Labor Statesman

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Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

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DEPARTMENT of LABOUR
SEP 22 1930
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Labour Intelligence Br.

Trades Council Athletic Sports Went Over Big

Championship Events at Labor Day Sports Were Viewed by Nearly Six Thousand People—Long List of Splendid Events

THE LABOR DAY SPORTS which the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council is putting on every year, are getting bigger, better and more popular and famous each year. History was made this year, when nearly 6,000 adults watched many championship events in which records were broken, and many splendid silver cups and hundreds of prizes were secured. The weather was ideal, the audience enthusiastic, and the officials worked strenuously to make everything satisfactory.

Mayor Malkin opened the sports officially at 1 p.m., in which he strongly complimented the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council for its efforts in putting on the events.

The opening event was one of 60 metres for girls under sixteen, which was also one of many championship events staged for the first time in British Columbia as the Women's B. C. Track and Field Championships. Cups and gold, silver and bronze medals were presented to the winners and clubs of these events, among whom were the girls who went down to Hamilton a few weeks ago and won championships at the British Empire Games.

The women's championship events were sanctioned by the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation, and the men's events were sanctioned by the Vancouver Local Board of the British Columbia Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. These officials spoke highly of the smooth way in which every event was handled, and complimented the workers who acted in the various official capacities.

In connection with the women's events the Lucky Horseshoe Athletic Club girls captured the grand aggregate with a total of 137 points. The High School of Commerce Athletic Club girls came second with 109 points, while the Y. W. C. A. amassed 42 points for third place.

In the three divisions the results were as follows:

Junior — Lucky Horseshoe, 59 points; Commerce, 29 points.

Intermediate—Commerce, 38 point

Intermediate — Commerce 38 points; Lucky Horseshoe, 19 points.

Senior — Lucky Horseshoe, 59 points; Commerce, 47 points, and the Y. W. C. A., 42 points.

In the intermediate division the Commerce girls captured the Bingham cup, while in the senior division the Lucky Horseshoe girls turned the tables on their rivals by carrying off the C. N. R. trophy.

One Record Broken

Only one record was broken during the afternoon. This was when T. Ann Wilson, Lucky Horseshoe girl, broke the record for the running broad jump by leaping 16 feet 5½ inches, to beat last year's mark of 14 feet 9¾ inches. Eleanor Downie of Commerce came second by leaping 16 feet 2 inches, while Jean Thompson, Commerce, captured third place with a leap of 15 feet 11½ inches.

The Marathon Event

The feature of the afternoon was the marathon race from New Westminster, which was won by Roy Palmer of the Hastings Steam Bath Athletic Club, in the time of one hour and four minutes. Second place was won by Alfred Enderby of Trail, and third went to William V. Armstrong of the H.S.B.A.C.

This event was started off by Mayor Wells Gray of New Westminster at the New Westminster Labor Temple. Fifteen runners started on the ten miles and eight-tenths run, all of them coming in to finish at Hastings Park, where they were given any medical attention that was needed. Tremendous applause greeted the first few arrivals as they entered the gate to the track, and then again when they passed the grandstand on the last lap, and they again as they reached the tape after the second run round the course. The winners were lifted shoulder-high and treated to an ovation.

Star Stages Comeback

Running for the first time after a year's layoff from track, A. Zeegers, Y. M. C. A., former Olympic runner for Holland, placed second to George Caird of the "Y," in the 880-yard open race.

In the 60-metre event, for girls 16 and under 18, Lillian Palmer and Mary Frizzell, both High School of Commerce girls, who represented Canada at the Canadian championships recently at Hamilton, ran a dead heat. In the deciding race, Lillian Palmer won in 7 4/5 seconds. Esther Paulin of Lucky Horseshoe was third.

National Clothes Store Employs Union Tailors

Coinciding with the opening of their new store, the National Clothes Shop took the step of first signing up with the Tailors' Union of this city. With this new policy the firm hopes not only to increase its patronage but also to put out a better-finished suit or overcoat. Colin McDonald, president of the Tailors' Union, signed this firm up, and union conditions will now be enjoyed by the tailors employed at this store.

The new store, situated at 217 West Hastings Street, opposite Hamilton Street, at Victory Square, is one of the best fitted stores on Hastings Street, and the management invites organized labor to visit this new store and look at the quality of goods turned out by the National Clothes Shop.

Trades Council Notes

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union reports dual union outfit caused financial losses to Local 28, which the Local is now trying to build up with "A Night In the West" social evening on September 30th. The dual union has passed out of the picture.

The Taxi Drivers' Union reports three non-union taxi companies went out of business during the past week. The union drivers now have all the best stands.

Electrical Workers report that the Marine Drive Theatre will probably be unfair to them, as the company does not want to use union men.

Tailors report National Clothes Shop and Tip-Top Tailors signed up with the union for union conditions.

Bakers report nearly all union bakers are using the Union Label on their bread.

Painters report two new members, trade slack, and Local would appreciate any small jobs that union men might put their way.

Bengough Chairman of Resolutions Committee

At the invitation of President Tom Moore of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Secretary P. R. Bengough of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council will act as chairman of the Resolutions Committee at the Trades and Labor Congress Convention, which will be held in Regina, commencing September 8th. Acceptance of this most important invitation was approved by the Trades Council on Tuesday evening.

Among the other delegates who will attend this convention will be F. A. Hoover, T. R. Carson and E. S. Hougham of the Street Railwaymen's Union, Charles Watson and Neil McDonald of the City Fire Fighters' Union, and J. Woods of the Civic Employees' Union, Colin McDonald of the Tailors' Union, Bob Stevenson of Painters' Union, 138, and J. F. Burns of the Ironworkers' Union.

If there is not strong official opposition to holding the 1931 convention in Vancouver, the Vancouver delegation will make a fight for it. The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council is prepared to make the attempt to finance its share of the convention.

Seattle Workers Seek Six-hour Day Schedule

Jack McMillan, a former president and officer of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, has been a visitor in town for a few days, and took the opportunity to attend the Trades Council meeting on Tuesday. He was called upon by President Colin McDonald to address the delegates, and did so. He informed the delegates that he was now a member of the Seattle Painters' Union, which has a membership of 900, but that he is only holding down the office of trustee for the Local, although a delegate to the Metal Trades Council and the Building Trades Council. He stated that trades unionism had departed from its old ideas in the United States and is now a business. His own union had a balance of $8000, and was striving for a bigger balance, but he was not inclined to say whether this was a good policy or not.

The unions are not afflicted very much across the line with dual unionism because they have a different way of handling this form of union smashing, and they don't last long. The Ironworkers' Union was one of the last to have trouble with a dual union, but they were handled so effectively and severely that they are all back in the fold now.

Referring to legislative matters, he stated that the farmer and labor movement in the State of Washington were working together for certain legislation, one of the latest being legislation enabling the farmers to own and operate power plants for municipal or district use. In return for support on this measure, the farmers are prepared to help organized labor get some new amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Washington labor movement has a great number of interested women workers in its ranks, he stated, and these were doing splendid work for the movement and on behalf of the women workers. At the Washington State Federation of Labor Convention, which he attended this year, in Spokane, there were almost as many women as men delegates, he said.

Referring to the five-day week, he stated that most of the building trades unions in Washington are enjoying the five-day week, and the plasterers in Seattle have planned a six-hour day this month for the winter. The rest of the building trades are going to try to put the six-hour day into operation in October.

The old favorite song, "We feed the baby garlic so we can find him in the dark," has been replaced by the latest fox trot, entitled, "No matter which stocking a girl put on first, she puts on her left one last."

LABOR DAY SPORTS

Top picture shows the winners of the spectacular international 11-mile marathon race from New Westminster to Hastings Park. From right to left the group is as follows: Ald. Angus MacInnis, recently elected Labor M.P. for Vancouver South; Roy Palmer, Vancouver, winner of the race and the Dr. Worthington cup; Alfred Endersby of Trail, who took second place; William V. Armstrong, Vancouver, third; Dr. Worthington, patron of the race, who donated the cup and three gold watches; Walter Deptford, chairman of the sports committee, to whom great credit is given for the success of the meet.

Below: Lillian Palmer (left) and Mary Frizzell (right) are seen running a dead heat in the 60 metres event. These are the two Vancouver girls who led the entire field at the Empire meet in Hamilton, Ont., recently.

Calgary Labor To Send Eight To Convention

At least eight delegates representing Calgary Labor will go to the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to be held at Regina, September 8th.

This number may be swelled before the end of the week. Fred J. White, M.L.A., secretary of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, said Wednesday night, that several local unions which had not yet named delegates were expected to make announcements at the regular meeting of the Council Friday evening.

So Far Appointed

The delegates named so far are: Fred J. White and J. S. Davidson, representing the Trades and Labor Council; D. McPherson and Frank A. Cusack, representing Local 1779 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; William Burgess, representing Calgary Typographical Union; J. E. Worsley, of the Ironworkers Local; W. E. Johnson of the Motion Picture Projectionists' Local, and Robert Livett and Angus J. Morrison of the United Mine Workers of America, District 18.

Up to the present the Calgary Labor Council has prepared no resolutions to be presented to the convention. What the local unions may have in mind in this connection will be known Friday at the meeting of the council. Unemployment, the main interest of local labor, is expected to be take ncare of in resolutions from councils in other cities.

NORTH VANCOUVER BEAUTY PARLOR GETS FIRST CARD

The first Union Shop Card ever granted to a beauty parlor in British Columbia goes to a shop in North Vancouver. This information was given to the Vancouver Trades Council on Tuesday evening by Del. Herrett, secretary of the Barbers' Union. The shop obtaining this honor is located at 210 Second Street East, and North Vancouver union men are urged to draw this to the attention of their wives, daughters and friends.

EMPRESS THEATRE RE-OPENS WITH UNION MUSICIANS

The dramatic company operating the Empress Theatre has just opened for the new season, and has decided to again use union musicians. The company has signed up for five musicions, Del. Fitzgerald informed the Trades Council on Tuesday evening. He urged support of this company.

Union Meetings at Labor Headquarters

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th	
Railway Carmen, No. 58	2
Projectionists, 11:30 p.m.	2
Plasterers' Helpers	3
Molders	311
Lathers	313
Engineers	315
SATURDAY	
Bakers	2
MONDAY	
Carpenters	1
Tailors	2
Taxi Drivers, 11:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m.	3
Stereotypers, 8 p.m.	3
Upholsterers	4
Stone Cutters	315
TUESDAY	
Printing Pressmen	1
Ironworkers	2
Barbers	3
Machinists, 692	201
Building Trades Council	315
WEDNESDAY	
Bricklayers	3
Millwrights	311
Tilesetters	315
THURSDAY	
Painters	2
Sheet Metal Worwers, 280	3
Union Label Trades	4
FRIDAY, SEPT. 12th	
Milk Salesmen	1
Plumbers and Steamfitters	2
Stage Employees, 9 a.m.	3
Machinists, 692, 8 p.m.	3
Asbestos Workers	201
Sheet Metal Workers, 314	311
Welders	313
Engineers	315

TEAMSTERS' JOINT COUNCIL, NO. 36, RAFFLE RESULTS

The results of the raffle held by Joint Council, No. 36, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, was as follows:

Series "A"—Ticket No. 13—G. McLean.

Series "B"—Ticket No. 60—No name on stub.

Series "C"—Ticket No. 25D—J. Whiteside.

The Council desires to express their appreciation to all those that supported them by purchasing tickets for this event.

NEW KIND OF WHEAT SUCCESS IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—Garnet wheat has made good.

According to the Canadian Department of Agriculture, it has already extended by 25 per cent. the area in which hard red spring wheat may be matured without danger of damage by frost.

Years ago Marquis wheat pushed the cultivable area far toward the north. Then in 1926 the Department of Agriculture discovered Garnet and it has made additional millions of acres available for wheat raising.

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Union Print Shops

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

Broadway Printers, 151 Eighth Ave. East; Fair. 203.

The Citizen, 1451 Broadway West; Bay. 357.

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

A. Hazeldine Printing Co., 829 Pender Street West; Sey. 6335.

Journal of Commerce, 645 Howe St.; Sey. 4721, Sey. 7808.

Lumberman Printing Company, 500 Beatty Street; Sey. 4653.

Mitchell-Foley, Limited, 522 Hastings Street West; Sey. 1085.

T. McPhee, 6268 East Boulevard; Kerr. 1933.

North Shore Press, Esplanade, North Vancouver; North 80.

Pacific Printers, 500 Bekins Building, Sey. 9592.

The Review, 110 First Street East; North 1470.

Seymour Press, 650 Richards Street; Sey. 3728.

Shoemaker, McLean & Veitch, 123 Lonsdale Avenue; North 53.

Sun Publishing Company, 137 Pender Street West; Sey. 40.

A. H. Timms, 228 Fourteenth Ave. East; Fair. 1372.

Vancouver Job Printers, 427 Pender Street West; Sey. 2021.

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

Wrigley Printing Company, Limited, 576 Seymour Street; Sey. 3825.

Union Restaurants

BLUE GOOSE CAFE—1043 Granville.
BAILEY'S CAFE—322 Cambie.
BOSTON CAFE—534 Pender W.
BELMONT CAFE—1000 Blk. Granville.
BANCROFT'S CAFE—338 Hastings W.
BROADWAY CAFE—105 Hastings E.
COMMODORE CAFE — 872 Granville.
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.
LOVE'S CAFE—925 Granville.
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.
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.

Record-breaking Slush Fund in U. S. Election

So far as political "slush funds" are concerned, Pennsylvania and Illinois will be forced this year to "trail" West Virginia.

Reports are pouring into Washington that James Ellwood Jones, "hard-boiled" anti-union coal operator, spent $1,000,000 to win the Republican nomination for United States Senator in last week's primary.

Jones is supposed to be by far the richest man in West Virginia. His wealth is estimated all the way from $40,000,000 to $75,000,000, most of it accumulated by paying starvation wages to coal miners shackled by "yellow dog" contracts.

It is said that evidence of the lavish use of money is "lying around loose" in every county in the state, and the Senate "slush fund" committee, headed by Nye of North Dakota, is preparing to gather the facts.

Jones had three competitors for the Republican nomination—former Congressman Benjamin L. Rostenbloom, Judge Harry Shaw and former Governor Albert B. White.

With the opposition divided, Jones succeeded in winning by a plurality of between 30,000 and 40,000. As a matter of fact, however, he polled less than a majority of the votes.

HIGHEST SIGHT-SEEING POINT IN NEW YORK CITY

New York.—The observation room in the glittering peak of the new Chrysler building was opened to the public on Tuesday of this week. Towering more than 900 feet above the street, the room, which occupies the entire 71st floor of the 77-storey building, gives a view of three states, New York, Jersey and Connecticut, also a wide expanse of the Atlantic ocean.

Special non-shatterable glass windows reach from ceiling to floor. The ceiling is painted to represent the sky, with planets and stars in their courses. Attendants point out spots of interest to visitors

Where Capital and Labor Have 'Round Table' Talks

By E.O.F.A.

For several years past in Great Britain there has been a very interesting and an exceedingly valuable movement in operation for the improvement of conditions in industry. It is based upon the idea that employers and employed, along with the community as a whole, have a common interest in the success of industry.

This movement, known as the Joint Industrial Councils, came into being in Great Britain during the war. While it has not been highly advertized and is not widely known outside of Great Britain, yet it has made a valuable contribution to stability and peace in industry. It has also contributed in no small degree to an increase in prosperity.

The Industry Council has indeed become a permanent feature in the economic re-formation that is going on today. We are in a period of transition today. Ideas of democracy demand expression, and this is no where so evident as in the ranks of labor. Industry, progress and prosperity are hindered by a lack of confidence between employers and employees.

It is not solely a question of wages. There is not that contact which enables the two chief factors in industry—capital and labor—to understand something of each other's problems. The success of industry depends more and more today upon a right adjustment of human relations. The solution for the friction is not to be found in reluctant concessions at intervals. It is not even to be found in an admission of "the rights of labor," as some of us indulge in, with a gesture of generosity. These are but halting steps in the direction that modern life is driving us all.

We can see the tendency today. The standard of living is steadily improving. Luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of today. A few years ago the unemployed were left to charity; today the state assumes responsibility for the maintenance of all who are in need from whatever cause, and these increasing demands on life have to be faced. They cannot be met by conflicts of labor, with capital, or by civil commotion.

Capital, labor and those who manage industry must co-operate for the common good, and no individual section can any longer pursue a class or selfish interest. Privilege is a declining force to rely upon. No industry, or any part of it, has the right to hold up the community. It should confer together to work out plans for the best interests of all concerned. They must seek to preserve and develop their industry, for neither capital nor labor can exist without the business by which they live.

Furthermore, new forces are at work in the economic world. A complete transformation is slowly going on. New sources of power are being discovered, production will be greatly increased, new and higher standards of consumption will follow. All this is going to put an increasing problem upon industry.

Many staple industries are already going through a life and death struggle to survive the change, the rationalization from old methods to new.

It is such problems which give the Industrial Councils a definite place in the history of industrial relations. The councils have held the view that a permanent imurovement in the relations between employers and employed must be founded upon something other than a cash basis. Under modern conditions, which make direct personal relations between employers and their workpeople impracticable, their proposals for enlisting the active and continuous co-operation of the workers on the constructive side of industry were to give the workers greater opportunity of participating in the discussion about and adjustment of those parts of industry by which they are most affected.

However, as might be expected, the activities of the Councils have been largely concerned with wages and working conditions; in this connection many councils have done valuable work in standardizing wages and working hours, but all branches of working conditions have come under consideration.

The councils have also done useful work in connection with unemployment, research and statistics, welfare, commercial and other problems. The councils have developed their activities during the past several years pretty much along the lines laid down as follows:

1. The better utilization of the practical knowledge and experience of the workpeople.
2. Means for securing to the working people a greater share in the responsibility for the determination and observance of the conditions under which their work is carried on.
3. The settlement of the general principles governing the conditions of employment, including the methods of fixing, paying and readjusting wages, having regard to the need for securing to the workpeople a share in the increased prosperity of the industry.
4. The establishment of regular methods of negotiation for issues arising between employers and workpeople, with a view both to the prevention of differences, and to their better adjustment when they appear.
5. Means of ensuring to the workpeople the greatest possible security of earnings and employment, without undue restriction upon change of occupation or employer.
6. Technical education, training and apprenticeship.
7. Industrial research and full utilization of its results.
8. The provision of facilities for the full consideration and utilization of inventions and improvements designed by workpeople, and for the adequate safeguarding of the rights of the designers of such improvements.
9. Improvement of processes, machinery and organization and appropriate questions relating to management and the examination of industrial experiments, with special reference to co-operation in carrying out new ideas into effect and full consideration of the workpeople's point of view in relation to them.
10. Proposed legislation affecting the industry.

It is desirable to state here that the experience gained shows that an essential condition of securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employed is that there should be organization on the part of both employers and workpeople from which delegates to the councils can be selected. The council consists of an equal number from each side with a neutral chairman. We are convinced also that such relations must not be restricted to a matter of wage discussions. What is wanted is that the workpeople should have a greater opportunity of participating in the discussion and adjustment of those parts of industry by which they are most affected. It is most important that representative men in each industry, with pride in their calling and care for its place as a contributor to the national well-being, will come together in the manner here suggested, and apply themselves to promoting industrial harmony and efficiency and removing the obstacles that have hitherto stood in the way of progress.

Here is the machinery we need to give workers a better understanding of their employers' problems and to enable employers to get the point of view of their workers and to promote stability for the community.

Here is also the opportunity to garner information and experience so we may perfect our industry and not fall behind in the race.

Here workers and employers may discover their mutual interest, their common concern in the job they both live by.

CONSTRUCTION WORK HAS SLUMP IN JULY

New York.—July construction contracts awarded in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains totalled $367,528,000, according to the F. W. Dodge Company, which specializes in gathering and publishing this information.

This is a decline of $284,908,000 from the July contracts in 1929, or a drop of 44 per cent. It should be added that there is usually a seasonal drop in July, but in 1929 July was actually ahead of June, and was the largest July on record.

For the first seven months of 1930 new construction undertaken in this territory was $3,005,542,000. This is a drop of $662,441,000 from the record of the same seven months of last year.

All classes of building participated in the July decline. Even public buildings, in spite of all the talk about speeding them up, show lower totals than for July of last year.

Today's S.O.S.: "Family on the sands; father on the rocks."

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BUTT, CHAS.—1066a Pender West.
CALLADINE, W.—4349 Main.
CREELMAN & MARSH—603 Dunsmuir.
CREASEY & ABRAMS—700 Robson.
GRAY, DAVID—164 East 11th.
HARTLE BROTHERS — 662 Seymour.
JEFFS, A.—2532 Main.
MORGAN, T. C.—1335 Granville.
PERRIN & CO.—200 Blk. Georgia E.
PERRY & DOLK—18 Hastings W.
PETERSON, A.—14 Cordova W.
RAY BROS. TAILORING CO.—80 Hastings W.
SLOWIN, F. M.—827 Granville.
SMALL, DAVID—4021 Kingsway.
STORRY, H. F.—653 Georgia.
VAN THE TAILOR—556 Georgia.
TOM THE TAILOR—1542 Lonsdale, North Vancouver.
ELITE TAILOR — 757 Lonsdale, North Vancouver.
B. C. E. TAILORS—Hart Block, New Westminster.

The following firms have
"No Agreement"
with local unions affiliated with the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council. Patronize those who patronize you!

Bakeries
McGavin Ltd., 2106 W. Broadway.

Taxicabs
Commercial Taxi Cab Co.
Checker Taxicab Co., Ltd.

Dairies
Steves Dairy, 2024 West 12th.
Crystal Dairy, 1802 Commercial.

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

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

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

Orchestras
National Juvenile, Band.

Theatres
Avenue Theatre, 711 Main Street.
Royal Theatre, 711 Main Street.
Columbia Theatre, 64 W. Hastings.

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 2 p.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 12 noon.

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 Fairmont 6582 X.

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

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

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

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

Egg Graders' Union, No. 11—Meets in the Labor Headquarters, first and third Monday in month. President, M. A. Weightman, 3287 West 21st, City. Recording Secretary, Miss D. Simpson, 627 Carnarvan Street, New Westminster.

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

Engineers—International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 844—Meets every Friday at 8 p.m., Hall 315. President, 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—13th Ave. E.

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U. B. of C. & J. A.—Meets first and third Thursdays in month at Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, Oscar Soderman; Fin. Sec., Jack Nelson; Rec. Sec., John McDonald, 2905 West 12th; Business Agent, W. D. Wilson, 1535—5th 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, Thos. Edwards; 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, T. P. Harbottle; Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, 2841 Triumph. Phone High. 5327.

Mill and Factory Workers' Union, Local No. 1599—Affiliated with United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. Meets first and third Thursdays in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. Pres., G. Campbell. Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Avery, 2832 West 35th.

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

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at the G.W.V.A. Auditorium, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, E. C. Miller; General Secretary, W. 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 Agent, W. Watt, 305-7 Labor Headquarters.

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

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

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

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

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

Taxi, Stage and Bus Drivers, Local 151—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 11:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. President, A. C. Shaw. Office, 306 Labor Headquarters; Phone, Sey. 7495.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—311 Labor Headquarters. Meets every First and Third Monday. Labor Headquarters, President, A. A. McKay, 765 Cambie St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, Room 306 Labor Headquarters.

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

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, C. S. Campbell; Vice-President, 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

Interesting Facts About Bread

Many tears have been publicly shed for the wheat farmer. Some misinformed and misguided sympathizers have included the consumer and shed tears for both. These latter have sought a common enemy on whom both farmer and consumer could turn their wrath. Since the time of Joseph the traditional victim of any mal-adjustment in the wheat situation has been the baker—so the choice of victim caused no brain-fag.

It is a far jump from the price of wheat to the price of bread. Just as it is a far jump from the price of any raw material to the price of finished products such as wool to clothing. There are a lot of wages between the wheat elevator at the small railroad station and the baked loaf—modern wages, too. When wheat was previously at the present price level, wages were less than half modern wages. That includes railroad wages, milling wages, etc., as well as the wages of bakers, driver-salesmen, and all bakery workers.

All the tears and oratory in behalf of the farmer, and all the bitter criticism of the baker and the present bread prices, cannot alter the fact as advanced by Mr. P. G. Pirrie, one of the recognized authorities on bakery engineering of our times, who claims that: were the farmer to give his wheat to the miller for nothing; were the miller to mill the flour for nothing; were the railroads to carry the wheat and flour for nothing and have it delivered free to the bakers' door; the average cost of bread in this nation, delivered to the grocer without profit to the baker, would be within a few cents of $4.85 per hundred pounds. If you will consider that $6.00 flour (representing terminal wheat at about $1.30) would increase the above cost only $2.03 per hundred pounds of bread, it will be evident that the baker has not interest in, or desire for cheap wheat.

The foregoing will show that the mal-adjustment of present prices comes more intimately to the bakers than to any other group. Nor can such a startling economic fact do aught but arouse real sympathy. But the baker is not excusing the present bread prices by criticizing the higher wages of the mill worker or the railroad man or any other who renders service in the flow of wheat to consumption. Nor does he baking trade believe that either tears or oratory or criticism can ever cause two wrongs to make a right. There is but one way through which the price of bread can be lowered to the level it sold at when wheat was at this price previously, and that is through restoring the wage scale and the living standard of that period. That would mean the wrecking of every wage scale in the nation and an approximate lowering of living conditions generally—an angle the consumer is invited to study.

There is a new viewpoint to wages that has developed in recent years, and the sentiment of the baking trade supports this view. It is best expressed by President J. A. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation in a release credited to "Printers' Ink." "I heard a steel man say the other day—in fact, more than one recently—that wages should come down. I said, 'Oh, no, wages in the steel industry are not coming down; you can make up your mind to that. If you are going out to sell your goods and eliminate your profit, and expect to get it out of the men in the mills, you are greatly mistaken."

The only difference between good times and bad times are employment and wages—this includes the wage-earnings of farmers, admittedly bad this year. The nation is realizing the importance of employment and wages, and to upset earning power and spending power now would bring no benefit to agriculture and would only make a bad matter worse. It is hoped that those agencies working on the constructive side to solve the present mal-adjustment of the wheat price will achieve success. Levelling up is infinitely more preferable than the backward drift of levelling-down.

The United States Department of Labor, some months since, offered comparative average prices of wheat and bread at the request of the U. S. Federal Farm Board, and these were given in an item of news in the St. Louis Post Dispatch, July 15th, 1930. Appended are these prices, supplemented with the average minimum wage scales paid union bakers throughout the country in those years, and the scale sets the wages in practically every shop, even though not organized. It should be said, too, that all other wages in the trade have kept pace with the increases paid the bakers.

United States

Year	Average Wheat Price Kansas City	Aver. Pound Cents	Aver. Bakers' Wages
1913	$0.877	5.6	$16.36
1914	.939	6.3	17.64
1915	1.29	7.0	19.76
1916	1.33	7.8	19.76
1917	2.30	9.2	19.76
1918	2.16	9.8	37.40
1919	2.42	10.0	37.40
1920	2.46	11.5	37.40
1921	1.33	9.9	37.58
1922	1.21	8.7	37.58
1923	1.11	8.7	37.58
1924	1.23	8.8	38.77
1925	1.67	9.4	38.77
1926	1.50	9.4	38.77
1927	1.37	9.3	38.99
1928	1.33	9.0	38.99
1929	1.18	9.0	38.99
1930 May	.99	8.8	38.99

German Elections Will Bring Forth a Titanic Struggle

The German elections, to be held on September 14th, promise the "Reddest" government Germany has yet known.

This is no mere Socialist prediction. It summarizes the dire anticipations of conservative monarchial organs like the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung and the Hamburger Nachrichten.

Many pessimistic prophets assert that the end of parliamentary government at Berlin is in sight.

There must come a "stroke of State," they say, such as Mussolini effected at Rome, unless, indeed, Germany is to go Bolshevik and trail in the wake of Moscow. The struggle is a sort of last stand in Germany of Capitalism against Socialism, according to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt:

"We avow ourselves to be in favor of individualism.

"We admit that we are for capitalism.

"Not that in individualism we see the suppression of economically weaker groups; not that we view capitalism as a system of evil profit-seeking.

"Rather do we behold in Socialism and the sort of collectivism issuing from it in Russia a system of death and destruction where life and harvest ought to be."

With enthusiasm for the Germany of the Hohenzollerns, we have the Hamburger Nachrichten explaining the cause of the "impending catastrophe":

"For the past forty years the imperial German government and the republican German government have trod the path of illusion—the illusion that terms can be made with the Socialists.

"These governments have been untaught by rebuffs and by experience repeated again and again.

"The Socialists will never come to terms with any element refusing to accept their gospel.

"Whether we have actually come to an end along this highway of illusion will be shown in the next few years.

"The Roman Catholic centre party and the parties ruling with it ought indeed to realize now that there is no way to govern with or without the Socialists, but only against them.

"It merely confirms the established fact that a German Socialist is a Socialist first and a patriot next.

"For this reason we do not believe that the German Socialists will ever be competent to govern their country.

"Yet let us not be too one-sided.

"We find the same thing in all German parties.

"It is indeed true that a sense of the importance of the State decreases as one goes from the conservative German groups to the radical ones.

"The further one goes toward the radical camps, the stronger becomes the party passion.

"This is the profoundest reason why the parliamentary system is not the proper State form for us Germans.

"We shall always be exposed to the peril that party passion will prove stronger than any sense of responsibility to the Government and the State and the nation and the people."

All the foregoing is a tissue of misrepresentation to the Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, which asks:

"How did the crisis in the German republic originate?

"The last elections brought the Socialists a tremendous triumph.

"They greatly increased the number of their votes everywhere.

"The Socialists became by far the strongest party in the Reichstag.

"This was the outcome of the decision of the people themselves.

"The conduct of the Government passed into the hands of the Socialists.

"When the bourgeois parties could not prevent this, they proceeded to frustrate the policies of the Socialists in all directions.

"At last they rendered that Government impotent by imposing such conditions for their participation in the ministry as comprised actual robbery of the unemployed.

"From that moment they did all they could—the so-called People's party, the party of big business—to exclude the party of the workers from all guiding influence.

"Hence they would not come to any agreement with the Socialists regarding the finances.

"Yet they could have done so easily.

"Accordingly the three parties which together comprise but a minority of the Reichstag put their taxation scheme in force, flatly violating the Constitution.

"They could not make up a majority among them—a Reichstag majority.

"Thus the bourgeoisie rules against the majority, for the simple reason that it can not make up a majority itself."

Yet is there one important German daily, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which does not share the general anticipations of a red flood at the coming elections. It declares confidently:

"We are familiar with all the pessimistic prophecies and with the things that tell in their favor.

"We are told the results of the general election in Saxony—strengthening of red radicalism and weakening of the moderates, a growth of the Socialist strength as well as of the strength of the Roman Catholic centre party.

"But these prophecies overlook two points:

"One is the formation of a powerful conservative combination which was lacking heretofore.

"The other is the fact that this contest is really one between the executive and the Parliament—nothing more."—Literary Digest.

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The Labor Statesman

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Vancouver, Fri., Sept. 5th, 1930

UNIONISM AS A STABILIZER

There can be but slight doubt, if any at all, but what bona fide labor organization representation is the best mediumship for representative dealings in labor relations. Employers and employees are better served by frank exchanges of opinions and by knowledge of each other's problems. More good can be accomplished by a plan for permitting employees to select their own representatives in their own way, provided it is truly a representative selection, than any other plan which may be devised. Employer picked representatives for employees does not carry out the spirit of democracy and sooner or later is bound to be a failure, as evidenced by the fact that the most disastrous strikes and riotous labor disturbances have been those conducted without the restraining hand of labor organizations and conducted under disciplinary rules of order and decency.

Of course, there goes with bona fide unionism a responsibility that no reputable labor organization can escape. If it seeks to evade or vary from accepted rules of decency and lawful conduct, it immediately ceases to be entitled to be called a reputable labor union. But labor organizations which have survived the ravages of decades and have insisted upon the fulfillment of obligation on the part of their officers and members are entitled to have the confidence of all the people, because they are the avenues through which the masses of workers give expression to their views and the means by which individuals may seek redress from wrongs and by which they obtain substantial justice. Therefore, no greater public service can be rendered than that open to the organized labor movement. Their existence should be encouraged and their aid in civic, economic and social reforms solicited.

Employers and the public should aid in the development of unionism and lend encouragement to those who are not now affiliated in becoming members of their respective unions. Compact unions are the best safeguards against ultra-radicalism and the numerous other isms with which we are now confronted.

The greatest bulwark of our civilized form of orderly government is the solidified masses of workers. These classes are usually the last to enter into the ranks of the disturbers, yet the most dangerous when such occurs. The suppression of destructionists can be, and, in fact is, accomplished in a better manner through bona fide unionism than any other way. A solidified labor movement participated in by the masses in a full measure would at once dispel any fear as to the malcontents. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our people will bestir themselves to their high sense of citizenship by a more careful study of the advantages to be had from labor organization.

Europe's Unemployed Totals Six Millions

Unemployment has reached a new high mark in Europe, according to Associated Press cables.

Germany's workless number 2,-[illegible]-000, and Great Britain's unemployed officially passed the 2,000,000 mark last month. The latter figure is the highest since 1921. It is estimated that in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and France there are 6,000,000 idle.

Determined efforts are being made by these countries to check the growing lists of jobless and government unemployed insurance is costing huge sums.

TEAMSTERS GAIN

Harrisburg, Ill.—Teamsters reduced hours and increased wages.

Health Examinations Are Not Satisfactory

The following resolution from the Bakers' Union was endorsed by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday, and a further motion made and passed to urge the City Council to have all these medical examinations made by the City Health Department:

Whereas, at our last regular meeting our attention was called by various members to the fact that many bakery workers are going to their lodge or family doctors to get their health cards filled in, and

Whereas our members report that large mill-owned shops, either directly or through their association, have arranged for the examination of their employees with one certain doctor at a fee which is so low that it would be impossible to give a proper and thorough examination of workers for the charge being made, and

Whereas a number of our members have reported that they were issued cards without being given proper and thorough examinations by physicians who did not know them personally and who had not at any time previously examined them, and

Whereas, other physicians, "who evidently are sincere in giving a thorough and complete examination as required by the bylaw," have asked a fee of as high as $10.00, which fee makes it unjust and unfair, if not an impossible imposition on the bakery workers under the existing poor conditions and wages existing in the baking industry of Vancouver, and

Whereas, the method and procedure being used in enforcing this part of the bylaw governing bakeries leaves an opening for unfit workers to continue handling bread and other bakery products, due to improper examinations, the possibility of diseased workers being passed by friendly lodge doctors or family physicians, also making it possible for quacks or any unscrupulous physician to practice a system of graft among the workers, and thereby making the enforcement of that part of the bylaw or the intent thereof of little or no value to the consuming public, and

Whereas, we demand a thorough examination under a physician designated by our organization of all candidates for membership in our organization, and

Whereas, we heartily agree with and desire the proper enforcement of that part of the City Bread Bylaw requiring the thorough examination of bakery workers in order that the consuming public may be properly protected, and

Whereas, the consumer is the one to be protected, he should be willing to stand the expense of such protection;

Therefore, be is resolved, that we protest to the City Council the present methods and procedure of enforcement, and demand that such examination of bakery workers be conducted under the direct supervision of the City Health Office by a physician to be designated by and paid through said Health Office.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of North America, Local Union No. 468.

Signed by

PRESIDENT CASHMAN,

and

SEC. J. D. INKSTER.

G. A. WARREN,

Acting Secretary.

Chicago Plant Adopts Union Co-op. Program

Chicago.—The Union-Management Co-operative Plan, originated by the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L. and in effect on the Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian National and other railroads, has started to spread to other industries.

It has just been instituted in the Yeomans Brothers Company plant here, a union machine shop which manufactures pumps, sewage ejectors and other equipment of that type. The International Association of Machinists has had an agreement with this company for the last 25 years.

The joint co-operative committee will also take over the duties of the present safety committee in the Yeomans' plant, it was decided at the conference which formally adopted the union-management plan.

Employees were represented at this conference by Business Agent J. J. Uhlmann of District No. 8, I. A. of M., Chairman A. Marshalek of the shop committee. Frank Schurke and George W. Reed of the assembling and machine departments, respectively, and Otto S. Beyer, consulting engineer of the Machinists' Union.

Refueling in the air — chaps perched on the high chairs at a quick lunch counter.

Maintenance Employees C.P.R., Hold Convention

The Joint Protective Board of the Canadian Pacific Railway System Federation, Maintenance of Way Employees, held a regular session in the Labor Headquarters, Vancouver on August 27th, 28th and 29th. The following officers and members of the Board were present: Grand Vice-President, W. C. Turnbull; General Chairman, A. McAndrew; Vice-General Chairman, J. J. O'Grady; Asst. General Chairman, S. Burns, eastern lines; D. Barry, western lines; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Jewkes.

N. B. District—E. W. Murphy, track dept.; E. Estabrook, B. and B. dept.

Quebec District—H. O. Metcalfe, track dept.; R. C. Corley, B. and B. dept.

Ontario District—R. Treadwell, track dept.; G. A. Cochrane, B. and B. dept.

Algoma District—G. Person, track dept.; W. Sparks, B. and B. dept.

Manitoba District—T. J. Purdie, track dept.; H. Langridge, B. and B. dept.

Saskatchewan District—F. Dagnone, track dept.; J. J. Larrigan, B. and B. dept.

Alberta District — F. Cameron, track dept.; M. Gordon, B. and B. dept.

B. C. District—J. D. Nicol, track dept.; F. Simmonds, B. and B. dept.

The business of the Board was of a routine nature, nevertheless, many important matters were discussed. The General Chairman reported that the System Federation was never in better shape in its history, both membership and finances had increased since the Board met last. He also made a recommendation to the Board that they consider the giving a bonus of $50.00 from the funds of the System to each local lodge sending a delegate to the Grand Lodge Convention, which will be held in Toronto in 1931, for the purpose of helping to defray the expenses of sending a delegate.

Many other questions affecting the membership were brought up, covering the whole System, and were dealt with and the General Chairman instructed concerning their disposition.

The Executive Committee of the Board examined the books of the System and reported that they were in a very satisfactory condition, and noted particularly that the officers of the System were keeping expenses down to a very low minimum. They further expressed the opinion that such conditions as they found in their examination could only be brought about by the co-operative effort which existed between the officers and the various Boards in the carrying on of the work of the System Federation.

On the opening of the last session of the Board a pleasing little function took place when the Board, through our Grand Vice-President, W. V. Turnbull, presented one of the members of the Board, Bro. W. Sparks, with a small token of their esteem in the form of a smoking outfit, consisting of a set of pipes, tobacco pouch and jar of tobacco. Bro. Sparks is one of the oldest members on the Board, and is about to be retired from the railway service, and this will be his last meeting on the Board. The Board united in wishing Bro. Sparks many years of health and happiness. The Board closed its sessions in harmony, to meet again in Quebec City, May, 1932, unless otherwise called together by the General Chairman.

A. McANDREW,

General Chairman.

Industrially Poisoned Girl Prepares For End

NEW YORK.—A girl's gallant effort to enjoy life under sentence of death is nearing its close.

Three years ago Miss Katharine Scharb, an instructor to girls painting radium on luminous watch dials, found that she was being poisoned as a result of the process.

Doctors gave her a year to live. She and four other girls, who were similarly affected, sued their employers, and were awarded $10,000 and $600 a year each.

Determined to make the most of her short life, Katharine bought two motorcars and set off on a series of tours.

A fortnight ago she collapsed in a doctor's surgery. Now she is reported to be dying in her home town of Orange, New Jersey.

One of the remaining four girls, who had married, died a month ago.

The others are thought to be in no immediate danger.

It sometimes happens that after a man gets his price the law steps in and makes him give it back.

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Sprott-Shaw Schools train up to a standard, not down to a price. That is why they may quite properly be termed "the School of Champions."

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"HEADLIGHT" Overalls, Work Shirts, Trousers, and Save-Alls, are sold by leading merchants everywhere, on the broad gauge guarantee of "Your money's worth or Your Money Back". The "HEADLIGHT" Dealer near you has your size. 91

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WORK SHIRTS - TROUSERS - SAVE-ALLS

Incomes Taxed in Australia; Funds Will Be Used for Idle

Washington.—Unemployed relief funds are being raised in the State of Victoria, Australia, through a levy on wages and an additional tax on incomes, according to information forwarded to the Department of Commerce by Wilbur Keplinger, United States counsul at Melbourne.

The Victorian law provides for a tax of 2 cents on a wage of $5 a week, with a larger tax on higher wages. The tax on incomes range from about $8.45 on yearly incomes of $1750 to about $320 on incomes up to $25,000. These special taxes are to be in force for a year, and it is expected that approximately $5,-000,000 will be raised. The funds will be used for public works. The law also provides sustenance for persons for whom employment cannot be found.

The Victorian plan differs from the British unemployment insurance act, which provides for money relief to unemployed. The British system is compulsory and was established in 1912. It applied to few industries, but since then has been enlarged. Varying contributions, based on ages, are made to the insurance fund by working men, women and children. Similar contributions are made by employers and the government. In the case of men between the ages of 21 and 65 years, the government contributes 15 cents a week, the employer 16 cents, and the workers 14 cents. The employers' and workers' contributions are paid through stamps issued by the post office, which are bought by the employer. He deducts the worker's contribution from his pay.

This system is called a "dole" in the United States by persons who picture idle British workers walking up to the national treasury every week and securing benefits rather than accepting work.

The facts are that the worker pays approximately one-third of the benefit, and this cannot be withdrawn if he refuses employment, or violates any other strict regulation that surrounds distribution of the fund.

Tariff Means Higher Costs of Living

Increases averaging 20 per cent. in the cost of living necessities will result from the passage of the bill raising the United States tariff last June, according to tariff experts. Food, clothing, housing materials and nearly every other necessity are included in the tariff boosts.

The People's Lobby predicts that the bill "will increase the cost of living about one billion dollars, while the government will get less than one-tenth of that sum in increased revenue. Seven and a half times more workers will be taxed more heavily as the number who might be benefited."

"Lowest wages are paid in the protected industries," says the Lobby. "In 1927 the average wage paid in manufacturing was $1216, in mines, quarries and oil wells $1224, in construction $1644, on railroads $1680, and on street railways $1398."

After all, woman seems to make some progress. Her age-old complaint has been that she has nothing to wear. Now she is wearing it.

Miners' Wage Scale Is Approved by Unions

Scranton, Pa.—A convention of anthracite miners, representing the three hard-coal districts, approved the new wage agreement, recently negotiated in New York.

Under the agreement there will be no wage reductions, working conditions will not vary and a modified form of check-off is provided. A committee of six operators and six unionists will consider any question that may arise during the five-year life of the agreement, which becomes effective September 1.

Just before the miners' convention closed, President Lewis declared that the new contract is a vindication of collective bargaining. The operators, he said, have more than a billion dollars invested in the industry and the agreement means an annual payroll in the anthracite region of $300,000,-000, or nearly $2,000,000,000 during the period of the pact. All of which will be paid to union men, he pointed out.

You can't violate nature's laws and escape the penalty by taking a tablet.

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ATTENTION, CITIZENS!

CIVIC VOTERS' LIST

The City Clerk's Office will be open to receive applications to be placed on the Civic Voters' List for Municipal Elections in December next, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. each day, including Saturdays.

LIST CLOSES ON SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 13th, 1930

Owners and **Owners under Agreement to Purchase**, who had their property registered at the Court House since January 1st, 1930, should make application to be placed on the List.

Tenants (not lodgers, boarders or temporary occupants of rooms) should ascertain if they are on the list.

Owners of property in more than one ward should notify the City Clerk in which ward he or she desires to vote, as no person is entitled to be entered more than once on the Voters' List.

WILLIAM McQUEEN,
City Clerk.

Miller and Baker Grab Profit Out of Farmers' 62c Wheat

Denton, Mont.—The wide spread between 62-cent wheat, sold by farmers, and the price received by the miller and baker is one answer to the question, "What's the matter with farmers?"

Teagarden's Recorder, published here, shows that four and one-half bushels of milling wheat make one barrel of flour. The farmer received, the latter part of July, 62 cents a bushel, or a total of $2.79, for this wheat.

"But when the wheat has been milled into flour, and then baked into 200 loaves of bread weighing one and one-half pounds each, the farmer pays $30," says the Recorder.

"Where does the spread come in? Not from the retail merchants, because they pay the baker 12½ cents per loaf, delivered at the railroad station in Denton. The margin is so small, in fact as to eliminate profit entirely when overhead charges are deducted.

"Who, then, does get the profit upon the price of the people's bread?

"Just two, the miller and the baker. The miller charges the baker $6 per barrel for the wheat he uses, and for which he has paid the grower not to exceed an average of $2.75.

"Bakeries in Lewistown pay $6 per barrel for the flour and charge Denton retailers $25.

"Four loaves of bread pays for a bushel of wheat and a bushel of wheat makes 44 loaves of bread. And the extortion in mill feeds is equally great."

Overseas Settlements To Aid Britain's Jobless

LONDON.—When the Imperial Conference meets next month, the Labor government will submit a plan for relieving the Mother Country's unemployment problem.

One feature will be mass emigration of Great Britain's jobless to what are now unsettled parts of the British Empire.

The scheme will be handled by public utility corporations financed partly by the government and subject to government control. Each will undertake to build entirely new settlements and set up the industries needed for their maintenance.

It is understood that plans have already been drawn for the organization of a company to develop a large area in Western Australia. It is expected to take care of about 5000 workers and their families.

Drawbacks to the Scheme

Shipping the jobless away to the dominions has been tried before, but has not met with much success.

The main drawbacks have been the unwillingness of British workers to leave for a strange country unless guaranteed jobs, and the objections of the dominions themselves to serving as a "dumping ground" for assisted immigration.

However, sponsors of the new plan optimistically declare that it will overcome many of the objections to the old schemes.

The number of Great Britain's unemployed is now well past the 2,000,000 mark and increasing every day. Even the most pessimistic did not believe it would reach that figure until some time during the coming winter.

And even the most optimistic do not really believe that sending a few thousand men out of the country is going to solve unemployment.

When the Labor government came into power 13 months ago, there were 1,154,129 names on the official unemployment insurance registers. At the close of last week the registers showed 2,011,467 receiving the "dole."

Hosiery Workers in New Agreement Scheme

NEW YORK.—A new agreement, effective August 1, calling for national arbitration in the entire industry, and providing for an unemployment insurance fund, was signed here recently between the American Federation of Full-fashioned Hosiery Workers and the Full-fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers' Association of America.

The agreement, for one year, affects the mills of 45 leading hosiery companies in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, Wisconsin, New Jersey and other states. It is designed, according to both contracting parties, to stabilize the industry and to place the union manufacturers in a better position to compete with non-union mills. It represents the fruits of four months of constant negotiations.

Cares For the Unemployed

The Full-fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union, with headquarters in Philadelphia, is chartered by the United Textile Workers of America, and, through that organization, it is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It has 16,000 members, about 9000 being employed at mills in Philadelphia.

The agreement provides for a general revision of wages and the introduction of modern machinery which will increase the output of union plants without additional cost to the manufacturers. In some instances the pay of higher skilled piece workers is reduced, while that of low paid employees is advanced, according to the announcement made by signers of the pact.

Equal division of work to alleviate the condition of 6000 now unemployed in the union centres is to be introduced. Two shifts instead of the present single shift are to be inaugurated at once.

Insures Place in Industry

The unemployment fund provides for the contribution by the employers of a sum equal to 1 per cent. of their weekly pay roll, beginning August 1, 1930. Later on the union will contribute one-half of the amount paid in by the employers.

A statement issued by both sides hailed the agreement as promoting "continued peace in the full-fashioned hosiery industry."

Dr. Paul Abelson of New York was agreed upon as arbitrator and impartial chairman of the industry, a plan that has proven successful in the men's and women's clothing industries.

A "Mr. Dooley's" Union In Action in Calgary

"Mr. Miller, representative of the Amalgamated Carpenters has offered to supply us with real Canadian union men from real Canadian unions, who are willing to work 9 hours a day, to take the place of your men who have quit their jobs," said Mr. Dill of the Quaker Finance Co., to a delegation from the Calgary Trades and Labor Council.

Some short time ago an itinerant contractor named Smith blew into Calgary from parts unknown, and this summer he obtained a contract from the Quaker Finance Co., which is a subsidiary of the Toronto General Trust Co., to construct some bungalows. It appears from the evidence at hand that the established 44-hour week in the building industry is at variance with Mr. Smith's religious beliefs. A nine-hour day—or longer—for straight time is more in harmony with Mr. Smith's moral code. It is one of those rare instances where the individual's religious professions and material interests are in complete harmony.

Quite recently Local 1779, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, became aware of the fact that a few of their members were employed by Mr. Smith. They were instructed by the local to enforce the union rules or come off the job. Mr. Smith stood adamant for the 9-hour day, and, as a result of his attitude, the Brotherhood men struck the job to maintain the 8-hour day. At this point Mr. Miller of the Amalgamated rushed to the rescue of "Canadian institutions which were manaced by Yankee unions," and offered to supply men to replace the Brotherhood carpenters. As a result of this "cut-rate" offer the 9-hour day still exists on the Quaker Finance Co.'s contract—but it is only a temporary condition which the forces of organized labor will shortly reverse.

All of which reminds us of the immortal Mr. Dooley's definition of an ideal union—from the employers' point of view—as one "which has dam few members and no strikes," a category into which Mr. Miller's organization fits very snugly. The term "Miller's organization" is used advisedly.

We occasionally read learned disquisitions from the intelligensia of the national unions on the necessity of shortening the hours of labor to offset unemployment, and the alleged failure of the international unions in the matter. As actions speak louder than words, the pious professions of the dual unionists can be evaluated at their true worth, as indicated in this specific instance of maintaining the 8-hour day.

The delegation which interviewed Mr. Dill of the Quaker Finance Co., re this 9-hour day dispute, consisted of J. E. Worsley, president, Trades Council; F. J. White, M.L.A., and T. Wilson, business agent of the Brotherhood. Mr. Dill waxed exceedingly eulogistic in praise of the dualists.

Miller is well-known in Vancouver. He is handing out permits to anyone who has $5. All of which is little enough to maintain Miller in booze. I am enclosing the standing advert. of the Amalgamated, which has run continuously in the Herald for three years.

Calgary will probably send a delegation of ten to the Trades Union Congress.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK CUSACK.

FARMERS ARE GIVEN JOBS

REGINA, Sask.—Immediate relief for needy farmers in the dried-out southern parts of Saskatchewan is to be provided by the provincial government.

Camps are to be established and the farmers employed to construct highways, according to Hon. Howard McConnell, minister of municipal affairs.

Musicians' Notes

By Con Sordine

At a special meeting held last Sunday, Local 145 concurred in a continuance of prevailing rates and conditions at the New Orpheum Theatre for the ensuing twelve months.

* * *

Bro. Leslie Grossmith recently visited Hollywood and combined a little business with pleasure. Charles Wakefield Cadman, the well-known American composer, gave a very favorable criticism of the opera "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which has been composed by our brother, and in which he is endeavoring to interest the various grand opera companies in the U. S. A. Bro. Grossmith also saw Erno Rapee, musical director and writer with one of the film companies, and was given an half hour's audition by Arthur Crawford, of Warner Bros., at which Bro. Grossmith played some of his lighter compositions.

Mr. Crawford asked that he be communicated with next month, when the film executives will be conferring on next season's programme, so there is a chance that we shall yet see a Vancouver name on the silver screen and hear a theme song which originated in this city.

* * *

The Empress Theatre opened to full houses at the beginning of the week, and the musicians were extremely gratified at the recention their short performance received. As a matter of fact, the applause was so hearty as to stop the show. This theatre has an agreement with the theatrical unions, and the support of labor is besnoken. Musicians will be tickled to see you filling the Empress and the New Orpheum Theatres when you want to see a show.

* * *

The thanks of the Local go to the musicians who played on its behalf for the Labor Day Sports. Forty turned out for the sports, and twenty-five played on the "bally-hoo" car.

Bro. Ed. Cox, the bandmaster, and a stalwart of the musician and labor movement, deserves a word of commendation for his untiring efforts in organizing and directing the bands. He is always on the job, unselfishly doing his bit when it comes to putting a shoulder to the wheel on behalf of organized labor. And I bet he'll be annoyed when he sees this.

Gangsters Wield Big Stick in U. S. Politics

That racketeering is a $3,000,000,000 industry from which 5 per cent. of the population of the United States make their living, was the contention of Edward P. Sullivan, author of "Rattling the Cup on Chicago Crime," who spoke at the recent conference of the League for Industrial Democracy at Camp Tamiment, Pennsylvania.

Sullivan quoted Prohibition Administrator James M. Doran's statement that gangsters cleared $3,000,000,000 from the booze racket alone as a mild estimate. There are about 200 other rackets, he said. The regular national income of the United States last year was figured as $90,000,000,000.

"Nothing in the ascendency of the gangster even compares in menace with his bought and earned political power," declared Sullivan. "In the ordinary routine of city elections everywhere, it's 'the rich as has the opinions and the poor as takes advice.' In the poorer districts with the big vote, the voter needs about everything and the organization which can give him anything expects him to take his signals. If he is quite independent, his final alternative is a crack on the jaw or a small piece of currency. So the gangster prospers, backed by the combined power of money, politics, thuggery and death."

"It is commonly asked why the so-called decent people do not clean up the city. But the same politicians who protect the underworld also give favors to influential sections of the upper world," declared Professor Paul H. Douglas of Chicago University, who also spoke at the conference. "Thus in the past, a large proportion of the assessments were fixed in return for a fee from one-third to one-fourth of the taxes reduced below the average level. This bound many of the so-called respectable people to the various machines."

Harry: "Did you tell her when you proposed that you weren't worthy of her? That always makes a good impression."

Henry: "Well, I was going to. But she told me first."

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

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Nanaimo-Wellington, and the Best Sootless.

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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.

REGENT TAILORS
LIMITED
159 Hastings Street West
Opposite Province
Every garment tailored strictly to measure by Union tailors. One price..... $26

UNIONISTS IN SOUTH WILL STICK TO JOB

Greensboro, N. C.—"The A. F. of L. has come into the South until the workers are organized," said Francis J. Gorman, vice-president United Textile Workers, in an address at a mass meeting in this city.

The unionist described conditions in local textile mills as "disgraceful," and called on the workers to improve their situation by organizing.

Many workers have been victimized by mill managements, and Gorman declared it may be necessary to erect a tent city to care for evicted families.

"If we are forced to this action it will stand as an example of industrial brutality and exemplify the policy of rule or ruin," he said.

No Compliment

"It seems to me, Bridget, that it is the worst mistresses who get the best cooks."

Bridget: "Oh, go on wid yer blarney now."

You'll like it too!

FOUREX DAIRY BREAD

MADE WITH MILK

4X

CANADIAN BAKERIES LTD

UNION MEN!

Have your next suit made right in your city and help solve the unemployment problem. Our suits are made before your eyes by skilful Union Tailors. Fit and workmanship guaranteed.

Ray Bros. Tailoring Co. Ltd.

80 and 82 West Hastings Street

"I'm sure it was here!"

VALUABLE papers—agreements, deeds, stocks, bonds, policies—all these things are subject to constant danger from loss if kept on your farm. Fire and theft, too, are always a menace.

There is no need to run these risks when a Safety Deposit Box costs as little as $3 a year to rent, yet gives you every protection.

Ask to see one the next time you are in the Bank

The Royal Bank of Canada

3048

Vancouver Branch . . A. T. Lowe, Manager

20 Offices in Vancouver—59 Branches in British Columbia

1424

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.
Sunset Bakery, 2315 Granville St.
Craig's Bakery, 187 East Hastings.
Mathews' Bakery, Sey. 544, 4491 Main street.
West's Bakery, 1407 Commercial drive. Phone High. 166.
Pratt's Bakery, 3980 East Hastings street. Phone High. 5607.
Ferguson Bakery, 2515 Main street. Fair. 3331.
Dirks' Bakery, 6207 Main street.
Ferguson Bakery, 1714 East Broadway.
Golden Rule Bakery, 957 Granville street. Phone Sey. 8656.
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.
McGavin's Home Bakery, 2352 East Hastings street. Phone High. 1351.
The Nook Bakery, 1835 West 4th avenue.
Victoria Bakery, 3834 Main street.
Bennett's Scotch Bakery, 4166 Main street.
Anderson's Bakery, 6480 Victoria. Phone Fraser 414.
McDonald's Bakery, 4870 and 5080 Joyce Road. Carl 447.

(Note.—The McGavin's Bakery listed above has no connection with the big firm on Broadway West, which delivers bread and is not operating a union shop.

If one is clever in dodging expenses he will not have to meet them.

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.

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

Classified Ads.

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

DENTISTS
Dr. W. A. Rutledge, 106 Hastings West.

NOTARY PUBLIC
P. R. Bengough Labor Headquarters.

PRINTERS
Labor Statesman. Labor Headquarters.

RUPTURE SPECIALIST
C. E. Heard 812 Robson.

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

Little Johnny was playing ball and his mother sent his father to bring him home. Dad got into the game himself. Pretty soon mother came out, somewhat irate.

"Why didn't you bring Johnny home?" she demanded.

"I tried to," said dad. "He was on second base, but I fouled out."

Reasons For Investigation Into Bread and Flour Prices

(By ALD. WARNER LOAT)

There seems to be some misapprehension in the minds of many of the members of that group of tradesmen ordinarily designated as independent bakers, that is, those operating plants not controlled by milling companies, as to the motive of the City Council in appealing to Ottawa in the matter of prices of bread, flour and feed-grain. It is my desire in this article to throw some light upon the matter for the information of not only the class above-mentioned but also the public generally.

When the special committee appointed by the City Council, some months ago, undertook to study the problem of bread prices and ferret out the reasons for the prevailing unfavorable price level in British Columbia, it appeared at first glance that the bakers themselves must have been responsible for the condition complained of. This impression was soon dispelled, however. The reason for the investigation was primarily to discover an explanation for the fact that, while wheat had dropped from a high point of $1.72 in August last to around the dollar mark for some months past, yet the price of bread remained unchanged up to the middle of this year as supplied by the large mill-controlled bakeries in Vancouver. As an explanation it was claimed by those on the inside that when $2 wheat was aimed at last last year by the Wheat Pool, that the millers stocked up with wheat or bought options for months ahead at the prevailing high prices, with the result that, when wheat prices collapsed, through the refusal of the British millers to buy at the Pool price, the Canadian millers were caught with committments for large stocks at prices far out of line with the world's markets.

Shareholders Don't Lose

With most lines of business in such cases those responsible for such an error of judgment would have to bear the loss themselves. In the present instance, however, the millers, largely controlling, as they did, the flour market, and, through their subsidiaries, the large bakeries, also practically controlling the bread situation, were in the position of being able to pass on to the ultimate consumer the responsibility of paying for that error without the necessity of depriving the shareholders of those companies of their accustomed dividends. That circumstance will throw some light upon a situation which has not only puzzled a long-suffering public here in this province, but imposed a serious hardship upon them at a time when the price of bread as an important item in their food supply meant much to so many of them as individuals. Neither had the consumers any redress in the matter, there being no governmental protection here in Canada in such cases. "It was just too bad for them," that is all.

Profiteers Are Controlled

There was no legal redress, as there would be in Great Britain for example, where, because of the necessity that has forced action, just as necessity is forcing action here in British Columbia, they do things differently. The Britisher will stand for just so much before taking action on his own behalf. There the price of bread must bear some justifiable relation to the price of flour and wages connected with the industry of bread production. In turn the price of flour must bear some relation to the price of wheat and the cost of converting that product into flour. Hence they have, in that conservative old land, said in effect, through their food control board, that there shall be no gambling nor profiteering in a staple article of food. The welfare of the common people must be a first consideration there if they are to continue to avoid those dangerous conditions breeding revolution and anarchy elsewhere in over-populated Europe. Even Italy, with its direct Fascist methods, some years ago acted in self-defense against undue profiteering by the Epsom Salts method, effectually and efficiently, even though drastically applied. It was a crude method, of course, but it is interesting to note that profiteering seemed to lose its glamor thereafter to those formerly so inclined.

$1.50 Per Barrel Higher Here

It will take some explaining to show why, on April 4th of this year, for example, with the market price of 1 Northern wheat in Liverpool quoted in the London Commercial Record at $1.28 per bushel as compared with Vancouver prices in April overaging $1.10, flour was priced at from $4.87 and $5.04 for bakers' grades up to $5.55 per barrel for best short Patents, ex-mill, in Liverpool, while quotations from a large milling company in Vancouver show prices of $7.15 to $8.15 in carlots here. The Master Bakers' Association are authorities also for the statement that the price, as supplied to the trade here, was $7.15 per barrel at that time. Compare that price with an export price, quoting from Canadian Grain Statistics, for the month previous, of an average of $5.60 per barrel to the foreign purchaser. That means, in simple language, that the dealers in Yokohama or Hong Kong, with their ocean freight rate from Vancouver of 49 cents per barrel, could purchase for consumption by the Oriental, flour produced from wheat grown in Canada, and going past our doors, at a price delivered to Asiatic ports $1.05 cheaper than the price paid by those in the baking trade here in Vancouver.

The effect of the lower prices of flour, as quoted in Liverpool, has been to make it possible for those in the baking trade to supply the public with a good, wholesome product at 4½ cents per pound, as compared with double that price here. And notwithstanding the costly advertising practiced by large bakeries here to indicate the supposed superiority of the bread manufactured in Vancouver, who will have the temerity to say that within the golden crust of the Old Country cottage loaf, with its wholesame, nutritious interior there is any inferiority in those qualities required in bread as compared to the highly advertised article supplied by Vancouver's mill-controlled bakeries? Ask any visitor from the old land which he would prefer. The healthy appearance of most of those people would seem to justify their belief that they eat the best bread in the world, and they do not need extravagant advertising to convince them. John Bull wants the best when it somes to what he eats and gets it, too.

Consumers Don't Benefit

In comparing costs: With the extensive use in the large bakeries here of modern machinery to fluff the dough, to make it light and moisture-absorbing to the nth degree, and with the human factor eliminated as far as inventive brains can devise, it would appear that lowered costs to the consumer ought to result. Also the operation of the bakeries by the flour manufacturers themselves, thus making it possible to eliminate a middleman's profit, should reasonably be expected to tend toward lowered costs. But actually, until the recent cut in price, the exact opposite was the case. It is noteworthy that in 1925, before the absorption of Vancouver's large bakeries by Eastern flour milling companies took place, with wheat averaging $1.64½ for that year, bread was actually lower in price, quoting from the Labor Gazette, than in 1930 for the first four months, with wheat averaging for that period $1.17¾ per bushel, and even less for the first half of the year. It is evident that it is not the consumer who is securing the advantage from the modern methods of manufacturing and control in this important article of their food supply. It is worthy of note that the size of the loaf has, at the same time, been diminishing until it has been dwarfed to 14 ounces to the so-called loaf, in some instances, previous to the passage of our recent bread by-law.

To touch upon another point, it is taken for granted that the health of a people is a matter of first importance. Italy has, through the action of its dictator, stated to its people that the whole of the wheat with the health-giving vitamins contained therein must be used in the production of the nation's bread, instead of the devitalized white article passing as flour, which we here in Canada are persuaded to use. In connection with the limited use of whole wheat flour here in which the cheaper ingredients of the wheat are used can anyone explain why such a loaf as put out by the largest bakery here until recently cost as much as, or more, than the white loaf?

Small Bakers Hard Pressed

In the matter of the recent drop in the price of bread which was announced by the large bakeries, without a corresponding drop in the price of flour as supplied to the independent bakers, it is to me not a welcome one in the circumstances. It is very evident that the latter class are placed in a precarious position through such a move if we are to believe a statement contained in a letter from the Master Bakers' Association in May, to the City Council, to the effect that, to secure a reduction of 1 cents per loaf in the price of bread, flour must decrease $2.70 per barrel. Bread has been reduced approximately 1 cent yet flour costs the small bakers only 60 cents less than at the time the letter was written. Those 130 independent bakers who have been plodding along supplying a product, 16 ounces to the pound, as wholesome and appetizing as the bleached article they are supplied with can be made to produce, are now being hard-pressed because of the above-mentioned circumstance.

You have perhaps seen a gardener squash a worm between his thumb and finger. Well, those small bakers are just beginning to feel the squeeze. Is there no law of God nor man to stop it? Unless Ottawa chooses to move under the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act, which is the object of the city's bread, flour and feed grain price investigation, to what direction can we turn for redress? The flour mills own or control bread-making plants over-built to a capacity of twice their present production. Their shareholders look to the management for the accustomed dividends. Controlling almost completely, as these concerns do, the flour supply, what more simple than to squash the worm? It is so simple and effective!

Food Control Board Wanted

Even in Saskatchewan, where the wheat is produced, according to experts engaged by the United Farmers of Canada, consumers were asked to pay $7.35 per barrel when the highest grade of English flour, largely produced from Canadian wheat, sold at $6.80 per barrel. Those experts showed also that in a careful analysis of the cost of milling and distributing a barrel of flour there was from $1.25 to $2.80 per barrel unaccounted for after allowing reasonable amounts for operating costs and the same profit as allowed millers by the Canadian Food Control Board during the World War. That board served a very useful function then, and it is my belief that it should again be brought into being in the present unemployment emergency. It works well in Great Britain. Why not profit by their experience and our own during the war?

WARNER LOAT,
Alderman, Ward 11.

"Charlie's knockin' 'em dead in Chicago."

"On the stage, eh?"

"Naw—working for some gangster."

"Build B. C. Payrolls"

A Patron for Ten Years

A lady writes her family uses a case of Pacific Milk every two weeks and has done so for ten years. This record overshadows any praise. Endorsement can do no more. Patronage so valuable as this is served by quality; that alone.

Pacific Milk

Factory at
ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

Know Your Labels!

This is the Bakers' Union Label: This paper, in co-operation with International Labor News Service, is presenting illustrations of all the union labels. A group will be printed

each week. The labels were furnished by Secretary-Treasurer John J. Manning of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Trevelyn E. Sleeth

CANINE AND FELINE SPECIALIST AND SURGEON

Operating B. C. Dog and Cat Hospital, 1429 Granville Street, and Kingsway Boarding Kennels, at Dogwood, 3306 Kingsway, Burnaby.

Head Office Phones: Seymour 549-550

Prices to suit the union man.

Union Bakeries

Delicious Bakery
Union-made Bread and Pastry.
Ask for it at your local store or PHONE HIGHLAND 705 and have our salesman deliver it

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

When Better Cakes and Pastries are Made, We'll Make 'Em!
Golden Rule Bakery
CO., LTD.
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FERGUSON'S BAKERY
ALEX. STEWART, PROP.
2515 Main Street - - Phone: Fair. 3331
1714 Broadway - - - Phone: High. 6074

HOME OIL DISTRIBUTORS' LTD.

PROGRAMME

Home Gas Symphony Orchestra under CALVIN WINTER

Sunday, Sept. 7th, 1930—CKWX, 9 p.m.

1. March—"Victor Herbert."
2. Selection from "Mlle Modiste."
3. (a) "Oriental Dance" from "Wonderland."
   (b) "Al Fesco."
4. "Habanero and Vaquero's Song from "Natoma."
5. "Badinago."
6. Selection from "The Singing Girl."
7. Rhythmic Transcription — "Thine Alone" from "Eileen."
8. (a) "Fleurette."
   (b) "Under the Flag."
9. "Victori Herbert Favorites."

Trade Unionist Greets Royal Stork

London.—The stork, which flapped its way over the moors of Scotland wth a "wee bairn" for the Duchess of York, was greeted upon its arrival at historic Glamis Castle by a member and former national president of the Transport and General Workers' Union—J. R Clynes.

This was the first time in Britain's history that a member of organized labor had been placed in charge of the official ceremonial that attends a birth in the Royal family.

Will Certify Birth

Under an ancient British custom, Mr. Clynes, as Home Secretary of the Labor government, is required to certify to the genuineness of the birth of royal children in direct line of succession to the British throne.

Centuries ago, the rumor often spread, on the birth of a royal baby, that the infant was not a genuine heir. There would be stories to the effect that some intriguing relative —sometimes it would be a "female servant"—had substituted her own baby for the royal child.

Ancient Baby "Mix-up"

One of Tennyson's poems relates how "Alice, the nurse," staged a baby "mix-up" so that her own child became the titled heiress.

It was to prevent such rumors that the custom originated of requiring the Home Secretary to be present when the stork arrived.

The presence of Clynes in the Royal castle is an illustration of the axiom that "time changes all things." Not many years ago Great Britain would have been horrified at the thought of a member of the Royal family being associated with those not "born to the purple."

Is a Matter of Course

Yet, today, with the exception of a few "die-hards," everybody took it as a matter of course that a member of the Labor government—a member of a trade union—was going to be present at the birth of the Royal baby.

Home Secretary Clynes is the son of an Irish laborer and was born in an Oldham slum. He went to work in a cotton mill when he was 10 years old, and rose to be the chief executive of one of Britain's largest trade unions and a power in Labor party politics.

Souvenirs

"What's that, Mike, that you have in the glass case?"

"Oh, that's the brick I got against my head at the last election."

"And what's that little flower on top of it for?"

"That's a flower from the grave of the man that threw it."

Track and Field Events Results

Event No. 9; 60 Metres, junior girls, under 16 years: 1st prize, Gold Medal—Grace Mavis, Lucky Horseshoe Club; time 8 1-5. 2nd prize, Silver Medal—Jean Thomson, Commerce Club; 3rd prize, Bronze Medal—T. Ann Wilson, Lucky Horseshoe Club.

Event No. 10; Discus Throw, senior girls: 1st prize,Gold Medal—Helen Reeves, Commerce, distance 82 feet; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—Bertha Haigh, Y. W. C. A., 80 feet; 3rd prize, Bronze Medal—Gertrude Clark, Lucky Horseshoe, 75.10.

Event No. 11; Running Broad Jump, girls, 16 and under 18 years: 1st prize, Gold Medal—Mary Frizzell, Commerce; distance 15:4.

Event No. 12; 60 Metres, senior girls, 18 years and over: 1st prize, Gold Medal—Helen Reeves, Commerce Club, time 8:1-5; 2nd prize, Silver Medal —Marjorie Tufnail, Lucky Horseshoe Club; 3rd prize, Bronze Medal—Margaret Naughton, Y. W. C. A.

Event No. 13; Discus Throw: 1st prize, Gold Medal—Doreen Caird; distance 71.7 feet.

Event No. 14; Running Broad Jump, girls, under 16 years: 1st prize, Gold Medal—T. Ann Wilson, Lucky Horseshoe, distance 16.5½; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—Eleanor Downie, Commerce, 16.2; 3rd prize, Bronze Medal —Jean Thomson, Commerce, 15.1½.

Event No. 15; 60 Metres, intermediate girls, 16 and under 18 years: 1st prize, Gold Medal—Lillian Palmer, Commerce, time 7 4-5; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—Mary Frizzell, Commerce; 3rd prize, Bronze Medal—Esther Paulin.

Event No. 16; Discus Throw, girls under 16 years: 1st prize, Gold Medal —Jean Thomson, distance, 81; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—Beatrice Dunlop, distance, 55.7; 3rd prize—Grace M. Cooper, Lucky Horseshoe, 54.5.

Event No. 17; Running Broad Jump, senior girls, 18 years: 1st prize, Gold Medal—Frances Davies, Commerce, 14.11; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—Evelyn N. Manders, 14.6; 3rd prize, Bronze Medal—Margaret Naughton, Y. W. C. A., 13.5.

Event No. 18; Whippet Races: 1st prize, Premier Dr. Tolmie's Silver Cup and Silver Flower Basket from O. B. Allan's—J. Mallandain's "Ben Junior"; 2nd prize, Brass Companion Set from T. McArthur Co.—J. Mallandain's "Jarry Junior"; 3rd prize, Smoking Set from a Friend—Robert Simpson Jr's. "Hope"; Fourth, Ham from P. Burns & Co.—G. O'Brien's "Duplex Dot."

Event No. 19; 880 Yards (Open)—1st prize, Sir Henry Thornton's Cup, and Clock from McLennan, McFeely & Prior—Geo. Caird, Y. M. C. A., time 2.3 1-5; 2nd, Suitcase from Spencer's. Ltd.—A. Zeegers, Y. M. C. A.; 3rd, Suitcase from Spencer's, Ltd.—Dalton Beach.

Event No. 20; Baseball Throw, girls, 18 years and over: 1st prize, Gold Medal—Gertrude Clarke, Lucky Horseshoe, distance 141.7; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—Margaret Naughton, Y. W. C. A., distance 122.4.

Event No. 21; Running High Jump, girls, under 16: 1st prize, Gold Medal—T. Ann Wilson, Lucky Horseshoe, height 4.8; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—Gladys Robertson, Lucky Horseshoe, height 4.5.

Event No. 22; 100-Yard Dash, boys, 14 to 16 (sons of Union men): 1st, Order on Lewis Piano House—M. Hambly, time 11 seconds; 2nd, Order on Lewis Piano House—G. Jack; 3rd, Pencil Set—N. Cook.

Event No. 23; 100-Yard Dash ,Union men only (E. G. Baynes Cup): 1st, E. G. Baynes Cup and Cut Glass Water Set from E. G. Baynes—C. Tyrrell, time 10 2-5; 2nd, One Ton of Coal from Evans, Coleman & Evans —J. Wood; 3rd, Order on Claman's, Ltd.—D. W. Shearer.

Event No. 24; Baseball Throw, girls, under 16: 1st prize, Gold Medal—G. Robertson, distance 146.7; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—Grace Mavis, distance 133.6.

Event No. 25; Half-mile Bicycle Race (Open): 1st Rocking Chair from Mahon Furniture Company—L. Cunningham, time 57.5; 2nd, Order for Hat from Linforth's—K. Davies; 3rd, Order for Sweater from Spalding's—K. Mangnell.

Event No. 26; Javelin, girls, 18 and over: 1st prize, Gold Medal—Bertha Haigh, Y. W. C. A., distance 78.4.

Event No. 27; Running High Jump, girls, 16 and under 18 years: 1st prize, Gold Medal—Lillian Palmer, height 4.7; 2nd, Silver Medal—Kay Bliss, 4.6.

Event No. 28; 60 Metres, single daughters of Union men: 1st, Electric Toaster from B. C. Electric Company—E. McMeeken, time 8 4-5; 2nd, Order for Shoes from Clapp Shoe Store—Marjorie Naughton.

Event No. 29; 100-Yard Dash (Open), Col. T. A. Hiam Cup: 1st, Col. Hiam's Cup and Small Cup from Col. Hiam—J. Crooks, time 10 seconds; 2nd, Pen and Pencil from Mitchell-Foley, Ltd.—V. Forbes, Y. M. C. A.; 3rd, $5 Order on Ingledew's Shoe Store—A. Massey, Y. M. C. A.

Event No. 30; Running Broad Jump (Open), Men: 1st, Lamp from Standard Furniture Company—C. H. Hagman ,Firemen's A. C., distance 20.2; 2nd, Pair of Trousers from Hartle Bros.—R. Jacks, Firemen's A. C., 19.6; 3rd, Men's Shoes from Goodwin's—Arvi Mattiba, Hastings Steam Baths A. C., 19.3.

Event No. 31; 100-Yard Dash, Apprentices: 1st, Suit Length, Kemp & Company—C. Tyrrell, I. T. U., time 11 seconds; 2nd, $3.50 Order on Pacific Drug Company—Jas. W. Wood, I. T. U.; 3rd, Teapot from Kelly-Douglas —J. Martin.

Event No. 32; Shot-put, girls, 18 years and over: 1st prize, Gold Medal —Gertrude Clark, Lucky Horseshoe, distance 27.6; 2nd prize, Silver Medal —Jessie Richardson, Lucky Horseshoe, 25.7½; 3rd prize, Bronze Medal—Frances Davies, Commerce, 25.2

Event No. 33; International Road Race from New Westminster to Vancouver, distance 10 8-10 miles: 1st prize, Dr. Worthington's Cup and Gold Watch, Dr. Worthington—Roy Palmer, Hastings Steam Baths Athletic Club, time 1.04; 2nd, Gold Watch, Dr. Worthington—Alfred Enderby, Trail A. C.; 3rd, Gold Watch, Dr. Worthington—W. Armstrong; 4th, Carving Set, Marshall-Wells Company—Lambert Engman, Viking A. C.; 5th, Carving Set, Marshall-Wells Company—J. T. Laurillard, H. S. B. A. C.; 6th, Ham, P. Burns & Company—W. B. Heald, Y. M. C. A.; 7th, Silver Sandwich Tray, Cassidy's, Limited—C. Huber, Viking A. C.; 8th, Tie from Richardson & Walsh—J. D. Purchas, Card No. 394.

Event No. 35; 220-Yard Dash (Men's Open): 1st, Geo. Kidd's Cup and Silver Carving Set from Geo. Kidd—V. Forbes, Y. M. C. A.; 2nd, $5 Order on Universal Knitting Company; 3rd, $3 Order on R. H. Stewart Company —J. Crooks.

Event No. 36; Horseshoe Pitching (Union men only): 1st, Percolators, B. C. Electric Railway Company, won by Dook and Nicholson; 2nd, Hams from Swift Canadian Company, won by Binnings and Porter; 3rd, Kitchenware, Gurney Range Company, won by Malley and Gardner.

Event No. 37; 100 Metres, girls, 18 years and over: 1st prize, Gold Medal—Helen Reeves, Commerce, time 12 4-5; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—Bertha Haigh; 3rd prize, Bronze Medal—Margaret Tufnail.

Event No. 28; 100 Metres, girls, 16 and under 18 years: 1st prize, Gold Medal—Lillian Palmer, time 13 seconds; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—Esther Paulin, Lucky Horseshoe; 3rd prize, Bronze Medal—Mary Frizzell, Commerce.

Event No. 39; Club Relay, 400 Metres, girls, 16 and under: 1st prize, Gold Medals—Lucky Horseshoe Club; 2nd prize, Silver Medals—Commerce Club.

Event No. 40; 440-Yard Dash (Men's Open): 1st, Hon. S. L. Howe's Cup, and Silver Bowl from Henry Birks Company—Bob Osborne, V.A.A.C., time 53 2-5; 2nd, Travelling Rug, Mark Fisher & Sons—A. Sabin, Y.M.C.A.; 3rd, Gold Watch Chain, Shores Limited—C. Tyrrell, I. T. U.

Event No. 41; 200 Metres, girls, over 18 years: 1st prize, Gold Medal —Frances Davis, Commerce, time 27 3-5; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—Evelyn N. Manders, Y. W. C. A.

Event No. 42; One-mile Bicycle Race (Open): 1st, Lamp, Morlock Furniture Company—Len Cunningham, V. B. C., time 2.3; 2nd, Order for Hat from Wm. Cornfield, Ltd.—Kay A. Davies; 3rd, $5 Order from Owl Drug Stores—George Pratt.

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Drink and enjoy!
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PURE SWEET AND SOUR APPLE CIDER
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Try "The Lions" Ginger Ale
Orange, Lemon and Lime Kist.
PHONE HIGH. 90 PROMPT DELIVERY
VAN BROS., LTD. 1055 VERNON DRIVE

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

CATTO'S
Old Highland Whisky

Obtainable at All Government Liquor Stores
Please Ask for CATTO'S

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

Event No. 43; 220-Yard Dash (Union Men Only), Vancouver Thoroughbred Association Cup: 1st, $15 Order on Woodward's Limited—C. Tyrrell, I. T. U., time, 22.3; 2nd, $10 Order on William Dick, Limited—D. Sherley, Police; 3rd, $5 Order for Work Boots from Pierre Paris—Jas W. Wood, International Typographical Union.

Event No. 46; Half-mile Relay Race (Unions Only): 1st, Four Season Passes from Famous Players Corporation—Typographical Union; 2nd, Three $5 Bonds from Hudson's Bay, and One $5 Bond from Thos. Foster, Limited—Policemen's Union; 3rd (4) Two Double-passes from Strand Theatre—Milk Salesmen's Union.

Event No. 48; Tug-of-War, Gen. McRae Cup: 1st, Nine prizes, value $5 each—Policemen's Union; 2nd, Nine Passes, Capitol Theatre—Firemen's Union.

Event No. 49; 60 Metres, Union Men's Wives: 1st, Ladies' Chinchilla Coat from Fred Sterling—Mrs. G. Smith, Carmen; 2nd, $5 Order on Famous Cloak and Suit Company—Mrs. E. Knight, Electricians; 3rd, Pair Silk Hose from Romer Gown Company—Mrs. F. Roland, Sign Painters.

Event No. 50; 100 Yards (Union Men's Novelty Race): 1st, Half Ton of Lump Coal, Leslie Coal Company—D. W. Shearer; 2nd, $5 Order on Jarvis Electric—A. Pollock; 3rd, $2.50 Order on Johnstone's Shoe Store—R. McGiven.

Event No. 51; One-mile Race, open: 1st, $28 Kodak from Hazelwood (Union) Ice Cream Company—Geo. Caird, Y. M. C. A., time 4:37; 2nd, Clock from Mayor Wells Gray—Dalton Beach, V. A. A. C.; 3rd, Case of Pipes from Kelly-Douglas Company—A. R. Allen, Y. M. C. A.

Event No. 52; Club Relay, 400 Metres, girls, 18 and over: 1st prize, Gold Medals—Commerce Club, time 50½; 2nd prize, Silver Medals—Lucky Horseshoe Club.

Event No. 53; Kidnapping Race, Union Man and Married Lady: 1st, (2) Half Ton of Coal each from Kirk Coal Company—Mr. Shearer and Mrs. Daugherty; 2nd, (2) Pen and Pencil Set each from Clarke & Stuart, Ltd. —R. McGiven and Mrs. McClymont; 3rd, (2) Bottle of Perfume each from Cunningham Drug Company—W. J. Matthews and Mrs. Black.

Special Prize: Caddy of Fancy Biscuits to Mother attending with largest family under 18 years of age—Won by Mrs. Bradley, 4122 Welwyn (7).

For Drawing: Lucky numbers in the draw were Nos. 1219, 4183, 1407.

Event No. 1; Children's Races, children up to 7 years (candy).

Event No. 2; Boys, 7 to 10 years: 1st, Earle Pearcey, Aeroplane, Cassidy, Ltd.; John Newbold, Book, Galloway's; Vincent Mulligan, Box of Candy, Ramsay Bros.

Event No. 3; Girls, 7 to 10 years: Ruth Kilby, Doll, Cassidy, Ltd.; Doris Baker, Box of Candy, Ramsay Bros.; May McDonald, Box of Candy, Ramsay Brothers.

Event No. 4; Boys, 10 to 14 years; R. Phillips, Order Pair Shoes, Cornett Bros.; Stewart Wilson, Mouth Organ, Cassidy, Ltd.; Fred Gilbert, Electric Flashlight, Hastings Electric.

Event No. 5; Girls, 10 to 14 years: Doris Baker, Order, Saba Bros.; Ruth Kilby, Box of Candy, Ramsay Bros. Lily Mitten, Box of Candy, Ramsay Bros.

Event No. 6; Boys, not over 16 years: N. Hambly, Football, The Sport Shop; N. Cook, Baseball Mask, P. D. Gordon, Ltd.; Peter Langi, Baseball Mitt, P. D. Gordon, Ltd.

Event No. 7; Girls, not over 16 years: G. Davis, Percolator, Kelly-Douglas; Olive Baker, Tablecloth, Kelly-Douglas; Susie McClutchey, Box of Candy, Ramsay Bros.

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Quality That Never Varies

You can always depend upon the quality of Malkin's Best Food Products. By constant inspection and test they are kept always at the highest standard of purity and excellence.

The W. H. Malkin Co. Limited
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For Printing of QUALITY, SPEED AND SERVICE done in a Union Shop, send your printing to

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UNION MEN, the best is none too good for you, and our good quality food with low prices can't be beat!

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Union Men, enjoy eating at the
Oaks Grill
Meet Fred Ellison, the new manager. We have a White Chef in kitchen.
326 ABBOTT, Opp. Woodward's

EAT
In New Westminster's Popular Union Cafe
Allen's Cafe
Open Day and Night
K. J. Bishop, Manager
660 Columbia Street

No Action Taken By City Council

So far we have not heard of any action being taken by our City Council to eliminate the objectionable practices that have developed at the miniature golf courses. The first three miniature gold courses that were built compiled with our building bylaws in every respect. Sanitary conveniences were installed for their employees and patrons. Then along came a party from California whose ideas was to build several courses and then put them up for sale. We met this gentleman when he first started and he was anxious to get some good laborers at the magnificent wage of $2.00 per day, and, of course, he preferred men who could also do carpenter work. We asked him what sanitary arrangements would be installed, and he stated he would build the course first and if the city department did not force him to comply with the bylaw, then he would forget about any sanitary requirements. He stated he had built a number of these miniature golf courses in Los Angeles, Cal., and the law there demands that they must all have sanitary accommodation for the employees and players.

Our building and plumbing bylaws in Vancouver distinctly states that toilet accommodation must be installed for any employees, and we note that male and female help are employed on these courses. The very lame excuse is accepted by our health department that arrangements have been made for the employees to use the toilet in some house further down the street, but what about the nuisance being created by the players? These nuisances are taking place and we have had many complaints from people who have their homes next to these courses.

We feel it is up to the City Council to see that our building and health bylaws are enforced, and no permits issued unless they comply with same and sanitary arrangements installed. The City Council may regard the miniature golf courses as a fad that will die when we get some frost or wet weather. Maybe it will, but meantime conditions are existing that would not be tolerated in any other public rendezvous. For the information of our City Council, we can state that the Township Council of East York, not having the proper laws to deal with miniature golf courses, immediately passed a new law which now provides that applicants for permits to set up miniature golf courses within the township limits must provide suitable sanitary conveniences for the employees and players. Through a lack of proper supervision in Vancouver some rather objectionable but inevitable practices have developed and these, in the best interests of the players and the neighborhood sense of propriety, will have to be eliminated.—W.W.

Russia's Trade With England Is Growing

During the last nine years the U. S. S. R. has placed in England orders to an amount of 113 million pounds, and has sold in England goods to an amount of 164 million pounds. The difference of 51 million pounds went entirely to pay Great Britain for freights, insurance, interest, different banking charges, maintenance of offices and staff, which amounts altogether to a sum of six to seven million pounds per annum.

It should be taken into consideration that the British ships are used not only in the trade between the U. S. S. R. and England, but are carrying Soviet timber and other goods to the United States, Canada, and other countries, and their imports into the U. S. S. R.; that British banks are serving as a clearing-house for a very substantial part of the foreign trade of the U. S. S. R., and that the insurance, or at least the reinsurance, of the greatest part of the Soviet foreign trade with the whole world is placed with British insurance companies.

Actually for the period since the beginning of trade relations in 1920 to the end of 1929 the Soviet purchases in this country and the payments made for services rendered by British banking, insurance, shipping, etc., have practically balanced the Soviet sales in this country, and there is no balance in favor of the U. S. S. R. whatsoever.

English industry got back not only all the money which it has paid for the raw materials, food, etc. delivered by the Soviet organizations, but accumulated substantial profits made out of the Soviet orders which have been carried out during the period. These profits have not been reinvested as is the case with other countries into the U. S. S. R., but remain with British firms.—Forward.

Helped To Put Over Labor Day Sports

The following men and women acted in the various official positions mentioned in connection with the Labor Day Sports put on by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council. No pay was attached to these positions, as erronously reported in the daily press.

Outside Officials

Superintendent—Walter Deptford.
Referee—Chief of Police W. J. Bingham.
Chief Inspector—Geo. Miller.
Inspectors—Wm. Bushfield, W. Reid, S. Walter, T. H. Hamlin.
Representatives (W. A. A. F.)—Miss V. Sollis, Mrs. H. H. Bordwick and Miss Gignac.
Representative (B. C. A. A. U.)—A. Riley.
Entry Clerk—C. E. Herrett.
Marshal—E. H. Morrison.
Scorer—W. J. Starr.
Starter—Chas. ("Red") McDonald.
Timekeepers — J. Muter, Geo. Smedley and R. J. Verne.
Chief Judge (Field)—A. Stewart.
Chief Judge (Track)—A. McDermid.
Judges (Track)—F. Welsh, G. A. Mould and A. V. Brett.
Judges (Field)—J. Price, Colin McDonald, W. J. Matthews, Geo. Campbell.
Clerk of Course—A. J. Gard.
Assistant Clerks of Course—J. Thompson, G. Parry.
Press Stewards—H. W. Watts, W. Watt.
Official Trainer—George ("Dinty") Blackman.
Marathon Committee—W. Page, W. D. Wilson, W. Hargreaves, Geo. Pettipiece, W. Moodie.
Ambulance—Exclusive Ambulance Company.
Announcing by Austin Chamberlain Company.

Inside Officials

General Secretary—P. R. Bengough.
Assistants — George Bengough, Cliff Bengough.
Prizes—Miss A. MacDonald, Mrs. H. W. Watts.
Tickets—R. H. Neelands, F. Dawe, E. Cliff, F. Dolk, Mrs. P. R. Bengough.
Refreshments — Birt Showler, Harry Wood, V. King, H. Bontez.
Beverages—J. T. Hanafin, W. Clancy.
Special Duty—Ed. Smith.
Property Men—A. A. McKay, W. Hunt.
Bandmaster—Edward Cox.
Candy Distributor—Mrs. F. Dolk.
Official Photographer—M. H. H. Waddington.

Jubilee Labor Hall 500 and Whist Drives

The Burnaby Branch of the Independent Labor Party will start its winter socials, commencing Saturday, September 13th. These will be held in the form of card parties, at which games of 500 and whist will be played, followed by refreshments. A charge of 25c will be made to help defray expenses. All the old members are invited and any other persons who desire to spend an enjoyable evening. These will be continued every Saturday evening if there are sufficient number of players. Please attend this first one and tell your friends of it and the others.

Bakers Plan Big Dance in October

The Bakery Workers' Union has planned a big dance and entertainment to be held in the Lester Dancing Academy on October 25th. Many valuable prizes will be given away, among them a $65.00 tailor-made gents' suit or ladies coat. The music for the event will be supplied by Roy Harvey and his Society Hoboes. Tickets are 50c each, and can be obtained from members of the union, or from the union office at 531 Beatty street.

COMMITTEE TO PASS ON WORKER'S RETIREMENT

Montreal, P. Q.—Canadian National employees who desire to work beyond the retiring age of 65 years will not longer be solely dependent on the decision of the medical examiner.

A committee of five officials and R. J. Tallon, president, Division No. 4, Railway Employees' department, A. F. of L., representing the workers, has been appointed to review all cases adversely reported by the medical examiners.

This is another evidence of the human side of industry as introduced on the National by Sir Henry Thornton and his associates.

DICK'S for Style and Value!
NEW FALL
WORSTED AND TWEED
SUITS

THERE'S style and value in these handsome new Fall Suits. Smart one and two-button models, in a great array of new shades. Every garment embodies the latest ideas in what is smart in tailoring.

$35

William DICK Limited
NEW CORPORATION
HASTINGS AT HOMER STREET

Vancouver Drug Company (1928) Limited

CUT-RATE DRUGS

WE SAVE buying in large quantities to supply EIGHTEEN STORES—YOU SAVE on your purchases.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS—SEPTEMBER 5th and 6th.

.40	Modart Note Paper	.24	
.20	Aristocrat Envelopes	.11	
.40	Writing Pads	.24	
1.00	Ashes of Roses Perfume	.64	
.75	Norida Single Compact	.47	
.40	Bathasweet	.24	
2.00	Orange Lily	1.41	
.35	Tru-Lax (Chewing Laxative)	.19	
.35	Lyterlife	.19	
1.00	Horlick's Malted Milk	.71	
.40	Musterole	.24	
1.00	Kellog's Asthma Remedy	.66	
.75	Boncilla Face Powder	.46	
.50	Boncilla Rouge	.33	
.50	April Showers Face Powder	.31	
.50	Brisk (The Mint Julep Shave)	.31	
.35	Tiz	.23	
.25	Hamilton's Pills	.17	
25	Carter's Little Liver Pills	.16	
.60	Pompeian Bloom	.39	

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

TELEPHONE YOUR WANTS EIGHTEEN STORES

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Dependable Goods — Satisfactory Service — Satisfied Customers

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No taking apart; no drying!
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Ye Olde English Fish & Chips
Believing one remedy for unemployment is the shorter work week, all our girls are now working five days per week, without reduction of wages.
44 HASTINGS WEST 2 Doors West of "Pantages"

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Salt Lake City.—The annual convention Utah Federation of Labor will convene in this city on Monday, September 8th.

Shorter hours, compulsory education, free text books, abolition of the contract system on public work and the labor injunction will be major issues.

A San Francisco boy has won a pie-baking contest from women entrants. We always gave boys credit for being able to win pie-devouring contests, but how this chap ever shook a leg fast enough to win a production contest gets our goat.

Seizure

Mrs. O'Reilly: "Good morning, Mrs. Murphy. I ain't seen your old man lately. Wot took him off?"

Mrs. Murphy: "A seizure."

Mrs. O'Reilly: "Dear, dear, you never say. Wot was it—'eart?"

Mrs. Murphy: "No, my dear—police."

Nervous Old Lady: "Oh. do be careful, please, driver. I hope you won't run away with me."

Taxi-driver: "Lor', bless yer heart, no, mum. Why, I've got a wife and five kids at home."

"Maud Mugley paid $25 a dozen for the new photographs."

"But they don't look a bit like her."

"Of course not. What do you suppose she paid the twenty-five dollars for?"

When his new suit began to show creases, Pat took Mike's advice and bought a coat-hanger.

When Mike asked him what he thought of it, Pat said it was all right, but the wood hurt his shoulder-blades, and the hook pushed his hat over his eyes.

Herman: "So she wouldn't lay her head on your shoulder?"

Shade: "No, her hair didn't match my suit."