watts, Electrical Workers.

To keep it secret deliver the following admonition: "Be sure and tell everybody not to tell anybody what I told you."

Import New Governing Class

NEW IMMIGRATION SCHEME
To Improve Canadian Culture

In a recent copyright despatch from London to the Vancouver Province (Sunday, February 8th, 1931), Mr. Lukin Johnston reveals the details of a new organization in England formed for the purpose of improving the cultural standards of Canada, and incidentally for relieving the ever-increasing pressure of that country's surplus population.

Heretofore most schemes of immigration to Canada have involved a transfer of the unwanted surplus of agricultural and industrial unemployed. The railroads and steamship companies have enjoyed the hearty co-operation of the British Government, who have gladly paid out public funds in order to ship their unemployed to Canada; Canadian "industrialists" have approved the general plan in order to keep the "labor market" free and "fluid"; and the Canadian people have been urged to acquiesce as a gesture of imperial "loyalty."

These schemes of assisted immigration have now practically all been abandoned, after the determined opposition of organized labor in Canada and the protests of such bodies as the Native Sons of Canada.

But no sooner is one hole plugged than another is opened up. The latest move is sponsored by a body called "The Anglo-Canadian Education Committee," which includes the headmasters of most of the large English public schools or residence colleges.

It appears that the English gentry and upper classes send their youth to exclusive private colleges, where board, residence and instruction are provided, and where what, in Canada, would include college and university work, is done, up to 18 and 19 years of age. These colleges are quaintly called "public schools." They are, of course, not "public" in the sense understood in Canada, nor are they "schools" as we understand the word, but private boarding colleges, like Eton and Harrow. For centuries they have been the training centres for the young men of the upper and governing classes of England.

It is estimated that 30,000 young men attend these "schools" every year. Traditionally, they supply the officers for the army and the navy; the "second" sons aim for the church; others take up such professions as the law, engineering, etc. But the great field for most of them is in the civil service at home and in the colonies, and in the teaching and clerical professions. Now, the task of absorbing these superior types has lately become very acute in the Old Land, and, therefore, the new committee, looking around for an outlet, have picked on Canada. As they will not be suitable for farming, nor interested in the industrial field, it is not anticipated that there will be any serious opposition to their entry into Canada, if the arrangements are carried out discreetly and quietly.

While, of course, the sole purpose of the scheme is to get these young men into jobs in Canada, which otherwise would be filled by Canadians educated in our own schools, colleges and universities, the English committee proposes to emphasize the special and superior qualifications of their proteges. It is pointed out that Canada stands to gain by this superior type of immigration, because these young men come from families which have long maintained the highest standards of citizenship, and, in this way, it will strengthen the "British tie" and help to maintain the ideas of "justice and honesty and honor and courage" and "playing the game" which Canadians liked to think were particularly "British."

It will mean, too, that the new immigrants will make a "contribution" to Canada's need for "the refinements of life," coming as they do from a country where there was "repose and cultured ease," for which Canada has not had time in her pioneering stages. In this way there will be produced "a finer type of Canadianism," doubtless as a result of selective cross-breeding.

Eventually everything in Canada will thus become very beautiful and "refined."

Certain difficulties which the committee considered will be surmounted rather ingeniously. Take the case of a young aristocrat with an "Oxford accent," in most cases hardly intelligible to Canadians. This will be diluted by attendance for a term at some Canadian university.

As the great aim is to place the new arrivals on the "pay-roll," preliminary overtures have been made in certain quarters for assurances that preferment will be shown to them over the Canadian or home product. It has been pointed out that since the "Oxford" man usually comes of a well-to-do family, there would be no objection to taking a "nominal" salary for some time. It is anticipated that this makes the proposal particularly attractive to banks, financial houses and other institutions requiring "white-collar" help.

Other posts which would provide attractive openings are in the higher ranks of the police, the customs and postal services, the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal civil services, the teaching professions, etc.

It is not anticipated that there will be any serious opposition by Canadians to the scheme even if it results in depriving thousands of high school, college and university-trained Canadians from getting employment in Canada. It is estimated that Canada could absorb about 10,000 of these upper-class job-hunters every year. Valuable contacts were made last year by the successful tour of English headmasters to Canada, when "Canadian" and other "service" clubs feted them.

By reserving the best positions in Canada in the higher fields of administrative and financial employment, for the best brains of the English governing classes, it is believed that Canada will again prove her undying loyalty to the Empire.

J. Y. BROWN,
1640 Alberni St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Inventors 'Overload Boat' and Workless Are Not Absorbed

New York.—"The American inventor's ingenuity is greater than our capacity for absorption of his inventions," said Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, in a symposium on technological unemployment, made public by the American Association for Adult Education. Mr. Baker is president of the association.

Stuart Chase, president of the Labor Bureau, Inc., said that "technological unemployment is entering a new and terrible phase, a condition hitherto unknown during the entire course of the industrial revolution." In conclusion, he added:

"Potential demand is steadily outnumbering effective demand. The new wine of our modern engineering is cracking the old bottles of our money and credit system. Until the two are brought into some kind of balance, I do not see how technological unemployment can fail to grow.

"I hope I am wrong. But if, happily, I am, remember the transition period. It has been scandalously neglected in the past and needs almost as much serious and devoted attention as an accelerating firing rate itself."

Mr. Baker said that the American inventor constantly "overloads the boat" and puts more people out of employment than we can, by any normal and unaided process, re-educate and re-employ.

"On the economic side," continued Mr. Baker, "I have a notion that the advantages and gains which come from machinery have no right to be all velvet to industry: that, as a fundamental proposition, industry has no right to take all the gains that come from this rapid substitution of machine processes for human labor without bearing, so far as it can be wisely assessed to it, a substantial part of the loss consequent upon the dislocation of the human element which it causes."

Stop Thief!

Wiseacre—"Haven't I always given you in my salary check the first of every month?"

Mrs. Wiseacre—"Yes, but you never told me you got paid on the first and fifteenth, you embezzler!"—Cleveland News.

* * *

Divorce is a novel thrill. In fact, it's the splice of life.

They claim that in a modern factory it takes 50 people to make a man's shirt, 47 of them being engaged in hiding pins in the tail of it.

They were talking rather confidentially in the club.

* * *

The newest fad is period furniture. You have it for a period, and then the installment man comes and takes it away.

HOME GAS MADE IN B.C.
You can buy no better

RED STAR DRUG STORE
"The Mail Order Druggist"
We Make a Special Effort to Get Goods Out by First Mail After Receipt of Your Order.
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VANCOUVER'S LEADING UNION HOUSE!
The New Orpheum Cafe
Private Banquet Hall Prop.: Jas. P. Dwyer
762 GRANVILLE STREET PHONE: SEY. 3346

Union Barber Shops

List of all Union Barber Shops in the jurisdiction of Vancouver.

Frank Bigmore ..... 320 Granville Street
Wm. Brennan ..... 464 Granville Street
Louis Mallin ..... 736 Granville Street
Max. Stackles ..... 973 Granville St.
McLure & Ferris ..... 1114 Granville St.
Francis Federici ..... Hotel Vancouver
McLeod & Burk ..... 818 Granville St.
Harford E. Harris ..... 1006 Granville St.
Joe. Watson ..... 1157 Granville St.
K. T. Jansson ..... 1164 Granville St.
Ed. H. Weaver ..... 2038 Granville St.
Thomas Gaffney ..... 2215 Granville
Alex. Hammergren ..... 2042 Granville St.
Geo. Heyes ..... 2714 Granville St.
Sam. Poff ..... 1214 Granville St.

Hastings St. West.

Morris & Montcreiff ..... B. C. E. Ry.
Sam. Rose ..... 47½ Hastings St. West
Geo. Gibson ..... 6, 165 Hastings St. W.
C. D. Morgan ..... Standard Bank Bldg.
R. D. McDonald ..... 837 Hastings St. West
Chas. Smalley ..... Pacific Bldg.,

Hastings Street East.

Ben. J. Sanderson ..... 71 Hastings St. E.
Wm. Korlie ..... 117 Hastings St. E.
Alfred Lindahl ..... 159 Hastings St. East
Jas. I. Smith ..... Royal Theatre Bldg.
Fred J. Schlie ..... 244 Hastings St. E.
Henry Hopper ..... 2603 Hastings St. E
Archibald I. Leach ..... 3785 Hastings St. E
Fred E. Rutquist ..... 3825 Hastings St. E.
Ed. Dann ..... 4003 Hastings St. E
John A. Lind ..... 4098 Hastings St. E
Walter Westwood ..... 425 Abbott St.
J. P. Doherty ..... 320 Abbott Street
A. Adams ..... Lotus Hotel Barber
P. J. Kalley ..... 140 Broadway East
James Paton ..... 2528 Main St.
J. W. Green ..... 626 Broadway West
Chas. Wheeler ..... 2792 Broadway W.
R. Gardiner ..... 3287 Broadway W.
V. Peterson ..... 341 Cambie Street
Thos. De Merchant ..... 346 Cambie Street
Jas. A. Jackson ..... 2207 Cambie St.
Don. Robertson ..... 320 Cambie St.
A. E. Gilbert ..... 306 Carrall St.
Felice Cianci ..... 309 Carrall Street
Frank Casisca ..... 335 Columbia Ave.
Thos. Rablos ..... 330 Columbia Ave.
Thos. Federici ..... 1834 Commercial Drive
John F. Gerrie ..... 1433 Commercial Drive
H. F. Moody ..... 620 Cordova St.
Wm. K. Burns ..... St. Frances Hotel
John A. McLeod ..... 562 Dunsmuir St.
J. B. Hughes ..... 565 Dunsmuir St.
H. Odlin ..... 602 Dunsmuir St.
Sid. Cutt ..... 761 Dunsmuir St.
Arthur J. North ..... 3291 Dunbar St.
Iesse Workman ..... 1191 Davie St.
R. H. Parliament ..... 666 Drake St.
Nicoll & Scott ..... 560 Georgia St. W.
Adolph Priceppi ..... Randall Bldg.
Silverwood & Marsh ..... Hotel Georgia
Elmer Da. Motta ..... 2558 Heather St
Thos. Patterson ..... 312 Homer St
Joseph Pratt ..... 434 Homer St.
Taylor Hanna ..... Stock Exchange Bldg.
H. H. Blaker ..... Hotel Grosvenor, Howe St.
J. Clark ..... 260 Kingsway
G. W. Gatz ..... 1837 Main Street
Conrad Magneison ..... 2341 Main Street
Gillett & Ross ..... 2406 Main Street
S. F. R. Cuddeford ..... 6482 Main St.
David Willington Jr. ..... 444 Pender W.
Andrew Colwell ..... 733 Pender St. W.
Dietzer, Eburne & Richardson ..... 634 Pender Street W.
Geo. W. Cliff ..... 1879 Powell Street
Evans Bros. ..... 609 Robson St.
Alex. Monroe ..... 716 Robson St.
Jas. McGhie ..... 746 Robson Street
C. G. Bierney ..... 850 Robson Street
B. F. Dennison ..... 611 Smythe St.
Jas. Stevens ..... 713 Smythe St.
Sawchenko & Kulba ..... 617 Smythe St.
Hedley V. Tuff ..... 523 Seymour St
Offa A. Hawes ..... 425 Seymour St.
Thos. Henderson ..... 2139 Yew Street
W. A. Parkin ..... 1620 Yew Street
Alexander McLennan ..... 5987 West Blvd.
J. Wilcox ..... 6031 West Boulevard
Richard Harris ..... 5351 West Blvd.
Felix Frayle ..... 5741 West Boulevard
Chas. Oulton ..... 2202 Fourth Ave. W.
John Bennett ..... 2720 Fourth Ave. W.
A. W. Patrick ..... 2924 Fourth Ave. W.
Arthur Reid ..... 3713 Tenth Ave. W.
Herman & Bob ..... 1482 12th Ave. W.
Henry Beaupre ..... 2157 41st Ave. W.
Ivan Wilton ..... 2178 41st Ave. W.

North Vancouver, B. C.

George Or Range ..... 57 Lonsdale Ave.,
Ed. Graham ..... e ..... 210 Lonsdale Ave.
Morris R. Whittaker ..... 1107 Lonsdale Ave.
Jas. Wm. Colwill ..... 1535 Lonsdale Ave.,
Frank Underwood ..... 124 Esplanade,

Nanaimo, B. C.

Don. Penneway ..... Davenport Barber
Dan. Dailey ..... 142 Commercial St.,
P. Brennan ..... 112 Commercial St.,
Louis Perry ..... 27 Victoria Crescent,
Wm. Bate ..... 40 Victoria Crescent,
R. G. McMillan ..... Courtenay, B. C.
Arthur B. Gatz ..... Cumberland, B. C.
Chas. Spooner ..... Cumberland, B. C.
H. W. Shelby ..... Campbelton, B. C.
Ed. Lowe ..... Ladysmith, B. C.
Henry Winstanley ..... Ladysmith, B. C.
Nick Cameron ..... Ladysmith, B. C.
John Mintainsky ..... Port Alberni, B. C.
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H. Du Hamel ..... Prince Rupert, B. C.
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Long Work Schedule Prevails in America

WASHINGTON.—"The long work day and the long work night prevail in many parts of our country," said Miss Mary Anderson, director Federal Women's Bureau, in a press statement.

"Numerous workshops and mills still hold to the schedule of 10 hours a day and 11 hours a night," said Miss Anderson.

"Though some employers proved long ago that the shorter work day assures profits to the firm and greater health and happiness to employees, other employers persistently cling to the theory that the long day is more productive and, therefore, must be continued in order to bring higher dividends at the expense of the workers.

"The shorter work day is, to be sure, not the cure-all for economic ills that beset us, but would prove an efficacious remedy if universally resorted to.

"If we established throughout the world a reasonable working schedule and by reasonable I do not mean a nine or ten-hour day, but one of eight hours or less, and perhaps a five-day week as well, we would go a long way towards the goal of satisfactory settlement of unemployment difficulties."

MACHINERY DOES WORK; COAL MINERS ARE IDLE

WASHINGTON. — Machinery has brought idleness to Montana miners, according to a letter to Senators Walsh and Wheeler of that State. The Montana workers urge government relief.

"Mechanical devices in coal mines have reduced the number of men formerly employed about 48 per cent, or, in other words, out of 100 men formerly employed, only 52 are left to do the work, and the machines are displacing 48 men out of 100 who were formerly employed. As to output of coal, basing our figures on the tonnage output, the 52 men under this machine system will and are producing more than the 100 men working under the human-labor system."

This awful English language! Spend and thrift joined together makes spendthrift.

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, C. McDonald; 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's Office, Room 304, Labor Headquarters; Hours: 11 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Phone: Sey. 3349.

Beverage Dispensers' Union, No. 676—Meets last Sunday at 8 p.m., Room No. 2, Labor Headquarters; second Friday at 10 a.m. at the office. Pres., R. T. Kane; Secretary and Bus. Agent, T. J. Hanafin. Office: Room 1, Eagles' Hall, 535 Homer Street. Phones Sey. 4783 and Bay. 1656-R. Hours: 9 to 2 p.m.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Assoc.—Meets every Tuesday, Hall 2, Labor Headquarters, at 8 p.m. President, Robt. McDonald, Fraser 1248-R; Secretary, P. Lauret, Room 311, Labor Headquarters. Phones: Office, Sey. 7495; Residence, Fair. 5167 R.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Hall 315, Labor Headquarters. President, W. D. Wilson; 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, Mrs. Harvey, 4487 Quebec; Secretary, Thos. Carroll, 842 Hamilton St.

Bricklayers and Masons International Union No. 1—Room 309, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Wednesday, in Hall No 3. President, J. C. Greenwood; Phone Bay. 1558-R; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 East 20th, Phone Fair. 845-R; Fin. Sec., Albert Wright, 1050 East 25th, Phone Fair. 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 Street 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, E. Mitten; Treasurer and Business Agent, 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, R. Gela, 3287 West 21st; Record Secretary, Miss D. Simpson, 627 Carnarvon Street, New Westminster; Financial Secretary, Miss Marjorie Deyell, 555 East 20th, City.

Electrical Workers, Local 213, International Brotherhood—Meets first and third Monday, at 8 p.m., at Labor Headquarters. President, D. McDougal; Business Manager, 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, F. L. Hunt; Rec. Sec., G. E. Jones; Business Agent and Fin. Sec., George Pettipiece. Office 306, Labor Headquarters. Phone Trinity 6434.

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 Thirteenth Ave. E.

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U. E. of C. & J. A.—Meets first and third Thursdays in month at Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, Oscar Soderman; Fin. Sec., Jack Nelson; Rec. Sec., John McDonald, 2905 West Twelth; Business Agent, W. D. Wilson, 1535 Fifth Ave. W.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Marine Cooks and Stewards.—Local 28, Suite 39, 413 Granville St., meets second Monday each month at 3 p.m., and last Monday at 9 p.m. President, Flo Allen; Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent, Harry Wood. Phone Seymour 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, J. Mitchell; 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, C. Carslake, 1124 Alberni St.

Motion Pictures Projectionists' Union, Local 348, of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—11:30 p.m., first Friday in month, in Hall No. 3 Labor Headquarters. President, Locksley Clark; Secretary, J. C. Richards, Box 345, Phone Douglas 1574-R; Business Agent, J. R. Foster, 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, J. Bowyer; General Secretary, W. Couling; 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 Hastingsg St. W. President, S. Goy; Jas. 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. G. Walsh, 378 East 37th, Fras. 108 R; Cor. Sec., A. Harry, 1115 East 33rd, Fair. 3222 R; Fin. Sec., E. A. Williams, 830 East 12th; Phone Fair. 5219 X.

Cement Finishers' Cor. Sec., J. W. Baines, 2866 Turner St.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Association—Meets every second and fourth Friday in Hall No. 2. President, Val Pearson, 787 East 52nd; Financial 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. E.; 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 W. Wilson, 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, F. T. Goodrich, 866 Hornby. Doug. 3538-L; 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 Tuesday in Labor Headquarters at 9:30 a.m. President, Geo. W. Allen; Recording Secretary, H. Pearson; Business Agent, B. McGlone, address, P. O. Box 711.

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, C. S. Campbell; Vice-President, E. R. Bayley; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Neelands, 300-2 Labor Headquarters. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m., in Hall No. 1, Labor Headquarters.

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.

NOTARY PUBLIC

P. R. BENGOUGH

Secretary Trades & Labor Council

Room 200—531 Beatty Street

Phones: Sey. 7495-6279

Potters' Field

(By ZEKE LAKE)

(There was once an Astronomer Poet who chanted of the Potter's Hand that shook and thus created a vessel of ungainly make which leaned all awry. Here are thoughts concerning those twisted pots, which, shattered ultimately, are hurled back into the field from whence they came).

Heredity doomed them; environment damned them;
The hands of all mankind were raised up against them;
Here lies the twisted back—
There rests the twisted brain—
Rotting back into the yellowish clay
Under the autumn rain.

Their ancestors cursed them; society starved them—
Starved bodies and souls, and from out the feast thrust them;
Here lies the twisted back—
There rests the twisted brain—
Hungry no more, and at peace, now at last,
Under the lulling rain.

The lady called lust was the mother that bore them,
And selfishness sired them and ignorance suckled them,
Vice schooled the twisted back;
Crime taught the twisted brain;
Bread for the hunger that gnawed at their guts—
Such was their gain.

The strong have built jails and electrical thrones for them;
And blasphemous crosses and graves have been made for them;
Dungeons for twisted backs;
Gibbets for twisted brains;
Curses and blows for the ostracized weak
Born in a world of Cains.

For Moses, the Prophet, once gave forth the Law:
"An Eye for an Eye!—This," said he, "be the Law!"
Damned, then, the twisted back!
Cursed, then, the twisted brain!—
All men are free of will, under the law;
Equal!—in Midas' demesne.

(The Shade of a Poor Old Stiff speaks up:)

"Can yer see any ghosts, Buddy? . . . Can yer see any ghosts? . . . Mebbe yer can, if yer ever been where they was before they was planted here. . . . Every one of them little yeller mounds of mud is over all that was left after the student croakers got through carvin' an' snippin' an' cuttin,' Buddy.

"This here pile, fer instance, is Louey the Gunsel, whose hair they curled in the hot seat, yer may remember, because he bumped the dick who was goin' to send him back to the bighouse. . . . An' the newspapers forgot to say that Louey had hardly been out'n the can in all his life from the time he was fifteen years old.

"An' this here mound is Violet—jest Violet, that's all—who died screechin' in a padded cell with the old ral bugs burrowin' in her brains.

"Over there, under that pile, is Ishmael, the hump-backed fairy who they finally burned because he offered candy to one little girl too many—or so they claimed. . . .

"An' here's Red, who was clubbed to death by the dicks an' finks who was bustin' hell outa the big strike. . . . Red oughtn't to be here, by rights, but I guess mebbe he feels more at home among these kind of folks than he would playin' a harp in heaven among the dominies an' angels, anyway.

"An' here, right next to Red, is—well, I know most of my neighbors here, but I never found out who this one is under the mound where the cross has fell down. Mebbe it's Jesus Christ come back to earth an' spiked up again, for all we know. . . . Mebbe he was framed, kangarooed, railroaded an' touched off fer tryin' to stir up the poor folks again. . . . Aye, Buddy? Can yer see any ghosts?

"An' here, an' here, an' here—Oh, I could tell yer lotsa tales, Buddy. . . . Not pretty tales, but true tales. Not nice tales, but honest tales. . . . A few of 'em's in the old newspaper files, but most of 'em's—jest wooden crosses; an' now even the crosses is fallin' down an' moulderin' inter the dirt. . . .

"No; I guess yer can't understand how I get that way, Buddy, unless yer can see ghosts; unless yer've oeen in a stinkin' courtroom or jail where everybody's supposed to be 'equal under the law.' . . . Well, they're all equal here, at any rate, by God! . . ."

* * *

Ye miserable ones who should never have been,
Poor crucified victims of hate, pain and sin—
Softly sleep . . . twisted back . . .
Gently rest . . . twisted brain . . .
Rotting back into the yellowish clay
Under the autumn rain.

—The World Tomorrow.

Practising Striking In State of India

In countries where the workers, even if unorganized or not organized in "free" unions, yet have certain elementary notions of trade union possibilities, the Communists are often obliged to keep their rash policy of hazardous adventure within due bounds. In other countries, however, where trade union experience and trade union organizations can scarcely be said to exist, they feel free to act as fantastically as they please. An instructive example of this is now to be seen in India.

It is matter of common knowledge that last year there was a split in the trade union movement, so that there are now two trade union centres, the All-India Trade Union Congress (A.I.T.U.C.), of Communist orientation, and a "free' trade union centre, the Indian Trade Union Federation (I.T.U.F.)

The executive of the first-named has recently held a meeting, where it has devised a new method of trade union action, which reduces trade union activity to the very simplest terms. Instead of striving to improve the lot of the warking class by hard and constant effort, all the affiliated organizations are first of all to be called upon to formulate their general and special demands. The Communist national centre will add to these demands its own, and will then—long live Rationalization!—declare a general strike on some specific day on behalf of all the unfulfilled demands. This general strike ha salready been definitely decided on. The exact date for the beginning of the strike "is to be fixed at a subsequent meeting of the executive in consultation with the representatives from affiliated trade unions." If it is madness, there is at least some method in it! The bill will, of course, have to be paid by the Indian workers. The better the experiment succeeds at first, the more costly will it become afterwards. For, although the mental outlook of the Indian worker makes it easy for him to start a strike, it also makes it difficult for him to persist in it, and still more difficult (in fact, almost impossible) to end it successfully!

This is not meant as a plea against political action on a large scale. Politically, different standards have to be used in India, China, etc. (countries awakening from long servitude) from those of Europe, where there have already been several revolutions.

But it is downright criminal that under the pretext of trade union action (the full independence of India and old age and death insurance are specified in one and the same breath in the 14 points of the Executive) the Communists should press the trade union movement, founded at such cost of toil and trouble, into the service of their political schemes. Owing to these trade union demands, the nationalist middle class, part of which, if the action were purely political, would certainly help to form the wider front essential to the success of a general strike, will leave nothing undone to crush the already weak trade union movement. The irrational mixing of trade union and political demands has always been detrimental to the trade union movement, but in a country like India, where all forces have to be united for certain generally recognized national objects, it can only act prejudicially and destructively.

On the occasion of the Executive Meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Indian Trades Union Federation sent a telegram to S. Ch. Bose, requesting him to get representatives off the All-India Trade Union Congress elected at this meeting in order to meet the representatives of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for the discuussion of the question of trade union unity. According to the journal of the Indian Trades Union Federation, however, no reply has been received.

The will of a man who died recently, when opened, was found to contain the following provision:

"To my beloved wife I do hereby bequeath my pants, as a symbol of what she always wanted to wear during my lifetime, but did not."

It isn't love that makes a man treat his second wife better than the first. It's remorse.

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Trades and Labor Council Affiliations

The following local unions are affiliated with the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council:

Asbestos Workers, No. 54.
Bricklayers, No. 1.
Barbers, No. 120.
Boilermakers, No. 194.
Bakers, No. 468.
Brewery Workers, No. 300.
Beverage Dispensers, No. 676.
Bookbinders, No. 105.
Blacksmiths, No. 151.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 505.
Carpenters, No. 452.
Carpenters, No. 1251.
Civic Employees, No. 28.
Civic Employees, Burnaby.
Camp and Mill Workers, No. 31.
Engineers, No. 882.
Electrical Workers, No. 213.
Egg Graders, No. 11.
Elevator Constructors, No. 82.
Operating Engineers, No. 963.
Fire Fighters, No. 256.
Fire Fighters, No. 18.
Fire Fighters, No. 296.
Floorlayers, No. 1875.
Firemen and Oilers, No. 289.
Glass Blowers' Association, No. 53.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees, No. 28.
Ironworkers, No. 97.
Jewellery Workers, No. 42.
Lathers, No. 207.
Lithographers, No. 44.
Meat Cutters.
Milk Salesmen, No. 464.
Machinists, No. 151.
Machinists, No. 182.
Machinists, No. 692.
Molders, No. 281.
Mill and Factory Workers, No. 1599.
Mill and Factory Men, No. 1896.
Millwrights, No. 1638.
Mental Hospital Attendants, No. 35.
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 31.
Musicians, No. 145.
Operating Engineers, No. 844.
Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170.
Painters, No. 138.
Plasterers, No. 89.
Plasterers' Helpers, No. 602.
Pile Drivers, No. 2404.
Printing Pressmen, No. 69.
Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 571.
Picture Projectionists, No. 348.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 58.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 280.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 280.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 314.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 101.
Sign Writers, No. 726.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 46A.
Stone Cutters.
Typographical Union, No. 226.
Taxi Drivers, No. 151.
Tailors, No. 178.
Teamsters, No. 466.
Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 118.
Telegraphers, No. 43.
Upholsterers, No. 26.
United Textile Workers, No. 1700.
Welders and Helpers, No. 19.

NOVA SCOTIA WANTS OLD AGE PENSIONS

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Nova Scotia legislature opened on February 19th.

Organized labor, represented by the provincial executive committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the joint legislative committee of the Transportation Brotherhoods, have presented their legislative program to Premier Harrington.

This calls for old age pensions, a more liberal Workmen's Compensation Act, the 8-hour day, a department of labor, and fair wage regulations on all government contracts.

The Labor Statesman

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

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

H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

PRESS COMMITTEE:

Ed. Smith, Chairman; W. Watt (Building Trades Council); P. R. Bengough (Machinist Trades), R. H. Neelands (Printing Trades), Dan McPherson (Building Trades), B. Showler (Teaming Trades), T. Hanofin (Beverage Trades), C. Herrett (Label Trades); Bert Speed, (Transportation Trades).

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

Phone: Seymour 6279

Vancouver, Friday, Feb. 27, 1931

CHARITY

Charitable aid appeals appear in the columns of the daily press with alarming frequency. The proprietors of the newspapers give unstintingly space, talent and cash in assistance thereto. Yet never—no never—utter a protest against the money system of the day, which is mainly responsible for these distressing cases. Were the same energy and publicity displayed in advocacy of the coming political economy of production for use, how much nearer the goal we should be!

"The poor ye shall have with you always," and, "Who giveth to the poor giveth unto the Lord," are merely excuses of the present Capitalistic system.

The human mind is capable of imagining a state of society in which povery is eliminated, and therefore such is capable of achievement. Charity is economically wasteful and admittedly a "tide-over." It is lowering to the moral fibre of the recipients.

What the honest worker wants is security from want and equality of the chances to have a share of the good things of life. So write, talk and work for the new political religion—now looming in the nearing distance—and hasten its advent.

A "CHRISTIAN" PROTEST

A religious forum was held in Washington, D. C., recently, in which Clarence Darrow, a Catholic layman, a Jewish rabbi, and a Protestant pastor participated. Plans were made to segregate colored people who might attend in gallery seats. Protests were made to all the speakers. Darrow alone spoke out against the plan. He threatened to withdraw unless what he regarded as an injustice was corrected, and the segregation plan abandoned. A Washington minister's comment was that the so-called agnostic did the "Christian" thing. Humanitarianism, certainly, does not come solely under denominational labels.—N. A. A. C. P. News Service, December, 1930.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO BIG BUSINESS

I am proud to say that the morning prayer exercises in my factory have had the finest economic effect. Workers are producing far more goods than before the prayer system was started some years ago. We have made it almost impossible for anyone but a Christian to get a job. We examine applicants for work to see if they have any dengerous ideas. We have been able, by that process to keep our plant free of trouble.——John E. Edgerton, President, National Association of Manufacturers.

A FAMOUS CANON VERSUS CANNON

Personally, I hold that nations should accept arbitration even though they may fear that the scales are weighted against them, because in my view a decision not altogether just is preferable to the abominable arbitration of war. Nevertheless a day may come when we shall have to choose whether or no we will fight against a nation which refuses the arbitration of an arbitral court. My answer is quite definite. To me war is the denial of God in all His Fatherhood. The Christian must, because he is a Christian, refuse to kill. To the Government his reply must be: "I shall not shoot; not even if you shoot me because I refuse."—Canon Donaldson of Westminster Abbey, in The New World, November, 1930.

ARMY JOURNALS PLEASE COPY

Today the whole civilized world—the more sensible portion of it at any rate—is tired of war, and its futility as a method of settling international disputes is apparent.—Editorial, The Army Quarterly (London), April, 1930, p. 10.

THE OPEN ROAD

AFOOT WITH JACK LOGIE

Brethren, I can find all the texts I need by just reading the capitalist press, and here is a good subject for this morning's discourse:

"War, vice and poverty are conditions beyond human control, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, author and lecturer, last night told members of the Junior City Club at an open forum in an address on The World's Unrest. If these conditions could be remedied by mankind they would have been righted many hundreds of years ago, she said. Miss Pankhurst advanced as the only possible panacea the second coming of Christ."

* * *

At the present time the world is full of people who are busy poring over prophecies, measuring the Pyramids, and, after saying that things are certainly in a hell of a mess, they sit down and wait for divine intercession to get them out of it. What they really need is a swift kick in the pants. We are responsible for present conditions and we had better think ourselves out of them. God is supposed to help those who help themselves, and it is nobler far to die battling for humanity than to adopt such a fatalistic, pessimistic attitude and sit twiddling your thumbs because some phophecy says that your problems are going to be solved for you anyway and it is no use to bother. War, vice and poverty are of human creation and can be abolished by men and as there is quite a possibility of prophecies being mistaken it might be wise to attempt something ourselves first.

* * *

Gather around children while I tell you a little story. Once upon a time there was an international organization whose members were told that a certain boy would become a great World Teacher and in time would go forth to redeem mankind. And the elect were exceeding joyous and planned many things in anticipation, among them a church which would spread the gospel of the Teacher to the four corners of the earth when his mission was ended and he had been transported to higher realms.

And the boy grew and waxed fair in person and in favor with God and man. And his shyness dropped away from him and his voice rang clearly like unto a bell, and he spoke as one with authority. And the elect gathered to hear his words and sat at his feet expecting to be told what fine people they were.

* * *

The Teacher spoke to them. He said you are expecting to see miracles, but the greatest miracle which could happen would be the birth of love in each human heart so that you have sympathy and understanding one for the other. But that miracle must come from within and not from without. You expect me to bring you the millenium because you are too lazy to work for it yourselves, but I say to you that if you can meet the world each day with understanding in your heart and a shovel in your hand then the millenium is already here, because if you have understanding you won't fight with your neighbor about his religion, and if you have a shovel you won't have time to exploit your brother. You ask when I am to begin healing your diseases, and one man said he had touched my garment and was made whole. When I saw him next he was on his way to prison so what use is it to heal your bodies when you are full of unclean thoughts within.

* * *

You expect me to say do this or do that and you might obey or not as the spirit moved you, and you like to be told what to do because it is easier than using your own brains. But I say to you that authority is cut down like unto a tree, and when the storm of doubt comes it is uprooted. I say reject all authority except that which shines within yourselves as the radiant star of your own experience and understanding of life. You expect me to found a church, but I say unto you that religions are the frozen thoughts of men out of which they build temples and churches; creeds and dogmas are crutches for those who are spiritually lame.

* * *

And he spoke to them in parables, saying: The devil walked one day with a friend and they saw a man picking up a fragment of truth. And the friend said, is that not rather hard on you, and the devil replied, it will be quite all right for I will help him to organize it.

* * *

The Teacher said: Your social system is like unto a tree which is upside down, and the strong roots are supported by the weak and tender leaves. The strong exploit the weak, spend their lives in the pursuit of shadows and bring untold sorrow to their weaker brothers. I bring to all mankind the happiness which comes from liberation and the knowledge which will enable you so to walk that you cast no shadow across the pathway of another. I have attained to that one life where abides the eternal, and I come that you might know of that life and know it more abundantly.

* * *

He spoke to them of many things, and when he had finished the people began to murmur among themselves and said, these are hard sayings and that fellow must be a Bolshevik. Anyway, he did not come in a cloud of fire nor wear a long white robe, as was foretold in the prophecies, and his words are not at all what we were told to expect. And they departed one by one, for some had many possessions and the stock market was shaky, and some were priests in the church and thought they looked rather well in their vestments, and others thought his teachings were too advanced and should be left for the next incarnation. So the Teacher disbanded the organization and told the elect to go to hell, or words to that effect.

* * *

Then the Teacher went out into the highways and byways and spoke to the poor and lowly, those who had come through great tribulations and had been cleansed by the fires of many sorrows—socialists, communists and other of no repute, and those who were guilty of the unpardonable sin, which being interpreted means that they had no money. And these welcomed him gladly and spoke one to another, saying, we know not who this man is or what he is, but his words ring in our hearts like the sound of a mighty harp and the noise of many waters, and his presence is like unto the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. It must be that he is the Lord of Life and the Master of Love and Compassion. And tears of joy ran down their cheeks, and in those human tears were dissolved all their creeds and ceremonies and observances and those barriers which divide man, and they saw life clearly and became simple like little children. And when they looked for their problems they had vanished and joyfully brother saluted brother, and there was a new world.

I. L. P. Notes

The time has come, the Walrus said, to talk of many things.

Comrade Peacy is the speaker at our next propaganda meeting in the Williams Building, Granville and Hastings, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Revolution or Evolution."

Everybody welcome.

HAWTHORNE LECTURES

The propaganda meetings of the Independent Labor Party are an unqualified success. A capacity crowd was addressed by Comrade Hawthorne. His treatment of the subject, "Dictatorship or Democracy," was thorough and covered many unusual angles. His handling of the questions was also good.

Comrade Clegg occupied the chair with his usual good naturedness. All shades of opinion are welcomed at these meetings. Watch the Statesman for announcements.

RALLY ON SUNDAY

A rally meeting of the Independent Labor Party will be held at the Ritz Hall, 43rd and Fraser, at 7:30 p.m., Sunday, March 1st.

Angus MacInnes, M.P., and Dr. Lyle Telford will address the meeting on "World Depression and Unemployment." Mr. MacInnes leaves for Ottawa shortly, and everybody ought to be on hand to give them their support. Musical items. Everybody welcome. THE WALRUS.

OUR JEWELS

One of the committees reports that out of 45,000,000 children in the United States, 35,000,000 are reasonably normal; 6,000,000 are improperly nourished; 1,000,000 have defective speech; 1,000,000 have weak or damaged hearts; 675,000 present behavior problems; 450,000 are mentally retarded; 382,000 are tubercular; 342,000 have impaired hearing; 18,000 are totally deaf; 300,000 are crippled; 50,000 are partially blind; 14,000 are wholly blind; 200,000 are delinquent, and 500,000 are dependent.—President Hoover, in an address before the White House Committee on Child Health and Protection, November 19, 1930.

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

Other Branches at Winnipeg, Yorkton, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Nelson, Vernon, Kamloops, Victoria.

Our Blue Label

OVERALLS

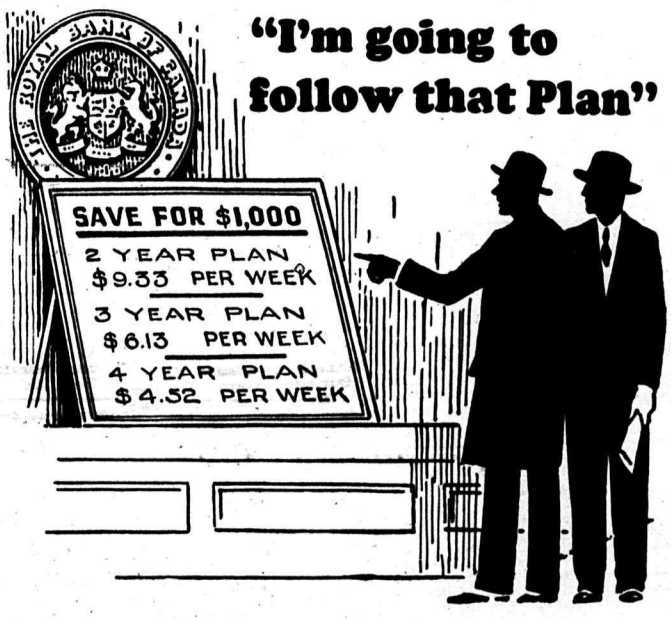
ARE VERY GOOD VALUE AT

$2.00

They're made to the specifications of a man who wears them, and to the qualifications demanded by the Hudson's Bay Company. Have good size bib, roomy suspenders, rivetted buttons, six pockets — and all wearing parts doubly reinforced. Sizes 32 to 46.

—Downstairs Economy Floor, H B C

"I'm going to follow that Plan"



ANYONE who lives from hand to mouth is at the mercy of the future. Sickness, business depression or loss of position would spell disaster.

$1,000 in the Bank means freedom from worry which the man who spends all can never know.

THE INSTALMENT PLAN MAKES SAVING EASY

The Royal Bank of Canada

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Vancouver Branch - - A. T. Lowe, Manager

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GRAY CABS

LOWEST RATES IN VANCOUVER

No Charge for Extra Passengers. Union Drivers.

SEY. 7131

B. C. MOTOR TRANSPORTATION LTD.

CORPORATION TAXES PAID BY CONSUMERS

Madison, Wis.—Huge corporations are usually regarded as taxpayers, but they are in reality mere tax collectors, John Callahan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, told 2,400 Wisconsin public school teachers at a conference in this city.

"Industrial and transportation corporations do not pay thier own taxes. The consumers pay them," said Mr. Callahan.

He urged teachers to study tax reports, as they are "as full of interest as the newest best seller." He declared that the fundamental principles of taxation should be taught, at least in the high schools.

IDLENESS IN FRANCE ALARMS THAT NATION

Paris, France.—The French government is alarmed at growing unemployment. Wage cuts is the rule and labor is protesting against foreign labor who were permitted to enter during the past year when the nation boasted that it had no unemployment problem.

The Ministry of Labor is reducing permits to these foreign workers, who are being expelled for various reasons.

Paris.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted a Socialist measure calling for appropriation of $4,000,000 for unemployment relief. The vote was 285 to 268.

Whatever affects Street Car Service Affects retail trade

THE overwhelming majority of retail customers travel by the street cars.

A large proportion of the automobiles along the curb belong to business men and employees of neighboring stores and businesses who therefore are not shoppers.

The increasing congestion in our downtown streets due to unnecessary automobile travel on car line streets and parking on car line streets, is hampering and delaying the street cars in serving the 80 to 90 per cent. who travel in them.

It is the direct and personal interest of the merchant and the downtown business man to see that the street railway is enabled to give speedy, cheap and convenient service.

Assist your street railway to serve Vancouver

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
VANCOUVER VICTORIA

R 4-29

Pilsener Lager
Blue Ribbon Lager
Cascade Pale
Old Milwaukee Lager

Brewed and Aged for

QUALITY

and

FLAVOR

The choicest of Canadian Barley-Malt—the finest of British Columbia Golden Hops—Brewmasters with years of experience—equipment second to none—a process that insures absolute purity. Such is the background behind the beers listed above. No wonder they are famed for their flavor and quality. You should try them!

AT ALL GOVERNMENT LIQUOR STORES
AND BEER PARLORS

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

Musicians' Notes

By Con Sordine

A Little History

About eighteen months ago our International decided to undertake a nation-wide publicity campaign with the object of arousing public opinion against the elimination of the human element from the picture theatres. This campaign was along general lines, and sought to interest the public in the question in a more or less abstract way. To date, I understand, some millions have taken the trouble to register themselves as opposed to the elimination of living music from the theatres.

About twelve months ago, the Canadian theatre musicians began to suffer, and in Vancouver alone since then the following numbers have been replaced by the "talkies":

Capitol, 23 since silent days, or 16 since "talkies"; Strand, 16; Pantages, 7; other houses, 13. In addition, six stage hands less are employed.

The Vancouver musicians have not said much in the meantime towards the relief of this distressful condition, and have done less.

About six weeks ago Winnipeg Local inaugurated a Canadian campaign, suggesting certain action be taken along Federal lines. Our Local endorsed the views propounded by Winnipeg, and decided to take action also.

As it was thought any move made by the provincial authorities would be quicker in its effects, the Provincial Premier was addressed and requested to encourage the return of living music to the theatres by increasing the amusement tax collected on admissions paid to enter theatres where no musicians were employed. The letter we wrote was put before the Trades and Labor Council, and I understand was unanimously endorsed.

(Ed. Note: A disagreement relative to the proposed theatre tax has been made by the Projectionists' Union, so this matter has been turned over to the Grievance Committee of the Trades and Labor Council).

On the whole, Vancouver theatres have been fair to union labor, and there is no intention to work hardship from a labor standpoint. It is strictly a business proposition with the theatres, and a question of self-preservation for the musicians.

* * *

And now, may I make a few personal remarks, as a Canadian citizen.

I wonder why three first class houses in Seattle can show a full line of pictures, with stage attraction, can employ orchestras and stage hands, and do it for fifty cents general admission, when one of Vancouver's first class theatres gives pictures only, employs one organist and a couple of stage hands, and charges sixty cents admission, while the other with "talkies" exclusively charges sixty cents also.

The Orpheum and Empress theatres here give good shows. They employ many Vancouver citizens, and look at their reasonable prices in comparison. The Orpheum certainly has a bigger nut, and a good proportion of its income returns to circulation in Vancouver, but I have not heard that it goes into the red column weekly. And if that isn't a good argument in favor of an increased amusement tax, as we suggest, I'll "give" Bill my eyes.

Maxton Wants Living Wage For Everybody

A living wage for everybody, sufficient to meet the normal needs of a human being living in a civilized community.

This will be the object of a Bill which Mr. James Maxton, M.P., introduced in the House of Commons on Friday.

To accomplish its purpose the Bill proposes to set up a committee consisting of three working-class housewives; three trade union representatives, and three co-operative representatives.

Within three months of the passing of the Act this committee is to determine the amount of the living wage.

It is then to be applied to all government departments and local authorities and to all their contractors and sub-contractors.

Agricultural Wage Committees are to raise their minimum rates as rapidly as possible to the national figure.

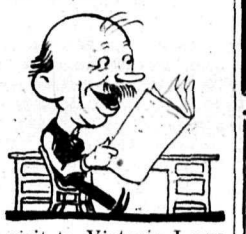
Industrial Councils and Trade Boards are to do the same.

"Buy" is today's by-word to create jobs.

Lend Me Your Eyes!

(By BILL)

The Gas House Tweedle Dee and Tweedle Dum



On my last visit to Victoria I was surprised to learn that amongst all the friends and acquaintances I met, very few of them had ever paid a visit to the B. C. Legislature while in session, but no doubt they had been forewarned. (A number of the people I met referred to this place as the Gas House).

Most of us would go there, no doubt, with the expectation of hearing speakers of the highest degree, and meet men of great ability, debating in sincerity the many economic, social and industrial problems which we are surrounded with.

* * *

Dear readers, if these are your expectations I can assure you that you will be greatly disappointed and more than surprised to find that the big majority of the members which have been sent to represent us have not these outstanding qualifications, not brilliant as orators, or leaders with high executive knowledge.

* * *

We have on one side of the house the men who are in power and who are doing their darndest to stay there; on the other side we have the opposition who are out of power but determined to get in. Each side is doing its very utmost to prove that it doesn't make such a mess or make so many foolish mistakes as the other side did. It's a kind of catch-as-catch-can game, each side looking for a grip that the other can't untangle or squeeze out of. One side makes an accusation about something that may have happened years ago, and the other party, while perhaps not able to make a direct denial, will try to prove that the other side did something similar, only a little bit worse. For instance, last week a great deal of time was taken up by the opposition in trying to show how foolish was the caravan trip taken by the Premier and some of the Cabinet and the needless expense of same. To offset this caravan trip, the other side showed that a far more heinous crime had been committed by the opposition, when in power, when they sent certain members to the Old Country on some foolhady, expensive and unnecessary mission.

* * *

Of course, a great deal of time is taken up in gathering data to prove that the other side is not telling the truth, and the heads of the different departments are kept busy, looking up old ledgers and files to get the correct information. Six page boys are on hand, seated below the Speaker's chair, ready to jump when they get the eye sign from any of the members, and they are kept busy carrying notes from one member to another.

* * *

This great burlesque has been going on for the last two weeks, and now that the debate on the Speech From the Throne has been finished we fully expect to hear that the government has got down to business, which will mean a great deal more rag-chewing about the P. G. E., the Island Bus Franchise, the Liquor Question, etc., and a great many more afternoons will be taken up by each side calling the other everything but gentlemen, and they will prove that the member on the other side of the House who just spoke told everything that was not true without calling him a liar.

* * *

Of course this same farce has been going on for years, and no doubt will continue until such time as the worker makes up his mind that the time has come for him to take some interest on his own hebalf. We have, at present, a few members who are fighting in Victoria to put into effect necessary labor legislation, but they are hog-tied at every move, and will be until we send them the necessary reinforcements.

* * *

Mr. Pearson, the member for Nanaimo, in a lengthy speech, gave the government some timely advice. He asked that the question of unemployment be first taken up and other business be laid aside until such time as this great problem be earnestly considered. He pointed out that foreign labor was getting the preference over the Canadian and English-speaking worker. In the coal industry the Slavs were in demand while the English-speaking miner was starving. He pointed all this out to the government last year, and asked that a Board of Industrial Relations be formed, but so far nothing had been done.

* * *

Tom Uphill, Labor member, prevailed on the government to study this unemployment question. He showed them the starving conditions of the workers in his district, and proved that the Hottentot and the Kaffer in Africa only went without food during time of a famine, while the workers in Canada were starving because we had produced too much food and clothes.

* * *

I heard the problem of finding work for our Canadian boys and the increasing crime amongst the idle youth discussed, and the following may have some bearing on the subject: During the last two years the British Columbia government has bought two million dollars' worth of machinery, and it was stated in the House that most of this machinery had been brought in from the United States. This machinery was used on road work, and has caused a large amount of unemployment, because this class of work used to be done by the settlers.

Tune in Lowell Thomas

Little Waldo was much impressed by his first trip through the garden. Coming to the morning-glories he shouted, "Oh, Mother, come and see the vine with the loudspeakers!"—Boston Transcript.

BUY B. C. PRODUCTS and boost your own payroll!
Try NALLEY'S SANDWICH SPREAD
At All Grocers
Nalley's Pure Foods Co. Vancouver, B. C.

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158 Cordova W. Phone Sey. 8687
Glass for Buildings.
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Glazing Jobs, large or small.

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CAMPBELL & GRILL
1236-8 SEYMOUR STREET
FURNACE INSTALLATIONS AND REPAIRS

X-CELL BATTERIES
95 per cent. a B. C. product; only new materials—new Trail lead, boxes, etc.—are used in the manufacture of X-CELL BATTERIES. CANADA LEAD PRODUCTS, Ltd. 3355 Main Street; Fairmont 1862

Union Bakeries

Following is a list of clean and sanitary union shops, employing union members, who are required to take a rigid physical examination, and who are paid sick and accident benefits in case of illness which prevents them working when in a diseased condition:

London Bakery, 439 East 7th street. Phone Fair. 122.

Delicious Bakery, 1500 East Hastings street. Phone High 705.

Independent Bakery, 1877 West 4th Ave. Bay. 788.

Sunset Bakery, 2315 Granville St.

Craig's Bakery, 187 East Hastings.

Pratt's Bakery, 3980 East Hastings street. Phone High. 5607.

Stewart's Bakery, 2515 Main street. Fair. 3331.

Dirks' Bakery, 6207 Main street.

Golden Rule Bakery, 957 Granville street. Phone Sey. 8656.

Hastings Bakery, 764 East Hastings. Phone High. 4537.

Mutter's Bakery, 2157 Main street. Phone Fair. 3953.

The Nook Bakery, 1835 West 4th avenue.

Victoria Bakery, 3834 Main street.

Bennett's Scotch Bakery, 4166 Main street.

McDonald's Bakery, 4870 and 5080 Joyce Road. Carl 447.

(Note. — McGavin's Bakery, the big firm on Broadway West, which delivers bread is not operating a union shop.

"BUILD B. C. PAYROLLS"

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

PACIFIC Milk works for the province that is its home. Its money stays here. Its ownership lives here. Its control remains here. It is a payroll builder, drawing its strength from the province, giving back to British Columbia all it receives.

Pacific Milk

Factory at Abbotsford, B. C.

100 per cent. British Columbia Owned and Controlled

Union-Made Shoes

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

WILLIAM DICK, LTD.
Union Label Shoes for Men and Youths.

THE ONLY
UNION MADE SHOE
and Repair Factory in British Columbia.
W. J. HEADS
30 WEST CORDOVA ST. SEY. 3320
MEN'S SHOES FROM $4.95 UP.

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

Coyle Batteries
MADE IN B.C.
At All Reliable Dealers

Classified Ads.

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

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

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

NOTARY PUBLIC
F. R. Bengough Labor Headquarters.

PRINTERS
Labor Statesman, Labor Headquarters.

RUPTURE SPECIALIST
C. E. Heard 812 Robson.

Union Tailor Shops

BRADSHAW, A.—436 Hornby St.
BEATON, F. W.—555 Georgia West.
BUTT, CHAS.—1066a Pender West.
CALLADINE, W.—4349 Main.
CREELMAN & MARSH—603 Dunsmuir.
CREASEY, J.—718 Robson.
son.
GRAY, DAVID—164 East 11th.
HARTLE BROTHERS — 662 Seymour.
HASTINGS TAILORS—2560 Hastings East.
JEFFS, A.—2532 Main.
MORGAN, T. C.—1335 Granville.
PERRIN & CO.—200 Blk. Georgia E.
PERRY & DOLK—18 Hastings W.
PETERSON, A.—14 Cordova W.
RAY BROS. TAILORING CO.—80 Hastings W.
SLOWIN, F. M.—825 Granville.
SMALL, DAVID—4021 Kingsway.
STORRY, H. F.—653 Georgia.
VAN THE TAILOR—556 Georgia.
TOM THE TAILOR—1542 Lonsdale, North Vancouver.
COONEY & FOTHERINGILL—Hart Block, New Westminster.

MARRIAGE IN BRITAIN

Year before last there 4018 divorces in England. Last year there were 622 fewer; at the same time, the marriage rate was the highest for eight years.

Diplomats and Peace

"The common aim of diplomacy the world over at the present time," so the French Ambassador, Paul Claudel, assured a Franco-American audience in New York the other day, "is peace. War today ends in revolution, and while it is inevitable that the situations out of which war arises must always exist, the dangers of war are understood today by all the nations of the earth rather than just by small groups of diplomats and financiers. Peace is the common interest of all countries at this time." M. Claudel was undoubtedly quite correct, in a formal and literal sense, in what he said about the diplomats, but if he intended his hearers to draw the conclusion that the kind of peace the nations are interested in is hopeful and reassuring, his words must be taken with some important qualifications.

On February 4, for example, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, informed the House of Commons that Great Britain might have to "reconsider" its programme of naval building that was going on in France and Italy. The British Commonwealth, he stated, was building 46,145 tons of warships, 2,656 tons of that amount being for Canada. France had under construction 100,684 tons and Italy 100,777 tons. Mr. Alexander did not wish it to be inferred that Great Britain was falling behind in European waters, since the whole imperial situation had to be considered, but he left his hearers with the impression that the so-called "escalator" provision of the London naval treaty, under which any of the signatory Powers may increase its tonnage if other Powers increase theirs, might have to be brought into operation.

The House of Commons had no reason to be surprised at Mr. Alexander's statement. France and Italy, as exerybody knows, declined to accept the limitations of the London treaty because of Italy's refusal to concede to France the right to have a navy any bigger than that of Italy. Months of negotiation, in the course of which both Great Britain and the United States are reported to have used their good offices, have failed to settle the controversy, and a building truce which was agreed upon expired on December 31. On February 6 the French Chamber of Deputies was informed that it would shortly be asked to authorize the immediate construction of 41,000 tons of warships as part of a four-year programme intended to meet the ambitious proposals of Mussolini. Included in the French programme is the first of a series of criusers designed to surpass the German cruisers of the Ersatz Preussen type. As the United States insists that its own navy must be at least equal to any other, a resort to the escalator clause by Great Britain would at once open the way for the United States to add to its own tonnage, with the likelihood that Japan would soon follow suit.

On the military side, France is pushing to completion some 200 miles of modern fortifications on its eastern and northeastern frontier as a defense against another German invasion, and Belgium is planning to make its forty miles of German gateway secure against attack. France, Belgium, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Rumania, and Jugoslavia, the last three offensive and defensive allies of France, had between them on October 1, 1930, standing armies of 1,914,900 men, while their army reserves reached the enormous total of 17,767,261. France, which has been supposed to lead the world in military aviation, is much concerned lest it should still be in danger in the air, Great Britain and the United States are busily developing their air services, and in the United States elaborate plans have been completed or are being worked out for the mobilization of industry in the event of war.

In a world a considerable part of which has solemnly renounced war as an instrument of national policy, the diplomats may well feel that a heavy burden has been laid upon them in keeping a peace so sententiously espoused and so little, apparently, believed in. Nobody knows better than a diplomat the danger that lurks in such a dispute as has just flared up between Bulgaria and Greece on the heels of a Balkan conference that paraded the olive branch, or in the oppression of minorities in Poland and Jugoslavia, or in the continued agitation in Germany for a radical revision of the Young Plan, or in the political and financial plight of the Nationalist Government in China. In spite of treaties and conferences and solemn pronoucemets, nations great and small appear to be still of the opinion that peace, unless supported by armed forces capable of waging war on a grand scale, is as yet hardly more than a dream, and that agreements to keep the peace are not to be understood as deterring any of the parties from being constantly in trim to fight. Perhaps the international conference that is to meet next year may pave the way to better things, but in the meantime the diplomats have quite enough anxiety to keep them on the alert.—The Nation.

CO-OPERATIVE PROGRESS IN RUSSIA

Under the above caption, the "Co-operative News," official organ of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, in its issue of January 17th, publish the following article which should be of interest to our members as well as to all members of Canadian Producers' and Consumers' Co-operatives, says Saskatchewan section of the United Farmers of Canada, in the Western Producer.

In view of the fact that capitalistic newspapers, including the "Farmers' Sun," which is the official organ of the United Farmers of Ontario, have for the last six months carried news reports from Russia which would indicate that the co-operative movement has been strangled by Soviet rule and their mass production is being carried on by forced slave labor. The article referred to follows:

"Russia today is a vast economic laboratory, the scene of colossal experiments in industrial organization. Can the five-year plan succeed? On the answer depends not only the fate of Russian collectivism, but the form of world industrial organization for many years to come.

Co-operatives will be particularly interested in the progress of the co-operative movement under the plan. Co-operation in Russia has proved itself a vital factor in building up the collectivist state, and its growth has been phenomenal.

Some interesting figures are now available showing the capitalization of consumers' co-operatives since the beginning of the five-year plan in 1928. They are significant as well as interesting, for, in spite of a steady withdrawal of state funds and borrowed capital from the treasury of the co-operatives and the substitution of funds of the population, there has been in two years an increase of 53 per cent. in the total net balance of capital and of 100 per cent. in the proportion described as "own means."

On October 1st, 1928, at the commencement of the five-year plan, the total capital (shares, deposits, and advance payments, state funds, etc.) amounted to 2,116.6 million roubles; by October 1st, 1930, it had increased to 3,233.5 million. In the same period "own means" increased from 820 million to 1,663.6 million.

Remember, the capitalist press daily tells us that the Russian masses are in the lowest depth of economic degradation, yet between the two dates mentioned they increased their shareholdings in the co-operatives from 183.2 million roubles to 662 million—and this in spite of the intense economic strain to which the five-year plan is subjecting the country.

During the last two years consumers' co-operation became the main commodity distributing agency in Russia. This necessitated a considerable extension of its material and technical apparatus, and an increase in the number of shops, stores, offices, vegetable warehouses and refrigerators, bakeries, restaurants and surburban farms.

In the preceding years attention was devoted to developing the network of stores and distributing agencies. During 1929-30, however, the resources of the co-operatives have been increasingly invested in suburban economics, public feeding, bakeries, and storehouses for vegetables.

This process will be accelerated in 1931 and out of the 700 million roubles to be invested in capital construction, 300 million will be devoted to suburban economics, 220 million to public feeding, fifty-four million to storehouses for vegetables, and forty million to bakeries."

From the above it would appear that in Russia true co-operation is flourishing under a Farmers' Labor government, while in Canada co-operative societies sometimes encounter serious difficulties.—The Western Producer.

Costly Investment

"Dear John," his wife wrote from a fashionable resort, "I enclose the hotel bill."

"Dear Mary," he responded, "I enclose check to cover the bill, but please do not buy any more hotels at this figure—they are cheating you."

HAZELWOOD ICE CREAM

THE ONLY 100 PER CENT. UNION ICE CREAM IN THE CITY!
PHONE: SEYMOUR 2090

Hazelwood Creamery, Limited

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Correspondence

Editor, Labor Statesman:

Sir,—If, because business is once again in the ditch of a depression, it is necessary to attempt to provide an alibi for management The Financial Times might do better than resurrect the bogey that currency controls commerce. The hatred of the working class is now directed against the capitalist system—not necessaritly against the capitalists. The crowning achievement of capitalism being the stock exchange, which so clearly mirrors the instability of capitalism, though workers are willing to admit that the capitalists themselves are often the victims of their own system.

But to suggest that the failure of the system to function satisfactorily is simply due to the shortcomings of the bankers and the gold standard is to argue a subserviency on the part of the capitalist class as a whole, which suggests that the capitalists are more foolish and incompetent than they sometimes admit. This is to make the capitalists ridiculous and invite the workers to direct their anger against them personally

The Financial Times contains the following:

"To them (the bankers) an ample supply of metallic money in the hands of the public is an abomination."

If a banker cashed the editor's cheque in silver he would probably regard it as an abomination. One of the appreciated services rendered by banks is that of doing away with the need of carrying round any material sum of metallic money.

Another quotation from The Financial Times: "On a per capita basis, the business world now has but 25 per cent. of the metallic currency it possessed in 1870. The slump of 75 per cent. in the purchasing power of gold and of 93 per cent. in the purchasing power of silver has caused this appalling vacuum in the world supply of metallic money. It is this famine in the supply of metallic money which is the real cause of the depression, panic and disorder now plaguing the political and economical world."

It would seem there was no famine of metallic money in 1870. Yet in less than three years there broke out the greatest panic, to be followed by the most prolonged depression in prewar times.

As for the purchasing power of gold, it is practically the same today as it was in 1870. The Canadian index of prices on the base (1913=100) was 123.5 in 1870; in September last it was about 124.

If the business world now has but 25 per cent. of the metallic currency it possessed in 1870, it is because the business world is too busy to be bothered with metallic currency—paper currency serves its need.

The bunk about the gold standards serves two purposes. It helps to divert attention from general business leadership, which Father John A. Ryan of the National Catholic Welfare declares "bankrupt of brains in this crisis." One may add of heart, too. It is calculated to create international hatred and jealousy—to the advantage of the armament-makers.

C. McKAY, Ottawa.

Forty-hour Week is Proposed at Geneva

Sharp division on remedies of unemployment was revealed at a recent meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office.

The workers' representatives stressed the importance of high wages, quoting the United States.

They urged a judicious diminution of hours—a 40-hour week being suggested—and increased rates of pay.

"Unemployed of the whole world are looking to the I.L.O. to do something," said Mr. E. L. Poulton (British workers).

Employers' representatives, however, opposed these proposals and advocated the cutting of production costs as the best way to increase consumption.

At the April session of the Governing Body the problem will come up again.

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Dunsmuir Printing Company, 437 Dunsmuir Street; Sey. 1106.

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.

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Ward & Phillips, 318 Homer Street; Sey. 105.

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Crystal Dairy, 1802 Commercial.

Restaurants
Chocolate Shop, Hastings St.
National Lunch, 776 Granville.
Trocadero Cafe, 156 West Hastings St.
Waldorf Cafe, 516 West Pender St.
White Lunches, Hastings-Granville.

Printers
Clarke & Stuart Co., Ltd., 550 Seymour Street.
Murphy & Chapman, 569 Seymour St.
Rose, Cowan & Latta, 748 Seymour Street.
J. W. Boyd, Ltd., 112 West Hastings Street.

Tailors
G. A. Collard, 603 West Hastings St.

Orchestras
National Juvenile Band.

Theatres
Avenue Theatre, 711 Main Street.

OLD AGE PENSION GAINS

Boise City, Idaho.—The State Legislature passed an old age pension law to apply to persons over 65 years of age.

Indianapolis.—An old age pension bill was passed by the State Senate. Persons over 65 will draw $25 a month.

"The Ragged-Trousered Philanthropists"

"By far the greater part of the land," resumed Owen, when the row had ceased, "is held by people who have absolutely no normal right to it. Possession of much of it was obtained by means of murder and theft perpetrated by the ancestors of the present holders. In other cases, when some king or prince wanted to get rid of a mistress of whom he had grown weary, he presented a tract of our country to some 'nobleman' on condition that he would marry her. Vast estates were also bestowed upon the remote ancestors of the present holders in return for real or alleged services. Whether it was right or wrong that these parts of our country should ever have been given to those people is a question we need not trouble ourselves about now. But the present holders are certainly not deserving people. They do not even take the trouble to pretend that they are. They have done nothing and they do nothing to justify their possession of these 'estates,' as they call them. And, in my opinion, no man who is in his right mind can really think it's just that these people should be allowed to prey upon their fellowmen as they are doing now, or that it is right that their children should be allowed to continue to prey upon our children forever. Just think of the absurdity of it!" continued Owen, pointing on the two squares. "All those people allowing themselves to be overworked and bullied and starved and robbed by this little crowd here!"

Observing signs of a renewal of the storm of protest, Owen hurriedly concluded:

"Whether it's right or wrong, you can't deny that the fact that this small minority possesses nearly all the land of the country is one of the principal causes of the poverty of the majority."

"Well, that seems true enough," said Easton, slowly; "the rent's the biggest item a workin' man's got to pay. When you're out of work and you can't afford other things you goes without 'em, but the rent 'as to be paid whether you're workin' or not."

"Yes, that's true enough," said Harlow impatiently, "but you gets value for yer money. You can't expect to get a 'ouse for nothing."

"Suppose we admits as it's wrong, just for the sake of argyment," said Crass in a jeering tone; "wot then? Wot about it? 'Ow's it goin' to be altered? It can't be done!"

There was a general murmur of satisfaction. Nearly everyone seemed very pleased to think that the existing state of things could not possibly be altered.

"Whether it can be altered or not, whether it's right or wrong, landlordism is one of the causes of poverty," Owen repeated. "Poverty is not caused by men and women getting married; it's not caused by machinery; it's not caused by 'overproduction'; it's not caused by drink or laziness; and it's not caused by 'over-population.' It's caused by private monopoly. That is the present system. They have monopolized everything that it is possible to monopolize. They have got the whole earth, the minerals in the earth, and the streams that water the earth. If it had been possible to monopolize the air and compress it into huge gasometers, it would have been done long ago, and we should have been compelled to work in order to get money to buy air to breathe. And, if that seemingly impossible thing were accomplished tomorrow, you would see thousands of people dying for want of air—or of the money to buy it—even as now thousands are dying for want of the other necessities of life. You would see people going about gasping for breath, and telling each other that the likes of them could not expect to have air to breathe unless they had the money to pay for it."

"I suppose you think the landlords ought to let people live in their 'ouses for nothing?" said Crass, breaking the silence that followed.

"Certainly," remarked Harlow, pretending to be suddenly converted to Owen's views; "I reckon the landlord ought to pay the rent to the tenant!"

"Of course, landlordism is not the only cause," said Owen, ignoring these remarks. "The wonderful system fosters a great many others. Employers of labor, for instance, are as great a cause of poverty as landlords are."

This extraordinary statement was received with astonished silence.

"Do you mean to say that if I'm out of work and a master gives me a job, that 'e's doin' me an injury?" said Crass at length.

"No, of course not," replied Owen.

"Well, what the bloody 'ell do yer mean, then?"

"I mean this. Supposing that the owner of a house wishes to have it repainted, what does he usually do?"

"As a rule, 'e goes to three or four master painters and asks 'em to give 'im a price for the job."

"Yes, and those master painters are so eager to get the work that they cut the price down to what they think is the lowest possible point," answered Owen, "and the lowest usually gets the job. The successful tenderer has cut the price so fine that to make it pay he must scamp the work, pay low wages, and drive and sweat the men whom he employs. He wants them to do two day's work for one day's pay. The result is that a job which, if it were done properly, would employ, say, twenty men, for two months, is rushed and scamped in half that time with half that number of men. This means that—in one such case as this—ten men are deprived of one month's employment; and ten other men are deprived of two month's employment; and all because the employers have been cutting each other's throats to get the work." Owen paused and there was an uncomfortable silence.

"And we can't 'elp ourselves, you nor me either," said Harlow. "Supposing one of us on this job was to make up 'is mind not to tear into it like we do, but just keep on steady and do a fair day's work, wot would 'appin?"

No one answered; but the same thought was in everyone's mind. Such an one would be quickly marked by Hunter, and even if the latter failed to notice him it would not be long before Crass reported his conduct.

"We can't 'elp ourselves," said Easton gloomily. "If one man won't do it there's twenty others ready to take 'is place."

"We could help ourselves to a certain extent if we would stand by each other; if, for instance, we all belonged to the society," said Owen.

"I don't believe in the society," observed Crass. "I can't see as it's right that a inferior man should 'ave the same wages as me."

"They're a drunken lot of beer swillers," said Slyme. "That's why they always 'as their meetings in public 'ouses."

Harlow made no comment on this question. He had at one time belonged to the union, and he was rather ashamed of having fallen away from it.

"Wot good 'as the society ever done 'ere?" said Easton. "None that I ever 'eard of."

"It might be able to do some good if most of us belonged to it; but, after all, that's another matter. . . . Whether we could help ourselves or not, the fact remains that we don't. But you must admit that this competition of the employers is one of the causes of unemployment and poverty, because it's not only in our line—exactly the same thing happens in every other trade and industry. Competing employers are the upper and nether millstones which grind the workers between them."

"I suppose you think there oughtn't to be no employers at all?" sneered Crass. "Or praps you think the masters ought to do all the bloody work theirselves, and give us the money?"

"I don't see 'ow it's goin' to be altered," remarked Harlow. "There must be masters, and someone 'as to take charge of the work and do the thinkin'."

"Whether it can't be altered or not," said Owen, "landlordism and competing employers are two of the causes of poverty. But, of course, they're only a small part of the system which produces luxury, refinement, and culture for a few, and condemns the majority to a lifelong struggle with adversity, and many thousands to degradation, hunger and rags. This is the system you all uphold and defend, although you don't mind admitting that it has made the world into a hell."

"But you 'aven't told us 'ow you makes out that money causes poverty," cried Harlow, winking at the others; "that's what I'm anxious to 'ear about."

"So am I," remarked the man behind the moat. "I was just wondering whether I 'adn't better tell ole Misery that I don't want no wages this week."

"I think I'll tell 'im on Saturday to keep my money and get 'imself a few drinks with it," said Philpot. "It might cheer 'im up a bit and make 'im a little more sociable and friendly like."

"Money is the principal cause of poverty," said Owen.

"'Ow do yer make it out?" cried Sawkins.

But their curiosity had to remain unsatisfied for the time, because at that moment Crass announced that it was "just on it."

CHAPTER XI.

The Thorough Man

About three o'clock that afternoon Rushton himself suddenly appeared and began silently walking about the house, and listening outside the doors of rooms where the hands were working. He did not succeed in catching anyone idling or smoking or talking. The nearest approach to what the men called "a capture" that he made was when he stood outside the door of one of the upper rooms in which Philpot and Harlow were working, and heard them singing one of Sankey's hymns—"Work! for the night is coming." He listened to two verses and several repetitions of the chorus. Being a "Christian," he could scarcely object to this, especially as by peeping through the partly open door he could see that they were suiting the action to the word. When he went into the room they glanced round to see who it was, and stopped singing. Rushton did not speak, but stood in the middle of the floor, silently watching them as they worked, for about a quarter of an hour. Then, without having uttered a syllable, he turned and continued his investigations.

Crass placed himself in Rushton's way several times, but beyond curtly acknowledging the foreman's servile "Good hafternoon, sir," the master took no notice of him.

After about an hour spent in this manner Rushton went, but, as no one saw him go, his departure was not discovered for some considerable time.

Owen was secretly very disappointed. "I thought he had come to tell me about the drawing-room," he said to himself, "but I suppose it's not decided yet."

Just as the "hands" were beginning to breathe freely again, Misery arrived, carrying some rolled-up papers in his hand, and coming upstairs to the room where Owen was working, and, handing to him the roll of papers, said:

"Mr. Sweater has decided to 'ave this work done, so you can start on it as soon as you like."

It is impossible to describe without appearing to exaggerate the emotions experienced by Owen as he heard this announcement. For one thing it meant that the work at this house would last longer than it would otherwise have done; and it also meant that he would be paid for the extra time he had spent on the drawings besides having his wages increased—for he was always paid an extra penny per hour when engaged on special work. But these considerations did not occur to him at the moment at all, for to him it meant much more. Since his first conversation on the subject with Rushton he had thought of little else than this work of decorating the drawing-room.

In a sense he had been doing it ever since, repeatedly planning and altering the details and selecting and rejecting the colors for the different parts over and over again. A keen desire to carry it through had grown within him, but he had scarcely allowed himself to hope. His face flushed slightly as he took the drawings from Hunter.

"You can make a start on it tomorrow morning," continued that gentleman. "I'll tell Crass to send someone else up 'ere to finish this room. You will be able to go on with your decorations on Monday."

"I won't be able to start it on Monday because I shall have to make some working drawings first."

"Workin' drorins!" ejaculated Misery with a puzzled expression. "Wot workin' drorins? You've got them, ain't yer?" pointing to the roll of paper.

"Yes, but, as the same ornaments are repeated several times, I shall have to make a number of full-sized drawings, with perforated outlines, to transfer the design to the walls," said Owen.

Nimrod looked at him suspiciously. "Is all that really necessary?" he asked. "Couldn't you just copy it on the wall, freehand?"

"No, that wouldn't do. It would take much longer that way."

This consideration appealed to Misery.

"Ah, well," he sighed, "I s'pose you'll 'ave to do it the way you said; but for Gord's sake don't spend too much time over it, because we've took it very cheap. We only took it on so as you could 'ave a job, not that we expect to make any profit out of it."

"And I shall have to cut some stencils, so I shall need several sheets of cartridge paper."

Upon hearing of this additional expense Misery's long visage appeared to become several inches longer.

"'Ow long do you think it'll take you to make the drorins and stencils?" he said.

"Well, today's Thursday. If you let someone else help Easton prepare the room, I think I can get them done in time to bring them with me on Monday morning."

"Wot do yer mean: "bring them with you?" demanded Nimrod.

"I shall have to do them at home, you know."

"Do 'em at 'ome! Why can't you do 'em 'ere?"

"Well, there's no table for one thing, and I have a lot of sketches and things at home that I couldn't very well bring here," said Owen.

Misery argued about it for a long time, insisting that the drawings should be made either on the "job" as at the paint shop down at the yard. How, he asked, was he to know at what hour Owen commenced or left off working, if the latter did them at home?

"I shan't charge any more time than I really work," replied Owen. "I can't possibly do them here or at the paint shop. I know I should only make a mess of them under such conditions."

"Well, I s'pose you'll 'ave to 'ave your own way," said Misery, dolefully. "But for Gord's sake get 'em done as quick as you can. I shouldn't take too much care over it, you know, if I was you, because we 'ad to take the job for next to nothin' or Mr. Sweater would never 'ave 'ad it done at all!"

So saying, Nimrod began to crawl about the house, snarling and grumbling at everyone.

(Continued next week)

CAN THE WAR BE OVER?

Mantes-la-Jobie, a town in the Seine-at-Oise, France, has decided to forego all military celebrations and all exercises commemorative of war. Even during the remembrance celebrations going on intensively all through France on the 11th of last November, the Socialist municipal council of this town, despite countless protests from without and within its borders, refused to sanction any form of municipal ceremony. In the town of Rhos Llanerchrugog, Wales, the Welsh Congregational Church has decided to do the same in the future. Last Armistice Day it would not allow the British Legion to use the chapel of the church for services following a military parade. Rhos is the largest colliery village in North Wales.

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Building Laborers, No. 602.
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 452.
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1251.
Electrical Workers, No. 213.
Elevator Constructors, No. 82.
Engineers, No. 844.
Floorlayers, No. 1875.
Ironworkers, No. 97.
Lathers, No. 207.
Millworkers, No. 1599.
Millwrights, No. 1638.
Plasterers, No. 89.
Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170.
Painters and Decorators, No. 138.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 280.
Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 726.
Tilesetters, No. 3.
Tile and Marble Helpers, No. 78.
Teamsters and Chauffeurs, No. 466.

Remember when a fellow kissed a girl before the days of rouge the only flavor he got was girl?

* * *

When your business runs smoothly for as long as a week at one time heaven will be the next stop.

* * *

Cause and effect—good digestion, good disposition.

TAP ROOT OF THIS WORLD-WIDE UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 1)

to the leadership of education and the leadership of industry."

Proceeding, he points out that in the closing months of 1929, the United States "was never more efficient from the point of view of potential productive capacity, but our economic order found itself swamped rather than served by the efficiency of the machine order." Mr. Frank explains his use of the terms "economic order" and "machine order" by stating: "By machine order I mean the whole array of processes by which we make goods and produce wealth; by the economic order I mean the whole array of policies by which we use goods and distribute wealth." The United States had, he points out, in the closing months of 1929, an ample supply of money, a surplus of nearly all basis resources, millions of workers ready to work, productive efficiency sufficient to shorten the working day and the working week. In fact, he says:

"As we re-read the literature of Utopian thought and list the things that the social seers have, with striking unanimity, set down as elementary requirements of an ideal society, we find that the United States was in a position to provide them all in the closing months of 1929. And yet, just when we had reached the point at which emancipation from drudgery, the capacity to produce all the essentials of material well-being without slavery of inhuman hours, and the potential achievements of prosperity and leisure for all were at hand, we found ourselves victimized by a financial debacle, an economic recession and a vast social unsettlement, in which men walked hungry in the midst of plenty. What must the gods have thought as they watched this tragi-comedy?"

Mr. Frank assesses the responsibility for this in the paragraph which follows:

"I do not want to join the oversimplifiers, and bring a false clarity to a situation that is admittedly complex. The cause of the current economic situation cannot be captured in a phrase, nor its cure distilled in an epigram. **But one thing is, I think, sun-clear: The leadership that has developed our policies for using goods and distributing wealth has proved inferior to the leadership that has developed our processes for making goods and producing wealth.** We cannot, of course, tear the machine order and the economic order apart in our thinking; they are too intimately interlocked. **But, in the deepest sense, I think it is accurate to say that the current depression is, in essence, an indictment, not of the machine order, but of the economic order."**

The emphasises is the writer's. The address then goes on to stress the fact that a highly developed machine order, whereby mass production reaches the heights of efficiency, can only result in this seeming over-production unless accompanied by economic policies that will see to it that the consuming millions have money with which to buy and leisure in which to enjoy the things produced. Mr. Frank refuses to be carried away with the parrot cries of shallow thinkers, and still shallower industrialists, who constantly prate of over-production. Quoting in part, at this point, he says:

"I decline to concur with the observers who insist that we are produing too many goods. There are 120,000,000 of us in this nation, and, as a people, we have far from satisfied the legitimate demands of a healthy and civilized folk. There is a whole world outside our frontiers in which millions upon millions of men and women are living far below the consumption level we have known and that health and civilized values dictate. If we are at all sensitive to the physical and spiritual needs of humanity, to say that we are now or shall be for generations to come a point where humanity is surfeited with goods and services it does not need for better living is, to me, too incredible to consider seriously."

Mr. Frank, therefore, is not in favor of curtailment of production as a means to meet the emergency. On the contrary, he says:

"I shall not attempt to disguise my conviction that to throw the brakes on our productive capacity would be a coward's policy and a social retreat."

Asserting the necessity for economic policies that will give purchasing power to the millions now lacking it, and the results that will flow from such policies, Mr. Frank says:

"If and when the leadership of industry assumes as one of its major duties increasing the income and leisure of the millions, it will discover that, as a by-product of this statesmanlike social ministry, it has made greater profits than ever before."

Translating this abstract requirement into concrete terms, Mr. Frank referred to the new credo adopted by many American concerns following the war which said that high wages, low prices and short hours made for more widely distributed wealth, because it gave the masses money with which to buy and leisure in which to enjoy what they bought. This, he points out was "contrary to the naive business thinking of earlier generations that said low wages, long hours and high prices made for maximum profit." Outstanding industries in the United States had proved by their balance sheets that the new credo was not only good for the masses, but good for the manufacturers as well. Mr. Frank naturally concludes from this fact, that the failure of the econmic order arose from not having followed the new credo generally enough or not having applied it far enough. At this point, Mr. Frank says:

"It is obviously self-defeating for business to get itself into the position to produce vast quantities of goods, unless, at the same time, it sees to it that there are vast masses of potential consumers ready with money to buy and leisure in which to use the goods that business produces. . . . It is one of the ironies of history that the very thing for which labor and liberalism have pleaded throughout the generations, on the ground of simple, social justice, namely: high wages, short hours, low prices, are now seen to be the only things that can, in the interest of solvency of capitalism, keep our industrial order a going concern."

But Mr. Frank is also aware that the problem cannot be fully solved until it is universally solved, and that one of the obstructions to this universal solution is the protective mania of individual nations. Referring to the "spell of economic witchcraft" which seemed to be put upon the countries of the world affected by the current economic depression, he says:

"Throughout the world the potential energies of the machine age were beginning to feel the irrational restrictions of tariffs and trade policies that had been created by an obsolete political leadership, tariffs and trade policies that stood and still stand in utter violation of the clear conclusions of commonsense and of all the canons of constructive statesmanship. The current depression is more than a faux pas of the financiers; it is a kind of judgment day for industrial leadership."

Mr. Frank did not go into details on the subject of tariffs, due, no doubt, to insufficient time at his disposal on the occasion of the address referred to. In any case, a discussion on tariffs is a subject in itself in so far as the length of time that may profitably be taken up. But this much may be said in a general way, namely, it can be shown by reasonable argument and statistical facts, that high protection, and free trade, represent extremes of industrial and political policy which have long ago passed beyond the stage of uefulness from the standpoint of stimulating trade and employment throughout the world. These extremes have no rightful place in any practical programme, and persistently because our politicians and industrialists have become chauvinists. More can be said about this in a later article.

Canadian Farmers Want Moratorium

Whenever a group of Canadian farmers meet and pass a resolution demanding that a moratorium be declared in order that they may have a chance to re-adjust their affairs the powers that be hold up their hands in horror at such a radical proposal. It is, therefore, of interest to note that at a meeting which was held in London, England, recently a group of Liberal leaders, three of whom are members of parliament, Viscount Elmley, Edgar Granville and Frank Owen, demanded a moratorium and issued the following signed treatment.

"Nothing but an emergency plan operated by a scientific government backed by national push can save the standard of life of our people.

"Payment of reparation and the American debt causes a distortion of international trade and credit and we must declare a moratorium over a period of our internal development schemes for all debts of this kind whether payable to us or by us.

"When payments are resumed they must take the form of merchandise."

Nurse—Come and see what the doctor brought your mother.

Tommy—Yes, and I bet she blames me. He wouldn't have known where we lived if I hadn't got the flu.

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Vancouver Drug Company (1928) Limited
Save Money on Drugs!
Our large turnover in Nineteen Stores permits us to buy and sell at Saving Prices. Make a purchase and note the QUALITY, SERVICE and SAVING.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS—FEBRUARY 27th and 28th

.15	Nail Scrub	.08	.25 and .40 Curling Irons,	.16 and .24
2.50	Feather Shaving Brush	1.38	.25 Mennen's Hair Dressing	.14
1.00	London Cigarette Lighter	.55	.15 Modart Envelopes	.10
.50	Reudel's Bath Saltrates	.31	.40 Modart Writing Pads	.22
1.00	Zonite	.61	.50 Minty's Old English Lavender	.27
.65	Sal Hepatica	.41	.50 Luxor Vanishing Cream	.36
.25	Le Parfait Castile Soap	.17	.30 Djerkiss Talcum (White)	.16
.10	Calay Soap	2 for .15	.25 Princess Soap Flakes	.18
1.00	Horlick's Malted Milk	.71	.25 Caravan Castile Soap; per bar	.14
.50	Cascarets	.31		
.40	Whisks	.25		

WE SAVE YOU MONEY. TELEPHONE YOUR WANTS
VANCOUVER'S OWN DRUG STORES—SIXTEEN IN THE CITY AT YOUR SERVICE!

EXTRAORDINARY
FURNITURE PURCHASE
Our recent purchase of the G. Newman Furniture Company at the spectacularly low rate of
41 cents on the $
enables us to offer such savings for the last day of our
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE, SATURDAY
that you may FURNISH TWO ROOMS AT THE PRICE OF ONE!
DOMINION FURNITURE CO.
CHAIN STORES

DEAR SIR OR MADAM
We are doing our best to keep all our men and women happily employed with us, so we offer you our very best work at a special rate.
MEN'S SUITS
Cleaned and Pressed - - -
Substantial reductions are also made on Ladies' Work.
$1
SWAN BROS. LTD.
Cleaners and Dyers
12th and Kingsway FAIRMONT 6200

Old Gent—Now, can you give me a good reason why I should give you a nickel?

Small Boy—I sure can. If I was an old gentleman with a nice new derby hat on and there was lots of nice black mud handy, and kid asked me for a nickel, I wouldn't start no argument.

Williams: "But surely, you and your wife are as one?"

Watson: "Of course, I know we should be, but we are not. As a matter of fact, we are ten."

Williams: "Ten! How do you make that out?"

Watson: "Well, she's the one, and I'm the nought."