Labor Statesman

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Is Man Made for Machines or Machines for Man?

Human Gods Who Made the Machines Are Being Slowly Crushed in Their Own Gigantic Mill of Life—Civilization Using Men and Women With Terrific Rapidity.

THE RADICAL EFFECTS OF EXTENDED USE of machinery and mechanical processes as the chief basis for modern progress and their subsequent influence upon the development of economic conditions generally, were given a decided and direct slap in an interesting address of timely warning made quite recently by Mr. Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, at the dedication of Oklahoma's new library at the state university.

As a subject, which already has become practically inexhaustible for discussion, men occupying the most prominent positions in our national life are beginning to more deeply concern themselves with the problem of the ensuing consequences of a highly developed machine age, where the performance of human labor is being more and more eliminated without the least consideration of resulting effects, which are seriously darkening the future of the working people.

Doctor Canby, one of the foremost critics of literature of the times, came from New York to tell citizens of Oklahoma that the "human gods" who have created the modern machine age are being slowly crushed in their own gigantic mill of life; that civilization of 1930 is using both men and women with terrific rapidity, and warping them and the country in which they live toward an ever narrowing ideal of physical accomplishment.

"The human and the mechanistic in civilization have always been in opposition, but there never has been so nearly a 'knockout' of the human element as now," Doctor Canby said. "It is always a question whether man is made for machines or machines for man. A visitor from another world, or even an intelligent savage, would certainly believe that the former is our principle if he could visit America today.

"We are using up our men and women with terrible rapidity. They go in at one end of the vast factory-office building machine, and come out of the other squeezed and flattened out of any resemblance to what a Greek or a renaissance man would have called human.

"They have been altered into highly efficient one-way machines, and are like over specialized animals of earlier geologic periods whose capabilities were all developed in one direction, and which have since disappeared from the earth.

"As in every other period, the best of these machine units, the leaders, are such remarkable specimens of their kind as to possess a certain greatness. They may be worth the Sacrifice of really human living. But all the rest of us who are not geniuses are warped and bent in the same direction, and so is the country in which we live."

The keen criticism resorted to by Doctor Canby hits the existing facts in connection with present conditions and the resulting consequences from this one-sided technical development squarely on the head. It is not the great accomplishment of the highly developed machines in themselves that is being subjected to criticism, but the consequences created in the lives of the thousands and millions who are gradually being forced into a grave and serious struggle of despair as a result of the growing system and application of machinery.

According to the vision of the ancient Greeks, who deemed several thousand years ago slavery—under the then existing conditions—as an economic necessity for the existence of the state, the coming machine age was to bring for all humanity the blessings of relief from unnecessary burdens of toil and the accompanying freedom from life's most serious material cares. What a bitter disappointment would they experience if they could see how the machine in the midst of our "most advanced civilization" does not serve the purpose of human welfare, but that of the amassing of gigantic private profits. For hundreds of thousands the material cares of life have been tremendously increased and the fear of old age has become a greater burden for them in their restless struggle for existence. These conditions reflect a dark shadow indeed upon the most wonderful inventions of our times.

In all of this confusion during the daily struggle for a meager existence for the workers it is the trade union organization which in its aims and efforts represents the highest ideals and principles upon which rests the ultimate realization of the welfare of all, industrial stability and the security of the material existence of all the people. To strive for a condition of affairs under which all achievements and advantages in the mode of production resulting from improved machinery shall be made accessible to human labor is the most outstanding and inevitable requirement of the elimination of conditions which, in their ultimate effects, must lead to the destruction of the present system of industrial exploitation.

We may see the day when, for sound economic and business reasons, manufacturing plants will operate two or three four-hour or five-hour shifts per day, says John P. Frey, in one of his most recent articles. When that day comes the problem of unemployment will be even more severe than it is at present unless the worker's real wage has been materially increased.

The time has come when the question of hours of labor and unemployment should be understood in their real relation to each other.

It is not the amount which industry can produce which regulates the degree of employment. It is the amount of goods which the people are able to consume. Increasing the people's consuming capacity is the certain method of reducing the number of unemployed.

Reducing the hours of labor and increasing the wages in proportion, or, in other words, reducing the hours of labor but paying the same total wages as before, would have but a slight effect upon the degree of unemployment. As the hours of labor or the number of work days per week are reduced, the wages must be increased much beyond the former total wage if the degree of unemployment is to be reduced.

The trade union movement will continue to work for shorter hours and a shorter work week because it is socially advisable that this should be done. Wage earners must enjoy the benefits which come from the use of power and improved methods of production. We do not intend to permit ourselves to become their slaves. But the trade union movement will not permit itself to be deceived by the thought that it is through reducing the hours of labor that unemployment will be materially relieved. This relief must come primarily by increasing the capacity of the people to consume, and this can only be done by greatly increasing the real wage.

SUNDAY LECTURE

Delegate Houghan of the Trades and Labor Council will address the Wesley Church congregation on Sunday evening, April 13th, on "What Labor Expects of the Church."

Bank With City and Reduce Taxes

The delegation from the Trades and Labor Council who called upon the City Council to suggest that the payment of taxes be extended over a longer period were courteously received, and are pleased to report that arrangements have been made to accept deposits of any amount, prior to the time that taxes are due. Four per cent. will be allowed on these deposits. After the taxes are due, they can be made in three payments. This means that if a resident has a large tax bill to meet he can start in to pay it as early as he likes prior to the time that it is due, and will receive 4 per cent. on that money until the due date of the taxes. If by that time his taxes are not fully paid up, he can finish the payments in three further instalments.

Survey Shows 5-Day Week Is Big Success

New York City.—Of 270 manufacturing establishments in the United States which operate on a five-day week basis, 68 per cent. find the output the same or higher, according to a survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' organization. The figures are: 6.4 per cent., output substantially reduced; 25.4 per cent., output proportionally less; 49 per cent., no change; 19.2 per cent., increased output.

The 270 plants included in the survey employ 218,000 workers. Leaving out the plants of the Ford Motor Company, they average 155 employees.

It was found that non-continuous process industries favor the short week. Garment industries, printing and lithographing have widely adopted it. In many cases, though, the five-day week is not all it seems to be, as working hours have been arranged so that the total labor period is little less than for a full week.

The survey neither approves nor condemns the short week. It is held that it is not suitable for all operations, that it has distinct advantages for others, and that it all depends on individual circumstances.

Union Puts in Heavy Claims For Benefits

The Vancouver local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees had a heavy call for old age and death benefits during the month of March. Five claims of $800 each were made to the International office, and these were quickly paid. Last November was also a heavy month, when five other $800 claims were sent in. One other claim in December and one in January brought the total in claims paid by the International office to beneficiaries of Vancouver members to $9,600.

Death, old age and disability benefits paid by the head office of this union during the month of January this year amounted to $73,635.50.

Electrical Workers To Dance This Evening

Local 213, I.B.E.W., is all set for the big novelty dance which will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall at 6th and Main this (Friday) evening. Refreshments will be served, valuable prizes will be given away, and a first-class union orchestra will provide the music. Tickets are: Gentlemen $1, ladies 50c.

UPHOLD FAIR WAGE

TORONTO.—The local board of Arbitration ordered that the "fair wage" scale be strictly observed. Contractors and employees must make affidavit to this effect before payments are made.

GARMENT WORKERS WIN

Boston.—More than 2,000 garment workers secured union recognition and the 40-hour, five-day week after a short strike. These workers are affiliated to the International Ladies' Garmen Workers' Union. They will continue their war on sweatshops.

British Workers Favor Five-day Work Week

Building workers in Britain are to put forward a proposal to establish a five-day working week throughout their industry, says the Daily Herald.

This was decided on at a conference which sat all day in London to prepare for the forthcoming negotiations for a new national agreement.

The proposal was put forward primarily as an important factor for dealing with the serious unemployment in the industry.

Those present were the executives of all the unions affiliated to the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, meeting under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Barron (Woodworkers).

The five-day week is in operation on a wide scale in the United States, and the building trades hold the lead. Altogether 500,000 wage-earners have the shorter week in that country.

Mr. Coppock, the secretary, stated that it was pointed out that wages in the States were three times those prevailing here.

Despite that fact, building costs in America were precisely the same as in this country.

That clearly shows, it was argued, that labor costs are not the cause of the excessive prices which are menacing building operations today.

The conference declared that every effort should be made to secure a modification of overhead costs in the industry.

This would not only facilitate improved economic status for the workmen, but would materially affect building costs.

A committee was appointed to meet the employers in negotiation, and to report to a further conference.

Detailed instructions were given on various aspects of the existing form of agreement.

Issues involved include the question of the cost-of-living sliding scale.

It was agreed that the control of hours should be maintained on a national basis.

A greater measure of local autonomy in fixing boundaries and in other matters was advocated.

Trades Council Greets Locomotive Engineers

April 7th, 1930.

Officers and Delegates,
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers,
In Convention, Hotel Vancouver,
Vancouver, B. C.

Greetings,—On behalf of the above Council, composed of sixty-five (65) trade unions, and representing an affiliated membership in this district of over 14,000, the writer conveys to you fraternal greetings. The wish of this Council is that your deliberations will be of lasting benefit to your membership, and that the results of this convention will materially advance the cause of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

In the spirit of Brotherhood, we would ask you that during your stay in our city you request the Union Label, Shop Card and Button. We also wish to thank those many delegates who are attending, and who insisted on using only union taxicabs, the drivers of which are enjoying the advantages of collective bargaining, and who are wearing the button issued by this Council.

Fraternally yours,
P. R. BENGOUGH,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Two New Restaurants Sign Up With Union

I wish to thank the delegates for their wonderful help and to remind all unions that when a thing is hard to do ask your brothers to help you, and right away the world is brighter. I wish to call your attention to the union card in the Green Mill Cafe on Abbott street and the Belmont Grill on Granville street, which are opening in a few days. So keep helping and ask for the button.

—T.E.

Plumbers To Hold Whist and Dance

The usual jolly time is anticipated for the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' whist drive and dance, which will be held in the Moose Hall this (Friday) evening. Whist will start at 7:45 and the dancing at 9 p.m. Good prizes are in store for the winners of the whist drive and a snappy orchestra for the dancers. Tickets are 50c each.

College bred—the flour of youth and the dough of old age.

The Real Union Man

(1) HE KNOWS:
He studies daily to inform himself as to what Unionism is—its history, past achievements, present activities, changing program, and especially its problems for present discussion and decision and its future field of action.

(2) HE CO-OPERATES:
He cultivates the co-operative spirit, which is the practical expression of brotherhood. He believes that in free discussion the best counsel will prevail. He is prepared to express his views and give his reasons. When the decision is reached he becomes at once a generous helper to carry it into successful action.

(3) HE FEELS RESPONSIBILITY:
He is grateful for the blessings he enjoys through the loyalty and sacrifice of those who have gone before; grateful for a good body and a sound mind and a heart for fellowship. He accepts his personal responsibility to God and humanity to pass on these blessings to his children, with some improvements, if possible, that shall give them cause to feel grateful to him.

(4) HE SEEKS THE COMMON GOOD:
He seeks no special rewards for himself for doing his duty. He is satisfied with the daily "well done" of his own conscience and his Creator. If he receives any token of gratitude from his fellows he accepts it as so much more than he deserves, and consecrates himself anew to do his full duty to the best of his ability.

(5) HE PRACTICES WHAT HE PREACHES:
He believes in the necessity of organization; and in the Union Label and the "fair" shop as the symbols of humane conditions for the worker, and makes no apology to any one for insisting on these. What he asks from others in recognition of his own craft he gives fully and freely to others in recognition of their craft, and is willing at any moment to be examined for proof that his practice squares with his declared principles.

(6) HE MAKES NO BOASTS:
His ideal Union Man is so splendid a fellow that he would never think of boasting himself as one hundred per cent. He leaves that for others to do in their own good time.

(7) HE IS RESPECTED BY FRIEND AND FOE:
This is the man for whom the enemies of justice and mercy entertain WHOLESOME FEAR, and whom the friends of justice and mercy honor with their LOVING CONFIDENCE.

—The Elevator Constructor.

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

Sold at all Government Liquor Stores

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

Union Print Shops

Ask for the Vancouver Allied Printing Trades Council Label on your next order of printing from any of the following:

Broadway Printers, 151 Eighth Ave. East; Fair. 203.
The Citizen, 1451 Broadway West; Bay. 357.
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.
Vancouver Job Printers, 427 Pender Street West; Sey. 2021.
Ward & Phillips, 318 Homer Street; Sey. 105.
Wrigley Printing Company, Limited, 576 Seymour Street; Sey. 3825.

Force of Habit

The justice of peace in a town in Ohio had to hear and judge cases brought before him and also perform marriage ceremonies. He found it difficult to disassociate the various functions of his office.

Everything had gone smoothly until he asked one bride:

"Do you take this man to be your husband?"

The bride nodded emphatically.

"And you, accused," said the justice, turning to the bridegroom, "what have you to say in your defense?"

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:

Hastings Bakery, 764 East Hastings Street; Phone High. 4537.
Delicious Bakery, East Hastings St.; Phone High. 705.
London Bakery, 439 East Seventh Avenue; Phone Fair. 122.
Dirks' Bakery, 6207 Main Street.
West's Cakery, 1407 Commercial Drive; Phone High. 166.
Pratt's Bakery, 3980 East Hastings Street.
Ferguson Bakery, 2515 Main Street; Phone Fair. 3331.
Ferguson Bakery, 1714 Broadway East.
Golden Rule Bakery, 957 Granville Street; Phone Sey. 8656.
Mutter's Bakery, 2157 Main Street; Phone Fair. 3953.
Rippon's Bakery, 706 West 16th Avenue; Phone Fair. 502.
Rigby's Bakery, Cedar Cottage; Phone Fair. 4049.
Sunset Bakery, 2313 Granville St.; Phone Bay. 2768.
Scott's Bakery, 1848 Kingsway; Phone Fair. 729.
Davidson's Bakery, 5090 Victoria Road.
McGavin's Home Bakery, 2454 East Hastings St.; Phone High. 1351.
The Nook Bakery, 1835 West Fourth Avenue.

Please patronize these union shops and thereby assist the Bakery workers in their fight for fair wages and sanitary working conditions. Always ask for the Union Label, as it protects both the producer and the consumer.

HUNGRY?

"I know where you can get a good chicken dinner for only fifteen cents."

"Where?"

"At the feed store."

Insurance For Employment and Not For Unemployment

By ETHELBERT STEWART,
United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

This is a good time to do some real thinking. Just now we need some social-minded, some future-minded, some broad-minded thinking.

Unquestionably, the real problem in the world today is unemployment. Whistle in the graveyard as we will, we cannot keep this ghost away.

In the United States we have acute attacks of it only spasmodically, but at best it is too much with us. Do we want to attack this social and industrial disease at its source, or do we want to dilly-dally with its results?

Nineteen countries of the world have unemployment insurance. About 45,000,000 workers are insured and, when idle, receive benefits in specified amounts and over specified periods of involuntary unemployment.

In no country is the system really satisfactory. In no country does it solve any problem except that of immediate starvation or suffering among the unemployed.

Helps No One and is Clumsy and Ineffective.

It gives work to nobody except the clerical force needed in its own administrative machinery. It is clumsy, expensive, ineffective.

In England and Northern Ireland there were in July, 1929, 11,834,000 persons insured against unemployment; 1,176,000 of these were unemployed and the total amount of the cost of unemployment insurance for the year 1928 was $206,214,214. This would have gone a long way toward stabilizing employment, and toward tunnelling the channel, toward housing the unhoused.

Of the contributions to the "fund," $79,588,900 came from employers (based upon pay roll); $70,225,400 from employees (deducted from wages), and $59,901,000 from the government, i.e., general taxes.

In Germany the insurance covers 16,964,668 persons. The cost for 1928 was $226,015,594. The contributions of both employers (based upon pay roll) and of employees (based upon wages) must not exceed 3 per cent., divided half and half.

The excess is contributed by the federal and local governments, $33,288,000 in 1928. In some form or other the "dole" reached 1,029,658 persons averaged monthly for the year.

It is time to think whether or not we in the United States do not want to do something entirely different. Let us have an employment—not an unemployment—insurance system. It must be evident that before long we must have something.

I will not discuss the effect of the so-called "dole." It has been greatly exaggerated by its opponents, and praised by its defenders. Suffice it to say, it will not be tolerated, directly, in the United States for years to come, if ever.

World Not Moved by Dealing in Negatives

Indirectly we are doing it now. But the world has never gotten very far by discussing or experimenting with negatives. Remedies do not insure against a renewed attack.

Employment insurance would have for its purpose continuous production, continuous employment. Idle men are wasted men; idle machinery wasted capital.

Theoretically, we stand in this country for a stoppage of waste. We are proud of being the first to do big things.

Employment insurance has never been tried in any general way. Government subsidies in various countries have wet-nursed specific industries through crises. But government subsidies per se is not what I am advocating.

There is plenty of work to be done in this country and plenty of people to do it. The difficulty is capital and the organized machinery for production and distribution.

Our annual production, all things considered, amounts to $90,000,000,000 per year. A production tax to maintain production would seem to involve no injustice, no economic fallacy.

The maintenance of full employment is the maintenance of continuous markets; more effective, more satisfactory in every way, than advertising and high-powered salesmanship. Give the people the income that comes from full-time employment at good wages; they will find and buy the goods they want. No window dressing necessary; you could not hide them from them.

Insurance for Work, Not for Unemployment

The machinery for the administration of an effective employment insurance is no more complicated than the machinery for unemployment insurance, which prevails in nineteen countries now. The income from a 1 per cent. production tax would mean $900,000,000 per year. This would go far toward stabilizing both employment and production.

President Hoover's proposal to the Governor's Conference in New Orleans of $3,000,000,000 revolving fund would work right in with an employment insurance scheme. Not only would it take care of public buildings and roads, but it would provide alternative employment for seasonal industries and for dying industries. It would furnish capital for patents and projects that have real merit but lie dormant for want of capital to make the meffective.

The incentive to stabilize would become universal. All phases of production would be contributors to the fund and partners in the solution of its problems. Unemployment insurance gets its income from pay roll and from wages; employment insurance would get its income from production and price.

Result in Taxation Reverse of Old Idea

Why should labor, or pay roll, bear all the burden? In Germany the 1½ per cent. of wages is a direct tax on earnings, a part of the cost of living; and to that extent decreases purchasing power and becomes a depressant on production and prosperity.

The effect of the employer's tax on pay roll is to induce him to keep wages enough lower to cover the tax, thus again reducing purchasing power and depressing production. A production tax would mean an incentive to make production pay the tax and to lessen itself by stabilizing production.

It may not be in my day, but some day the people of the United States will have to say what it shall beemployment insurance, or unemployment insurance, whether we are to keep people at work and get better housing, better school houses and more of them, better and more of everything for our money, or whether we will keep idle people from straving in their idleness.

Sooner or later we must face the question of work or dole—which shall it be?

Rayon Strikers Are Bombed; Sheriff Laughs

Elizabethan, Tenn.—A gas bomb was thrown into a meeting of rayon strikers and several women and children were injured in the panic that followed frantic attempts to escape the fumes.

The speaker was an invited minister of a local church who had just taken the platform.

Angry protests have been made by the unionists at this latest outrage, that follows the driving from office of Sheriff Moreland, who refused to shoot strikers, and the knipnapping of Edward F. McGrady and Albert Hoffman. The kidnappers have not been punished and no attempt has been made to ascertain the guilty parties.

City police consider the strikers as citizens, but Sheriff Fair—Moreland's successor—has a contrary policy. Fair served as a deputy and established a reputation for brutality. He is charged with being a strike breaking agent and gunman in the coal fields of West Virginia. During the first week of the present strike he threw a tear bomb into the picket ranks.

He was elected sheriff by the magistrates' court by a vote of 28 to 13. Rumors of bribes t osecure his success are general.

The strikers have abandoned picketing and are holding effective mass meetings in every community in the county.

Sheriff Fair laughed at strikers when they appealed for protection. He declared that the bomb was thrown by unionists "to get chep publicity." Chief of Police Nava, however, is running down several clues. The strikers forwarded the exploded bomb to A. F. of L. headquarters at Washington, and the weapon has been turned over to the the War Department to trace its markings.

Danger Zone

A city man out on a winter walk was crossing a large meadow.

"I say, Giles!" he shouted to the farmer in an adjoining field, "is that bull over there quite safe?"

"Well," drawled the farmer, "I reckon he's a lot safer than you are just now."

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Pastry and Meat Pies
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For sale at all Government Liquor Stores
This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

TENDERS FOR COAL

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, will be received at his office until **12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, April 23, 1930,** for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings and Experimental Farms and Stations, throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Forms of tender with specifications and conditions attached can be obtained from G. W. Dawson, Chief Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; H. E. Matthews, District Resident Architect, Winnipeg, Man.; G. J. Stephenson, District Resident Architect, Regina, Sask.; Chas. Sellens, District Resident Architect, Calgary, Alta.; and J. G. Brown, District Resident Architect, Victoria, B. C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the above-mentioned forms.

The right to demand from the successful tenderer a deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender, to secure the proper fulfilment of the contract, is reserved.

By order,
N. DESPARDINS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 26, 1930.

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Egg Graders' Union, No. 11—Meets in the Labor Headquarters, first and third Monday in month. President, G. S. Cooper. Recording Secretary, Miss D. Simpson, 120 Durham St., New Westminster.

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

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

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

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U. B. of C. & J. A.—Meets first and third Thursdays in month at Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, Oscar Soderman; Fin. Sec., T. H. Hamlin; Rec. Sec., John McDonald, 2905 West 12th; Business Agent, W. D. Wilson, 1535—5th Ave. W.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 602, International—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, Glen Harding, 1110 Denman St.; Fin. Sec. and Business Agent, J. A. Barrington, 2642 Glen Dr. Phone Fair. 959-L.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motion Pictures Projectionists' Union, Local 348, of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—11:30 p.m., first Friday in month, in Hall No. 3 Labor Headquarters. President, J. R. Foster; Secretary, J. C. Richards, Box 345, Phone Douglas 1574-R; Business Agent, F. W. Simmons, Phone Trinity 5708.

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

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

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

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

Cement Finishers' Secretary, Wm. Bagg, 539 Burrard St.; Phone, Sey. 6978-R.

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

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, W. W. Quigley, 2047 West Second; Secretary, Thos. S. Ezart, 1807 East Thirty-eighth.

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

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

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

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

Taxi, Stage and Bus Drivers, Local 151—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 11:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. President, D. H. Coldicott. Office, 308 Labor Headquarters; Phone, Sey. 7495.

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

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, Local 118 of the I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O. Meets second Friday in Labor Headquarters at 9:30 a.m. President, A. Harrington; Secretary, W. Park; Business Agent, H. Pearson, address, P. O. Box 711.

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

Union Label Trades Council meets in Hall No. 4, Labor Headquarters, 529 Beatty Street, second and fourth Thursdays in each month at 8 o'clock. President, Colin McDonald, 2834 St. George Street, Phone Fair. 3317-Y. Secretary, Mollie Dolk, 1537 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.

Co-operatives Show Great Growth All Over Europe

Senator Smith Wildman Brookhart, United States Senator from Iowa, visited Europe in 1923 for the purpose of investigating the growth and development of economic co-operation. We are reproducing part of his story, which was published in the March 15th issue of the Saturday Evening Post. He says:

The day we landed at Cherbourg a great co-operative congress met at Bordeaux. The labor producers' co-operatives, the consumers' co-operatives and the farmers' co-operatives were all federated together into a great national unit. The center of this was the co-operative banking system which had been established since the war. We visited its reserve bank, already grown large; we visited many co-operative stores and the great wholesale—much the greatest in all France. The thing that impressed me most was the tremendous growth of it all since the war. Other business had receded, but co-operation had doubled, even trebled, in volume of business, while its membership increased more rapidly than in all its history.

The British Co-operatives

Our next move was to London. We visited the head offices of the farmers' co-operatives, but did not find a great organization; however, its best growth had been since the war. They told me that they had a committee in Denmark studying the Danish farmer co-operatives. Then I told them that, forty years before, Uncle Peder Pedersen, of Iowa, had been a member of a Danish committee of seven that came from Denmark to England to study Rochdale co-operation, and how they had learned it from English laboring people and had taken it back to the farmers of Denmark, where it had reached a stage of success equaled only by English labor; and now, 40 years later, the farmers of Great Britain will bring it back to English agriculture.

We then went to Edinburgh, Scotland, to the great congress of the Rochdale System. On the way, in several places, I saw the old English name Wildman, my own middle name that I got from my mother, and with which I am always proud to warn all standpatters that I cannot be tamed. This congress was composed of 1800 delegates from Great Britain and fraternal delegates from all other countries. I sat as a fraternal delegate from the Co-operative League of America. The English delegates represented more than 6000 co-operative stores, a co-operative wholesale at Newcastle as large as any private wholesale in the world, another at Glasgow, larger, and another at Manchester, three and one-half times as large as the one at Glasgow. These enterprises had a membership of 4,500,000—mostly heads of families—thus representing more than a third of all the people of Great Britain. They were doing 30 per cent. of all the merchandising in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. They had 158 large producing factories, including eleven great flour mills grinding 35 per cent. of all the flour used in Great Britain. They had their own coal mines, 40,000 acres of farms, the largest tea plantations in the world in the island of Ceylon, great wheat plantations in Canada, and some ships of their own. Their factories make nearly everything used in human civilization, and their business extends all around the world. They are the largest single buyers of wheat in either Canada or the United States. All this vast system rests upon the solid foundation of a co-operative banking system, with about 6000 little deposit banks—usually a department of a store—and a great reserve bank as a department of the wholesale; and this reserve bank alone had a turnover then of $2,500,000,000, and in 1927 of more than $3,500,000,000.

Before the war the total co-operative membership was about 3,000,000, in 1923 it was more than 4,500,000, and in 1927 it was more than 5,500,000. It has the best, most efficient, most practical, most expert and most successful training school for managers of stores, banks and factories in the world. It is the big institution of Great Britain—and still, Doctor Dennis, in his article, walked all around it, over it, through it and under it, but never saw it except to recount my retort to the English lord who had never heard of it. It is growing six times as fast as the English population, and now has its first friendly government. It has had a like growth in Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and even India. It is inevitable that it will dominate the business of the English Empire in the near future.

All this was started by twenty-eight poor flannel weavers in 1844. It is built upon three basic principles—one man, one vote. Capital does not vote in the co-operative enterprise; men hire capital, and not capital hires men. Second, the earnings of capital are limited—5 per cent. is all they pay, all capital ever expects, and they are the best-financed enterprises in Great Britain. Third, the trade dividend; 25 per cent. of the net is kept in the enterprise for the absorption of losses safety and growth. The balance of the net is distributed back to the members in proportion to the business transacted with the enterprise, Simple, yes, but this means the Sermon on the Mount, the Golden Rule in business. I can never forget the words of the secretary as he closed his report of these vast enterprises:

"Notwithstanding these millions and billions of money, there is not a millionaire among us. Co-operation never made a millionaire, and it never made a pauper."

We visited the wholesale, the factories and the banks at Glasgow, Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The week before we were in Glasgow the bank loaned the city $2,500,000, and it was financing twenty-seven big factories at the same time.

At Newcastle we took a Norwegian boat, the Venus, across the North Sea for Bergen, Norway. On the way we met the Mercury, the Mars, the Jupiter and all the rest of the solar system. We landed on a beautiful day and found the city in the hands of the communists. That did not alarm me or the rest of the party, but Doctor Dennis thought we ought to take the first train out, so off we started for Christiania—now Oslo—and were soon at the top of the mountains—the beautiful mountains of Norway. There we had our pictures taken in six feet of snow in June—not in July. It was here that the doctor's light coat came handiest to me, while his heavy underwear protected him. However, they were hardly needed, as the snow was melting and the girls were skipping around on skiis with apparently no more clothes than they wear in Washington.

Co-operation in Denmark

We found the same story of co-operative growth in Norway since the war, and especially among the farmers. Then we hastened to Stockholm, in Sweden. There we visited many co-operative enterprises and got the same story of greatly increased growth since the war. One of the most prized and pleasing incidents of the whole tour was a visit with Branting, the great Swedish statesman—since dead. Branting told me that co-operation was the great development and hope of his country, both for agriculture and industry, and said that it must rest upon co-operative banking.

Our next hop was to Denmark, to Copenhagen, the city of bicycles and the land of all kinds of co-operation. This little country is the delight of the farmers of the world. They learned co-operation in England, as I have said, under the leadership of my old friend, Uncle Peder Pedersen, the state organizer of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. In this country of Denmark they got 95 per cent. of the farmers into their co-operative organizations, and they are doing everything co-operatively, even controlling the government. We visited all their enterprises, from chicken hatchery to reserve bank, and found them all genuine Rochdale products.

The Danes have forty-six co-operative packing plants; the most efficient in the world except some in Ireland that are modeled after them. They call half a hog a piece of bacon, and they prepare it like father used to do in the old smokehouse. Their product in London was worth six cents a pound more than the best Tamworth from our great packing plants. There is no beef trust in Denmark. The dairy farms, the cheese factories and the creameries are a delight and a joy forever. The only regret I have concerning Denmark is that Doctor Dennis put me in a picture out in front of a dairy cow and labelled it: "Inspecting a prize Danish bull." I must tell him something about zoology before he writes me up in another story. One thing about co-operation in Denmark was different from all other countries. It had not grown so much since the war. There was not so much room for growth. It was nearly all co-operative before the war.

Best Way To Do Business

Our next stop was in Germany. We had no visit that was busier or more profitable on the whole trip. Doctor Dennis has well described our activities, but again he played Hamlet, with Hamlet left out. The important thing we discovered was the enormous growth of co-operation since the war. The farm organizations had reached a membership of 2,400,000—nearly half joining since the war. Labor had a membership of 3,750,000—a tremendous increase since the war. The total membership was far greater than in Great Britain. They were well organized. The Germans have great power of organization. We visited their great co-operative banking systems—the Raiffeisen for the farmers and the Schulze-Delitzsch for the consumers. We visited many enterprises—one of them the greatest bakery in the world. But they were in hard lines, heavily pressed by the loss of the war, the occupation of the Rhineland and the Saar. The middle class was ruined by the depreciation of the mark. The first day in Berlin we bought 57,000 marks for a dollar. The last day we got 80,000. Even Doctor Cuno, the chancellor, did not know where they would go. In the face of it all, they were determined to come back. They were loyal to the new republic and done with kaiserism and with war. If the burden of reparations is not too oppressive, I predict that this great and efficient people will speedily be molded into a co-operative republic and still win the war.

EMOTION POOR PROP FOR TRADE UNIONS

MEMPHIS.—"When workers organize through emotional appeals it is our experience that they fall away at the first sign of battle," said President Cohen of the Trades and Labor Council.

Local trade unionists adopted a "hands off" policy in the fight against chain stores. President Cohen said the chains are not the only ones who pay starvation wages and that an educational campaign is necessary to impress upon all retail clerks the need for unionization.

"No employer," said Mr. Cohen, "will pay clerks any more than he has to."

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Vancouver, Friday, April 10, 1930

HUNGER BECAUSE OF TOO MUCH FOOD

Hon. Frank Oliver told a Toronto audience that the only hope for the coming year was that we might have a poor crop. Mr. Oliver was not being facetious. His statement was not made without regard to the facts of the situation in Canada. But what a commentary on the stupidity of our social system, says the Alberta Labor News.

According to Mr. Oliver times are bad in Canada because of a surplus of wheat. In other words, people are hungry in Canada today because we have too much food. They will be hungrier still unless we are fortunate enough to have a short crop this year. The way for Canadians to be well fed is not to grow food in plenty, but to be careful not to grow too much. At one stage of the development of society man's struggle was to wrest from nature the bare necessities of life. Now we've arrived at the stage, apparently, where we must struggle against plentiful harvests, for big crops bring bad times—unless we happen to have a war on.

We do quite a bit of talking about filling up our great open spaces with new settlers. It was a good thing we didn't have more farmers in Canada last year. And, according to Mr. Oliver's reasoning, which under the cricumstances seems to be perfectly sound, we'd be lucky to have fewer farmers to put in wheat crops this year. We must take some steps to prevent our people from being hungry, therefore we must not grow so much food!

Shoe workers and clothing workers in Eastern Canada are unemployed because the farmers who grow wheat have grown so much wheat that they cannot buy all the shoes and clothing and other things they need. And the shoe workers and clothing workers have made so many shoes and so much clothing that they cannot buy the farmer's wheat, or the shoes and clothing they have themselves made. Therefore, it would seem that if the shoe workers are to eat wheat, or the farmers to get shoes, they must be careful not to grow too much wheat or make too many shoes.

We don't know how all this can be harmonized with the propaganda for greater production. We'd be glad to extend the use of these columns to some priest of the things that are who would analyze Mr. Oliver's Toronto statement in a way that would make us feel better.

Less Labor Used; But Production Gains

Washington.—Man-hour productivity in 11 major manufacturing industries during 1926 and 1927 show gains, according to Monthly Bulletin, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The gains ranged from 1 per cent. in the iron and steel industry to 12 per cent. for cement manufacturing.

Compared with 1914, however, the man-hour productivity in all of the 11 industries showed a decided increase, the greatest changes taking place in the automobile and rubber-tire industries, in which the increase reached 178 and 292 per cent. respectively.

HUMAN MISTAKES

In Arizona recently a woman of 52 was hanged for a crime she strenuously denied having committed. The inexpert hangman misjudged the drop, with the result that the woman's head was served from the body. A similar botch took place in Winnipeg a year or two ago. Twice during the night before the execution of the Arizona woman the hangman rolled from his bed in a nightmare. Abolition of capital punishment moves perceptibly nearer.

Bus Firms Still Hit By Striking Drivers

St. Louis.—The strike of employees of the People's Motorbus Company is now in its third week and as yet the company has made no attempt to operate busses with strikebreakers.

The strike was called when a number of drivers were discharged for joining a union. The company is now wliling to grant union recognition and reinstate all but three of the strikers.

It has balked, however, at any changes in working conditions or any wage increase unless the city bans competition from "service cars"—privately-owned busses, run by union men and which have been in operation for several years.

In other words, the People's Motorbus Company, owned by the same holding company which operates the street railway system, demands a monopoly before it will agree to treat its employees decently.

The company has the backing of the Chamber of Commerce. The strikers, however, have the sympathy of the general public, which has been the victim of repeated fare gouges by the street railway company.

Labor and the Church

Easter time is near at hand. As usual, hundreds of thousands of sermons will be preached, the subject of which will be "The Crucifixion of Jesus." How many preachers will have the courage to apply this lesson to the present-day conditions that exist in the world? Who is the modern Jesus or Saviour of the world? The answer is not difficult to find. It is the working class. They feed us, clothe us, shelter us and provide all the luxuries that we see around us in such abundance. Are they crucified? Yes, twenty million innocent people are condemned to enforced idleness, denied the right to work in order to support themselves and families, and daily suffer all the mental and physical degredation such as we read about in our local newspapers just before Christmas. What a reflection on a so-called "Christian civilization"? Not satisfied with a denial of the right to live, they are educated sufficiently so that they can read about the warehouses and elevators that are plugged full of food and all the good things that go to make life happy.

The question has been asked by the Vancouver churches of the Trades and Labor Council, "What does Labor expect of the church?" The answer is simple and straight to the point. We are working to change these unjust conditions. What are you going to do about it?

—T.R., Local 452.

Rhyme and Reason

Now, cleanliness we must confess,
No doubt is very nice,
But virtue carried to excess
Can oft become a vice;
The trouble that some women take
To clean their domicile,
Their lives and yours a burden make,
And is it worth their while?

What's home, with nothing to amuse
The little girls and boys
Who want a place that they can use
With room for books and toys?
Not mothers who so often say,
"Now run off out of doors,
I've been so busy all the day,
I've polished all the floors."

Full many a curse is oft bestowed
On their devoted heads,
Those children playing in the road
The auto driver dreads;
Of all the dangers that he meets
There's nothing that he hates
Like the kid who plays about the streets
On scooter or on skates.

—P. A. Beall.

Farmers Advised To Curtail Production

Washington.—The nation's farmers are again called upon by Alexander Legge, chairman, Federation Farm Board, to produce less.

Mr. Legge, writing in Nation's Business, official organ United States Chamber of Commerce, says the farmer will "eventually see the advantage of curtailing his production to the point where he will get a better return for a smaller crop."

Mr. Legge explains how the government is impressing on farmers the need for collective action.

"Only through organization can the farmer work effectively," said the Farm Board chairman. "There is no way to coerce the farmer into joining a co-operative. You can't compel him, but you may persuade him, if you can show him that the co-operative organization is operating in his interest. And that is now what we are undertaking to do."

Dogs To Be Used On the Unemployed

Is there any limit to stupidity? This question is inspired by an article in the Sunday Province, April 6, 1930, under the caption of "Police-Trained Dog Is Unofficially Member of Force."

Deputy Chief Sidney Asa of New Westminster police, in a statement alleged to have been made by him to the Province, is a firm believer in dogs on the police force. Amongst the animal's many qualifications is: "In examining empty boxcars he is peerless, he is able to scale nine feet, he searches out the favorite hiding places of thieves and vagrants." The majority of men, beating their way via the boxcar route, do so in search of work; technically they are vagrants; the real crime is they are unemployed, a condition over which they have little or no control.

It should be remembered that dogs have been used for this purpose in Uncle Sham's republic, with dire results. There has been created in consequence a spirit of deadly hostility between an unemployed worker beating his way and the police. There is no room in Canada for this spirit.

In the days of chattel slavery, the Simon Legree type used dogs to track runaway slaves. The slaves eventually were freed. It is astounding how the official mind runs in grooves, protracted employment in an official position appears to cause the mind of the person so employed to become atrophied. Like the Bourbons, he appears to be incapable of learning anything.

As the dog is described as an "unofficial member of the force," it is presumed the city council and the police commission of New Westminster have no knowledge of this animal's existence as such.

No doubt there is quite a kick to be had in hunting a hungry man with dogs; but why stop at dogs? Think of the fine sport to be had with a couple of cheetahs or hunting leopards! There are always plenty of vagrants; the wastage could be made up from the last vintage of immigrants. Sam Weller was wrong; it's not the law that's an ass; it's the law enforcement officers.

THE MAN FROM BHOPAL.

The trade union movement, like all great armies, has camp followers. They are the ones who fail to demand UNION-MADE GOODS and SERVICE.

NETHERLANDS TAKE LEAD

A new act of 144 sections, supplementing the "Invalidity and Old Age Insurance Act" of 1913, is said to provide wage earners in the Netherlands with one of the most advanced social insurance systems in Europe.

Mackenzie King Eyewash

(By Observer)

Premier King is well known for his lacky-like attitude towards the bankers, manufacturers and other members of the exploiting class, but when the unemployed ask him to help them he adopts a Nelson attitude—the blind eye—and, forsooth, because they thought fit to return a preponderance of Conservatives in five provinces, he won't give a cent for workless to any Tory government.

You trade unionists, you workers, Mackenzie King does not mean what he says; the use of the Tories as a target is all eyewash. He means you. He means the co-operative farmers, known as the Pool, and anything else that does not stand for Mackenzie King and his policy.

I will tell this very incompetent prime minister of ours in Canada that he has proved himself unfit to govern a parish council, not to mention this country. Moreover, he should know by now that a prime minister is the representative of the minority as well as the majority. It is interesting to note that the general election is close at hand.

Never mind the Tories, leave them to stew in their own juice, as the late Sir William Harcourt once said. But whatever you do when the time comes, swat the Liberal in the ballot box. Hit him hard.

I understand my good friend Skinner is to lecture tonight (Friday) on "Canada in Pawn." I know he has some good information to offer. I, however, suggest to the worker in B. C. that he starts right now to help to get "Canada out of pawn" before the interest gets too high.

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Machine Brings New Evils; Society Pays Costly Price

Hartford, Conn.—The Hartford Courant is not enthusiastic over automatic machinery, mass production and mergers that have wrought a silent revolution.

This daily newspaper is one of the oldest in America and is among the nation's ultra conservative publications.

In a sensational editorial on the social effect of the new system, the editor points out that this revolution is bringing a train of evils that include unemployment, destruction of craftsmanship, revolutionary sentiment and all sorts of paternalistic schemes to care for the unemployed.

So much work is being done by the machine that labor finds it difficult to secure employment, says the editor. Mergers in various lines and the spread of chain stores increase the workless.

"Just how these conditions will right themselves nobody seems to know, although various remedies have been suggested. Certain it is that if people can not find work and can not earn enough to support themselves and their dependents, we shall hear more and more of paternalistic schemes to take care of them.

"Does not this situation make it worth while to consider whether we are really on the right economic track?

"May it not come about that we are paying a too high price for our much vaunted efficiency? Is there not, after all, something to be said for the more leisurely processes of an earlier day?

"Will we really gain anything if we bring about a situation where industry and society find themselves heavily taxed to support those who are turned out at 40 and 45 because their productive capacity has diminished?"

"Dole or Work For Jobless" Says President Green of AFL

Washington. — "Unemployment in February this year was the most serious we experienced in the three winters we have collected figures," said President Green in urging a Senate committee to favor Senator Wagner's bills on the unemployment problem.

These bills provide for long-time planning of public works, establishment of federal employment agencies and collection of employment and related data on a more extensive scale by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. President Green presented several amendments to the bills which were accepted by the author.

The A. F. of L. executive insisted that present out-of-work conditions must be faced and that unemployment insurance is the only alternative for work.

"Our February figures indicate that approximately one worker in every four was idle," said Mr. Green. "In the building trades 43 per cent., or approximately one out of every two, were unemployed. Wage payments in the manufacturing industry dropped 14 per cent. since the stock crash, and 12 per cent. to railroad employees."

The trade unionist declared that this is an impossible situation and that no section of our country can escape the far-reaching consequences that follow such widespread unem-

"We have recently been learning more of the interdependence between employment, wages, maintenance of production and prosperity," said Mr. Green. "Steady increases in wage earners' incomes are necessary to provide buyers for increased output for industries and agriculture. In other words, wages become an aspect of business credit on which the producer must calculate. High wages are a sustaining element in prosperity and prevention of unemployment.

"Unemployment is a problem which has plagued workers and communities for decades, and is beyond the power of individuals or groups to cope with. It is a social as well as an industrial problem, and requires the joint efforts of every organization or element concerned with it."

NO LESS

"While it is true that Germany, no less than all the other great powers, did some things which contributed to produce a situation which ultimately resulted in the World War, it is altogether false to say that she deliberately plotted to bring it about or was solely responsible for it. On the contrary, she worked more effectively than any other Great Power except England to avert it, not only in the last days of July, 1914, but also in the years immediately preceding."
—Prof. Fay, of Smith College, U. S. A., in "Origins of the War."

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NEW WESTMINSTER

Significance of Australia's Tariff Barrier on Imports

(By Observer)

It is something more than a period of 25 years since I came across a cartoon depicting a huge male lion sitting down calmly surrounded by a set of small boys, who took a delight in attempting to twist the tail of said lion, but nothing happened. Brutus stood it all without even a growl.

The lion represented Great Britain, the small boys, of course, were each labelled as representing various countries.

That day has gone, the British lion's tormentors have recieved one or two nasty maulings, as a consequence, having found out that it was no longer a wise thing to arouse him to fury.

The financial crowd situated at Wall Street, London and possibly Montreal, have come to the conclusion that another animal, known for its jumping qualities, the kangaroo, is fair game for their sport and play, of finance. In the process of their tricks, however, they have come to realize that this animal has a mighty strong kick with his back feet. In other words, certain gentlemen who praise God on Sunday, and beg, borrow or steal on Monday, have for some years now tried the lion trick on our good friend the kangaroo. The result of this attempt by British, Canadian and United States manufacturers. backed by the usual unseen or hidden hand of the banking fraternity, was clearly observed in a dispatch by the Associated Press, direct from the House of Commons, Canberra, Australia, last week.

Premier J. H. Scullin announced imposition of a 50 per cent. supertax on luxury imports. We are told there was consternation in England. The U. S. A. is wondering if it is intended as a slap-back at them, and Canada, up to the time of writing, has paid little or no attention to it. The details of the proposed tariff—in so far as it affects the articles it is intended to put a tax upon—I do not propose to deal with. I am not even concerned about it, but I am very much interested in the **why** and the **wherefore**, or even the need of what one would term such a drastic step.

A Victimized Miner

A little history would not do us any harm. A young miner left Ayeshire, Scotland many years ago and settled in Australia. That young miner was a victimized man, all because of his activities in trades unionism, so he sought out a new home. Andrew Fisher was the man, and what Keir Hardie did for Great Britain, Andrew Fisher set out to do for Australia. In course of time Fisher became a power in the land, and he was not alone. Ryan, of Queensland, and many others in their day and generation followed, organizing the workers, building up a Labor Party which has at last come not only into office, but into power with a larger majority than at any time in the Australian Labor Party's history.

Could Not Get Loans

During all these years Australia was in the making, she needed financial assistance, time and again her representatives came to London to negotiate a loan, only to be met with either indifference or blank refusal, all because they ,the people of Australia, took it into their heads to govern themselves instead of being governed by the banks and bankers' lackeys, in the persons of those who lived on **rent, interest** and **profit**. It has, therefore, fallen to the lot of a member of the "Fourth Estate" (i.e., journalism) in the person of J. H. Scullin to **R.I.P.** up the attacks that have been constantly levelled at the Australian people for so long.

In brief, this is what Australia's Prime Minister has to say on the subject:

An Extraordinary Emergency Measure

In an address before the House of Representatives, in the course of which he announced the tax, Premier Scullin said: "This is no ordinary tariff. It is an extraordinary action taken as an emergency measure. A special gazette will be issued proclaiming prohibitions and embargoes on certain imports. Some goods will be admitted on a rations basis, but others will be totally prohibited. After five months in office the Labor Party has been responsible for improvement in Australia's financial condition, but there are still many difficulties to be overcome.

"We stand for British preference, but Britain cannot have it both ways. She criticized us and refused us loans, told us to put our house in order. If we proceed to do so she cannot complain."

Of course there will be the usual denials from the English moneybags, they will charge Scullin with misstatement of facts, and all that kind of bunk.

Financial House Balks

"The Daily Mirror" of March 6th, which, as every one knows, is not a Labor paper, contains a few extracts from a financial circular that was issued by a firm of London stockbrokers to its clients recently, and is as follows:

"I believe that the industrial prosperity of England is much more than temporarily depressed, and that we are some way down the road of a long decline at the end of which we shall find our relative industrial position entirely different from what it was in the nineteenth century. . . .

"Many of our industries are equiped with antiquated plant and we suffer from a high wage level, small industrial units and bad management.

"Schemes of rationalism, wage reduction, re-equipment, or Protection, might reduce our disadvantages and moderate the pace of our decline, but it is, I think, quite unreasonable to expect that we shall regain our leadership.

"On the basis of this view I would sell the shares of almost all British industrial companies operating at home, particularly the shares of the older industries. Prosperity depends upon growth.

"Immense Expansion"

"I believe that the economic, political, and climatic advantages of the United States and Canada during the next few decades will be so overwhelmingly great that these countries offer the most attractive field for investment.

"There is room for immense expansion and the desire for it. Wealth is the main objective, the pace will be hot, and the profit high.

"On the basis of this view, I would invest a very large proportion of any fund in American and Canadian securities.

"I would invest a large part of any fund in the strongest currency in the world, the American dollar," is the concluding sentence of the circular."

King Tamed

If I commented a thousand times on this I could not improve on it; it speaks for itself. The gents of high finance having failed in Great Britain and Australia, have had a conference with the Harrisons, McRaes, Holts and Peace River propogandists, and they have duly come to the conclusion that if they do not secure a Conservative government in Canada they are at least assured that Mackenzie King will be a tame lamb, so far as they are concerned. Indeed, after this very thoughtful kindness to the U. S. A., having duly done their bidding, he can hardly fail to help the gang at home.

Scullin and his supporters have had the courage to bolt and bang the door in the face of not only intending importers, but also lumber deputations.

There is only one sure way to make a complete success of this tariff in Australia, and that is a succeeding law to prevent the local manufacturer in that country—who pretends to be so patriotic—from making extra profit out of the consumer by raising the prices for home products to that of imported articles with the 50 per cent. tariff on.

My sorrow is that friend Scullin did not make it a 75 per cent. tariff; notwithstanding that I have suffered the fever of free trade for at least a quarter of a century.

Nothing like protection from the wolves without, but be sure the wolves inside are safely accounted for is my motto.

OVERALL FACTORY PUTS BAN ON UNION WORKERS

Des Moines, Iowa.—The executive board of the Iowa State Federation of Labor has issued an official circular announcing that the Michaelson, Meadows, Inc., of Oskaloosa, Iowa, manufacturers of overalls, has closed its plant against members of the United Garment Workers' Union, cut wages 40 per cent. and added one hour to the work day.

Products of this firm are sold under the following brands: "R. R. Flyer," "Trainmen's Special" and "Giant Brand" for adults. For boys the brands are "Lucky Boy" and "Like Daddy Wears."

OMISSION

Mr. Justice Swift recently said that the question of the wife having to live with her mother-in-law has animated society since the days of Adam and Eve. He omitted, however, to identify Eve's mother-in-law. —London Punch.

IMPORTANT NEWS!
TO MEMBERS OF THE TRADES UNION MOVEMENT

DO you consistently demand the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button? Do you demand these things when ordering coal and wood, milk and bread?

Do You Look For

the Label on wearing apparel, on chesterfield suites? On your shoes? On your overalls, and on your cigars?

The Working Button in restaurants and hotels?

The Label on business cards and private printing?

The Shop Card in barber shops, butcher shops, and restaurants?

Pesistent demand for these things will help employ more Union men and women, and the more Union men and women employed the bigger becomes our movement and the better the prospects for higher wages and better working conditions for every organized worker.

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UNION LABEL TRADES COUNCIL

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Out-of-Works Crisis Attracts Governor

Albany, N.Y.—Governor Roosevelt appointed a committee of five to direct an educational campaign against unemployment and in behalf of the future stabilization of employment. The committee, empowered to add to its membership, includes Miss Frances Perkins, State Commissioner of Labor, and John Sullivan, president New York Federation of Labor.

The governor admitted in his statement that his recent effort to obtain accurate data on unemployment by direct inquiry of Chambers of Commerce and local labor bodies had not proved successful.

These reports all admitted that unemployment is "serious." but their estimates varied from 5 to 75 per cent., and in nearly all cases were supplemented by statements that it was impossible to obtain exact figures.

Commenting on the easing of the emergency which spring should bring, the governor said this would not be sufficient to stabilize business, and gave warning that" if we do not make plans now the slump of the autumn and winter of 1930-31 will be more distressing than ever, coming after this year's crisis, with its call on savings and reserves.

"I am convinced that concerted action of all elements in the community can do much to remedy existing unemployment and prevent further depression," he continued. "Action must be taken in full knowledge of the actual facts but without hysteria or exaggeration. Political stress must play no part in a programme which to be sound must be both scientific and dispassionate."

Curious

Young Author (casually)—"It was written in my odd moments."

Editor—"Could I see something you've written in your lucid intervals?"

TRADES UNION MEN!

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SPAIN LAYS OFF WORKERS

Madrid, Spain.—The already serious unemployment situation was complicated last week when the government laid off 50,000 employees for "reasons of economy." The men were laborers, engaged in pick-and-shovel work on government projects started by Primo de Rivera when he was dictator.

"Build B. C."

Physicians Prescribe It!

IN the letters received, mothers tell us they adopted Pacific Milk as a food for tiny babies on physicians' prescriptions. For where the child was ill the physician was called. The number of prescriptions mentioned reaches a large total.

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The Week At Ottawa

By J. S. WOODSWORTH

An Eastern paper facetiously summed up last week's parliamentary program as "Butter, Booze and Bourassa." This week has been argely a continuation of the speeches thus indicated—the Australian Treaty; the Bill against Liquor Clearances, and the Divorce problem.

The Australian Treaty has so many angles that it forms a splendid subject for parliamentary debate. By centering attention on any one phase of the treaty to the exclusion of others, one can make out a very good case either way. From the standpoint of the Westerners, it is a question as to whether they shall place their opposition frankly on the ground of protection, since everyone else is being protected, or follow the lead of Mr. John Evans and insist that after all they are seeking merely freedom of trade and the relief of the farmer from the exploitation of the industrial interests. The trouble seems to be that our whole system today is so complicated and artificial that it is next to impossible to advocate any one change withoua adversely affecting some interest that in reality should be served.

The older, simpler idea of free trade does not seem adequate in a world of combines and trusts that have grown to national and international proportions. The butter producers of today are not the farmers' wives with dash-churns, but rather the big dairy combines. Even the most thoughtful of the members find themselves in quite a quandary as to how to cast their votes.

Undoubtedly liquor clearances was designed to be one of the main political issues of the coming election. The Conservatives rather took the wind out of the sails of the Government by accepting the principle. Mr. Bennett very effectively stripped the cloak of high moral idealism from the speech of Mr. King. Having done this, however, he proceeded to wrap the cloak about himself, even though it could not possibly conceal his real form. When a vote was forced, much to the disgust of the majority of the members on both sides of the House, we had the curious spectacle, after days of wrangling, of having only a scant dozen dare to oppose the Bill. Undoubtedly the vote was a very clear indication of the pressure of political opinion. In the lobbies there is now a good deal of cynical questioning as to what material advantage the Government expects to gain in lieu of the sacrifice of the campaign funds, which, according to the evidence before the Royal Commission on Customs and Excise, was supplied by the brewers and distillers.

The Bill providing for a divorce court for Ontario has been advanced a stage. On Friday a vote was prevented by a long discussion on some minor bills for renewing charters for railways running into the Hudson May. Mr. Bourassa developed a very great interest in the history of these old charters, which too khim the greater part of the hour available to place before the members. Thus the divorce bill was not reached that night.

Then Mr. McMillan had what is termed an "amendment," which consisted of a pious resolution on the necessity of maintaining the sanctity of the home and initiating an educational campaign against the divorce evil. This was supported by the Prime Minister himself, even though he clearly stated that the Bill before the house did not involve the principle of divorce, but was simply one of procedure. The house itself was not to be sidetracked, and the amendment was voted down by a majority of 20. It is surely passing strange that this so-called moral question should evoke so much more interest than the more fundamental economic reforms.

* * *

Very few people outside Ottawa realize the extent and expensiveness of the government machinery. In addition to the very extensive parliamentary buildings and other buildings owned by the public, the government rents, in Ottawa, from private individuals, forty-nine additional buildings, some of which are office blocks. The bill for these rents amounts yearly to $791,130.

The government buildings and these rented buildings accommodate 10,944 employees of the government known as the "inside service." Their salaries las tyear totalled $17,653,891. In addition to the civil service there are a large number of people employed on public works. It is indeed this government pay-roll that maintains the entire city of Ottawa. There are no industries, and the rest of the population is composed of those who are, in one way or another, serving those "in the government," or the large transient population that fills the Chateau Laurier.

Of course, it is the outside public—the ordinary taxpayer—who must pay these bills. In a recent article Mr. Gratton O'Leary, one of the men in the Press Gallery, stated that 49 days of the year are for every citizen of Canada, days on which one works, not for oneself, but for the government. That is to say, for the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments. His conclusion was reached by taking the number of persons in receipt of wages, salaries or incomes, and the amount of money they received, from which he deducted the annual sum paid in Dominion, provincial and municipal taxation. The average Canadian's wage is estimated at $1,590,000, of which sum the Dominion takes $214, the municipalities $63, the provinces $36.

In spite of this very heavy burden there are some people who ask why they should take an interest in politics.

Notwithstanding the enormous revenues which the Dominion Government receives, it seems to be a settled policy of the present administration that as much as possible should be loaded over on the provinces. Almost daily we are told by the Prime Minister or the Minister of Justcie, that under the B. N. A. Act the government cannot accept responsibility for much-needed measures.

This week there was a motion urging that the supply of radium should be nationalized. It was pointed out that the supply of radium is so limited, and that the radium treatment is so expensive, that unless the Government takes hold of the question, it is impossible for ordinary people to obtain treatment. Many leading countries have already nationalized their radium supply. As usual, the B. N. A. Act was held up as an insuperable obstacle. Doctor Young of Saskatoon urged that this was entirely a provincial question, and that already Saskatchewan had taken the initiative in arranging for a provincial monopoly.

It would seem that before long the Dominion will have divested itself of all responsibilities save that of making war and collecting war debts.

Child Labor Peril Affects All People

Washington. — Talk about the "wildness" of present-day youth is of far less interest to Secretary of Labor Davis than is child labor and the denial of an equal chance to these children.

"The problems of youth disquiet me, but there are other problems that wakes every latent fear in my heart and soul," said Secretary Davis.

"I will tell you what makes me tremble for the future: More than 150,000 American babies called to death every year before they have scarcely had time to open their eyes upon the world about them.

"More than 400,000 American children doomed to toil in mine and mill, factory and trade before they have sensed the privileges and duties of humanity.

"Millions of American children of school age face in our schools a false learning, an education that will not fit more than one in ten of them for the places they must occupy in life.

"In these lie our greatest national perils because the child of today is the parent of tomorrow."

REAL ESTATE DEALER TWISTED ON HISTORY

ALBANY, N.Y.—Edward P. Doyle, representing the Real Estate Board of New York, was twisted on his French history when he opposed old age pensions before a joint committee of the State Legislature.

Doyle declared that the people are now "being taxed to death" and are rapidly approaching the condition which brought about the French revolution in 1789.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, noted Jewish orator, who favored the bill, told the committee that it was men who held Doyle's views who made it necessary for the French people to revolt to get justice.

Misunderstood

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"Bugologists" Waste Huge Sum on Campaign

The "complete and wanton waste" of millions from the U. S. national treasury, the destruction of property worth at least $55,000,000, the bankruptcy of hundreds of farmers and the crippling of the citrus fruit industry of Florida—these are the net results of the campaign for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly, according to Congressman Will R. Wood, chairman of the all-powerful House Committee on Appropriations, who has just completed a tour of investigation.

Following the sudden discovery of this pest in Florida orange groves, Congress last year rushed through an appropriation of $4,250,000 for its destruction.

All of this and $380,000 from the contingent fund of the Department of Agriculture were spent by Federal and state "experts" and then about $20,000,000 more was demanded for this year.

About this time members of the Committee on Appropriations began receiving queer stories from Florida about the way the "fly" campaign had been conducted.

Money Worse Than Bugs

Chairman Wood decided to make an investigation on the ground and he took with him four members of the committee.

When the probers got back to Washington last week, Wood went to the White House and told Mr. Hoover that there had been a "complete and wanton waste of money which has done more damage than all the bugs in Florida."

Discussing the situation with the correspondents, Wood said:

"Someone in the Department of Agriculture could be indicted for conspiracy to destroy the citrus industry of Florida and be convicted."

Then he proceeded to develop his theory of how the thing had happened.

"About two years ago the 'State Plant Board' of Florida found itself under attack and threatened with destruction. Suddenly, about this time, the Mediterranean fruit fly was discovered in the vicinity of Orlando.

Stirring Stories Told

"Whether there is any connection between these two facts or not I am not in a position to say.

"Anyhow, the most alarming stories were sent out as to the destructive power of these insects.

"Pictures were shown of trees denuded of foliage and with the ground under them covered with fallen oranges. Other pictures magnifying the fly and its larva many times were used to excite the public mind.

"A rapid spread of the pest, with the probable destruction of the entire citrus industry was predicted unless strenuous measures were taken at once.

"Of course, Congress acted. We had no reason to doubt the story. When the appropriation became available, an army of 6,300 men was organized, under the joint direction of the 'bukologists' of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Florida Plant Board. They went up and down the country, condemning and destroying orange groves.

Militia Called Out

"In order to intimidate the people, 640 militiamen were mobilized, thus creating the impression that the work was being done under the military arm of government.

"Deliberate deception was practiced in respect to these guardsmen. They were carried on the payrolls as laborers, with an extra allowance of $1.30 a day for maintenance, although they performed no work.

"They lived in camps under the national flag and conducted themselves with all military pomp and ceremony.

"Not content with this raid on the orange groves, the 'bugologists' declared about 140 varieties of other plants, including market vegetables, to be 'hosts' for the fly and destroyed acres of truck gardens.

"The 'experts' have since acknowledged overzeal in this respect by relucing the number of suspicious plants to about eight.

Would Restore Confidence

"Scores of pitiful cases, in which hard-working people had been bankrupted, came to the attention of our committee.

"I am in favor of an additional appropriation of about $1,500,000, to be expended under rigid supervision, for the purpose of combating the fly, if necessary, but more to restore confidence in the citrus industry of Florida."

Sympathy

"It was terrible," said Mrs. Murphy. "There were 27 English and an Irishman killed in the wreck."

"Indade!" eclaimed Mrs. Grogan. "The poor man!"

You Can Win In An Hour!

G.W.G. STOP-LOSS POCKET LETTER CONTEST

PRIZES TOTALLING

$100 IN CASH

AND

50 Pairs of G.W.G. STOP-LOSS OVERALLS.

will be given for the best letters telling how G.W.G. Overalls with the "Stop-Loss" Pockets have saved your time . . . your tools . . . your money and your temper.

Get full particulars of this unique Stop-Loss Pocket Letter Contest and the prizes from the G.W.G. dealer in your town.

See the special window display of quality work garments that the G.W.G. dealer is featuring this month. Look for the big red circle.

Only G.W.G. OVERALLS have Stop-Loss pockets

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THE HUB LTD

Vancouver's Largest Exclusive Men's Store

Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothing

45-47-49 East Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

Special Efforts Urged For These Unions

To Organized Labor, Greetings:

At the Toronto convention of the Union Label Trades Department, held on October 3-4, 1929, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolution No. 3

WHEREAS, The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, in convention assembled in August, 1929, did change the name of their organization to Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance; and

WHEREAS, The exclusive use of the "Union House" card was adopted as the trade label for all branches of the trade, there, be it

RESOLVED, that the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be requested to give their endorsement to the "Union House" card of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance; and be it further

RESOLVED, that they give every aid possible through their department towards advancing the said "Union House" card and stimulating an interest in said card among organizations and others, urging them to patronize only such restaurants as display said card; and be it further

RESOLVED, that they urge upon their affiliated organizations and others, when arranging for luncheons, dinners or banquets, that they seek such catering establishments as employ members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance.

The request contained in this resolution is very modest, as it simply asks trade unionists to do that which they are morally bound to do as members of a trade union.

In addition to having your unions employ only union service at luncheons, dinners or banquets, as requested in this resolution, trade unionists should be careful to bestow their patronage only in restaurants where this Union House card is displayed.

Ready to Entertain

"Gene Tunney," said an editor, "made a hit at a stag dinner party. When Gene was called on for a few remarks, he said:

"'I am like the Irishman who went to a dinner where every guest had to make a speech, sing a song or tell a story. Well, when the Irishman's turn came, he said:

"'"Friends, I can't make a speech, or sing a song, or tell a story, but I'll fight any man in the room."'"

Mothers Have No Place In Nation's Factories

Washington"One of the chief purposes of organized labor is to develop home life and the sacred relationship which is associated with a home and with family life," said Wm. Green, president, A. F. of L., in a radio address that was sponsored by the National Radio Home Makers' Club.

"Because we regard wages and income as essential to the modern American home we emphasize the need of high wages and a steady income. Among the working people the enjoyment of life, the establishment and maintenance of the home and home life depend upon wages and salaries.

"We have ever thought of the home as the place where the family liver, where children are reared while the father and breadwinner worked and earned the money necessary to maintain the home in decency and comfort. We think of the children being in school and the mother at home. Modern economic and industrial methods have changed this ideal condition so that in many instances the mother works in the mill and factory helping the father and husband to maintain the home and the family.

"American labor does not lebieve that this is good for society or for the nation. Modern industry should be denied the exacting demands which it makes upon mothers in the mills and factories. An economic order should be established which will permit the mother to live in the home and care for the children.

"The security and permanence of our American institutions rests in the confines of the home. In order to protect it, we must strive to abolish poverty and unemployment.

"We must maintain an American standard of living commensurate with all the requirements of an American home."

DOLE (?) IN NEW ZEALAND

Washington.—New Zealand, faced by extended unemployment, has turned to the dole system, according to cables received by the Department of Commerce. The so-called "dole" will be contributed by the beneficiaries.

Payments to men over 20 years of age will average about $5.25 a week and women will receive $4.37 weekly. Men between 18 and 20 will receive $3.75 and women of that age $3.18. Married women will receive $4.37 weekly with an additional dollar for each child under 16 years of age, up to four children.

A fund of $3.500,000 will be distributed annually and is to be provided by contributions from persons over 18 years of age.

Victoria Member In Union 54 Years

A presentation was recently made to three members of the Victoria local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for long membership. A report in the Carpenters' Journal says:

Long Membership Honored

At a special called meeting of L. U. No. 1598, Victoria, B. C., three members' names were presented, whose long-standing connection with this organization is worthy of recognition, comment and the session held to honor them.

Brother C. Severs, 54 years' membership; Brother J. Mason, 43 years' membership; Brother B. Sellers, 37 years' membership. Each of these brothers was presented with a check amounting to $2 for every year of membership. President A. Smith, in making the presentation, called particular attention to Brother Sever's enviable record, of which it would be hard to find an equal on the American continent. Owing to ill-health Brother Mason and Brother Sellers were unavoidably absent, but Brother Severs, in a brief speech, thanked the local for the kind thoughts and generous action.

The Man He Killed

By THOMAS HARDY

(Taken from "The Dynast")

Had he and I but met
By some old ancient inn,
We should have set us down to wet
Right many a nipperkin.

But ranged as infantry,
And face to face,
I shot at he and he at me,
And killed him in his place.

I shot him dead because—
Because he was my foe,
Just so; my foe, of course, he was;
That's clear enough; although

He thought he'd 'list, perhaps
Off-hand like—just as I—
Was out of work—had sold his traps—
No other reason why.

Yes, quaint and curious war is!
You shoot a fellow down
You'd treat, if met where any bar is,
Or help to half a crown.

Would Be Worse

A travelling man was talking to the proprietor of a jewelry store.

"I see your sign reads 'A. Fraud, Jeweler.' That sounds bad; why don't you use your full given name?" he asked.

"Well," replied the proprietor, "my full name would sound worse; it is Adam."

Dentistry

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Four phones—a huge fleet of trucks—the very best of every kind of wood and coal. These are a few reasons why we can offer you a better and quicker fuel service.

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Selected wood of every kind—inside fir, fir edgings and slabs—mill-run and kindling—every load clean, sound and dry.

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You will find a coal here that will meet your requirements exactly.

Nanaimo-Wellington The "Old Reliable"
Rosedeer (Drumheller) No smoke—no soot!
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Union Bakeries

The London Bakery
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HIGH. 4537
Choicest Bread, Cakes and Pastries. Sour Rye Bread
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Delicious Bakery
Union-made Bread and Pastry.
Ask for it at your local store or PHONE HIGHLAND 705 and have our salesman deliver it

FERGUSON'S BAKERY
ALEX. STEWART, PROP.
2515 Main Street - - Phone: Fair. 3331
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When Better Cakes and Pastries are Made, We'll Make 'Em!
Golden Rule Bakery
CO., LTD.
957 Granville St. Sey. 8656

Congress Comments On Fair Wages Bill

The Bill respecting fair wages and hours of labor on public undertakings, introduced to Parliament by the Minister of Labor, only partly meets the provisions incorporated in the draft bill submitted to the Government prior to the opening of the session by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. This deals with a matter of intense interest to thousands of workers in every part of the Dominion, and is one to which organized labor has given considerable study for many years. It is disappointing therefore to find that the Government has not seen fit to bring within the provisions of their bill all government contracts at present covered by the fair wages regulations, but have limited its application to one class of contract only, namely, those dealing with the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, or any work done by or for the Government.

Works towards which aid is granted from the public funds by way of subsidy, advance, loan or guarantee, and also all contracts let by harbor commissions and similar bodies and works in connection with the development of lands or natural resources leased by the Federal Government are not included in the provisions of the present bill. Likewise all contracts for supplies enumerated in Section B of the existing fair wage regulations are omitted, though they are included in the resolution of Parliament on which the existing fair wages regulations are based and which was adopted thirty years ago. It is presumed that the present fair wages regulations will still continue to apply to all the above works and contracts not included in the government bill.

Notwithstanding its limited scope, the bill is a considerable step in advance. Its outstanding features are that it definitely fixes the eight-hour day for workers employed on government undertakings and gives further effect to the provisions of the Washington (1919) eight-hour day convention; makes applicable fair wages and hours conditions on jobs done by the government by day labor, and fixes for the first time statutory authority for the enforcement of fair wages on government works, whether such are provided or not in the individual contract.

Whilst hoping that the measure may be improved in its passage through Parliament, organized labor will support its enactment accepting this bill as a first instalment towards the achievement of their objective, namely, to have this measure apply as broadly as the resolution did which was adopted by Parliament in 1900.

Washington Unions On Five-day Week May 1

All building craftsmen employed in the District of Columbia will go on a five-day week basis beginning May 1. It is announced that agreements have been signed with employers providing for the shorter week. In most cases wages have been increased to make up for the Saturday half-day previously worked.

The first to establish the five-day week in the Washington building industry was the Electrical Workers' Union, which reached an agreement with employers to this effect a year ago.

Like other cities, Washington building tradesmen have suffered from unemployment during the winter and the spring prospects are not very good. The government building program has not advanced beyond the blueprint stage and there is no inducement for those seeking employment to go to Washington.

Carmen's Auxiliary To Hold Whist Drive

Mount Joy Loyal Star Lodge No. 49, Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, is holding another whist drive and concert in the Women's Building on Saturday evening, April 26th. Some valuable prizes will be given away and the usual first-class concert will be given. Cards will start at 8 p.m. and refreshments will be served during the evening. Admission 35c.

FAIL AS BANK ROBBERS

Chicago.—Two strikebreakers from New Orleans, where the street car men have been fighting for decent wages, attempted to hold up the First National Bank of Riverside. They got $2,000 in cash, but in the getaway one was shot and the other, a former West Point cadet, was captured.

A well-written life will always be rarer than a well-spent one.—Andre Maurois.

Musicians' Notes

By Con Sordine

Atta boy, Mr. Immigration Commissioner! It is reassuring to know that even a king of jazz is subject to the laws of the land, and an official who administers that law without fear or favor has my support, let who may throw brickbats.

* * *

Reams of paper have been used, and even an editorial has been written on the Whiteman debacle, endeavoring to show that King Paul was a very much injured person. But do not the facts prove that really he was only an "artist gone temperamental"? When a child acts the same way it is said to be "spoilt," and in sensible households is treated as such, not pampered, lick-spittled and condoled with.

* * *

As a rule, public entertainers consider their first duty is to go on with the show, no matter what the cost. Mr. Whiteman, on the contrary, expressed his contempt for the public, locally, at any rate. Took us for a bunch of hicks, I guess. Anyway, I'm three bucks in pocket, as I intended going to the Auditorium dance.

* * *

One Norman Fugler, of a Canadian Musicians' Union No. 2, gallantly steps to the defence of Vancouver in the Whiteman affair, licks Paul's boots, and, as a good Canadian citizen, cries aloud to the heavens because the temperamental Paul was warned by the Canadian authorities that he might only play the artist engagement for which he was permitted to enter Canada.

When Norman gets a little older, and is a little more experienced, he'll realize that trade unionism is not the irresponsible child's play that he apparently thinks it is.

In the meantime, if it is a job with Whiteman's orchestra that Norman is trying for, I'm afraid he'll have to join the A. F. of M., as Paul did not intimate to the officers of Local 145 that he contemplated joining Canadian Musicians' Local No. 2 as a result of his reported treatment at our hands.

* * *

Regarding the "undesirable notoriety" that Vancouver is supposed to have suffered in this case—more poppycock. The Seattle P.-I. (Hearst's paper) thought so little of it that in Saturday's early edition it devoted a bare paragraph to stating that the dances were forbidden, but omitted the news of Mr. Whiteman's temperamental action. The P.-I. no doubt sensed the adverse publicity it was for Showman Paul.

Strikers' Cabs Reap Pittsburg Harvest

PITTSBURG, Pa.—With the exception of one fight, in which a "scab" was slightly beaten, the eleventh week of the strike of 1500 taxi drivers passed quietly.

Only 30 Parmelee cabs are in operation. They are heavily guarded and carry few passengers. The strikers' cabs, which charge no set fares but accept donations to the "Union Drivers' Relief Fund," are reaping a real harvest.

MUST HAVE LABEL

Seattle.—Beginning May 1st no member of Carpenters' Union Local 131 will install mill work, sash, doors and trim unless same bear the union label. This action, taken by the union at a recent meeting, follows the action of the State Council of Carpenters in conventions of the past few years. Members state that there are enough unionized woodworking shops in Seattle and vicinity to supply the demand.

The Millmen's Union, which belongs to the Carpenters' International, is very much encouraged at this demonstration of solidarity and will make good use of this co-operation to extend and strengthen their organization.

EASY PRIZES

Make an effort to win a pair of union-made overalls or some prize money. This is an excellent opportunity because the advertisement in our paper is the only one running in Vancouver. Look up the G. W. G. advertisement on page 7 and then go to The Hub Clothing Store at 45 East Hastings and obtain the forms for the contest.

The great drawback to the study of domestic science is the fact that women who can cook generally have to.

THINGS FOR MEN!

Dependable Goods — Satisfactory Service — Satisfied Customers

KIRBY BEARD BLADES—Extra keen edges ..... 50c and $1.00
ENDER'S RAZOR—With six sharp blades; each $1.25
FASTROP STROPPER—For straight or curved blades; each $1.50
SURE-EDGE STROPPER—Holds all blades; each $1.00
LATHER BRUSHES—Rubberset brand ..... 49c, 98c, $1.25 to $7.50
WILLIAMS' SHAVING CREAM—Always Reliable ..... 35c and 50c
BOOSTER HAIR TONIC—For scalp eczema ..... 75c and $1.50
HARRIS' HAIR TONIC—The best dandruff remedy ..... $1.00 and $1.50

BARGAINS IN TOOTH BRUSHES
Regular 15c ..... 2 for 19c — Regular 35c ..... 2 for 35c
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1.00 Mother Hubbard Hot Water Bottle ..... .68
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1.20 Dr. Mile's Nervine (Liquid or Tablets) ..... .71
.50 Luxor Rouge ..... .34
.35 Luxor Lipstick ..... .23
.25 Albert's Shaving Stick ..... .17
.75 Rowle's Mentho-Sulphur ..... .46
.75 Red Pepper Rub ..... .46
.50 Challies Tooth Brush ..... .29
.35 Lifebuoy Shaving Cream ..... .23
.25 Lightning Auto Polishing Cloth ..... .16
.30 and .60 Liquid Veneer ..... .21 and .42

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in all the newest fabrics and styles from $23.00 to $55.00.

NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS
Our Leader: A pure Botany wool, 18-oz. navy blue serge, guaranteed fast dye. Faultlessly tailored to give real service. A model to fit every type. The greatest value obtainable $25.00

Extra pants to match, $6.50

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HASTINGS AT HOMER STREET
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back

Building Program Is Increased 15 Million

President Hoover recently signed the Keyes-Elliott bill "authorizing" the expenditure of $230,000,000 on new public buildings—half in the district of Columbia and half in the country at large.

Unfortunately, this is not quite as good as it sounds. As a matter of fact, the bill will increase expenditures in the District of Columbia from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year and in the rest of the country from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000.

Thus the maximum increase in expenditures during the coming year will be $15,000,000 instead of $230,000,000, as some newspapers have led their readers to believe.

To make matters worse, Secretary Mellon has apparently failed to make plans for the expenditure of the extra $15,000,000, although he must have known that the bill would go through Congress as soon as the Senate had finished with the tariff.

KENTUCKY MINERS OUT

MADISONVILLE, Ky.—About 1000 miners are on strike in the western Kentucky coal fields as the result of various local disputes. The strikes are claimed to have been called without formal authorization by the officials of District No. 23 of the United Mine Workers.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS or SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

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