Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

NO.349—EIGHT PAGES. VANCOUVER, CANADA, JANUARY 9th, 1931. FIVE CENTS PER COPY

DEPARTMENT of LABOUR
JA[illegible] RECEIVED
Labour Intelligence Br.

Circulation Labor Gazette Branch Dept of Labour D80

All-Canadian Congress Of Labor On Toboggan

Many Organizations Withdraw Their Applications and Others Remain With Name and no Members—Trying to Build up a Political Movement to Help Out Their Would-be Leaders

DISINTEGRATION of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor is taking place so rapidly that the Canadian Congress Journal points out, in the following article, that sooner or later this dual movement will decide to combine their forces with those of the older and more powerful unions which constitute the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Brought into being in March, 1927, largely as a result of the agitation of Communist and other revolutionary bodies, it is very evident, from such information as has been allowed to leak out from its fourth convention, held last month in Vancouver, that the All-Canadian Congress of Labor is rapidly declining. Afraid to let its exact membership and financial condition be known, these matters were again dealt with as in past years in closed session. It is worthy to note that during the whole forty-six years of its existence, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has never resorted to such "hole and corner" meetings, every one of its sessions having been open to both the press and public.

Notwithstanding this attempt at concealment, certain facts can be established. The official press statement issued immediately following the first convention of the All-Canadian Congress in Montreal claimed that the delegates present represented 110,000 workers, whilst a similar official statement given the press by its President, Mr. A. R. Mosher, during the holding of the second convention in Toronto, November, 1928, said: "The Congress has made progress during the year as our reports will show. Our membership is now 60,000."

Whilst very little mention of membership was made at the time of the third convention, the official membership reported to the Department of Labor as of December 31st, 1929, published on page 8, "Labor Organization in Canada," shows it had further shrunk to 51,461, included in this being 22,890 credited to the One Big Union.

Based on the knowledge that during the past year this latter organization has ceased its affiliation with the A. C. C., and noting also the withdrawal of other organizations, such as the Mine Workers Union of Canada previously included on its roster, it would be a fair estimate that there are not more than 20,000 now left in this so-called "All-Canadian" movement. Of these more than one-half could be accounted for by the membership claimed by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which organization, by all appearance, is left with the burden of maintaining the A. C. C.

A further analysis of its present composition shows the extent to which disintegration has taken place within its ranks. As previously stated, the Communists and other revolutionary bodies were largely responsible for instigating the formation of this dual movement and, amongst the first affiliates were to be found the One Big Union, the Lumber Workers Industrial Union, the Mine Workers of Canada, and the Electrical Communication Workers. This latter organization, though violently Red at the time, has practically ceased to exist, its former secretary, who has also been secretary of the A. C. Congress since its formation, having transferred his allegiance to the Canadian Printers' Union, the membership of which is so small that it has not so far been found possible to fix their location.

The Mine Workers' Union and the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, finding the A. C. C. of Labor useless for their revolutionary objects, has also withdrawn and became active in the formation of another trade union centre affiliated with the Red International of Moscow and given the high-sounding title of the "Workers' Unity League." The One Big Union seems to have likewise decided that they were wasting their time and money in supporting the A. C. C. of Labor.

Deserted by its Red friends, it is now left to the doubtful expedient of exploiting a spurious nationalism as the only reason for its existence. The futility of this has also been recognized by one of its original promoters, viz., the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, which, after a referendum vote decided over a year ago to become part of the international union.

It is true that at its last convention the A. C. C. of Labor, recognizing its failure to accomplish any results on the Industrial field, decided to concentrate future activities on the building up of a political Labor party, but it is doubtful whether even its remaining membership will be content to wait for the advent of labor control of Federal and Provincial Parliaments to bring about a betterment of their conditions. Whatever sympathy they may have for the unfulfilled ambitions of the leaders of this dual movement to secure "a place in the sun," it is inevitable that sooner or later they will decide to combine their forces with those of the older and more powerful unions which constitute the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

UNION CARD IN NEW WESTMINSTER CAFE

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union report that the Allen's Cafe of New Westminster has changed hands and that the new owner will hang up a union card and employ union help. The name of the place, which is situated in the Savoy Hotel Block, on Front street, will probably be known as the Empire Cafe. When this place opens organized labor is urged to give it their support along with the other union cafe's in that city, the Fraser Cafe and Minto Cafe.

Nominations Made For Trades Council Officers

Nomination of officers for the next six months term was held by the Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday. Final nomination and election will take place at the next meeting. The nominations were:

For President: Colin McDonald. J. Flynn and W. Page declined.

Vice-President: C. E. Herrett. W. J. Bartlett, D. McPherson, and W. Page, declined.

Secretary-Treasurer: P. R. Bengough.

Warden: Birt Showler. Mrs. Dolk, declined.

Statistician: C. Fitzgerald, C. E. Herrett.

Chairman of Committees:

Organization—W. J. Bartlett, C. Shaw and J. Thomson.

Legislative—W. J. Bartlett, R. H. Neelands. J. Flynn and W. Watt declined.

Press—W. Deptford, Ed. Smith, H. Wood. J. Flynn and W. Watt declined.

Grievance—C. Watson.

Some Labor Leader

During the longshoremen's strike in Vancouver, which put an end to one of the strongest and most active Longshoremen's Unions on the American continent, the old Empress of Japan housed a motly crew of strike-breakers, who were taken there to board and sleep so that the strikers, whose working conditions they were battering down, could not mix with them. Professional strike breakers, ex-sailors and other scum were used in the strike, which was eventually broken, and the members of the International Longshoremen's Union then set about trying to get jobs again on the waterfront. They were compelled to join the Vancouver Waterfront Workers' Federation, a "union" formed by the shipping federation over which it could have control, but the old members of the I. L. A. were given neither voice nor vote in the "union," only the strike-breakers being given that "privilege."

Among the leaders of that company "union" was one by the name of H. Burgess, and in Wednesday's daily press he admits having started his waterfront activities in 1923. The strike started in October, 1923, and it was well into 1924 before former members of the I. L. A. were permitted to work again on the waterfront, and H. Burgess was never in the I. L. A. The Shipping Federations' "union" becomes a valuable "asset" to the company, for we find the conditions become so intolerable that members of the company union (former members of the I. L. A.) have to secretly appeal to the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council to come to their aid, and for another two years the Council worked on their behalf, but the Shipping Federation and its tools were fully entrenched and invulnerable.

When the All-Canadian Congress of Labor formed a Vancouver Labor Council the Shipping Federation evidently permitted its "union" to affiliate and soon we find H. Burgess assuming the role of a "labor leader" in that council. The name All-Canadian becomes a sort of flag which is wrapped around persons who want to cover up their dirty deeds and yet at the same time gain the sympathy of the public. Previous to his waterfront experience, H. Burgess had been a sailor, but had never carried a union card, according to information obtained from the Federated Seafarers' Union, which operates from this and other ports.

Conditions on the waterfront have gone from bad to worse, and all efforts to get these remedied and wages raised, through negotiations and conciliation boards, have been fruitless. Is it necessary to add that H. Burgess took part in those negotiations on behalf of the "union."

On Tuesday of this week H. Burgess again steps into the limelight. The City Council has the job of selecting a Police Commission, and H. Burgess is among those selected at a meeting of the Council in the Hotel Georgia. On Wednesday the City Council takes official action on the subject and the name of H. Burgess is moved by Alderman DeGraves and seconded by Alderman Gibbons, and in the final ballot Burgess becomes a Police Commissioner. Names of six real union men were submitted to the Council. These men belong to Canadian unions which are affiliated with the International and the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, representing 14,000 workers, and which has been in operation in Vancouver since 1889, yet because Burgess dubs himself All-Canadian the aldermen prefer that type.

TO CHARGE FEES FOR COURES IN NURSING

The suggestion of Dr. Heywood of the Vancouver General Hospital that young women wishing to take nursing courses in the General Hospital should pay a fee of $25 met with some criticism from a delegate to the Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday. He felt that such a plan might debar the profession from daughters of working men and suggested that the executive might investigate the truth of the plan. This was adopted.

Trades Council N[illegible]

Painters reported that t[illegible] Board had three schools [illegible] in order to aid the pain[illegible] the hard times. Painting [illegible]actors also put on extra men for same cause.

* * *

Bakery Salesmen report large number of members out of work through discrimination by big bakers. Wage reductions are taking place also in these firms. A whist drive and dance to aid the union will be held on Saturday, February 14th.

* * *

Egg Graders reported that article in Labor Statesman about the Egg Pool has caused many farmers to ask questions about the conditions. There is no improvement, however, and apprentices are getting $4.50 for 26 hours' work.

* * *

Sign Painters have planned their annual smoker for February 21st. This will include boxing bouts.

* * *

Street Railwaymen report that no trackmen were laid off this winter as in other years.

* * *

Barbers report gains in membership and union shops during 1930. This has been due entirely to the demand for the union shop card.

* * *

Beverage Dispensers report having to turn away over 200 who wanted to get into the Christmas dance. Another dance has been arranged for April 3rd.

* * *

W. Page was elected as the Council's delegate to the Vancouver Exhibition Board.

Bell's Cafe Displays Union Shop Cards

Bell's Cafe, which was formerly known as the Fashion Dairy Lunch, at 69½ East Hastings street, next to the Fashion Barber Shop, has signed up with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union and is displaying the union shop card. The change in the name was imperative when the new owner took it over, because the other cafes going under the name of the Fashion Dairy Lunch, two of which are still in existence, were non-union.

Union Meetings at Labor Headquarters

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9

Milk Salesmen	1
Plumbers and Steamfitters	2
Machinists, 182	3
Stage Employees, 10 a.m.	3
Asbestos Workers	201
Sheet Metal Workers, 314	311
Engineers, 844	315

SATURDAY

Coast City Kennel Club	2

MONDAY

Carpenters, 452	1
Tailors, 178	2
Taxi Drivers (10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.)	3
Stereotypers	313
Stone Cutters	315

TUESDAY

Printing Pressmen, 69	1
Ironworkers, 97	2
Barbers	3
Upholsterers	4
Machinists, 692	201
Building Trades Council	315
Stage Employees (9:30 a.m.)	3

WEDNESDAY

B. C. Barbers' Association	1
Bricklayers	3
Millwrights, 1638	311
Tilesetters	315

THURSDAY

Floorlayers	2
Coast City Kennel Club	4
Sign Writers	315
Millmen, 1599	3

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16th

Railway Carmen, 58	2
Molders	311
Engineers, 844	315

5 DAYS FOR PIPE MEN

Los Angeles.—The five-day week has been established by Plumbers' Union No. 78. This places all workers in the organized pipe trades of Los Angeles on the five-day week.

Nothing should be prayed for that can be worked for.

[illegible]airies Cut Wages of Milk Salesmen

The Associated Dairies came into operation this year and trouble has already started. The men employed by the Valley and Burns' Dairies, which have been non-union, were notified of a $10 a month cut in wages. The men decided that they would not go to work. The employers then agreed to appoint a committee to work with the men in working out a scale of wages. This was accepted and the committee is at work. Two other non-union dairies, who did not join the Associated Dairies, are obtaining their milk from an Independent Milk Producers' Association, which has also been formed. These groups are likely to get into an intensive struggle for patronage. Quality and prices may average about the same, so all the union family has to do is to take their milk from salesmen wearing the green and white Trades Council button. It is intimated that the Associated Dairies intend to divide the city up into sections so that no two Associated salesmen cover the same street, so that the consumer will not have much choice. But a little agitation for union salesmen will have more effect now as there will be practically only two companies operating. One or the other must become union to obtain your trade. Then the other will follow.

Reeve Pritchard Runs Again in Burnaby

Reeve W. A. Pritchard is again a candidate for that office in Burnaby. During the term in office he has added many more friends to his support, and his re-election is a foregone conclusion. His former friends, however, should remember that no election is won until the ballots are counted, and if he is to be re-elected it will only be with the help of those who voted for him the first time. New supporters are not sufficient to put him over the top again. These new supporters are pleased with his work, and in many cases have been surprised to note that this one time rabid socialist could be such an able administrator. This is often the case, but it has always been necessary to put the socialist in office to show his qualities.

W. A. PRITCHARD

The election takes place on Saturday, January 17th, and "Bill" would appreciate some help from friends who have automobiles, in order that voters living long distances from the polling stations might get there in good time. Persons willing to aid in this work can get in touch with Mr. H. Engberg at the "Vancouver Star" composing room, or after 6 p.m. at Carlton 346R2. On Friday and Saturday, January 16th and 17th, information can be obtained by ringing up Seymour 5954 and Douglas 83.

NO ONE WANTS JOB OF RULING BRITAIN

New York.—British labor will not be ousted from control of that government for a year because the other parties are not willing to take the job, according to Captain Valentine Williams, British journalist, who is visiting this country.

"The general opinion is that the Labor Party will remain in power for another year," said Capt. Williams. "No other party would be willing to take over the government under present financial conditions, with the risk of having to increase taxation. Furthermore, Lloyd George, as head of the Liberal Party, has promised to stand with the government in opposition to the Conservatives, if the administration puts through the promised electoral reform which will enable the Liberals to get better representation for their supporters."

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Chairman - - A. J. Turner

Secretary-Treas., R. E. Timmins
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BAILEY'S CAFE—322 Cambie.
BOSTON CAFE—534 Pender W.
BELL'S CAFE, 6½9 East Hastings.
BELMONT CAFE—1000 Blk. Granville.
BANCROFT'S CAFE—338 Hastings W.
BROADWAY CAFE—105 Hastings E.
CENTRAL CAFE—608 Pender W.
DOUGLAS CAFE—844 Main.
EMPIRE CAFE—76 Hastings E.
FRED'S DAIRY LUNCH—72 Hastings W.
GREEN MILL CAFE—419 Abbott.
GOLDEN GATE CAFE—130 Hastings E.
LEONARD'S CAFE—831 Granville.
LIDO CAFE—732 Main St.
LOVE'S CAFE—823 Granville.
MAIN LUNCH—643 Main St.
MELROSE CAFE—724 Hastings W.
NEW ORPHEUM CAFE—762 Granville.
NEW GOOD EATS CAFE—619 Pender W.
OAKS CAFE—326 Abbott.
OLYMPIC CAFE—720 Pender W.
PETER PAN CAFE—1138 Granville.
PRESIDENTS' CAFE—938 Granville St.
PROVINCE CAFE—736 Main St.
STANDARD CAFE—615 Dunsmuir.
YE OLDE ENGLISH FISH & CHIP Restaurant No. 1—614 Robson.
YE OLDE ENGLISH FISH & CHIP Restaurant No. 2—44 Hastings W.
ALLEN'S CAFE—New Westminster.
FRASER CAFE—New Westminster.
MINTO CAFE—New Westminster.

DANVILLE STRIKERS OUSTED FROM HOMES

Danville, Va.—Injunctions, gunmen and militia failed to break the local textile strike, and mill managers are now evicting families of strikers from company-owned houses.

The notices are directed against strike leaders and will take effect just before Christmas. The notices state: "As you know these premises are used by us for employees of our company. As you are not an employee of this company, and will not in future occupy such a position with us, we desire that you should vacate the premises as promptly as possible."

Among those named in the eviction orders are C. L. Anderson, captain of the strikers 'pickets, and Wade Rufty, who headed a committee which canvassed merchants of Danville to determine who indorsed recently adopted resolutions supporting Governor Pollard in sending troops to the strike area.

A genius is a man who can do almost anything but make a living.

Please Don't Destroy the Cabin

The Old Unwritten Law of Backwoods Hospitality—Is It Passing?

By O. J. W. SHUGG

The mountain country of the West is becoming civilized. No longer does the lonely trapper trust his brother man as he did a quarter of a century ago. And why? For the simple reason that costly experiences have poisoned his mind regarding the integrity of all comers to the hills.

Years ago, when all men in the western hills were prospectors and hunters, every man's cabin was at the disposal of all who chose to use it. All a man on the trail had to do on approaching a cabin was to open the door, which was never locked, walk in and light a fire and, if necessary, help himself to the food with which the cabin was invariably stocked. In those days an unwritten law existed universally whereby a man quartering himself in a strange cabin felt himself bound to leave everything as he had found it. If he had used some portion of the food cached in the cabin, he left something in payment. He may have noticed that the supply of sugar in the cache was running low and that he himself had an over-supply in his pack. His mode of repayment was, therefore, to leave a portion of his sugar in repayment for the supplies that he had used. Often money or furs to the value of the supplies, was left, and always the cabin was left exactly as it had been found.

Lately an incident that occurred in the northern part of British Columbia, years ago, was related to me which typifies the high trust placed in one man by another.

A party of railway surveyors, at work in an exceedingly rough portion of the country, encountered a pair of trappers who were in the midst of establishing new trap lines. These men wished to procure a compass and asked the foreman in charge of the survey to have a certain type of instrument sent in with the next consignment of supplies.

The compass arrived and the foreman carried it on the off chance of meeting the trappers on the trail. One day, not long after, when the survey party was moving up to a new base, they met the trappers, who were hurrying out to finish the plotting of their lines.

The foreman delivered the compass to one of the trappers, who was not carrying money on his person at the time. However, the trapper, who did not wish to retrace his steps to the cabin some miles back, placed implicit faith in the honesty of the surveyor and imparted information as to the location of his money, which was cached in the cabin. He pointed out that the party would pass the cabin and that all the foreman had to do was to locate the cache and take out enough money to cover the cost of the compass. Incidentally, the trapper never asked the value of the compass, which amounted to a few dollars.

The cabin was reached and the secret cache of money located. From a roll of bills totalling many hundreds of dollars, evidently representing the total wealth of the trapper, the foreman extracted the few dollars owing him and replaced the money. It would have been an easy matter to confiscate the whole roll, for the surveyor never saw the trapper after that day.

This is only one of numberless incidents that marked the high honor among mountain men in days past.

Today the odds are largely against the unsuspecting trapper who leaves stores of any kind in his cabin unless it is situated far from the haunts of man. From far and near, tourists and campers flock into the hills over the highways that have taken the place of trails, and where twenty-five years ago only the occasional prospector was seen, persons are now found who have no respect for the property of the men who are actually pioneers in the work of opening up a new country. In the past few years countless cabins have been entered, the stores completely exhausted, and, in many cases, anything striking the eye of the marauders carried off. Rarely does a transient camper, using a cabin, ever leave the building in the same state in which he found it.

It would be unfair to include all transient campers in this indictment, for there are those to whom the old unwritten law remains a law in its entirety.

However, the fact remains that in the majority of cases the trapper finds himself compelled, if he has the misfortune to be situated near the reaches of civilization, to cache his supplies some safe distance from his cabin. Recently, while travelling through the mountains, I came upon a cabin on which a crude sign had been erected by the owner. Plainly the writing was that of a hand little accustomed to the use of a pen, and in a hardly legible scrawl appeared the request: "Please don't destroy the cabin."

These facts are hardly a credit to a civilization that prides itself in a close adherence to high morals. And yet, there it stands, an increasing tendency to encroach on the rights of others. We had best beware.—Forest and Outdoors.

Unemployment Profiteers

Wives of union workers can hardly do a greater service in this time of economic crisis than by urging loyalty to the unions and combatting the idea that the unemployed man should accept any wages or conditions he can get. Unemployment relief, whether administered by city, state, or well-meaning individuals, should not be used as a club to break unions. Landlords and home owners who get a patriotic thrill out of helping the jobless by hiring building tradesmen at half of the usual union rate, are about in the position of the pious profiteers who sold goods to the government during the war at twice the usual cost.

In a letter to the Washington Post, "A Home Owner" presents the following propaganda that we must be alert to refute:

"A painter applied for work, saying he had not had any work for three months. My friend showed him the work he was contemplating having done. The painter said it would take three days. On being asked what wages he wanted he replied $11 a day. The owner said he was only receiving $6 a day, and that it would take two days of his wage to pay the painter for one, and asked him if he could not afford to work cheaper. He replied that he would not work under the schedule. He was not engaged.

"Another friend employed a painter and carpenter to do some repairs on his house. After beginning work the painter struck because the carpenter was a non-union man. Both were among the jobless. . . . ."

In other words, this writer advocates that a man who has already lost one-quarter of his yearly income should reduce it still farther, should take a cut in wages because the man who employs him makes less by the day. The home owner referred to probably has a steady job and will make more in the year than the building craftsman; he would not object to paying a doctor or dentist $5 for half an hour's service, yet he would like to squeeze the painter and make him play his union false.

Perhaps this is all it amounts to: such people are merely stingy. They want the pleasure of telling their friends that they are giving unemployment relief, and they would like to get repairs done on their homes by skilled craftsmen and think they can do it now at bargain rates. What do they care for the wreckage that would result—broken men, broken faith, broken unions? Industrial leaders generally agree that high wages must be maintained if we are ever to climb out of the slough. The trades are bearing their full share of calamity and loss and will continue to bear it bravely. Help the builders to keep faith with their unions by nailing these insinuations whenever they are spoken or written.

Domesticity at Large

In one of the night clubs last week a gentleman and a lady were sitting quietly supping when another lady entered, strode up to the man, fixed her eye on him coldly, said: "I may be only your wife, but—" and, picking up the tomato bisque before him, poured it over his shirt-front. We report this rowdy incident only to call the attention of the Humanists to the masterful way in which the head waiter met the emergency. With sauve reproach he admonished the wife: "Madame, the place for that is in the home."—The New Yorker.

Hand Him a Fan

Sam, who had just fulfilled a lifetime ambition and bought a fur coat, went strutting down the street. He met a poor friend, shivering with cold, who said:

Say, Sam, it's pretty cold today, ain't it?"

"Is it?" said Sam, peering out from the depths of his fur collar. "Now, you know, I really haven't looked at the paper today."—Wall Street Journal.

Don't worrk about the weather. There is sure to be more.

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Dad and Mrs. Young Celebrate Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary

C. O. (Dad) and Mrs. Young, of Day Island, Tacoma, Washington, will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary at their home on January 18th, 1931. They will keep open-house all day on that date and cordially invite their friends to visit them on that eventful occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Young were married on January 18th, 1881, near Carthage, Missouri, where Mr. Young was born November 4th, 1858. Mrs. Young was born in White County, Illinois, near Carmi, the county seat. Mrs. Young's maiden name was Hon. (Emma B.). When they were married Mr. (Dad) Young was just past twenty-two, and Mrs. Young was—so "Dad" says, "half-past seventeen." Mrs. Young's maiden name was Hon. 1863. They have two children, who are married and living in Tacoma, Ethel Y., who is now Mrs. W. A. Carlson, and Herbert S.

Mr. and Mrs. Young came to the territory of Washington, landing in Seattle on June 20th, 1883, Seattle then having about 7000 inhabitants. They lived for a time in 1890 in Olympia, then moved to Tacoma, where "Dad" worked at his trade in some of the power plants of that growing city. Returning to Olympia, January 1st, 1893, Mr. Young was chief engineer of the Olympia Water Works for eleven years.

Mr. Young, early in 1885, joined the Knights of Labor, the pioneer labor movement of the coast; in fact, one of the pioneer labor movements of the country. While working at his trade in Olympia in 1896 he assisted in organizing the Washington Labor Congress, which organization met from year to year in Olympia. In January, 1901, at a convention held in Tacoma, the name of the Congress was changed to the "Washington State Federation of Labor."

At the convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor, held in Spokane in January, 1904, the convention recommended to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, the name of C. O. Young as organizer for the American Federation of Labor for this district. On February 4th of that year, President Gompers issued a commission to "Dad", making him a general representative of the American Federation of Labor for the United States and Canada. Since that date he had held the position, and today is the oldest organizer, in point of years of service, representing the A. F. of L. in the jurisdiction of that organization.

Thus it will be noted that "Dad" has been an active worker in the labor movement for nearly fifty years, to be exact, forty-six years. He is a member of the Operating Engineers' Local, No. 87, of Portland, Oregon.

"Dad" Young's continued service to the labor movement in the United States and Canada has been augmented by his faithful wife's inspiration and assistance; she having travelled with him a goodly portion of the time. On the 18th of January they will be happy upon reaching the half-century mark sharing the trials of life with its various complexes, happy that they are now in good health, and having those near and dear to them within the family circle.

Subject to Emily Post's O.K.

Q.—Is it ever permissable for a young woman to ask a man she has never met to call at her home?

A.—Yes; if she asks him to call for the laundry.

Q.—What does it indicate when a man talks with a lady with his hat on and a cigar or cigarette between his lips?

A.—That they're married.—Buffalo News.

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

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

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local No. 468, meets first and third Saturday in month at 7:30 p.m. at Labor Headquarters. President, Fred Cashman; Secretary's Office, Room 304, Labor Headquarters; Hours: 11 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Phone: Sey. 3349.

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

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Assoc.—Meets every Tuesday, Hall 311, Labor Headquarters, at 8 p.m. President, James F. Burns, 2833 Turner St.; Secretary, P. Lauret, Room 311, Labor Headquarters. Phones: Office, Sey. 7495; Residence, Fair. 5167 R.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Hall 315, Labor Headquarters. President, W. D. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, W. Page, Room 301, Labor Headquarters. Phone Sey. 7495.

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

Bookbinders' Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month at Professional and Business Woman's Club, Empire Bldg., 603 Hastings W. President, 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 Fair. 6582 X.

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

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

City Hall Employees' Association—Meets first Wednesday of each month at 251½ Hastings East at 8 p.m. President, 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, R. Gela, 3287 West 21st; Record Secretary, Miss D. Simpson, 627 Carnarvon Street, New Westminster; Financial Secretary, Miss Marjorie Deyell, 555 East 20th, City.

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

Engineers—International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 844—Meets every Friday at 8 p.m., Hall 315. President, F. L. Hunt; Rec. Sec., G. E. Jones; Business Agent and Fin. Sec., George Pettipiece. Office 306, Labor Headquarters. Phone Trinity 6434.

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

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

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Marine Cooks and Stewards.—Local 28, Suite 39, 413 Granville St., meets second Monday each month at 3 p.m., and last Monday at 9 p.m. President, Flo Allen; Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent, Harry Wood. Phone Seymour 125.

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

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

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

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

Mill and Factory Workers' Union, Local No. 1599 — Affiliated with United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. Meets first and third Thursdays in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. Pres., G. Campbell. Secretary-Treasurer, C. Carslake, 1124 Alberni St.

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

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

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

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

Plasterers, Local 89—Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association—Meets first and third Wednesday in month at Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, Mark Galway, 829 East 57th; Phone Fraser 964 R. Cor. Sec., Harry West, 3276 West Sixth. Fin. Sec., E. A. Williams, 830 East 12th; Phone Fair. 5219 X.

Cement Finishers' Cor. Sec., R. Weise, 1079 West Hastings; Doug. 848 R.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Association—Meets every second and fourth Friday in Hall No. 2. President, Art Jane; Secretary and Business Agen t,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, W. Wilson. Office, 306 Labor Headquarters; Phone, Sey. 7495.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—311 Labor Headquarters. Meets every First and Third Monday, Labor Headquarters. President, F. T. Goodrich, 866 Hornby. Doug. 3538-L; Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, Room 306, Labor Headquarters.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, Local 118 of the I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O. Meets second 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, E. R. Bayley; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Neelands, 300-2 Labor Headquarters. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m., in Hall No. 1, Labor Headquarters.

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

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

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

NOTARY PUBLIC

P. R. BENGOUGH

Secretary Trades & Labor Council

Room 200—531 Beatty Street

Phones: Sey. 7495-6279

Close Up the Ranks For What Is Coming

By HARRY STROM
in The Carpenter.

The history of the human race shows that we have passed through three separate and distinct phases of association and we are now in a fourth stage.

The first stage is what historians call "Savagery." Under this stage of development man had very few needs, living on nuts, fruits and what game he could kill. There was no form of government and each man was a law unto himself. Whatever tools he possessed were his to do with as he desired; there was no commerce; no industry and no labor question to solve, therefore no labor unions under savagery.

The next stage in the development of man is known as Barbarism. Barbarism differs from savagery in that under barbarism there began the first forms of government. Men began to form themselves into groups for mutual protection. They began the cultivation of the soil and to domesticate some of the wild animals. Some of the arts found their beginning under barbarism. Human slavery also found its beginning under barbarism. But the labor that was performed to do the necessary work was chiefly slave labor.

The next stage is Civilization. But under this stage we have two distinct forms of development. While they existed side by side, some historians refuse to separate them.

But for the convenience of illustration, I will separate them as Feudalism and Capitalism. Feudalism is but the logical evolution of barbarism. Under feudalism began the private ownership of land, and the workers living on this land we called serfs; they belonged to the land and when the ownership of the land changed hands they, the serfs, were unmolested. The only free-labor was in the cities and was confined to very few crafts. Feudalism applied chiefly to the land or agriculture, but it carried with it many of the trades as we know them today. The weaving and spinning trades or textile workers, as we call them today, were chiefly serfs. Tanners and shoeworkers wer also largely feudal.

The oldest free labor in cities were masons, carpenters, sculptors, copper and goldsmiths. But all of these free laborers owned the tools they worked with. It must be remembered that the power used by man up until the first of the 19th century was chiefly human power. True, there was water-power and wind-power, also animal-power.

Under capitalism the trade unions have flourished as never before. Organized labor in the United States dates back over 150 years, but as in Europe the unions were entirely local in character. They were ever fighting the factory system that was encroaching upon their occupation. Capitalism, with its free labor in the North, was at war with feudalism, with its slave labor in the South, which terminated with the Civil War and not until then was capital free to expand. And such expansion and development of industry the world had never witnessed. It was shortly after the Civil War that organized labor also began to develop and expand. The need of closer affiliation of the separate local labor organizations was felt by a few leaders, and the result was the formation of the Knights of Labor. This was the first real effort of labor to organize on a National scale. The Knights of Labor was short-lived, but it showed the way to the leaders of the American labor movement in the organization of the American Federation of Labor.

In the early part of the last century we had here in the United States three stages of development of the human race, all at the same time. Barbarism with the American Indian; Feudalism with human slavery in the South and Eastern States, and Capitalism in the Northern cities. In Europe under feudalism for over 2,000 years trade unions were formed in the cities, but they were strictly local and short-lived. In this country trade unions were local in character until after the Civil War. There are plenty of reasons why it could not be otherwise.

The discovery and adaptation of steam power was the greatest factor in changing our economic lives. Steam power made possible the power machine, which in turn took from the worker his means of livelihood and placed them in the hands of a factory-owner. One hundred and fifty years ago nearly every home had its loom and spinning wheels. Today they are in the factory. The blacksmith used to make the agricultural implements in conjunction with the wagon-maker and the cooper, but today these trades cannot compete with the power-driven trip-hammer shapers and power-saws. Steam-power made possible our transportation systems that made it possible to cross the Atlantic in five days, where it used to take four weeks; and to cross our own continent in four days where it used to take 80 to 100 days.

It may also be fitting to state here that all capital and wealth is produced by labor. Capital never produced any wealth without the adoption of labor. And since capital is produced by labor it naturally follows that labor wants something to say about the way it is used. This process of separating the workers from the tools that he used to own and work with has been very gradual, and some whole generations have failed to see or feel the separation.

I can fancy some carpenter reading this and saying to himself. "Well, I still own the tools that I work with, and would like to see the machine do some of the work I do." It is not much over 50 years ago when the carpenters in this country matched the flooring that he laid. He also made by hand every door and sash and every moulding in the building. Every stair and handrail was also made on the job. The floors in nearly all buildings were entirely of wood, now the only wood floors are in dance halls and private residences. The mills of today are doing over 50 per cent. of what the carpenter of 60 years ago did, and who can tell what the next 60 years will bring.

Look at the development of the printing trades. Compare the printing press that Benjamin Franklin used with the huge press of our large daily newspapers. The hand printer with the linotype machine. The painter and his brush with the spray machine and the dip tank; the hand-drill of the machinist with the huge multiple drill; the automatic screw machine with the hand lather, the 5-lb hammer of the blacksmith with the two-town steam drop hammer; the huge locomotive with the ox-cart; the blow pipe of the glass-blower with the latest glass-blowing machine.. There is not a trade that has not been affected by the use of power machinery and some trades have been entirely eliminated as such outside of the factory.

We have no quarrel with the present development of industry. It 's the logical result of the competitive system under which we live. But we believe that the workers who are contributing to this increased production should share in the benefits.

We have seen from our brief survey of the economic development of industry that power (mechanical power) has been the greatest factor in increased production and that in the several stages of advancement labor has always been about two jumps behind.

The early writers on political economy insisted that "free competition was the life of trade," but the history of industry proves the opposite. Competition among the owning or capitalist groups led to co-operation, consolidation, mergers and trusts; anything to do away with competition. They organized against competition. What chance had the laborer and farmer who had been fed up on this "Competition is the life of trade" theory against strong aggregations of capital who are daily making their position more secure by increased mergers and favorable legislation. The only chance they have is to do likewise. It is for this reason that we have our local unions; our District Councils; our Building Trades Councils; our Central Bodies; our State Federations of Labor; our Joint Legislative Boards and our American Federation of Labor.

Alderman Anderson in North Van. Election

Alderman H. C. Anderson, the labor member on the North Vancouver City Council is in the field again this year for re-election. Alderman Anderson's re-election is assured on account of his popularity, which has increased during his two terms of office. That is no reason, however, for neglecting to work and vote for him in the present campaign. The election takes place on Thursday, January 15th. In the meantime North Vancouver city workers can do their bit in helping to put Alderman Anderson at the top of the poll.

WOMEN'S MEETING TO BE HELD THIS FRIDAY

The Labor Women's Economic League will hold a meeting on Friday evening, January 9th, to which all women interested in economic problems are invited. The meeting will be held in the Horticultural Hall, at 43rd and Fraser, and Mr. J. Harrington will address the meeting. Refreshments will be served.

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Keeping Up With the Joneses

Little Billy—"My big sister's got two doctors."

Little Leroy—"Huh, mine's got two lawyers."

"My big sister's gonna have an operation."

"Mine's gonna have a separation."—Chicago News.

* * *

Why Dads Leave Home

The haggard-looking man got into conversation with the happy, carefree bachelor on their train journey to the North.

"Yes," said the former, "I'm the father of six daughters."

"The nyou and your wife have six mouths to feed," replied the bachelor.

Haggard-face shook hisdead.

"No; we have twelce," he returned. "They are all married."—Answers (London).

* * *

As after-dinner entertainment, try folding up a modern road map without saying cuss words.

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The Labor Statesman

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

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

H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

PRESS COMMITTEE:

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

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

Phone: Seymour 6279

Vancouver, Friday, Jan. 9th, 1931

1930 !

If the capitalist world could be induced to examine its position and condition, it would find its 1930 balance sheet not a very creditable document. Ten years after a war that gave us ten million broken men, put mourning in ten million homes, and imposed a financial burden that we can only hope to bear by contracting that our grandchildren shall carry a portion of it, we are now spending more money than we ever did before preparing for war.

Britain has a Labor government that is trying to give expression to the Socialist ideal without hurting the capitalist's feelings or interests, and, as the thing cannot be done, it is due to go down to defeat. It will arise again, but it will be nearer "red" the next time, and those that now cry "failure" at the Labor government will cry still louder when they taste the policies that lead to success.

France, that complains so bitterly of the Russian workers 'refusal to pay back the money that his master borrowed to keep him in subjection, is doing fairly well, thank you. If Mr. Philip Snowden is to be believed, France has very much stronger convictions about collecting from Russia than she has about paying her own debts. For ten years France has been repairing the damages of war with money collected from Germany. So long as an enormous war indemnity continues to come in, France will be relatively prosperous. Italy is the joke of Europe. While theoretically it is a constitutional monarchy, a crack-brained newspaper man is King, Queen, Prime Minister and everything else all the way down to dog-catcher. At his bidding the Italian that crumpled up before the Austrian along the Pieva and, to hold his own soil, had to be stiffened with boys from the British countrysides, this fellow has developed into a swashbuckling "Roman" and is now aching for a war so that he may show the world that he has inherited all the genius and all the valor of the long-defunct Caesars. Italy is living on war indemnity and borrowed American money. When either stops or Mussolini goes off to Heaven, Italy falls to pieces like a house of cards.

Germany is getting tired of paying war indemnity, in fact, it is finding it impossible to do so. Gold does not fall from the sky, and to pay war indemnity, Germany must ship out goods. Any country which accepts the German goods, to that extent pushes its own workmen out of employment. This it attempts to prevent by building a tariff wall. If Britain adopts the protection idea Germany will probably stop payment and ask the League of Nations to be good enough to point out how the trick is to be done.

The King of Spain has his grip packed, and for the good of his health looks to the possibility of a long visit to England. Poland is trying out on its Galician minority some of the cruelties that itself suffered during its century of bondage to the Russian Tsars. From a grizzly cadaverous mendicant peering through a mass of filthy hair, Soviet Russia has developed into an industrial monster that can kick the bottom out of any section of the capitalist world market that it choses to go into. In Bulgaria a philandering offshoot of the Kaiser family has some difficulty to make up his mind whether his wife or a music hall lady would be the best mate. In Persia a Johnny-come-lately that used to be in the horse-trading business decided that he would like to be Shah—and he is making just as good a job of it as his predecessor.

Egypt has for some years had a bad case of the "gimmies," although what it wants or what it is going to do with it when it gets it, nobody appears to know.

India is also unhappy; one portion of the population "high-hats" the other so badly that it contends that the shadow of the latter quite spoils anything that it falls on. Somebody professing to speak for India wants a government similar to that of Canada, Australia, etc. It would be interesting to know whether the shadow of the "untouchables" would be so objectionable on election day, or would they be disfranchised. India is said to contain the richest man in the world. The salt tax is an expedient to catch a fellow who possesses nothing but a body, and the will to cling on to life; it therefore also has the poorest. It is not the fellow that finds the salt tax burdensome who is demanding home rule.

China has for ten years been engaged in a fratricidal civil war and at this date a Soviet China is as good a bet as any other.

After she walloped the ill-fed and ill-led Tsar's army, Japan got a bad attack of the swelled head. Without the necessary territorial, financial or economic foundation she has been trying to perform as one of the great powers of the world. A modern navy, an antiquated industrial system, and a feudal form of land tenure, do not work well together.

Our neighbor, the great American, is preaching peace on earth and building a navy to "lick all creation." Gun-toting always did appeal to the American. While the outward shell of the scheme of government that Washington, and, later, Lincoln planned still remains, the American has as many schemes of government and breeds of justice as there are of social classes.

In our own country, for the first time in sixty years, the cry of secession has been raised. During the American Civil War the Canadian Maritime provinces did a very profitable business with the Americans, and these people like to believe that this would have continued forever if Confederation had not occurred, and they want something in the nature of damages for their alleged loss.

The Prairie farmer is also getting ill-tempered. While he could feed himself and family and stand off the mortgage company, he bent his back to the work and hoped for better luck next year, but at the end of two ruinously lean years, he is suddenly taking an interest in other people's affairs, and he wants to know how and why farming should be so profitable to implement companies from whom he must buy; railway corporations that carry his wheat; milling companies that turn it into flour, and banks that do the mysterious thing called "moving the crop," and still be unprofitable to himself. Within twelve months somebody will discover that instead of binding Canada together the C. P. R. is splitting the country apart.

Taking it altogether the capitalist world does not appear to be a very solid structure, and in the foregoing we have avoided any reference to the explosive point—the economic and industrial breakdown.—M.

Workers Need Civic Labor Representation

Probably at no previous time has the labor situation been more acute or the industrial crisis more imminent than at present, and the future cannot be predicted with any degree of accuracy. Existing conditions exert an influence on the mind of the wage-earner which are quite likely to upset previously conceived ideas regarding hours of labor and rates of pay, and the necessity of providing for ones family and dependents may compel a man to accept conditions which would be considered entirely untenable under more affluent circumstances.

With these influences at work, it is more necessary than usual to adhere strictly to established rates of union labor and to maintain the benefits which years of effort and ceaseless devotion and vigilance on the part of trade unions have set up. Certain paliatives which have recently been introduced are distinctly coercive and should not be countenanced by responsible governing bodies.

Society is drawing face to face with the fundamental principles upon which the economy of our civilization rests, and it behooves each man and woman today, as never before, to elect as their representatives in civic and provincial governments people who will help to improve the present standards of living, and who will maintain the dignity and support the rights of the working man, so that when fundamental principles are re-adjusted organized and unorganized labor will be in a position to express their demands and to assert their rights.

HARLEY C. E. ANDERSON.

Musicians' Notes

By Con Sordine

In this column last week I was made to say that the Empress Theatre has given more or less casual employment to a few of our members. There must have been a line dropped somewhere, as I wrote (if I remember correctly) that the Empress had increased the orchestra to five players, and the Vancouver Theatre had furnished the casual employment.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Local is scheduled for next Sunday, the 11th, when the officers for the ensuing years will be obligated and installed.

* * *

New Years Eve was the usual gala night for dance players. The majority of our dance musicians were employed, although not quite so many as in former years.

Lee Mercantile Co. Adopts Five-day Week

The following letters sent to the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and ordered to be published in the Labor Statesman, shows that there are some progressive firms doing business that should have the energetic support of organized labor. The Lee Mercantile Co. is a ten million dollar firm with seven big factories.

Mr. Percy R. Bengough,
Secretary, Trades and Labor Council.

Dear Mr. Bengough,—In accord with the economic necessity advanced by the American Trade Union Movement for a forty-hour five-day week, as a permanent step toward an equitable solution of the unemployment situation, The H. D. Lee Mercantile Company, manufacturers of Union-made Lee overalls, Union-Alls, pants, shirts and playsuits, employing 2500 United Garment Workers of America, is pleased to announce to trade unionists as having taken (by voluntary action) the initiative in the work clothing industry to operate all its factories on a five-day work week.

We believe our declaration for a five-day week a factor in influencing other lines of industry, and ask the support of your central body in this direction.

Enclosed, herewith, is a copy of our letter to the international officers of the United Garment Workers of America, also General President Rickert's wire reply, which is self-explanatory.

Believing that our action will have your city central's endorsement, may we solicit your good office to announce this letter to the delegates at your next regular meeting. That we may get this message to each local in your city, may we request that you furnish us with the local secretaries' names and addresses.

An acknowledgment of this letter will be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

THE. H. D. LEE MERCANTILE CO.
by O. E. KRATZ,
General Factory Manager.

Mr. J. L. Wines,
General Secretary, United
Garment Workers of America,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir,—Recognizing changing economic conditions and the necessity for a more equitable distribution of labor, our company for more than a year, has been considering the advisability of establishing the five-day week in our factories.

We have now reached a decision to make this change from 44 to 40 hours a week, effective February 1, 1931, at all of our factories, located at Kansas City, Missouri; South Bend, Indiana; Trenton, New Jersey; Minneapolis, Minnesota, and San Francisco, California.

This change, of course, will carry no reduction in wages, and we anticipate the adoption of this plan will mean the employment of a greatly increased number of the members of your organization.

As the largest manufacturers of work garments, we hope our action will result in a similar policy throughout the industry.

Yours very truly,

THE H. D. LEE MERCANTILE CO.

H. D. Lee Mercantile Co.

It is indeed with great pleasure that I heartily congratulate you on your declaration for forty-hour five-day week. Organization members and organized labor appreciate and approve your progressive and beneficial act.

T. A. RICKERT.
General President, U. G. W. of A.

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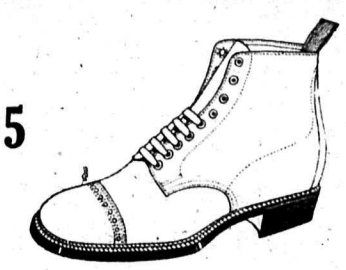
3.95  3.95

Men appreciate our Trapper Shoes. They fill every requirement. They fit well—and are comfortable to wear. Solid leather inside and out—blucher style, with rubber heels. All sizes. Once you wear them—you'll always wear them.

—Economy Floor, H B C

A valuable food for your ... health

Pure beers, such as those listed below, must not be counted a luxury but as a food product.

Thousands of the working classes find in beer a moderately priced healthful stimulant with restorative qualities. Besides being nourishing, these beers possess strength replacing qualities.

The beers listed below are fully fermented and aged for months before they reach the public. Their brilliant appearance and full flavor is proof.

At all Government Liquor Stores and Beer Parlors

PILSENER LAGER
BLUE RIBBON LAGER
CASCADE PALE
OLD MILWAUKEE LAGER

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

No Yes Man

"Evidently that young man you introduced me to today does not know who I am," said a wealthy man to his wife.

"What makes you think so?"

"If he appreciated the extent of my financial influence, he would laugh at my jokes instead of at my grammar!"—Stray Stories.

* * *

BIG BUMP OF CAUTION

"I want a very careful cheauffeur—one who doesn't take the slightest risks," warned the would-be employer.

"I'm your man, sir," answered the applicant. "Can I have my salary in advance?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

Our idea of something awful would be water, water everywhere and nothing but paper towels to dry yourself with.

No Inducement

This from a British paper: The rich American had descended on one of London's big hotels.

Irritated at the indifference of the staff to his great wealth, he determined to give them something to talk about.

At breakfast the following morning he said to the waiter:

"Just bring he twenty dollars' worth of bacon and eggs."

The waiter shook his head.

"Sorry, sir," he replied, "but we don't serve half portions in this hotel."

Hard-Luck Tale

"Good mornin, sir. I'm a bond salesman.

"That's all right, my good fellow. Here's a quarter—go buy yourself a square meal."—Oklahoma Whirlwind.

A Private Income of $100 a month for Life

... from age 55!

IF IN GOOD HEALTH —$100 A MONTH.

Just picture it.
At 55, while still well and vigorous, to come into a private income (over and above other revenues), guaranteed for the rest of your life, of $100 a month. You simply make yearly or half-yearly deposits of an agreed amount for a specified period, at the end of which you begin to receive a monthly income for life.

IF IN ILL HEALTH —$100 A MONTH.

That's only part of the story.
If, meanwhile, through sickness or accident you should become totally disabled, you cease paying premiums and receive $100 a month during such disability. At age 55, the regular income of $100 a month, unimpaired, comes into effect.

IN CASE OF DEATH —$10,000 CASH.

Look how your family is protected.
Should you die at any time before reaching 55, your family receives $10,000.

This is but one example of a variety of plans which the Sun Life of Canada has for every age, condition, and amount. Fill in and forward this form (which involves you in no obligation) and exact figures suited to your individual need will be sent you.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,
Montreal, Canada.

Without obligation on my part please send full particulars of your $100-a-month-for-life plan as outlined in your advertisement in .....
(Name of paper)

Name (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

Address (Street).....(City).....

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

Union Barber Shops

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

Frank Bigmore	320 Granville Street
Wm. Brennan	464 Granville Street
Louis Mallin	736 Granville Street
Francis Federici	Hotel Vancouver
McLeod & Burk	818 Granville St.
Pearle Ferris	973 Granville St.
Harford E. Harris	1006 Granville St.
Ernest Oakes	1114 Granville St.
Joe. Watson	1157 Granville St.
K. T. Jansson	1164 Granville St.
Ed. H. Weaver	2038 Granville St.
Thomas Gaffney	2215 Granville
Alex. Hammergren	2402 Granville St.
Geo. Heyes	2714 Granville St.
Sam. Poff	1214 Granville St.

Hastings St. West.

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

Hastings Street East.

Ben. J. Sanderson	71 Hastings St. E.
Wm. Korlie	117 Hastings St. E.
Alfred Lindahl	159 Hastings St. East
Jas. I. Smith	Royal Theatre Bldg.,
Fred J. Schlie	244 Hastings St. E.
Henry Hopper	2603 Hastings St. E.
Archibald I. Leach	3785 Hastings St. E.
Fred E. Rutquist	3825 Hastings St. E.
Ed. Dann	4003 Hastings St. E.
John A. Lind	4098 Hastings St. E.
Frank E. Townsend	2474 Hastings St. E.
Walter Westwood	425 Abbott St.
J. P. Doherty	320 Abbott Street
A. Adams	Lotus Hotel Barber
P. J. Kalley	140 Broadway East
James Paton	2528 Main St.
A. E. Gawne	2528 Main St.
J. W. Green	626 Broadway West
Chas. Wheeler	2792 Broadway W.
R. Gardiner	3287 Broadway W.
V. Peterson	341 Cambie Street
Thos. De Merchant	346 Cambie Street
Jas. A. Jackson	2207 Cambie St.
Don. Robertson	320 Cambie St.
A. E. Gilbert	306 Carrall St.
Felice Cianci	309 Carrall Street
Frank Casisca	335 Columbia Ave.
Thos. Bablos	330 Columbia Ave.
Thos. Federici	1834 Commercial Drive
John F. Gerrie	1433 Commercial Drive
H. F. Moody	620 Cordova St.
Wm. K. Burns	St. Frances Hotel
John A. McLeod	562 Dunsmuir St.
J. B. Hughes	565 Dunsmuir St.
H. Odlin	602 Dunsmuir St.
Sid. Cutt	761 Dunsmuir St.
Arthur J. North	3291 Dunbar St.
Jesse Workman	1191 Davie St.
R. H. Parliament	666 Drake St.
Nicoll & Scott	660 Georgia St. W.
Adolph Priceppi	Randall Bldg.
Silverwood & Marsh	Hotel Georgia
Elmer Da. Motta	2558 Heather St.
Thos. Patterson	312 Homer St.
Joseph Pratt	434 Homer St.
R. Gardiner	812 Howe St.
Taylor Hanna	Stock Exchange Bldg.
H. H. Blaker	Hotel Grosvenor, Howe St.
J. Clark	260 Kingsway
G. W. Gatz	1837 Main Street
Conrad Magneison	2341 Main Street
Gillett & Ross	2406 Main Street
S. F. R. Cuddeford	6482 Main St.
David Willington Jr.	444 Pender W.
Eburne & Dietz	733 Pender W.
Andrew Colwell	733 Pender St. W.
Griffiths & Cheyne	607 Pender St. W.
Geo. W. Cliff	1879 Powell Street
Evans Bros.	609 Robson St.
Alex. Monroe	716 Robson St.
Jas. McGhie	746 Robson Street
C. G. Bierney	850 Robson Street
B. F. Dennison	611 Smythe St.
Jas. Stevens	713 Smythe St.
Hedley V. Tuff	523 Seymour St.
Offa A. Hawes	425 Seymour St.
Thos. Henderson	2139 Yew Street
W. A. Parkin	1620 Yew Street
Alexander McLennan	5987 West Blvd.
J. Wilcox	6031 West Boulevard
Richard Harris	5351 West Blvd.
Felix Frayle	5741 West Boulevard
Chas. Oulton	2202 Fourth Ave. W.
John Bennett	2720 Fourth Ave. W.
A. W. Patrick	2924 Fourth Ave. W.
John Bennett	2720 Fourth Ave. W.
Arthur Reid	3713 Tenth Ave. W.
Herman & Bob	1482 12th Ave. W.
Henry Beaupre	2157 41st Ave. W.

North Vancouver, B. C.

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

Nanaimo, B. C.

Don. Penneway	Davenport Barber
Dan. Dailey	142 Commercial St.,
P. Brennan	112 Commercial St.,
Louis Perry	27 Victoria Crescent,
Wm. Bate	40 Victoria Crescent,
R. G. McMillan	Courtenay, B. C.
Arthur B. Gatz	Cumberland, B. C.
Chas. Spooner	Cumberland, B. C.
H. W. Shelby	Campbelton, B. C.
Ed. Lowe	Ladysmith, B. C.
Henry Winstanley	Ladysmith, B. C.
Nick Cameron	Ladysmith, B. C.
John Mintainsky	Port Alberni, B. C.
J. Burns	Port Alberni, B. C.
H. Du Hamel	Prince Rupert, B. C.
Barnes & Judge	213 Sixth St. Prince Rupert, B. C.
Hugh Young	Powell River, B. C.
Ernest Marsh	West Vancouver

HAIRDRESSERS

A. Beryl Affiack	106 Second St. E. North Vancouver

SO DID THE OTHER DONKEY!

When I was a rude little boy, we small urchins were fond of springing the following conundrum upon any unsuspecting person that we hoped "to make a fool of."

Having made sure of a safe line of retreat we would attack our victim somewhat as follows:

Say, Mister! There was a donkey tied fast to a tree by a rope that was twenty feet long and there was a pile of hay thirty feet away. The rope would not stretch or break or the knot come undone. Then how did the donkey get to the hay? If our victim was a kindly old fellow and took us seriously he might begin to puzzle his head about the right answer, imagining there was a catch in it and the donkey really got the hay. When we judged that he was a bit weary we would inquire innocently if he felt inclined to give it up, and when he said yes, we would yell "So did the other donkey," and take to our heels.

I am reminded of this ancient joke by the present plight of humanity, which is so like that poor disappointed old donkey:

Here we stand patient and pitiable and there just beyond our reach lies most excellent hay that we vainly strive to reach. We can smell it and we can see it, but the rope is too short and the knot too secure.

Somebody evidently tied up that poor donkey of my little story and put his hay safely out of his reach. We cannot imagine a donkey doing such a fool thing himself. But we poor human donkeys have outdonkied any four-legged donkey that ever drew breath. Why, we have carefully and deliberately played this huge joke on ourselves.

To add to the fun of the thing we go about wondering what is the matter, and how the wheat that we have grown and the boots and clothing that we have produced are in elevators and stores, and that between them and ourselves some great gulf seems to be fixed so that they cannot reach our needy bodies or we get to them.

Dear reader! Are you going to be like that other donkey and give it up? Or are you going to do your very best to stop this crazy work?

Our skill and energy is going to waste and this astounding condition of poverty and distress arises from two main causes.

First, mankind has no clear idea of what it wants to do, and, consequently, no system in its work.

Second, vast injustice permeates society. We are being eaten up by parasites so that humanity needs a thorough disinfectant.

Our first duty therefore is to make a survey of Canada estimating our resources and powers with the intention of organizing the nation to supply its needs.

Our second duty is to disinfect the nation. Parasites flourish on injustice. Justice is fatal to them. We must insist that everybody does his or her share of the good things of life. That is justice. There is no other form of justice.

The solution of our problems must lie along the lines suggested. All sorts of quack medicines are being offered to humanity and already we have swallowed vast doses of cheap and nasty drugs: High tariff, low tariff, free trade, gold standard, Bimetalism, mass production, hand labor, thrift, high consumption, etc. All have failed and will continue to fail.

"Bear ye one another's burdens." In other words, Co-operate, is The Law of Christ. Be successful, get ahead of the other fellow, Is our present ideal—but we cannot serve God and mammon.

Best wishes to the Labor Statesman for the New Year.

J. C. HARRIS.

North Shore Citizens' Employment Committee

The following communication received by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council is published for the information of our readers:

North Vancouver,
18th December, 1930.

Percy Bengough, Esq.,
Sec., Trades and Labor Council,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir,—Noticing in yesterday's press that exception was being taken by your Council to certain features of the Million Days' Work Campaign in Vancouver, I beg to assure you that the situation in regard to our work on the North Shore is on a different basis.

In the first place, we have not expended the sum of one cent of our contributions towards expenses of operating, every item of our office expense being donated, and the work of our committee members being entirely voluntary, so that every penny that is or may be contributed will be turned over to the City and District Relief Departments to augment the work they are doing based upon a standard rate of pay.

At their first meeting the committee decided that any household or odd jobs they turned in would be paid for at the rate of 50c per hour or $4 per day for unskilled labor, and that is practically the only class of work we are getting. We have met with very severe criticism from certain quarters for having taken this attitude, but the members of this committee have taken the stand that they will do nothing to assist anyone who is desirous of reducing the ordinary standards of living under the guise of helping the unemployed.

Yours faithfully,
W. S. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

TOURISTS IN CANADA

The Canadian Forum (Toronto) has an amusing jape at a certain type of United States tourists in Canada, that may make some laugh and others ponder:

Tourist Time
(By F. R. Scott)

This fat woman in canvas knickers
Gapes seriously at everything.
We might be a city of the dead
Or cave men,
Instead of simple town folk.
We have nothing to show
That can't be seen better somewhere else,
Yet for this woman the wonder ceases not.

Madam, the most extraordinary thing in this town
Is the shape of your legs.

O communication!
O rapid transit!

Street Railwaymen Elect Officers

Division 101 Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees' Union held an election of officers on December 22nd under the Proportional Representation system. The balloting was quite lively in some of the contests, but practically all the old officers were returned for a six months' term. Delegates and social committee were elected for 12 months. The results were:

President: Joseph E. Smith.

1st Vice-President: Peter C. Munro.

2nd Vice-President: Fred A. Wallbridge (Acclamation).

Business Agent and Financial Secretary: Herbert W. Speed.

Recording Secretary: John Price.

Treasurer: John McKinnon.

Executive Day-men: Frederick A. Hoover (Acclamation).

Executice Night-men: James D. Pittendrigh.

Mr. Pleasant Barn: John Dew (Acclamation).

Extra Men: Vernon G. Dredge.

Truck Drivers: James E. Berry (Acclamation).

Warden, Night Meeting: John A. Wood.

Conductor, Night Meeting: Samuel Wedgbury.

Rapid Transit: William B. Anderson (Acclamation).

North Vancouver: William A. Harris (Acclamation).

Auditors: Thomas R. Carson, Frederick A. Hoover, Albert V. Lofting.

Trades Council: John Auton, Walter Deptford, Frederick A. Hoover, Ernest S. Hougham, John Price, Joseph E. Smith, Herbert W. Speed, Neville M. Wright, Ernest Hicks (1st alternate), Sydney T. Wybourn (2nd alternate).

Social Committee: Robert Anderson (Barn), John Auton (Track), James E. Berry (Garage), Thomas R. Carson, Vernon G. Dredge, Thomas Dunlop, Albert H. Gingell, John Hendry, Ernest Hicks, James Henderson, Frederick A. Hoover, John McKinnon, John Price, Joseph E. Smith, Herbert W. Speed, Samuel Wedgbury, Harry Weedon, John A. Wood, Neville M. Wright, Sydney T. Wybourn.

Relief Committee: John A. Wood, Albert H. Gingell, John Hendry and Stan Smith.

Tellers: O. Nilson, R. Foster, R. Turner, W. A. Harris.

Judge: A. R. Ferguson.

'Twas the night before payday and all through my jeans
I hunted in vain for ways and means;
Not a quarter was stirring, not even a jit;
The kale was off duty, the greenbacks had quit.
Forward, turn forward, O Time in your flight,
And make it tomorrow, just for tonight.

ABBOTSFORD Wood & Coal Co. Ltd.

"Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded"

THE BEST

WOOD

FIR EDGINGS, per cord, $4.50
Slabs, Mixed Wood & Inside Fir.

COAL

ALWAYS ON HAND!

Nanaimo-Wellington, and the Best Sootless.

498 PHONES HIGHLAND Eves. H.4676 4980

Extra 'Phone: High. 910

BUY B. C. PRODUCTS and boost your own payroll!

Try **NALLEY'S SANDWICH SPREAD**

At All Grocers

Nalley's Pure Foods Co.
Vancouver, B. C.

Western Glass Co., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
158 Cordova W. Phone Sey. 8687
Glass for Buildings.
Auto Glass Installed.
Art Glass Repaired.
Mirrors Resilvered.
Copper Store Front Construction.
Phone us for Quick Service.
Glazing Jobs, large or small.

Sey. 2981 Trin. 6425

CAMPBELL & GRILL

1236-8 SEYMOUR STREET

FURNACE INSTALLATIONS AND REPAIRS

X-CELL BATTERIES

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

Union Bakeries

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

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

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

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

Sunset Bakery, 2315 Granville St.

Craig's Bakery, 187 East Hastings.

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

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

Dirks' Bakery, 6207 Main street.

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

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

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

Scott's Home Bakery, 1848 Kingsway. Phone Fair. 729.

The Nook Bakery, 1835 West 4th avenue.

Victoria Bakery, 3834 Main street.

Bennett's Scotch Bakery, 4166 Main street.

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

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

Get a Shotgun

Mother—"If that young man asks for a kiss, refuse it."

Daughter—"And if he doesn't ask for it?"—Travaso (Rome).

"BUILD B. C. PAYROLLS"

This Inspires Confidence

A MOTHER living at Merritt raised her three children to vigorous health on Pacific Milk. Year after year Pacific goes into the homes rich, fresh and pure. It will be the preferred milk of happy families in the next generation.

Pacific Milk

Factory at Abbotsford, B. C.

100 per cent. British Columbia Owned and Controlled

Union-Made Shoes

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

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

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

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

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

Classified Ads.

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

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

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

NOTARY PUBLIC
P. R. Bengough Labor Headquarters.

PRINTERS
Labor Statesman, Labor Headquarters.

RUPTURE SPECIALIST
C. E. Heard 812 Robson.

Union Tailor Shops

BRADSHAW, A.—436 Hornby St.
BEATON, F. W.—555 Georgia West.
BUTT, CHAS.—1066a Pender West.
CALLADINE, W.—4349 Main.
CREELMAN & MARSH—603 Dunsmuir.
CREASEY, J.—718 Robson.
son.
GRAY, DAVID—164 East 11th.
HARTLE BROTHERS — 662 Seymour.
HASTINGS TAILORS—2560 Hastings East.
JEFFS, A.—2532 Main.
MORGAN, T. C.—1335 Granville.
PERRIN & CO.—200 Blk. Georgia E.
PERRY & DOLK—18 Hastings W.
PETERSON, A.—14 Cordova W.
PATERSON & NUTTALL—811 Dominion Bldg.
RAY BROS. TAILORING CO.—80 Hastings W.
SLOWIN, F. M.—825 Granville.
SMALL, DAVID—4021 Kingsway.
STORRY, H. F.—653 Georgia.
VAN THE TAILOR—556 Georgia.
TOM THE TAILOR—1542 Lonsdale, North Vancouver.
COONEY & FOTHERINGILL—Hart Block, New Westminster.

A Chronicle

By HARLEY C. E. ANDERSON

1. And it came to pass that the Lord looked upon the earth, and upon the people thereof.
2. And the Lord saw that the people struggled and wrestled with the earth exceedingly, that they might unlock the granary thereof, and open the secret places to discover the treasure hidden therein.
3. And the Lord saw that the people were in sore travail, in sweat and in slavery, for the curse of Adam lay heavily upon them.
4. Now when the Lord saw these things He did repent the curse of Adam which He had placed upon the people of the earth.
5. And the Lord spake saying, Even as I am the Lord God, the Creator of all things, will I lighten the curse which I put upon this people.
6. I, the Lord God, will make plain unto them the hidden power of the Universe, that their labor may be lightened, and the works of their hand more abundant.
7. And the Lord opened the eyes of the people, that they saw more clearly, even the understanding of the people did the Lord quicken.
8. And the Lord showed unto Man the hidden power of the lightning, yea, even the power in the leaping waterfall that cometh down the mountain did He make clear.
9. And the Lord gave unto Man the essence of the treasure which He had hid in the bowels of the earth, that the chariots of Man might fly as the wind.
10. And the Lord said unto Man, Take of the elements which I have hidden in the secret places, strew them over the face of the land, that thy farms may be fruitful, and thy crops abundant.
11. And the Lord said, Take of the lakes which I have set upon the mountains, lead the waters into the dry valleys and the barren places, and thine orchards shall blossom as the rose of Sharon.
12. And the Lord instructed Man in the mystery of the Universe, that Man might use the power which the Lord had provided, in company together forever.
13. Now Man, when he had all these things, straighway forgot the command of the Lord, that the gifts should be enjoyed in company together.
14. Yet when Man mastered the mystery of the Earth and used the gifts of power which the Lord gave unto him, the Earth was filled with production, and the highways of the land thronged with traffic.
15. Then did the seed which the husbandman strews yield an hundredfold, and the orchard and the vineyard were heavy with harvest.
16. Then did the power from the waterfall turn the millstones as ten thousand horses, and the sound of machinery was heard throughout the land.
17. And the hiding places of Earth's riches were opened, yea, even the bounteous gifts of nature were spread before Man for his delight.
18. Now it came to pass that in spite of these things only a few men had enjoyment therein, and the multitude of the people starved high nigh unto death in the midst of plenty.
19. Yea, even the young men were forced to crime and to murder, and the daughters of Man were driven to strange ways.
20. And the Lord looked again upon the Earth, and behold while the warehouses bulged with fullness and the granaries were filled even to overflowng, with the gifts of the harvest, great multitudes were in sore need, for misery and starvation rested upon the people.
21. Then the Lord was wroth with Man, saying, Surely the people of Earth are accursed with a dense ignorance, have I not opened the treasury of nature for all men, saying, Come, take of My bounty and be filled, yet has Man permitted his birthright to pass into the hands of the usurer and the money lender, and an evil system controls the gift which I gave to my people.
22. Even further must I open the eyes of Man, that all may know that the Earth and all the fullness thereof have I given to all men to live in and to enjoy the fruits thereof in peace together.

—H.A.

Little grains of powder,
Little dabs of paint,
Make our darling daughter
Seem like what she ain't.

Beverage Dispensers Elect Officers

The Beverage Dispensers, Local 676, held their first annual dance, Christmas night, which proved to be a great success. There is no doubt it was the largest crowd that was ever in the old Eagle Hall at 535 Homer street. At 12 o'clock the house was full and 200 waiting outside that could not get in. The outstanding feature of the dance was that everybody enjoyed themselves and had a very merry evening.

The following were the lucky numbers drawn for the three prizes: First, 741; second, 721; third, 489.

Don't forget our next event, the annual smoker, Friday, April 3rd, 1931.

The election of officers of Local 676 was held on Sunday, December 28th in Room 1, Labor Headquarters. M. J. Galvin was elected president; H. Tierney, vice-president; J. Jackson, recording secretary; T. J. Hanafin, business agent, secretary-treasurer; C. R. Leer, inspector; D. C. Black, inner guard; W. B. Butler, outer guard; Mr. C. Carlson, chaplin. Brothers F. McCann and C. Leer, trustees. The delates will be appointed at the next regular meeting. There were two hundred members present. —T. J. HANAFIN.

The true value of horse sense is clearly shown by the fact that the horse shied at the motorcar during the period in which the pedestrian laughed at it.

HAZELWOOD ICE CREAM

The only 100 per cent. Union Ice Cream in the City!

Phone: Seymour 2090

Hazelwood Creamery, Limited

Pilsudski Still the Bad Boy of Europe

Poland under Pilsudski continues to play the part of the bad boy of Europe. Only recently Polish troops began a reign of terror against the Ruthenians of Eastern Galicia. Since then this method of attempting to instil patriotic love for Poland into the breasts of minority peoples has been tried upon the Germans of Polish Upper Silesia. In connection with the elections to the provincial Sejm, mobs of Poles, abetted by the Polish police and other local authorities, sought to intimidate German voters by attacking them in the streets or by entering their homes and smashing their furniture. Six persons were killed in the rioting. Despite the terrorism the Pilsudski candidates won only 19 of the 48 seats in the provincial Sejm. Berlin has announced that it will demand that the League Council institute a thorough investigation. Clearly the fault is not wholly Poland's. There is also much uncontrolled bitterness and there are any number of hot-heads on the German side of the line Furthermore, the German fascist motion introduced in the Reichstag asking that a volunteer patrol of 1,000 men be stationed along the border to "quell Polish excesses' 'will not go far toward establishing good-will. Yet the evidence at hand puts the major share of the blame upon Poland. Pilsudski, whose position at home is none too secure, should be awakened to the extreme peril of playing with fire along the German border, which is one of the sorest spots of Europe.—The Nation.

One trouble prison-workers are not bothered with is being threatened with dismissal.

The Fable of the Wind and the Sun

AESOP tells of a dispute between the Wind and the Sun as to who could make a traveller take off his cloak and thus be judged the stronger.

The Wind blew his hardest but the traveller only wrapped his cloak around him the tighter. Then the Sun broke through the clouds and his warm rays soon made the traveller so hot that he finally sat down and threw his cloak on the ground.

There are many persons who think that the success or prosperity of a public utility company is obtained at the expense of the public and that the public will receive most value if the company is kept from making much, if any, return on its investment.

Any transaction, to be successful, must be profitable to both parties. You would not expect your grocer to remain in business if not making a fair profit.

You will receive best public utility service if you allow your public utility company to make a fair return on its investment and if you assume an attitude of co-operation and helpfulness.

By all means let us have your criticism of our service and our policies.

The way to get good public utility service is to have a prosperous public utility company.

GW2-31

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Avenue Theatre, 711 Main Street.
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"The Ragged-Trousered Philanthropists"

After tea, as he watched his wife clearing away the tea-things and re-arranging the drying clothing by the fire, Owen for the first time noticed that she looked unusually ill.

"You don't look well tonight, Nora," he said, crossing over to her and putting his arm around her.

"I don't feel well," she replied, resting her head wearily against his shoulder. "I've been very bad all day and I had to lie down nearly all afternoon. I don't know how I should have managed to get the tea ready if it had not been for Frankie."

"I set the table for you, didn't I, mum?" said Frankie, with pride; "and I tidied up the room as well."

"Yes, darling, you helped me a lot," she answered, and Frankie went over to her and kissed her hand.

"Well, you'd better go to bed at once," said Owen. "I can put Frankie to bed presently and do whatever else is necessary."

"But there are so many things to attend to. I want to see that your clothes are properly dry and to put something ready for you to take in the morning before you go out, and then there's your breakfast to pack up——"

"I can manage that."

"I didn't want to give way to it like this," the woman said, "because I know you must be tired out yourself, but I really do feel quite done up now."

"Oh, I'm all right," replied Owen, who was really so fatigued that he was scarcely able to stand. "I'll go and draw the blinds down, and light the other lamp; so say good-night to Frankie and come at once."

After the child was in bed, Owen sat alone by the table in the draughty sitting-room, thinking.

A few years ago the future had seemed a region of wonderful and mysterious possibilities of good, but tonight the thought brought no such illusions, for he knew that the story of the future was to be much the same as the story of the past.

The story of the past would continue to repeat itself for a few years longer. He would continue to work and they would all three have to go without most of the necessaries of life.

When there was no work they would starve.

For himself he did not care much, because he knew that, at the best—or worst—it would only be a very few years. Even if he were able to have proper food and clothing, and take reasonable care of himself, he could not live much longer; but, when that time came, what was to become of them?

There would be some hope for the boy if he were more robust and if his character were less gentle and more selfish.

In order to succeed in the world it was necessary to be brutal, selfish, and unfeeling: to push others aside and to take advantage of their misfortunes.

That was the ideal character.

Owen knew that Frankie's character did not come up to this lofty ideal.

Then, there was Nora, how would she fare?

Owen stood up and began walking about the room, oppressed with a kind of terror. Presently he returned to the fire and began rearranging his clothes that were drying. He found that the boots, having been placed too near the fire, had dried too quickly, and consequently the sole of one of them had begun to split away from the upper. He remedied this as well as he was able, and, while turning the wetter parts of the clothing to the fire, he noticed the newspaper in the coat pocket. He drew it out with an exclamation of pleasure. Here was something to distract his thoughts. But, as soon as he opened the paper, his attention was riveted by the staring headlines of one of the principal columns:

TERRIBE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY
Wife and Two Children Killed
Suicide of the Murderer

It was one of the ordinary crimes of poverty. The man had been without employment for many weeks and they had pawned or sold their furniture and other possessions. But even this resource must have failed at last, and one day the neighbors noticed that the blinds remained down and that there was a strange silence about the house. When the police entered, they found, in one of the upper rooms, the dead bodies of the woman and the two children, with their throats cut, laid out side by side upon the bed, which was saturated with their blood.

There was no bedstead, and no furniture in the room except the straw mattress and the ragged clothes and blankets upon the floor.

The man's body was found in the kitchen, lying with outstretched arms face downward on the floor, surrounded by the blood from the terrible wound in his throat, which had evidently been inflicted by the razor that was grasped in his right hand.

No particle of food was found, but, attached to a nail in the kitchen wall, was a piece of blood-smeared paper, on which was written in pencil:

"This is not my crime, but Society's."

The report went on to explain that the deed must have been perpetrated during a fit of temporary insanity, brought on by the sufferings the man had endured.

"Insanity!" muttered Owen, as he read this glib theory. "Insanity! It seems to me that he would have been insane if he had not killed them."

Surely it was wiser and better and kinder to send them all to sleep than to continue to let them suffer.

At the same time it seemed that the man should have chosen to do it in that way, when there were so many other cleaner, easier, and less painful ways of accomplishing his object.

One could take poison. Of course, there was a certain amount of difficulty in procuring it, and one would have to be very careful not to select one that would cause a lot of pain.

Owen went over to his bookshelf and took down "The Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine," an old, rather out-of-date book, which he thought might contain the required information. He was astonished to find what a number of poisons there were within easy reach of whoever wished to make use of them: poisons which could be relied upon to do their work certainly, quickly, and without pain. Why, it was not even necessary to buy them; one could gather them from the hedges by the roadside and in the fields.

The more he thought of it the stranger it seemed that such a clumsy method as a razor should be so popular. Strangulation, or even hanging, would be better than that, though the latter method could scarcely be adoped in their flat, because there were no beams or rafters or anything to suspend a cord. Still, he could drive some large nails or hooks into one of the walls. For that matter, there were already some clothes-hooks on some of the doors. He began to think that this would be a more excellent way than poison; he could easily pretend to Frankie that he was going to show him some new kind of play. The boy would offer no resistance, and in a few minutes it would all be over.

He threw down the book and pressed his hands over his ears. He fancied he could hear the boy's hands and feet beating against the panels of the door as he struggled in his death agony.

Then, as his arms fell nervously by his side again, he thought he heard Frankie's voice calling:

"Dad! Dad!"

Owen hastily opened the door.

"Are you calling, Frankie?"

"Yes. I've been calling you quite a long time."

"What do you want?"

"I want you to come here. I want to tell you something."

"Well, what is it, dear?" I thought you were asleep a long time ago," said Owen, as he came into the room.

"That's just what I want to speak to you about. The kitten's gone to sleep all right, but I can't go. I've tried all different ways, counting and all, but it's no use, so I thought I'd ask you if you'd mind coming and staying with me, and letting me hold your hand for a little while, and then papa I could go."

The boy twined his arms round Owen's neck and hugged him very tightly.

"Oh, dad, I love you so much, I could squeeze you to death."

"I'm afraid you will, if you squeeze me so tightly as that."

The boy laughed softly as he relaxed his hold.

"That would be a funny way of showing you how much I loved you, wouldn't it, dad? Squeezing you to death!"

"Yes, I suppose it would," replied Owen huskily, as he tucked the bedclothes round the child's shoulders. "But don't talk any more, dear, just hold my hand, and try to sleep."

Lying there very quietly, holding his father's hand and occasionally kissing it, the child presently fell asleep.

Then Owen got up very gently and went into the bedroom, and long after Nora was asleep he lay listening to the howling of the wind and the noise of the rain as it poured heavily on the roof. But it was not the storm only that kept him awake. Through the dark hours of the night his thoughts were still haunted by the words on that piece of blood-stained paper on a kitchen wall: "This is not my crime, but Society's."

CHAPTER VI.

The Exterminating Machines

"Come on, Saturday!" shouted Philpot, just after seven o'clock, one Monday morning as they were getting ready for work.

It was still dark outside, but the scullery was dimly illuminated by the flickering light of two candles which Crass had lighted and stuck on the shelf over the fireplace in order to serve out the different lots of paint and brushes to the men.

"Yes, it do seem a 'ell of a long week, don't it?" remarked Harlow, as he hung his overcoat on a nail and proceeded to put on his apron and blouse. "I've 'ad bloody near enough of it already."

"Wish to Christ it was breakfast time," growled the more easily satisfied Easton.

Crass poured several lots of color into separate pots.

"Harlow," he said, "you and Sawkins, when he comes, can go up and do the top bedrooms out with this color. You'll find a couple of candles up there. It's only goin' to 'ave one coat, so see that you make it cover all right, and just look after Sawkins a bit so as 'e doesn't make a bloody mess of it. You do the doors and windows and let 'im do the cupboards and skirtings."

"That's a bit of all right, I must say," Harlow said, addressing the company generally. "We've got to teach 'im so as 'e can do us out of a job presently by working under price."

"Well, I can't 'elp it," growled Crass. "You know 'ow it is: 'Unter sends 'im 'ere to do paintin', and I've got to put 'im on it. There ain't nothin' else for 'im to do."

Further discussion on this subject was prevented by Sawkins' arrival, nearly a quarter of an hour late.

"Oh, you 'ave come, then," sneered Crass. "Thought praps you'd gorn for a 'oliday."

Sawkins muttered something about oversleeping himself, and, having hastily put on his apron, he went upstairs with Harlow.

"Now, let's see," Crass said, addressing Philpot, "you and Newman 'ad better go and make a start on the second floor: this is the color, and 'ere's a couple of candles. You'd better not both go into one room or 'Unter will growl about it. You take one of the front and let Newman take one of the back rooms. Take a bit of stoppin' with you: they're goin' to 'ave two coats, but you'd better putty up the 'oles as well as you can, this time."

"Only two coats!" said Philpot. "Them rooms will never look nothing with two coats—a light color like this."

"It's only goin' to get two, anyway," returned Crass, testily. "'Unter said so, so you'll 'ave to do the best you can with 'em, and get 'em smeared over middlin' sudden, too."

Crass did not think it necessary to mention that, according to the copy of the specifications of the work which he had in his pocket, the rooms in question were supposed to have four coats.

Crass now turned to Owen.

"There's that drorin' room," he said. "I don't know what's goin' to be done with that yet. I don't think they've decided about it. Whatever's to be done to it will be an extra, because all that's said about it in the contract is to face it up with putty and give it one coat of white. So you and Easton 'ad better get on with it."

Slyme was busy softening some putty by rubbing and squeezing it between his hands, and, on his way to his work, he accosted Bert, the boy, who was engaged in lighting a fire to boil the water to make the tea for breakfast at eight o'clock.

"There's a bloater I wants cooked," he said.

"All right," replied Bert. "Put it over there on the dresser along of Philpot's and mine."

Slyme took the bloater from his food basket, but, as he was about to put it in the place indicated, he observed that his was rather a larger one than either of the other two. This was an important matter. After they were cooked it would not be easy to say which was which; he might possibly be given one of the smaller ones instead of his own. He took out his pocket-knife and cut off the tail of the large bloater.

"'Ere it is, then," he said to Bert. "I've cut off the tail of mine so as you'll know which it is."

It was now about twenty minutes past seven and, having started all the other men at work, Crass washed his hands under the tap. Then he went into the kitchen and rigged up a seat by taking two of the drawers out of the dresser and placing them on the floor about six feet apart and laying a plank across. This done, he sat down in front of the fire, which was now burning brightly, and lit his pipe. The boy went into the scullery and began washing up the cups and jars for the men to drink out of.

Bert's clothes were of many colors, being thickly encrusted with paint, the result of the unskilful manner in which he did his work, for he had only been at the trade about a year. Some of the men had nicknamed him "the walking paint shop," a title which he accepted good-humoredly.

This boy was an orphan, and when he said he wished to become a decorator, his widowed mother decided, if possible, to place him at Rushton's, that being one of the leading firms in the town. At first Mr. Rushton demanded ten pounds as a premium, the boy to be bound for five years, no wages the first year, two shillings a week the second, and a rise of one shilling every year for the remainder of the term. Afterward, as a special favor—a matter of charity, in fact, as she was a very poor woman—he agreed to accept five pounds.

This sum represented the thrifty savings of years, but the poor woman parted with it willingly in order that the boy should become a skilled workman. So Bert was apprenticed—bound for five years to Rushton and Company.

(Continued next week)

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"What would happen to the young man of today who could not even do simple arithmetic?" asks an accountant. He would probably become a waiter.—London Humorist.

* * *

On a Strafing Cruise

Mother—"Why ever are you sitting there when you ought to be in bed?"

Peter—"There's a mosquito in my room."

Mother—"It hasn't bitten you, has it, darling?"

Peter—"No, but it came close enough for me to hear its propeller."—Humorist (London).

Cramping Her Cackle

Her Husband—"But why should we move? You were perfectly delighted with this neighborhood when we came here a year ago."

Mrs. Chatterton—"I know I was, but I'm tired of talking about the same old neighbors for a whole year."—Detroit News.

Good Union Men are coming back again and again to eat at

Art's Dairy Lunch

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Burrard St. Bridge Contractor Hires Non and Dual Unionists

Members of the Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Union and members of the Operating Engineers' Union of Vancouver are not working on the Burrard Street Bridge because the contractor insists on hiring non-union men. As a subterfuge the contractor is attempting to make out that the trouble started over the employment of dual union men. Dual union men have since gone to the aid of the contractor, while the International Union was trying to make this job a union job. That is the function of the All-Canadian Union (so-called), but they cannot beat the International that way. The contractor has taken advantage of the entry of the dual unionists into the fight, by publicly stating that the trouble is between the two kinds of unions. The following letter has been sent to the daily newspapers to refute the story:

January 7th, 1931.

Re article on the Bridgemen's Strike, Burrard Street Bridge—Morning Star, January 6th, 1931.

I wish to correct statements published in your daily paper quoting Mr. Dawson and the writer as stating that the trouble developed between the members of two unions.

As the party who represented the men involved, I wish to state that the dispute arose over the employers engaging non-union woodworkers and helpers on the construction of the first units of caissons. Mr. Hodgson, representing the employers, and the writer, representing the workers, had a conference on the 23rd of December, 1930, and Mr. Hodgson was advised that the Bridgemen employed by him on the bridge expected the same working conditions as prevailing throughout British Columbia on similar work, and recognized by all other employers hiring our members. Mr. Hodgson stated that he would hire whoever he liked, and that if the men did not like it they could walk off the job. Mr. Hodgson, however, reconsidered that statement and asked the writer to request our members to allow him a week to think it over, and that he would advise us of his decision. His request was conceded to by our members, and later extended 10 days, or until the contractor started the construction of caissons with a few wood-workers and helpers.

When the writer interviewed Mr. Hodgson on January 3rd, and asked for the decision of the contractors, he was informed to advise the men that Mr. Hodgson was going to build the first part of caissons with the men he had employed at their yard and that our members could finish the caissons after being launched, but if they did not agree with the contractor they could leave the job.

The members of the Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders of Vancouver, B. C., considered Mr. Hodgson's ultimatum and tried to get an interview with him on Monday, January 5th, and when the writer as the men's representative, met Mr. Hodgson, the reply I was asked to convey to the men was as follows:

"That he was going to carry on the construction of caissons with the men he had engaged and that if our members did not like it they could walk off the job and that he would not meet a committee appointed by the bridgemen employed by his firm on the bridge."

There never was a question of two unions discussed by Mr. Hodgson and myself, nor was Mr. Dawson present at any of our conferences. The working conditions asked by the employees are recognized by every other bridge contractor engaged in this class of work in British Columbia. JAS. THOMSON,
Representative.

Community Chest Plan Not Quite Right

J. H. T. Falk, executive member of the Vancouver Welfare Federation addressed the Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday in an effort to get Council to support the Community Chest plan. He was given an attentive hearing and was asked a considerable number of questions, but when the subject of endorsing the plan came up later in the evening there was considerable criticism to it, mostly on account of the plan to be adopted in the collection of contributions. Mr. Falk stated that no list was to be issued to employers for the signatures of their employees, but that cards were to be distributed by "key" men, which should be other than officials. This, however, did not seem to take the sting out of the scheme, for Mr. Falk suggested that workers being paid on a monthly basis should donate half a day's pay, and men working by the hour should donate one hour's pay every week for four weeks. While it is admitted that the present charity collecting schemes are neither economical nor satisfactory, and a community chest scheme appears to be preferable to the others, the element of compulsion which will undoubtedly enter into it in many instances makes it objectionable to a large number of workers. Collections through the medium of payrolls and employers, unless having the free sanction of the employees, will undoubtedly always meet with opposition, and no fair-minded man should expect workers to tolerate the abuses that can enter into such a scheme. Even if only one employer out of one hundred abuses the system by threatening the employees, and there is no way of correcting the abuse, then the plan should be dropped and some other method of collection adopted. Trades Council delegates were inclined to turn down the plan, but a suggestion that it be left in the hands of the executive to make further investigations and report back was finally adopted.

INCOME TAXES HIGH DURING DEPRESSION

Washington.—The business depression has not materially affected higher incomes, as collections during the period December 1st to December 26th amounted to $490,848,651. This is but $22,000,000 less than the amount collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the same period last year. Four more days' tabulation will probably increase the receipts to $495,000,000. Delinquent payments were little higher than before the depression.

Not many of us married men can get in the last word, but we can always slam the door.

Painters' Xmas Tree Pleases the Children

On January 2nd the Painters' Local, 138, held their annual Christmas tree in hall one' Labor Headquarters for the members' children. In a blaze of light, with a gorgeously decorated tree, Santa Claus arrived at 2:15 in spite of the rain. A splendid programme was arranged. Mrs. W. Hunt and Miss Ethel Parrot officated at the piano. Mrs. H. Edwards, Miss Munday and Mrs. A. Rowland took charge of the games, those that the children love, and did they play, say's you? Then says I, did they sing those choruses? Lead by Santa they shook the building.

Len Holland, the wizard of the accordian, gave them some lively music, and Nettie Nicol came with a troupe of dancers. Nuff said! Did they dance? Never better! Miss Margaret Mercer, Norene Burgess, Jean Wishart in the Highland Fling and Sword Dances; Miss Jean Wishart, Betty Buchan, Norene Burgess and Mary Neil did a waltz clog. Miss Jean Wishart and Norene Burgess gave a real Irish Jig, and Miss Norene Burgess did a military clog. Every number went over big with those present.

Master Terry Hodge gave two violin solos which received a big hand.

Recitation by Mrs. W. Hunt fitted the occasion, as did the song by Santa. Both pleased the kiddies. Miss Lorma Pollock's selection on the guitar were very pleasing.

The hearty cheers given on arrival of that idol of the children, Uncle Jerry, lifted the roof. His entertaining songs and talk pleased old and young. Over a hundred were present, and when they all sang "Rig-a-Dig-Gig," well, did Uncle Jerry smile—I'll say he did, especially when they all promised to join his safety league. He left with everyone smiling and happy.

Refreshments were served by Mrs. W. Hunt, Mrs. H. Edwards, Mrs. Rowland and Miss Munday. Santa then presented every child with a present and brought to an end a perfect day. The committee, Phil Baggs, J. McCaughran, T. Kane, H. Edwards, D. Rustige, with Chairman Ed. Smith, were well repaid for their efforts.

LESS RAIL WORKERS

Washington.—The number of employees on class 1 railroads in September was reduced to the lowest point of the year.

Employees at the middle of September totaled 1,485,906, compared with 1,514,367 in August and 1,747,816 in September, last year. This is a drop of 260,000 employees from September, 1929, to September, 1930.

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.75 Bovril; 4-oz.	.55	1.00 Dr. Reid's Beef, Iron and Wine	.54
.50 Dr. Reid's Syrup of White Pine and Tar	.28	.25 French Cleaner	.16
.50 Puritall Milk of Magnesia	.28	2.75 Hot Water Bottle	1.43
.25 Cucumber and Witch Hazel Cream	.14	1.75 Fountain Syringe	.97
.60 Pompeian Bloom	.41	.25 Kleenex	.15
.50 Orlex Compound	.32	.60 Andrew's Liver Salt	.39
.35 Tooth Brush	.22	.50 Dr. Reid's Sage and Sulphur	.27
.50 Superior Bay Rum	.27	.50 Luxor Vanishing Cream	.36
		.60 Boncilla Rouge	.39
		.50 Old Gold Shaving Cream	.29

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Workers Face Winter With Less Reserves

Washington.—"The second winter of unemployment finds us with increased unemployment and decreased reserves," said Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., in discussing industrial conditions and prospects for the future.

"Approximately 5,000,000 wage-earners are without employment," said Mr. Green, who expressed the hope that spring activity will mark the turning of the tide.

"Wage earners have been bearing a heavy burden as a result of the serious depression," he said. "About 50 per cent. of trade union members have had to lower their standards of living because of lessened incomes, which have declined more than six billion dollars during the past year. As these wage-earners represent more than 80 per cent. of the purchasing public, their falling income has added to the depression, which was caused by output increasing faster than incomes.

"In sharp contrast to the decline in wages, industries in 1930 increased the sums paid for dividends and interest by more than $400,000,000. Part of this goes back into investments, whereas what is needed is to finance those who buy the products of industry."

President Green said that present conditions make it necessary to first give relief to unemployed, but permanent help, he said, must be based on regular customary employment. Prosperity, he said, is only possible when resting on high wages, shorter hours, organization of wage-earners and the development of machinery to set up co-ordinated control of industries.

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