Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

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DEPARTMENT of LABOUR
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1931
Mr. F. H. Plant
Dept of Labour
D81

Organized Labor Urges Unemployment Insurance

Present System of Wealth Production and Distribution Fails to Provide Large Masses of Population With Necessities of Life

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDER-CONSUMPTION are the inevitable consequences of the present economic organization of industry, says a resolution which the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council is forwarding to the Federal Government in a request for the immediate setting up of a system of National Unemployment Insurance, in order that workers, their wives and families might be insured against privation and want whilst living in the midst of plenty.

There is an abundance of natural resources, land, timber, minerals, fisheries, water powers, etc., awaiting the energies of the toiling masses to turn them into useful articles of food, clothing and shelter. Labor power applied to natural resources produces all wealth, but at the present time there is an enormous numbeor of men and women who are waiting and willing to apply their labor power to the natural resources and the machinery of wealth production, and who, on account of there being no demand for their services are now in idleness and destitute circumstances.

Society has learned how to produce wealth in great abundance. There is no shortage of the things that human beings want, except in the homes of the wealth producers. Name any article you like and if you look close enough you will find an abundant supply of those articles, but they are kept under lock and key until the workers obtain sufficient money with which to purchase them.

Underconsumption

But in order to obtain the money with which to purchase this stuff, they have to work for some employer of labor, some factory owner, some mine owner, some timber owner, some land owner or some machinery owner. But these owners find that the workers have produced faster than the masses have consumed, so until consumption of these goods increases or the stocks are depleted, they cannot put the workers back on the job, so the situation is intensified because the workers are not able to earn wages in order to decrease the huge mass of commodities on the market.

Hence we find that the masses who are willing to work cannot obtain it because the employers of labor cannot use them for the present. Yet these workers must attempt to live, and so long as the masses are contented with the present system of wealth distribution, we in the labor movement must ask for a handout in the form of unemployment insurance.

The following resolution, from the Machinists' Union, was passed in this respect, by the Vancouver New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday evening, and similar requests will be asked of the affiliated unions:

Whereas, experience conclusively demonstrates that unemployment and under-consumption are inevitable consequences of the present economic organization of industry, and

Whereas, experience likewise proves that with our natural resources, industrial machinery, and efficient labor, we can produce in abundance all that is necessary for the material needs of the entire population, and

Whereas, there is no hope of avoiding these recurring periods of depression and want, without a fundamental change in the present methods of distributing the products of labor, and

Whereas, the owners and controllers of industry and finance have shown themselves to be consistently hostile to any change in the present economic system that would lead to a more scientific and equitable distribution of the socially produced national wealth, and

Whereas, the present method of dealing with these recurring periods of unemployment, by hastily devised schemes of public relief and private charity are uneconomic, inadequate and unscientific, and

Whereas, the owners and controllers of industry are assisted to maintain their profits by the government enaction of protective tariffs, while the government has taken no parallel action to protect the employment or wages of labor, and

Whereas, the present methods of dealing with unemployment are costly, not only in material wealth, but in manhood, as they lead to physical and moral degeneration, and keep the large masses of the population in insecurity, and on the edge of want; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the members of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, in regular session assembled, do call upon the Government of Canada to take immediate steps to organize and set up a system of National Unemployment Insurance that shall insure workers and their wives and families against privation and want, when unable to secure employment, and no longer leave the victims of industrial disorganization subject to hasty and inadequate schemes of public relief or private charity.

COLIN McDONALD,
President.

P. R. BENGOUGH,
Secretary.

Japanese Women's Guild Dance Saturday Night

The Women's Guild of the Camp and Mill Workers' Federal Union, No. 31, will hold a dance in the St. James Hall, corner of Cordova and Gore avenue, on Saturday evening, March 21st, commencing at 7:30. An orchestra from the local Musicians' Union will provide the music and refreshments will be served.

The dance has been arranged in order to obtain funds for the use of the Guild in educating the younger Japanese to the principles of trades unionism and labor organization, and the members of the local labor movement are invited to this dance to help in the good work. Tickets are 50c each, $1 per couple.

Subscriptions for Statesman

The Japanese union paper, the "The Daily People," has been soliciting subscriptions from their readers for the Labor Statesman, and this week four yearly subscriptions were turned over to this paper. We take this opportunity of thanking the union for its splendid support.

The City Council will be asked to look into the subject of permitting drug stores to prepare and serve meals, without having the proper plumbing facilities and being in too close a contact with drugs.

Do your day-dreaming under the lawn trees instead of under the steering wheel.

Five-hour Day Is Unemployment Remedy

Colonel Nelson Spencer, Conservative member of the Provincial Legislature for Vancouver, stepped into the limelight last Thursday when he advocated the five-hour day, or two shifts of four hours each, as a solution for the unemployment problem. He suggested that the shorter day could easily be applied to the building trades, department stores, chain stores, industries, bond houses and brokerage houses, without disturbing industrial conditions, and, he said, there would be a dearth of labor within thirty days after it was put into effect. He suggested that the Federal Governmen arrange with the President of the United States for a conference on the five-hour day subject for the North American continent.

Colonel Spencer is, therefore, another of the notable men who hail the shorter work day, or work week, as a remedy for the present-day unemployment chaos. And it is imperative that some such drastic reform be put into operation, if society is going to pursue its way peacefully. Conflicts between the authorities and the unemployed cannot continue without stirring up a dangerous condition. Mounted police moving the unemployed demonstrators along on the sidewalks is not going to help the situation so long as the employers of labor are unable to provide jobs for the vast army of unemployed, that, to all appearances, will continue to clamour for work, year in and year out.

Permanent Unemployment

We have now undoubtedly reached a stage where we shall always have a vast army of unemployed, larger in the winter than in the summer, but nonetheless a large army. Every nation will have them. Great Britain admits that it will have a permanent army of not less than one million and a half unemployed under the present system. Germany sees one million always within its confines, and other nations similar large numbers. The United States can hardly figure on less than two million with its ever increasing advancement in labor-saving machinery. Canada might get by with less than one hundred thousand, but we will have a permanent army just the same. In the meantime, what is the government doing to offset it? What are the business interests doing to reduce it? Do they think that it will right itself in the face of the intensive introduction of labor-saving machinery? Do they think that unemployed parades can always be put down by show of armed force? Do they think that ever-increasing masses are going to quietly suffer destitution while there is an abundance of food, clothing and shelter in the stores and factories and warehouses, and an almost unscratched continent of natural wealth?

Wealth Distribution

And will the small business man be content to face continued or near bankruptcy because the masses cannot purchase the merchandise he has for sale? Will the farmer be content to leave his land idle because he cannot find a market for all that he can produce? There is going to be revolt in all walks of life unless the present economic situation is quickly and seriously adjusted. The five-hour day might seem a drastic remedy, but it seems to us that nothing short of that will meet the situation, aside from the collective ownership of the machinery of wealth production. Many economists who have carefully analyzed the situation say that enough wealth can be produced in a three-day work-week to satisfy all the most extravagant needs of the whole people, and a careful analysis by anyone will show that such a statement is easily within reason. Labor-saving machinery is ever being invented and this will take care of our most extravagant needs. The Labor Statesman has published many lists of labor-saving machinery, and last week we published an item which showed that a number of sugar cane cutting machines were being successfully operated in the United States and Australia, each one of which displaced 200 men. We have mastered the solution of wealth production, for we can now produce, in abundance, all that human beings have found a desire for, but we have not solved the solution of wealth distribution. With a five-hour day or a shorter work-week this solution will be partially solved, but with the collective ownership of the machinery of wealth production, or production for use instead of for profit, the solution will be properly solved for all time.

Trades Council Notes

Beverage Dispensers report that their 5th Annual Smoker will be held Friday, April 3rd, in the Eagle's Hall at 345 Homer street. Tickets 50c.

* * *

Projectionists' Union reports Royal Theatre again unfair and employing members of the dual union. This is the only unfair moving picture theatre in the province of British Columbia.

* * *

Teamsters' Union reports that the Reynolds Cartage Co. and the Vancouver Transfer Co. have signed union agreements and organized labor is urged to turn all the work possible their way.

* * *

Painters report trade slow and suggests that considerable help can be given to the union at this time if painters are asked if they can show their union cards before starting on a job. Non-union jobs should be reported to the union office.

* * *

Taxi Drivers report that although the union drivers have all paid up their license fees, charged by the government, that the non-union drivers are only just being warned to pay up.

* * *

The Council voted in favor of a notice of motion changing the election of officers from a six months basis to a yearly basis.

* * *

The secretary was instructed to ask President Moore if the news item, appearing in the Daily Sun of March 6th, stating that organized labor was opposed to the Canadian Government trading with Russia, was his true statement.

* * *

Del. Hougham reported as a delegate to the Ministerial Association meetings on unemployment. Forty-five delegates were present and a special group was formed to study the different phases of the subject and report back.

* * *

A delegate reported that an American citizen has been brought in from the state of Washington to work on the C. N. R. pier, while hundreds of Vancouver citizens, who are quite capable of filling the job, are walking the streets unemployed. It was intimated that this man has some political pull. The Council will take the matter up with the Department of Labor.

Opposed to Proposed Levy on Workers

A communication from Vancouver Lodge, No. 58, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, asking the Trades Council to do all in its power to approach the Provincial Government in order to have the proposed tax of one per cent. on all incomes in excess of $12.00 per week amended in such a manner that it will not fall on those least able to bear it, was endorsed. The Trades Council had already been at work on the subject and it is suggested that all local unions send in a protest to the government along these lines.

Local 314, Railroad Sheet Metal Workers, also sent in a communication along similar lines and suggests that if a levy is necessary that it should be used for State Health and Unemployment Insurance and for adequate superannuation.

Good Eats Cafe Strike Is Settled

The waitresses strike at the Good Eats Cafe has been settled, according to a communication received at the Trades Council from the Local Joint Executive Board of the Culinary and Beverage Workers. The house card is now on display and members of organized labor are requested to note.

Boston Still Non-union

The Boston Cafe is still non-union and the waitresses that came out on strike against wage reductions in this house are, with two exceptions, all re-employed in other union houses, and it is quite possible that these two will be placed to work within the coming week.

The Culinary Workers are adding a few members each month to their union, and prospects of a large increase in membership during the coming summer is evident. In 1926 and 1927 Local 28 was third largest Local affiliated with the Trades Council, close to 700 members were included in their roster. And at that time they were the largest mixed Local in the International Union, and, incidentally, the largest Culinary Workers' Local in Canada. They still hold that position in Canada today, and they will, in all probability, attain their previous record in membership. During the past six months, from August, 1930, to January, 1931, the following numbers have been added to the union: Initiated, 54; reinstated, 45; admitted by withdrawal cards, 10; admitted by travelling cards, 16; making a total of 125. The usual number of travelling cards have been issued and deposited in other Locals, also withdrawal cards and lapsed membership. But it is gratfying to note that the ranks of the union have increased by some 70 to 80 members during this period.

The Labor Conventions scheduled for Vancouver will materially assist the organization, coming at a time when tourist trade has ended for the season and filling a breach when business, as a rule, starts to decline.

WHY CIVILIZATIONS PERISH

When Egypt went down, two per cent. of her population owned ninety-seven per cent. of her wealth—wealth is the wrong term here; it should be "property"—the people were starving. When Persia went down, one per cent. of her population owned all the land. When Babylon went down, two per cent. of her population owned all the wealth—should be "property" again—when Rome went down, 1,800 men owned all the known world.—W. Bell Robertson, in "Foundations of Political Economy."

£66,689 profit was made in the British Government-owned inns in Carlisle and district during the financial year 1929-30. (The Home Secretary, House of Commons, 19-2-'31).

Union Meetings at Labor Headquarters

FRIDAY, MARCH 20th	
Engineers	1
Railway Carmen, 58	2
Photo Engravers	3
Molders, 281	311
SATURDAY	
Bakers, 468	2
MONDAY	
Carpenters, 452	1
Tailors' Executive	201
Stone Cutters	315
Egg Graders (Special)	311
TUESDAY	
Barbers, 120	3
Machinists, 692	201
Building Trades Council	315
WEDNESDAY	
Bricklayers, No. 1	2
Tilesetters	315
Ironworkers, 97	3
THURSDAY	
Painters, 138	2
Union Label Trades Council	4
Textile Workers, 1700	313
FRIDAY, MARCH 27th	
Milk Salesmen, 464	1
Plumbers and Steamfitters	2
Welders	313
Engineers, 844	315

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VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER AND DISTRICT TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Sixty-nine Unions Embracing Nearly 15,000 Members.

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

COMMITTEES:

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

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

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

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

Alaska Fishing Trust Exploits Many Aliens

Washington.—Mexican newspapers protest against slavery enforced on citizens of that country by Alaskan fishing corporations that induce workers to sign away every right in San Francisco and are then taken to the far North, where escape is impossible.

The contract calls for a 12 and 14-hour day and seven days a week. Refusal to work means a fine of $10, deducted from wages.

Other features of this slave contract are:

"I agree that in case I shall leave without permission and seek employment elsewhere, to be returned to said cannery and forfeit $50.

"I agree to take such food as is supplied by a Chinese cook, and not to cause any trouble at the table, or throw any of the cooked food away, and should I break this rule, I agree to forfeit $5 for each offense.

"I agree not to go on strike during the canning season, and if the canning company, through me, has had any damage done them, and holds the labor contracting company responsible, I agree to forfeit all of my wages to said contracting company."

Mexicans, Filipinos, Japanese and Chinese are employed in the canneries. The United States government, in 1917, investigated labor conditions in Alaskan canneries, as a result of protests by the Mexican government. Officials reported that, "generally speaking, workmen receive reasonably fair treatment."

Try a Muzzle

Little Daughter—"Why is father singing so much tonight?"

Mother—"He is trying to sing the baby to sleep."

Little Daughter—"Well, if I was baby I'd pretend I was asleep."—Purple Parrot.

Building Trades Hear About Vocational Guidance Objective

The objectives of Vocational Guidance and the possibilities of closer relationship between the schools and industry were discussed by R. H. Bennett, Director of Vocational Guidance of the Vancouver Public Schools, at the weekly meeting of the Building Trades Council on Tuesday last.

The meeting was attended by Mr. James Blackwood, chairman of the Vocational Guidance Committee, and Mr. R. H. Neelands, also a member of this committee, both of whom entered freely into the exchange of ideas, following the statement of the objectives of the work by Mr. Bennett.

The speaker defined Vocational Guidance as the giving of information, experiences and advice regarding choosing, preparing for, entering and progressing in an occupation. From this the functions of the work were derived. Before information could be given, it had to be obtained, so the first function of guidance was research, which, in this case, meant the getting of information regarding industries and occupations, and regarding the pupils, which is obtained by mental tests and from actual performance in school.

The next function was that of disseminating information regarding occupations. This was done most satisfactorily in classes in occupational studies which have already been organized in the first year classes in most of the high schools. As a result of these studies the pupils had their interest aroused concerning several occupational fields. Along with this the children were given certain experience in the school which assisted them to decide the types of work for which they were fitted. For years certain classes of manual work had been provided for boys and home economics for the girls in the upper grades of the elementary school. To a certain extent these classes assisted children to find their aptitudes. The Junior High School which has developed in the last two decades, has increased the possibilities of the school along this line, as tryouts are provided in many more branches than previously.

In co-ordination with the giving of information and experiences was that of giving advice to assist the child in making the proper choice. This function was carried on by counsellors, who generally taught the classes in occupational information. Teachers selected for this work should be those in whom pupils had confidence and to whom they would be willing to relate their numerous troubles.

Toward the end of his elementary school or junior high school course, a pupil should have a fair idea of the occupational field in which he might expect to succeed. His senior high school course should be chosen by a pupil after consulting with his parents and his counsellor. It was not the duty of the counsellor to decide for the pupil; the choice was always left to the child. However, when the counsellor advised against a certain choice, the child should make a change satisfactory to his adviser.

When a pupil enters senior high school his course should be selected so as to give him the best preparation in accordance with his occupational aims.

After the school has assisted the child up to the point of leaving to enter industry, it should provide the connecting link with the world of work, so that he might obtain employment in an occupation for which he was prepared. In this way industrial and mercantile concerns were provided with a service which saved them the necessity of training workers who had no knowledge of the business and sometimes little interest in the work. Placement was a great help to industry and also a help to the school, in that the boy became more enthusiastic about his work when he knew that the school intended to help him after he commenced on a job.

After the boy had found a job, the school should follow his progress to see how his school training was fitting him for the work. Where the school was not meeting the needs in industry, it should make such adjustments of its curriculum as might be necessary to prepare the pupil to carry on the tasks imposed by the changing conditions.

While it was necessary that all should be given an education which would assist them to earn a good living, the cultural side should not be neglected. In time men would work shorter hours, making it essential that they have sufficient appreciation of literature, art, music and the like to provide them with wholesome entertainment, especially in the lonesome days of old age.

At the close of Mr. Bennett's talk, he answered many questions regarding trade and industrial education, with the Council showing a keen interest in the various methods of apprenticeship training and part-time courses.

It was not the intention of the speaker that the Council express, by resolution, their attitude regarding educational possibilities, but rather that each representative carry back to his organization something of the fundamentals of Vocational Guidance, and that should any organization ask his assistance in organizing for educational purposes, he would be glad to co-operate.

Woman Mine Operator Finds Fair Union Labor Policy Pays

DENVER.—Miss Josephine Roche, the young woman who is leading the fight in this state to establish civilized conditions of life in the coal mining industry, reports that, even in the "hard times" year of 1930, her company, working in closest co-operation with organized labor, did not lose ground, but came through actually a little better than it did the year before.

The business depression knocked the bottom out of the industrial demand for coal, and the exceptionally warm, open winter cut down the need of domestic fuel. Yet even under that double load, industrial fair play "pulled its weight in the boat," which was Theodore Roosevelt's test of such reforms.

Miss Roche is president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, the second largest coal producer in the state, and the largest one in the northern fields. She inherited this property from her father, and has staked her personal fortune in the effort to give coal miners a fair chance. In return, organized labor has "gone the limit" to reciprocate.

Recognizes Union

The company not only recognizes the United Mine Workers, but has gone to great lengths to stabilize employment and to enable its employees to reduce the cost of living by cultivating their own garden patches on ground leased from the company at low rentals.

In a word, in all of Miss Roche's business planning, the social square deal comes first. In practically all the other coal mines in the state low wages and bad working conditions prevail. Yet observe what the 100 per cent. union company has been able to do:

The Rocky Mountain Company's output in 1930 was 6.49 tons per man per day—including all inside and outside men. This is half a ton more than the average production per day per man during 1929, and is a ton and three-quarters more than the average output for the state.

Workers Deliver Goods

Evidently, union miners deliver the goods! During the two-year period, 1929-1930, under a union contract, the average output per man per day has gain 1.22 tons.

The average wage of the company's miners was $8 a day in 1930. This is 3 cents a day better than the average for 1929, which stood at $7.97 a day. Both figures are far above those paid in the non-union mines in this state.

The output of coal during 1930 dropped 17.75 per cent. for the entire state, as compared to 1929. Output of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company fell off not quite 13 per cent.

All "efficiency experts" agree that when production drops, cost per ton must rise. But it didn't in the case of the Rocky Mountain. The cost per ton in 1930 remained the same as in 1929.

Annual earnings of the men did drop. There was no way to avoid that. Their earnings averaged $2,104 in 1929, and $1,770 in 1930. Even the reduced figure is far above anything known in non-union fields and few union fields can equal it.

Work is Rotated

Part of this drop was directly due to the impossibility of keeping the miners at work all the time. Part, however, was due to a social policy adopted by the company at the suggestion of the union. Miss Roche says:

"Instead of laying off a certain number of men when the slack season began in the spring of 1930, work was rotated among all men. The satisfactory results of this policy were discussed during the wage scale conference last summer, and the delegates unanimously approved continuing the policy and applying it to all the company's mines."

As a result of this rotating work, 623 men were employed in 1930 as compared to 595 in 1929. That increase in number, of course, brings down the average yearly income.

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company also went through the year 1930 without a single fatal accident. This is an exceptional record in Colorado. The number of lesser accidents was 129 in 1930, as compared to 145 the year before.

"Island of Unionism"

The Rocky Mountain properties are an island of unionism and good feeling in an "open shop" sea. The assistance given Miss Roche by organized labor has gone far to offset the determined and often underhanded hostility of her non-union competitors.

"We are still far from the condition we dream of," states Miss Roche, "but at least last year did not give the opposition any ground for rejoicing. And we feel that our experience in these demoralized times greatly strengthens the case for union recognition and a decent wage scale."

Trades Disputes Bill Killed by Liberals

London, England.—The working understanding between the Labor government and Liberals under Lloyd George has been strained because of the latter's position on the trades disputes bill that has been withdrawn by the Laborites. This may result in an open breach between the two parties.

The Conservative government, following the 1926 general strike, passed drastic legislation against strikes. The Labor party is pledged to remove these barriers, but agree that strikes should be outlawed where their purpose is to coerce government.

The Labor government, because of lack of a majority in the House of Commons, must depend upon Liberals. The latter, together with a group of Conservatives, amended the trades disputes bill to outlaw any strike that interferes with the public's supply of food and other necessaries. Definition of the term "necessaries" would be left to public authorities, who could, trade unionists point out, place workers in the same position they now occupy.

Lloyd George has been flirting with the Labor party in the hope that election laws will be revised. In that event his party may secure a larger representation in the House of Commons. Recent elections have resulted in losses to the Liberals, who consider this a warning that they are too friendly with the Labor government.

Withdrawal of the trades disputes bill means that further effort to secure its passege at this session of Parliament will hardly be made.

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Correspondence

Editor, Labor Statesman:

Sir,—May I be permitted to offer a slight criticism of the Labor Statesman and of the Independent Labor Party itself. It seems to me that you are missing a splendid opportunity of continually placing before the public, who are now vitally interested, a definite policy for the partial adjustment and eventual elimination of our present chaotic system.

No doubt, the I. L. P. have a political manifesto, but this is probably too wide and inclusive to make for any immediate adjustment, so I would suggest that, in a sense, they re-examine their ideals and select five or six principles which, if put into operation, might form the basis of a more ideal condition of life for all concerned.

May I go even further and outline some of the principles in question?

(1) The establishment, by law, of a 6-hour day, five days of the week for every class of employment.
(2) The establishment of governmental financing whereby the Government would issue credits for all public works (Dominion, Provincial and Civic) at minimum rates of interest instead of piling debts on debts as we do at present.
(3) The nationalization of all hospitals, etc., and the establishment of a national health service.
(4) The gradual nationalization of all railroads and power development schemes; assistance to municipalities for obtaining control of waterworks, power systems, and street railroads.
(5) A scientific application of the principles of taxation so that the burden is more equitably distributed on accumulated wealth and the economic development of the country fostered.
(6) Control of the price of food stocks and other necessary commodities.
(7) The concentration of unemployed citizens and the establishment of same at strategic points in each province so that their efforts may be directed towards the building of new communities.

If the above, or similar items, could be placed on the front page of each issue of the Labor Statesman, under the caption that the members of the I. L. P., if elected to office, are prepared to do all in their power to put such adjustive measures into operation, then no doubt they would attract more and more of the thinking public to their banner. In addition, public meetings should be arranged to thoroughly discuss the effect and application of such proposals, for until people understand just what the result would be, or perhaps I should say, may be, there can be no intelligent co-operation from that great body of citizens who blindly carry the burden of our discordant civilization.

Yours very truly,
A. J.

If you think your local union is not run right, do your part to assist in running your local right.

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 7:00 p.m. at Labor Headquarters. President, Jas. Brydson; Secretary's Office, Room 304, Labor Headquarters; Hours 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon. Phone: Sey. 3349.

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

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

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

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

Bookbinders' Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month at Professional and Business Woman's Club, Empire Bldg., 603 Hastings W. President, Mrs. Harvey, 4487 Quebec; Secretary, Thos. Carroll, 842 Hamilton St.

Bricklayers and Masons International Union No. 1—Room 309, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Wednesday, in Hall No 3. President, J. C. Greenwood; Phone Bay. 1558-R; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 East 20th, Phone Fair. 845-R; Fin. Sec., Albert Wright, 1050 East 25th, Phone Fair. 6582-X.

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

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

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

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

Egg Graders' Union, No. 11—Meets in the Labor Headquarters, first and third Monday in month. President, R. Gela, 3287 West 21st; Record Secretary, Miss D. Simpson, 627 Carnarvon Street, New Westminster; Financial Secretary, Miss Marjorie Deyell, 555 East 20th, City.

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

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

Fire Fighters, No. 18, International Association of—Meets every month at call of President at 251½ Hastings E. President, N. McDonald, 1136 McLean Drive; Financial Secretary, C. A. Watson, 1624 East 8th Avenue.

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 Twelth; Business Agent, W. D. Wilson, 1535 Fifth Ave. W.

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

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

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

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

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Office 308, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Fridays in Hall No. 1. President, J. Mitchell; Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, 2841 Triumph. Phone High. 5337.

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

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

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

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

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

Plasterers, Local 89—Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association—Meets first and third Wednesday in month at Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, F. G. Walsh, 378 East 37th, Fras. 108 R; Cor. Sec., A. Harry, 1115 East 33rd, Fair. 3222 R; Fin. Sec., E. A. Williams, 830 East 12th; Phone Fair. 5219 X.

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

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Association—Meets every second and fourth Friday in Hall No. 2. President, Val Pearson, 787 East 52nd; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, W. Watt, 305-7 Labor Headquarters.

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

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

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

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

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

Taxi, Stage and Bus Drivers, Local 151—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 10.30 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. President, W. Wilson. Office, 306 Labor Headquarters; Phone, Sey. 7495.

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

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

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

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

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

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

NOTARY PUBLIC

P. R. BENGOUGH

Secretary Trades & Labor Council

Room 200—531 Beatty Street

Phones: Sey. 7495-6279

Musicians' Notes

By Con Sordino

As part of our campaign on behalf of what might be called a "talkie" tax, a circular letter was forwarded to each of the local members of the Legislative Assembly, and to Mr. Uphill, member for Fernie, appealing for their support, and, if necessary, that they introduce the matter on the floor of the House. The letter is too long to quote in full, but in part it read as follows:

Vancouver Musicians' Mutual Protective Union
307-319 Pender St. W.,
Vancouver, B. C.,
February 27th, 1931.

Dear Sir:

The Introduction of the "talkies" into our theatres has seriously affected the livelihood of musicians, and this, in conjunction with the current depression, has forced us to consider methods whereby distress might be alleviated, as unemployment grants have not directly benefitted members.

It is obvious that music is suffering culturally, as at present the public is not being educated or entertained, there is no inducement for the young to take up the art, and opportunities for professional ensemble playing have disappeared.

With a view to remedying these conditions the union has requested the Premier, Dr. Tolmie, to encourage the return of living music to the theatres by increasing the tax levied on admissions to those theatres not employing musicians, and we appeal to you for your support and, if necessary, would ask you to introduce the matter on the floor of the House.

The economic benefit to the people will be apparent when conditions prior to the introduction of the "talkies" are considered. By elimination of the human element, a source from which money was recirculated in the province was dried up. Money paid out of admissions to musicians and stage hands was spent in British Columbia. Prices of admission have remained the same, and salaries have been saved by the proprietors. The saving, however, does not benefit the province. On the contrary, we contend it is a steady drain on the monies in circulation.

Further, one of the great sources of revenue here is that of tourist traffic. To encourage this traffic, provincial and local authorities spend large sums every year. Theatres benefit quite as much as hotels, garages, stores, etc. In the case of the latter the increased business means increased payrolls and increased circulation of money, to the indirect benefit of the public. In the case of the "talkie" houses, however, the tourist revenue does not return to circulation in the province.

We therefore think it is only a reasonable request that the management of the "talkie" shows concerned should be encouraged to return some of this income to circulation in the province, via the payroll route—the encouragement to take the form requested.

J. BOWYER,
President, Local 145, M.M.P.U.

Attest:
W. COULING,
General Secretary,
Local 145, M.M.P.U.

* * *

A copy of the circular, with a statement of the steps we had taken, was forwarded to each of the daily papers. Obviously, we should liked to have seen the whole thing published, but did not expect this. At the very least there was sufficient material for a news item, and it was material valuable enough to be so used, but so far as I have been able to find out not a line appeared. The first time the public became aware of our stand was upon publication of the news of the Council's action in the matter.

MAY FORCE LAWYERS TO JOIN THE "UNION"

Columbus, Ohio.—Every attorney-at-law in this state may soon be compelled by law to become a dues-paying member of the lawyers' "union" in Ohio, willy nilly.

There are 8,000 lawyers in Ohio, and at a recent meeting of the State Bar Association a resolution was passed urging the legislature to enact a law that will make it mandatory for every lawyer in the state to join that "union."

Mr. Robert Lynd says: "I can not for the life of me understand why, if the civilized world can produce more than it can consume, everybody has not a reasonable share of food, clothes and shelter." Some of us do understand why that is so, and so are Socialists.

"Experientia Docet"

Under the above heading, the Vancouver Star has recently told us that it is the older generation that is least pessimistic regarding the present depression. "The older generation has seen panics come and go and knows that better times always follow depression."

I am no spring chicken and if experience and study have taught me anything, there is no evidence that anything always has been or always will be. In fact, the evidence is to the contrary.

On three different occasions, prior to the earthquake in San Francisco, the powder plant, a short distance away, at Achilies, exploded and each time cause a heavy tremor in the city. On the occasion of each explosion I thought that it was an earthquake and acted accordingly.

Then on April 18th, 1906, just when I had got used to the powder plant, a real earthquake came and I said to myself, "there is that d—— powder plant exploding again."

I was in the very centre of the seismic disturbance, but firm in my belief that it was only another explosion at the powder plant, I stayed where I was till I was nearly buried in the debris. Since then I have not been so dogmatic regarding cause and effect.

In 1903 I was in St. Louis, Mo., during the very depressed winter season. Times were dull and men worked at all kinds of hard labor for small wages. Most of them seemed to have a listless and discouraged expression as they toiled through the mud and slush of winter along the Mason and Dixon line, though some of them tried to keep their spirits up by chanting as they worked: "We will all be bums together, boys, when the summer comes again."

I was young and credulous and so always looking for green pastures further on. It was hard work at the rolling mill, where I was employed. The accommodation in such boarding houses as I could afford was poor, and my room very cold. So why not beat it to "Chi"?

It was very cold weather, so I went up to my room and put on as many pair of pants and as many sweaters as possible, and, going over to East St. Louis, I caught a "blind" for "Chi." Even with all the clothing I was wearing it was painfully cold. The speed of the train was terrific. I kept getting colder and colder, my feet were freezing. I kept knocking one foot against the other till both feet were so cold that I could not feel the contact when my feet touched.

Well, I reflected, my mother will never know what has happened to me. That is one consolation. They will find me frozen stiff and my obituary will be a headline in the daily press, "Unknown bum found frozen to death."

I was losing consciousness when suddenly the train left the track. I did not feel any pain, but I could not move. Apparently the boiler had blown up. There was a terrible explosion and great glaring flashes of fire. I was expecting to pass out, when, suddenly, I woke up shivering and my teeth chattering. It was only the dream of a toiling fool.

I could not understand at the moment why the dream still seemed so real to me, but I found out why the next morning. The large red clinkers that came from the furnaces where the scrap was melted used to be dumped outside the iron mill yard in an alley near my window. A "Dutchman" working in the mill had some cold tea in a pail and had spilt it in trying to place the pail on the clinkers to heat the tea. The cold liquid hitting the hot clinkers had caused an explosion, and the "Dutchman" was distributed over the landscape.

What was left of the "Dutchman" was buried by a collection taken up amongst the poor wage-slaves, who continued to toil and slave in the mill during the day and to freeze in the "boarding houses" at night.

That was a long time ago. I have seen panics and booms alternate many times since, but I would deem myself a pessimist rather than an optimist if I were to believe that this kind of thing is to continue eternally.

The old man who is cheerful during economic depression merely because there will be occasional less stressful periods in the present struggle for existence is an old fool.

WM. BOON.

We want more power, more ability, and greater fields of usefulness. We can only secure them by planting what we would have, and, with the workers, this planting is done through organization.—W. C. Birthright, general secretary-treasurer, Journeymen Barbers' Union.

Well paid labor is an asset to any community.

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Trades and Labor Council Affiliations

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

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

ALL-CONQUERING MACHINE

Striking evidence of how the machine is displacing human labor was given by Miss Margaret Bondfield, British Minister of Labor, in the unemployment insurance debate (16-2-'31).

More bread, she said, is consumed in Britain than ten years ago, and yet ten thousand fewer people are employed in the baking industry.

Another example she quoted was in cigarette-making. There has been put into use a machine capable of turning out 1200 cigarettes a minute. It requires only three attendants, but it does the work which formerly required 700 hands.

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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Phone: Seymour 6279

Vancouver, Fri., March 20th, 1931

VANCOUVER AS "MY BROTHER'S KEEPER"

If the City of Vancouver, four months ago, set out to make for itself a reputation that would stink for years, it has abundantly succeeded. Before the Railway Commission, Vancouver claims that the eastern boundary of its logical trading sphere is somewhere near Winnipeg, but when the first unemployed workman from the Coquihalla, on the Kettle Valley Railway, appeared in town the City Council started to yell like a weaned calf. For trading purposes Vancouver's boundary is east of Regina, but when the bottom falls out of trade and the homeless men are seeking shelter, Vancouver wants to end its responsibility at the Burnaby municipal line. This writer is not trying to develop the theory that the taxpayers of Vancouver should take on his back the costs of maintaining every penniless man that sets foot in the city, but the City of Vancouver was and is in a position to compel the attention of the Federal Government to the Vancouver problem as we have it to meet, and if we set ourselves to do so we should be able to show the government that with our milder climate and all roads converging, no apriori rule of thumb could meet our case. Instead of attempting to meet the problem and earning the title, the Queen City of the West, Vancouver, like a normal crab, backed into its shell, and with a residential test and a hush, hush campaign attempted to yell in a wave length that Ottawa and Victoria would hear but the jobless workmen would not. Where the policy was not futile and tended to defeat itself, it was made needlessly irritating to men who already had irritation enough. If the same liberty had been allowed in Powell and Cambie street grounds as are allowed on the great squares and parks of the city of London, England, and Senator Gideon Robertson had been prevailed upon to visit us, Ottawa could have been persuaded to meet the Vancouver problem as we had it. But while we were short on brains and on soup, we were long on policemen on horseback. Men claiming to know the value of English words, in the same breath gabbled about "free speech," and permits from Bingham. A hysteria seized our mayor and police control, and has even crept into the Assize Court. Anything that looked like a leader or a spokesman was hunted down like one with leprosy, and men well-fed and secure appeared to enjoy cracking the heads of men whose crime was that they wanted to talk about their troubles.

The city has now, to some extent, put a fitting capstone on the work of the last four months. It has shut off the meal tickets and virtually ordered the single man to get out of town, and to the place that he came from. A local paper says that on one moving freight train fifty of these men climbed on the wheel trucks, between the cars, and wherever else there was a place to cling to. Calgary already reports the arrival of the first contingents. From where we have been muddled to, this step would have to be taken, but it should not be taken in the middle of March. From Shuswap Lake to Radnor, Alberta, the country now would be under a blanket of snow; at night the thermometer drops to zero; a freight train moves much slower than the "Imperial Limited." On this piece of road the writer, riding on a box car end ladder has been near froze, and this was in August. The man or organization that would cause or permit any human being to "beat it" through the mountains during the winter has the instincts of a wolf. The men that Vancouver has sent over the road have been ill-fed, and the majority of them are insufficiently clothed and flu has been altogether too prevalent. We expect to hear more of this matter from the prairie hospitals, but in the meantime we will say that we are sending out some thousands of men who will have a deal to say of the winter they spent in Vancouver.—M.

THE OPEN ROAD

AFOOT WITH JACK LOGIE

An astrologer once cast a horoscope for a certain individual, and, among other things, told him that he would die at the age of forty. The man laughed and said there must be some mistake as he had already lived a few years past that period. "There is no mistake at all," said the astrologer. "You have probably been dead all that time and didn't know it." There is a profound truth in that statement. As soon as the individual ceases to grow mentally or spiritually he might as well be dead for all the good he is to himself or to society. This is even more so in the case of organizations which survive through sheer inertia, although the vital ideal which once animated them has long since departed.

* * *

There is an old saying to the effect that you cannot put new wine in old bottles, and it seems to be axiomatic that the new and evolving life must create a suitable form through which it can function. The old forms must be shattered and if we could learn to scrap outworn organizations as ruthlessly as we do our obsolete machinery we might save ourselves a great deal of unnecessary suffering. The middle class used to express itself largely in Canada and England through the Liberal Party, and in the United States through the Democratic Party. Now that the small business man is being eliminated by chain stores and the farmer reduced to bankruptcy they are forced to join hands with Labor and turn to Socialism as their only salvation. Consequently, all vitality is bound to leave the political organization which has nothing whatever to offer to the class from which it once drew its main support. The political struggle of the near future will be between Capitalism as represented by the Conservative and Republican parties, and Socialism, expressing itself through the Labor Party. As soon as Liberalism has been relegated to the limbo which it deserves the struggle will be clear cut and the result certain. At present the Liberay Party in British Columbia and Canada generally is half of one per cent. Socialism and the rest water. In the United States the Democratic Party is five per cent. Thomas Jefferson, ten per cent. Jeff Davis and the rest beer. However, I have no intention of saying anything against the Liberal Party, as it is always best to speak kindly of the dead.

* * *

During the past year there has been a tremendous change in public opinion in the United States. Most of the large newspapers are very reactionary, of course, and give only an inkling of what the iommon people are thinking. However, when you move around the country and talk to working men, farmers, small business men and clerks you soon find that the economic slump has had a very powerful repercussion. So long as he is prosperous the American is usually very well satisfied with the powers-that-be, but when his standard of living is menaced and the people who sold him his home, car and radio on the installment plan come and take them away because he is behind on his payments, then he begins to get savage and someone is liable to get hurt.

Discontent and unrest are general, but there is very little understanding as to causes of the economic debacle, and what protest there is is inclined to be largely individual and chaotic. People who write letters to the papers are either ignorant of the inherent rottenness of the capitalist system or else they are very careful to avoid getting down to the root of the problem and show only a very superficial grasp of the political and economic situation. This is, of course, largely due to the incessant propaganda from pulpit, press and restrum as to the virtues of American individualism, the main theme being that if each one looks out for himself and grabs all the money he can everything will be for the best in this best of all possible worlds. Thomas A. Edison says that the country is most fortunate which has the greatest number of millionaires. According to that theory, the luckiest dog is the one with the most fleas because the more fleas he has the harder he has to scratch.

* * *

While it is very true that social protest is still vague and clear understanding of the cure for social ills lacking, there is a strong undercurrent of revolt which will come to the surface before long and probably produce surprising results. The facts about Russia are beginning to trickle through, and the two systems are being compared and discussed in every home and by every fireside. The farmer begins to realize that if he lived in Russia he would be wealthy in proportion to the number of commodities which he and the industrial worker could produce, while here the more he produces the poorer he becomes. There is widespread demand for a change, and a friend told me the other day that when a group of people get together the main topic of discussion is sure to be "When is the Revolution coming?"

* * *

The Republican and Democratic parties are split wide open vertically, and the Progressives in both parties have much more in common with each other than with the reactionary members of their own party. A conference is in progress as I write, and while Senator Norris disclaims any intention of organizing a third party, such a movement will have to come sooner or later. While the Progressives hold the balance of power in the Senate and Congress, as at present, they will be able to bring in and pass much radical legislation, but they cannot elect a President in line with their policies until a definite break is made. That liberal publication, "The New Republic," has been conducting a series of articles in which the demand is made that a new party be launched with a definite policy of Socialism. Such a movement, with a definite objective, will spread very quickly and may very well usher in the new order of things, but without such a clear cut objective it will meet the fate of other third parties and fade out and die.

* * *

The Farmers' Party in Canada is a typical example of a powerful protest which began well but petered out because it didn't know where it was going. Didn't we also have another political abortion in British Columbia not so very long ago? If my memory serves I think it was called The People's Party (or was it Provincial?) and as I attended the convention at which it was launched I made the prediction then that it would last about as long as the proverbial snowball in hades. The leader and his group of disgruntled corporation lawyers are back in the fold where they really belonged and the poor, misguided farmers are still wandering in the wilderness of red ink and mortgages and waiting for another Moses to lead them to the promised land. Barnum was right.

* * *

A news despatch states that a Mississippi editor has been conducting a search for a wooden Indian of the type which used to be found in front of cigar stores, but which is now extinct. Having located one in Connecticut he says he is going to run it for Congress, as it will do better than those who are there at present.

Neelands Opposes Staff Reduction On Board

A mild sensation was caused at a meeting of the School Board when H. F. Hines, secretary, virtually threatened to resign unless his recommendation for reorganization of the business department involving abolition of the position of accountant, held by J. McGrath, was accepted.

Mr. Hines stated that for five weeks he had been experimenting with a bookkeeping machine and a tabulating device that would do all "our work."

R. H. Neelands objected to the displacement of a man by a machine, especially at the present time.

Mr. Hines declared it was a very vital point with him. It was for the board to decide whether they had a secretary or not.

Mr. Neelands hoped the secretary would not take that attitude. "There was nothing of that in my mind," he said. He knew the machines in question were causing unemployment throughout the land at the present time, and he doubted the wisdom of introducing them.

Trustee R. H. Neelands drew applause from representatives of Parent-Teacher organizations in the "gallery" when he expressed his sentiments on labor-saving devices.

"I know these machines are the cause of much unemployment, and until the people affected participate in their benefit, I am going to hesitate in recommending their use," he said.

WHAT KEIR HARDIE SAID

"Socialism means, on its economic side, that land and industrial capital shall be held as common property to be administered by the community in the interests of the whole of its members; and that industry shall be organized on the basis of production for use instead of the present-day method of production for profit. Were land and capital so owned and used, then rent and interest to individuals would disappear, since the whole of the wealth produced under a Socialist system of production would be the property of the community."

The opportunity is half the battle. But the ability to take it is the other half.—Reginald Berkeley.

Wage Reducing Lunacy

We have in our city several employers of labor who keep talking of wage reductions, and making the claim that same will increase business. This will in no way help to relieve the unemployment situation, and they would know it if they gave the subject any thought. The policy of cutting wages is lunacy.

Even the Magazine of Wall Street, which is the organ of the financial interests, had the following to say in their issue of January 10th: "The talk of reducing wages of those who are employed is a doctrine of despair and lunacy; its application would be suicidal. It would be a blow at the fundamental cause of normal prosperity, and would turn the present depression into a dismal abyss."

One of the surest ways of postponing the return to normal would be a concerted effort to take it out on labor. —B.B.

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I. L. P. Notes

Due to a misunderstanding of the writer's, there appeared in this column an item about the I. L. P. Players which was incorrect. We herewith apologize to those who were inconvienced by it.

BUSINESS MEETING

This was full of life and go from the drop of the chairman's gavel, to bring the meeting to order, to the motion of adjournment.

No fault was found with Ald. Deptford's stewardship, judging from the result of the motion. He certainly has plenty to occupy his time on the Council, and it is up to us to give him all the support we can.

I want to give Comrade Turner his just due for the very efficient way he handles the chairman's job. His is a very difficult position and the way he maintains peace and harmony in sometimes very trying positions is worthy of the highest commendation.

All committees reported progress and the resolution was unanimously passed that this branch emphatically condemns the action of the Provincial Government in proposing to impose on the lower-paid workers a tax of 1 per cent.

It is, in our opinion, a gross imposition to tax the common people's income in this manner, when such large numbers are unable even to obtain the necessities of life.

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS

Don't forget to attend the "Symposium" tonight, March 20th. Comrade Clegg, as stated, will open the subject "How and Why I Became a Socialist." Here is an opportunity for you to tell those who are interested your introduction into this state and the many interesting things surrounding the event. Third floor, Williams building, Granville and Hastings, at 8 p.m.

RADIO TALK

Comrade Telford spoke over the radio on behalf of the principles of this party. He certainly was interesting and presented his views in a clear cut and workmanlike way. No one could quibble with his statements and it was, to my mind, the most interesting talk I have heard on the radio. —C.F.P.

According to Mr. L'Estrange Malone, M.P., the cost of unemployment insurance to the British Treasury is only 4d. in the £ of taxation raised, while the last war eats 11s. in each £ raised. (House of Commons, speech, 19-2-'31).

Correspondence

Editor, Labor Statesman:

Sir,—Considering all the unemployment which we have at present, it is hard to understand why the immigration authorities allow American citizens to come to Vancouver and take the place of Vancouver ratepayers, especially on government work. We can point to one case in particular on the new Canadian National pier, where a man has been working for the past two or three weeks. He had apparently been able to pull the wool over the eyes of the immigration authorities, and they have laid down on the job. We believe that a certain amount of wire pulling is being done, by some people, to keep this man here, because the authorities have the evidence that this man has been in Vancouver on previous occasions, from his ranch near Everett, Wash., and, not so long ago, he also had two of his sons here with him, taking the place of Canadians. Just because a man may be relation of the contractors is no reason why the law should be ignored.

VANCOUVERITE.

Dear Sir,—There is a shortage of money for the relief funds and large numbers of poor men are no longer getting relief allowances. May I suggest that some girls and ladies sell a piece of cardboard with a red piece of twine attached to fasten on our coats every Saturday, for one nickel each, in every city from coast to coast.

It also seems to me that it wants an association formed called the Association for the Prevention of Starvation, to pay out the allowances, and those words printed on the cards, the same as when funds were raised for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

It seems to make ones heart ache to think Great Britain and her vast colonies and christianity allows its men to be considered and treated worse than dogs.

A LOVER OF MANKIND.

CITY OF VANCOUVER

Tenders for Boots

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, Monday, March 30th, for the supply of approximately one thousand and fifty pairs of boots for the use of the Fire and Police Departments.

Samples and marked cheque for 10 per cent. of contract to accompany tender.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. A. SHEPPARD,
Purchasing Agent.

Unions Voice Strong Mooney Pardon Demand

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Resolutions, couched in strong language, demanding the immediate and unconditional pardon of Tom Mooney, once more are coming by every mail from local unions, trades assemblies, central bodies and individual workers in all parts of the United States to the office of the Governor at Sacramento, Cal.

Instead of the agitation for the release of Mooney and Billings ceasing, as the special interest judges "earnestly hoped," it is becoming increasingly evident that their disgraceful decision has renewed the world-wide demand on the part of organized labor that these victims of a deliberate frame-up be freed from the California state prisons where they already have spent the best fifteen years of their lives.

The rank and file of organized labor has never wavered in its determination that these victims of a class conspiracy must be freed, and today the voice of the workers is once more asserting itself in no unmistakable manner.

"The most solemn duty of your office is to uphold and perpetuate the good name of the state of California," Local Union No. 275 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America recently telegraphed Governor Rolph from Chicago. No half-way measure except an unconditional and full pardon for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings ever can restore the prestige of the Golden State among the other states of the Union and the civilized world at large. This is the unanimous opinion of Local Union No. 275, Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America."

Equally insistent was the resolution adopted by Los Angeles Local No. 2090 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who declared that "We demand the immediate and unconditional release of our brothers, Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, who have been in jail for 15 years on a frame-up charge, the real reason being that they served their class, the working class."

The Metal Trades Council of St. Louis recently addressed a strong letter to Governor Rolph declaring that Mooney is confined "for a crime which has proven a frame-up," and demanding his unconditional pardon.

Central labor bodies in Tacoma, Schenectady, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and scores of other cities have passed strong resolutions in Mooney's behalf within the last month, and once more the progressive labor press is denouncing the perjurous plot that placed Mooney and Billings in prison and demanding their prompt and unconditional pardon.

The little clique of corporation heads who run big business and politics in California had hoped that this "propaganda of misrepresentation and falsehood" would cease "now and forever," merely because the puppets on their Supreme Court "listened to their master's voice." They are getting a rude shock.

Suggestions

By H. C. WENZEL.

Think of the others as if you were the others.

* * *

No man ever got anywhere by being afraid.

* * *

If you must criticize, don't do it with an antagonistic attitude.

* * *

When a local union is successful it is because the members helped to make it so.

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America has just completed the construction of their new Headquarters Office building, at Twelfth and Delaware streets, Indianapolis, Indiana.

I. L. P. NOTES

Five new members were enrolled at the meeting held last Friday. Some other applicants were too late to be enrolled.

* * *

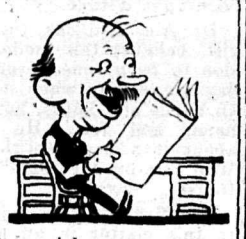
Ald. Deptford reported on his activities at the City Council meeting and answered a number of questions, after which his actions were endorsed.

A committee has ben appointed to try to make arrangements for the changing of the business meetings from Fridays to Wednesdays. This is being done in order that a number of active union men, many of whom attend their own union meetings on Fridays, may be in better position to attend the I. L. P. meetings.

Lend Me Your Eyes!

(By BILL)

Bathrooms.
Parsons.
Roomers.
Plumbing.



I happened to pick up a paper a short time ago, and the following heading caught my eye: "Another Boarding House Murder Mystery." I thought for sure that this had happened, more than likely, in the west end of our city. However, I was wrong; it had taken place somewhere down South, although, mind you, I would not be a bit surprised to hear of this happening in one of our Vancouver boarding houses, and, of course, when it does, I am going to put the whole blame on our Health Department. Now, according to statistics, there is a bathtub for every fifth person in most towns. Of course, I don't mean Vancouver, and you would have a hard time making any body in a boarding house here believe it, but nevertheless it seems to be a fact in most other places. Now, I have a bathtub, but I often wonder how the other four guys get along. But let's hope they at least use a washtub in the kitchen on Saturday nights, for Saturday night's cleanliness is next to Sunday morning godliness.

* * *

Some of the boarding and rooming houses in our west end bring back to my memory by-gone days when I used to live in a boarding house. We used to have a pyjama parade waiting to get into the bathroom every morning. In fact, I got a stiff leg for a number of years and it was caused by standing on one leg 1657 hours longer than the other, and, believe me, it was about as easy to get a boarder out of the bathroom once he got in as it is to get a Conservative out of office. Finally, one fellow adopted a system of staying in his room and then making a swan-dive, when the bathroom door opened. But once he missed the door, and he was picked up and put back to bed, then painted his bruises with iodine, and phoned the shop to tell them he wouldn't be down to work. I know, because I was the fellow. Many a time I only wanted to clean my teeth, but before I got a chance I wanted to sink them into somebody.

* * *

The boarder in that house who was the worst offender was a parson. Of course he was not working at his trade. He was travelling for some liquor company. Anyhow, he shaved regularly every morning, but he was slow and careful and he never cut his throat once, although we were all pulling for him.

* * *

We also had a another regular offender. She was a big blond, not peroxide, but the real McKye, and she sure looked sweet, but she didn't smell that way. Her motto was, "Save the surface and you save all," and when she made up her mind to leave the bathroom, I never saw a nicer paint job outside the wagon works. The fellow who said he wanted what he wanted when he wanted it was a boarder, and he meant the bathroom. There ought to be traffic rules for one bathroom boarding houses. However, the week after I left that boarding house the parson wrote and told me that the Health Department had made a raid and enforced the plumbing regulations.

* * *

Now, I know if the Vancouver Health Department would only take a stroll through some of our rooming and boarding houses in the west end, they would sure receive a real welcome from the boarders and roomers —not the landlord. Our bylaws state, very clearly, what the necessary plumbing shall be, but, of course, the bylaws are being ignored and not enforced. I know Dr. McIntosh has been a busy man since he took office, but I thought I'd better mention something about it, and I haven't said much yet. One of my failings, if any, is that I am too darned modest.

* * *

Whenever I see a heading in the papers about "Another Boarding House Murder Mystery," it is no mystery to me. Sometimes when you want to get into the bathroom, murder seems the only way.

What you were, others may answer for; what you tried to be, you must answer for yourself.—Ruskin.

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During the past 27 years this industry has contributed substantially to the welfare and prosperity of our province. An ever expanding payroll provides a great many British Columbia men and women with steady employment—a large number of firms and individuals in British Columbia prosper from supplying regularly the many requirements and large amount of equipment.

In foreign countries as well as in all parts of the empire, there is a growing demand for the products of the B. C. Distillery Co., Ltd. Men who have acquired their skill and experience in world famous old distilleries supervise the production of these brands, from the finest ingredients obtainable, in a plant furnished throughout with completely modern equipment. Huge rack houses store the spirits until the years have impaired the mellow smoothness and full pleasing flavor that have made B. C. Distilleries' beverages a byword in many of the celebrated hotels and clubs, in Europe, South America and the Orient.

The products of the B. C. Distillery Co., Ltd., include B. C. 11-Year Old (the finest that can be purchased), B. C. Special and Royal Three Star Rye Whiskies. Speyside, Five Scots, Caledonia and Sheriff's Gold Bond are made from rare old malt imported direct from the Highlands of Scotland and old grain whiskies, Sterling London Dry Gin and Piper's London Dry Gin are distilled after the famous London tradition. To those who favor Bourbon, Old Colonel and Coon Hollow brands will appeal, while Four Aces is the most liked American Rye Whisky. Completing the list are Silk Hat Cocktails, blended with the finest imported brands of liquors.

The fact that the age, experience and resources of the B. C. Distillery Co., Ltd., enable this institution to produce products that cannot be duplicated elsewhere, is a distinct triumph for British Columbia industries.

LABOR NOTES

Radio talks are being given over CKWX every Tuesday evening between 6:30 and 6:45 on labor subjects. Next Tuesday the subject will be "Taxation Mania, Where Will it Lead us to?"

* * *

An open air meeting will be held on Cambie street grounds on Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Speakers will be Mrs. Lorimer, W. W. Lefeaux and Dr. Lyle Telford. The subject will be on the new taxation proposition of the Provincial Government. Chairman, J. Turner.

"BUILD B. C. PAYROLLS"

The Quality of Rich Cream

SOME months ago a patron was kind enough to write in, and he said this very nice thing about Pacific Milk. He wrote: "Pacific Milk is an all-purpose cream." That's a big, important statement, for cream is cream, and when it can be obtained at really low cost a great benefit to thousands of people has been secured.

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U. S. Congress Passes Prevailing Wages Bill

Washington.—Congress passed the prevailing wages bill, favored by governmental construction. The bill has been approved by the President.

The bill provides that every contract for public works in excess of $5,000 shall contain a clause that the contractor shall pay the prevailing wage rate in that locality.

In the event of a dispute over the definition of what is a prevailing rate, and the government's representative on the work fails to adjust the issue, the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of Labor, whose decision shall be final.

The bill was endorsed by the A. F. of L.

Congressman Welch, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, said that some successful bidders on government work import labor from distant localities and have exploited these workers by paying wages far below local standards. This practice, he said, affects local workers and qualified contractors. The latter can not compete with contractors who base labor costs upon low wages they pay for unattached, migratory workers who are often housed and fed in temporary structures erected by the contractor.

Four-legged Humans

They are all pretty young; in fact, we all crawled about on all fours once upon a time.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, the anthropologist, believes this mode of progression to be a relic of our prehuman days, especially when it is not done on hands and knees, but actually on hands and feet. He has written about it a book entitled "Children Who Run on All Fours" (Whittlesey House).

Dr. Hrdlicka first called attention to this matter in an article reproduced in "The Digest" on March 10, 1928; and in the communications from the parents of "quadrimembral" infants, as he calls them, that he quotes in his book, it interests us to find that it is this reproduction in our pages, rather than the original article, that is generally referred to.

Other prehuman habits have been retained in our babyhood, Dr. Hrdlicka thinks, such as rolling and "swimming" motions, squatting, bouncing, and tiptoeing; but the four-footed method of progress is what he believes most worthy of study. He writes:

"Walking on all fours is according to all indications a functional manifestation of such a deep-set nature that its hereditary transmission can not be questioned.

"But inheritance and its physical or functional manifestations are two widely different matters.

"In the evolutionary progress of organisms, ancestral inheritances do not disappear suddenly, but rather by a gradual and, at times, very slow weakening or submergence. Such inheritances, it can readily be understood, will not manifest themselves according to the regular laws of the more active inheritances, but only on favorable occasions, when freed for a time from inhibitive factors, or when incidentally strengthened.

"All of us, in all probability, carry masked inheritances of which we know nothing, for they have never in our lives, and perhaps even in those of our parents, come to a definite manifestation.

"Moreover, the role of heredity in the cases here considered is not easily determined. In some there are strong indications that heredity does play an important part; in others, there are apparently none.

"We are confronted here with the serious factors of imperfect knowledge and memory. Who of the readers of this does know by himself or herself just what they did in infancy?

"In many cases those who could tell are either gone or have forgotten. Not seldom the family 'thought nothing' of one or the other of these procedures, and so there was little to fix the remembrance of it in their mind; or other children came and the memories were confused; or the reporter was shy of acknowledging some of these peculiarities, and so the record is lost also. Besides all of which, heredity does not always work regularly or affect all individuals."

After due deliberation, however, the author arrives at the following conclusions:

"The predisposition to the progression on all fours, preceding the walking erect, is, in all probability, still universal in the human infant.

"It is a weakened but apparently still a continued inheritance from the prehuman past.

"It manifests itself occasionally and irregularly under favorable conditions."

He goes on to say that an analysis of the data at hand shows that most frequently the phenomenon manifests itself between seven and twelve months, and continues:

"The earliest reported age at which the practise began was five and one-half months in a boy, five months in a girl, while the latest beginning was at four years in a boy, fourteen months in a girl.

"The average duration of the all-fours walk was approximately four months, in both sexes. The shortest more definitely reported periods of the practice were one month in a boy, two weeks in a girl; the longest, exclusive of any other locomotion, one year and two months in a boy, and nine months in a girl.

Children who become walkers on all fours, it seems, far from being degenerates and weaklings, are generally healthier and stronger than the average. In fact:

"It is, indeed, a cause for congratulation rather than for apprehension to see the appearance of such a 'little bear' in the family, for it seems to be a token of health, sturdiness and life assurance. No wonder that an intelligent father says 'we hoped he (the second child) would run on all fours, too.'

"The human infant is no being apart.

"He is a direct continuation of his parents, just as these were of their parents, and so on to the earliest humans, who in turn were a direct product of forms prehuman. And in geological and paleontological time it is not so long ago that the human connected directly with prehuman stages.

"As a result of this, there are in the human body, bones, blood, brain; in human functions, and even in human mentality, innumerable remnants or reminiscences of the far past. We still have hair and beard; in many humans there is still remaining more or less of the old animal obliquity of the eyes; we still have the canine teeth, which occasionally show sufficient prominence over the rest of the denture to be called 'dog teeth.'

"There are still on all our fingers as well as toes the nails, a modification of the original claws: we still have under our skin the old ear muscles that were needed in some of our faraway animal predecessors for the movements of their ears, and there are under the skin of the neck remains of the platysma muscle, which was used in the animal past for shaking the skin and thus freeing it from flies; there are at different periods of our development as individuals traces of long-lost gills, tail, and other structures; our essential functions are so much like thoes of many animals that we are actually using animal digestives and extracts for supplementing the occasional want of such substances in our system; and on closer analysis it is readily appreciated that many of our nervous and even mental reactions and actions are of a far-away, prehuman origin.

"With all this it not strange, indeed, that the human infant will show now and then running on all fours or some other animal-like manifestation. The wonder is that in the majority of human children these have already been more or less covered and replaced by those of more recent acquisition.

"It is very doubtful, in fact, whether we are justified even in regarding such habits as that on all fours, or the tendency to climbing, or prehensility of toes, as 'atavisms.' More strictly they are but a continuation of prehuman practises; a continuance that has already become weakened and irregular, but which has not been preceded as in the case of true atavisms by any period during which the manifestation appeared to be completely eliminated.—Literary Digest.

Social Insurance Spreads in France

What is probably the most comprehensive social insurance system as yet adopted by any country is the French law, which went into effect last year. The original bill had been introduced by the government as far back as 1921, and it therefore had received nearly ten years of extended and critical consideration.

According to a report of the bureau of labor, the law covers most of the major risks to which the individual is exposed, as well as for family expenses of incapacitated wage earners and for maternity care.

If an insured person is unemployed, the various forms of insurance are kept in force for most of the period of unemployment. The law will go into effect gradually, but will ultimately operate fully when the cash reserve reaches the amount of 10,000,000 francs.

The French system introduces radical innovations into the lives of French workmen. It will unquestionably profoundly affect the character of the French people. As yet the experience is too limited to determine how the system will work.

As observed in the Times of London, when the law had gone into effect: "A very remarkable piece of social legislation has come into force in France this last week. It will cover the great mass of French wage earners in commerce and industry in respect of health, old age, premature disablement, and death. No contribution is required from the taxpayer at all, except in the case of agricultural workers, upon whose wages, it is felt, the heavy premiums would weigh too heavily; and the total cost of the scheme to the exchequer is estimated at £60,000,000 a year."

His Lucky Night

"I called on Mabel last night, and I wasn't any more than inside the door before her mother asked me my intentions."

"That must have been embarrassing."

"Yes, but that's not the worst of it. Mabel called from upstairs and said, 'That isn't the one, mother'."—Optimist.

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Western Conference of Union Carpenters

W. H. Miller of Edmonton was re-elected to the presidency of the Western Conference of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters held in Saskatoon recently. The gathering was one of the most successful in the history of the organization, and many important matters pertaining to the craft were discussed, says the Alberta Labor News.

The Conference was called to order by Delegate W. Snellgrove, Secretary of the Saskatoon Local Union who expressed his pleasure in being able to welcome the delegates from Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan to Saskatoon.

Reviews Work

Delegate W. H. Miller, Local 1325, Edmonton, President of the Conference, was called upon to take the chair and officially open the Conference. President Miller, in welcoming the delegates to the Conference, expressed his pleasure that every local union in the three provinces, with the exception of one, was represented, and believed that this meeting together for considering the interests of the United Brotherhood would prove to be of value and would result in greater efforts being put forward to organize the carpenters of the West. He briefly reviewed the work of the Western Conference since its inception some three years ago in the city of Regina, showing the progress made during that time.

Important Matters

The various matters before the delegates of discussion were: the necessity of organizing the unorganized towns and cities; the strengthening and building up of the membership of existing local unions; the need of a programme to deal with winter construction, this to be undertaken in co-operation with the other building trade units; the desirability of pressing for legislation in the interest of the building trades; unemployment insurance to be paid on a reasonable Canadian standard of living; the need of a time limit being placed on winter construction work, so as to ensure the greatest number of men being employed during the winter months; the question of holding an economic conference, whereby a programme could be worked out by industrialists, economists, building employers, and employees, to endeavor to stabilize employment and alleviate present conditions, said conference to be conducted on similar lines to that held in Ottawa in May, 1920. State health insurance, non-classification of carpenters and the necessity of co-operating with building trade councils for the purpose of advancing our interests were also dealt with. It was pointed out that to have a proper system dealing with the employment of apprentices it would be necessary to have legislation enacted similar to that in the province of Ontario, so that proper building and technical instruction could be given in all the different trades.

After three days of interesting and constructive discussion, the conference closed, to meet again at the call of the executive officers, the time and place to be arranged in the best interests of all affiliated local unions.

General Organizer Green conducted the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President, W. Harry Miller, re-elected, Local 1325, Edmonton; Vice-President, R. H. Parkyn, Local 1779, Calgary; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Hammond, Local 343, Winnipeg.

MILLIONS MIGHT HAVE LIVED

Imagine that the Geneva Council had existed in 1914. It is not certain, but it is probable that the war would have been averted. When one reads the absurd and tragic dispatches of those days, one sees that they all arrived too late, that an agency for transmission was lacking and that several of the governments interested desired a conference but did not know how to convoke it. Geneva would have automatically supplied a ready and authoritative body. . . . If the existence of the Geneva Council meant only one chance in a hundred of turning aside a calamity from humanity as needless as the World War, that alone would make of me an ardent partisan of the institution.—Andre Maurois in the New York Times Magazine, October 26, 1930.

Household Helps

HAVE YOU TWO COMBS?

The room or bath equipped with but one comb may be guaranteed to produce more fits of temper and obscene language than almost anything around the home. Junior takes the comb to work, while a naked dad stamps around shouting his disapproval. Mother drops the comb in the waste basket, where daughter fails to find it.

Have two combs in the bathroom and two in each room. The second one is a reserve comb which may be found whenever the first disappears. As these little needfuls may be purchased even at the five-and-ten, there is no particular reason why any home should be combless even for the necessary five minutes it takes mother to answer the cry for help.

TO FRESHEN LETTUCE

Never serve wilted lettuce. It may be freshened quite easily, and when crisp and firm will make a far better impression upon the diner than when it is even a trifle soggy or wilted. Wrap in brown paper and place in the refrigerator over night. Or, if you wish to be particularly fussy, put the lettuce plant in a bowl of water with the stem down and then set this bowl in a tightly-covered larger dish and allow it to stand for the same length of time.

If shoes have got wet and dried "hard," you need not be afraid to rub them with pure olive oil. Apply it everywhere and rub thoroughly into the leather. Leave for an hour or so and then polish. At first it may seem that the "shine" is on the dull side, but a second polishing, followed by brisk rubbing, will make it quite all right.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Here are some tips that the housewife should clip and put away in a safe place. Many a time they will come in very useful:

Three teaspoons equal one tablespoon, and sixteen tablespoons equal one cup.

When following recipes, make your teaspoons and tablespoons level. When heaped, you may use twice the amount the recipe intended and spoil an otherwise excellent cake or pie.

Too much flour will make cake dry and crumbly, bread heavy, sauce thick.

Too much fat will make cakes oily and may cause them to fall.

Too much liquid makes cake that will fall easily.

A handy pocket for storing paper bags and wrapping paper may be made by tacking on the pantry door a heavy square of cotton material.

Left-over batter from griddle cakes is fine for a dip for egg-plant, mush or cold potatoes, before frying.

When, through constant wear, the edges of rugs or carpets turn over and curl, boiling water should be poured on the turned edge which can then be patted down flat to the floor. This treatment is said to lengthen the service of the material also.

To clean egg stains from spoons, first rub them with a little salt, then wash them in soap and water and dry with a soft cloth.

Nails and hooks on which damp towels and kitchen cloths are hung should be enameled in a color that will be harmonious with the furnishings. Treating hooks and nails in this way will, also, keep them from rusting.

Inevitable

Dr. Leslie A. White, assistant professor of Anthropology at the University of Michigan, says:

"Imperialism, and hence capitalism, can exist only as long as it can exploit fresh markets and untouched sources of raw material. The markets are rapidly becoming industrialized, as in the case of China and India, and in turn they look for markets to exploit. And practically all of the world's raw materials have already been appropriated. It is obvious, then, that the margin upon which capitalism has been operating is rapidly diminishing and must soon disappear. The collapse is inevitable"

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

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CO., LTD.
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957 Granville St. - Sey. 8656
820 Robson St. - Sey. 2641

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

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

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

Orchestras
National Juvenile Band.

Theatres
Avenue Theatre, 711 Main Street.
Royal Theatre, East Hasting Street.

Revolution in Auto Engines in Offing

A great race to produce the first crude-oil-engined light car is proceeding between British, German, and American motor manufacturers.

In practically every British motor-car factory experiments are being conducted behind closed doors, with mechanics sworn to secrecy.

Already lorries and motor-coaches operating on this principle are running at a tithe of the cost of a similar petrol vehicle.

Since January 1st a Diesel-engined bus, supplied by British Mercedes-Benz, Ltd., has been operating daily in secret on a route between Preston and Garstang., Lancashire.

It has proved the superiority of an invention which will revolutionize motor transport.

The cost of fuel—crude oil at 4½d. per gallon—has been 5s. a day, as against 35s. for a similar type of petrol-driven vehicle.

Furthermore, with the Diesel-engined bus fire risk is non-existent.

A blow-lamp can be applied to a bucket of crude oil—on which the Diesel engine runs—and it will not ignite.

Buses of this type, made by the A. E. C., at Southall, have been tested on London bus routes, and are likely soon to be put into passenger service.

A direct result of the increased use of Diesel-engined buses should be lower fares.

An American Diesel-engined car has just established a record of 100.75 h.p.m. at Daytona, the scene of Captain Malcolm Campbell's triumph.—Daily Herald.

Bouquet for Wifey

When it came to the naming of the new mine, the prospector's wife said:

"Will you name it after me, dear?"

"Yes, darling, I will," said the prospector. "Yes, I'll name it in your honor."

And from that day to this, gentlemen, one of the richest gold mines in the Black Hills of South Dakota has been known as The Holy Terror. —Chicago Post.

"The Ragged-Trousered Philanthropists"

While they were pouring this down, Crass took a penny from his waistcoat pocket and put it in the slot of the polyphone. The landlord put a fresh disc into it and it began to play "The Boys of the Bulldog Breed." The Semi-Drunk happened to know the words of the chorus of this song, and, when he heard the music, he started unsteadily to his feet and with many fierce looks and gestures began to roar at the top of his voice:

"They may build their ships, my lads,
And try to play the game,
But they can't build the boys of the
bulldog breed,
Wot made ole Highland's—"

"'Ere stop that, will yer?" cried the Old Dear fiercely. "I told you once before that I don't allow that sort of thing in my 'ouse!"

The Semi-Drunk stopped in confusion. "I didn't mean no 'arm," he said unsteadily, appealing to the company.

"I don't want no chin from you!" said the Old Dear, with a ferocious scowl. "If you want to make that row, you can go somewheres else, and the sooner you goes the better. You've been 'ere long enough."

This was true. The man had been there long enough to spend every penny in his pocket. He had no money left now, a fact that the observant and experienced landlord had divined some time ago. He therefore wished to get rid of the fellow before he became helplessly drunk. The Semi-Drunk listened with indignation and wrath to the landlord's insulting words.

"I shall go when the b—— 'ell I like!" he shouted. "I shan't ask you nor nobody else! Who the b—— 'ell are you? You're nobody! See? Nobody! It's orf the likes of me that you gets your b—— livin'! I shall stop 'ere as long as I b—— well like, and if you don't like it you can go to 'ell!"

"Oh! yer will, will yer?" said the Old Dear. "We'll soon see about that," and, opening the door at the back of the bar, he roared out:

"Alf!"

"Yes, sir," replied a voice, evidently from the basement.

"Just come up 'ere."

"All right," replied the voice, and footsteps were heard ascending some stairs.

"You'll see some fun in a minute," gleefully remarked Crass to Easton.

The polyphone continued to play "The Boys of the Bulldog Breed."

Philpot crossed over to the Semi-Drunk. "Look 'ere, old man," he whispered, "take my tip and go 'ome quietly. You'll only git the worst of it, you know."

"Not me, mate," replied the other, shaking his head doggedly. "'Ere I am, and 'ere I'm goin' to b—— well stop."

"No, you ain't," replied Philpot coaxingly. "Look 'ere: I'll tell you what we'll do. You 'ave just one more 'arf pint along of me, and then we'll both go 'ome together. I'll see you safe 'ome."

"See me safe 'ome! Wotcher mean?" indignantly demanded the other. "Do you think I'm drunk?"

"No; certainly not," replied Philpot, hastily, "you're all right, as right as I am myself. But you know wot I mean, let's go 'ome. You don't want to stop 'ere all night, do you?"

By this time Alf had arrived at the door at the back of the bar. He was a burly young man about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age.

"Put it outside," growled the landlord, indicating the culprit.

The barman instantly vaulted over the counter, and, having opened wide the door leading into the street, he turned to the half-drunken man, and, jerking his thumb in the direction of the door, said:

"Are yer goin'?"

"I'm goin' to 'ave 'arf a pint along of this gentleman first——"

"Yes, it's all right," said Philpot to the landlord. "Let's 'ave two 'arf pints, and say no more about it."

"You mind your own business," shouted the landlord, turning savagely on him. "'E'll get no more 'ere! I don't want no drunken men in my 'ouse. Who asked you to interfere?"

"Now, then!" exclaimed the barman to the cause of the trouble. "Outside!"

"Not me!" said the Semi-Drunk firmly. "Not before I've 'ad my 'arf——"

But before he could conclude, the barman had clutched him by the collar, dragged him violently to the door and shot him into the middle of the road, where he fell in a heap. This accomplished, Alf shut the door, and retired behind the counter again.

"Serve 'im b—— well right," said Crass.

"I couldn't 'elp laughin' when I seen 'im go flyin' through the b—— door," said Bundy.

"You oughter 'ave more sense than to go interferin' like that," said Crass to Philpot. 'It was nothing to do with you."

Philpot made no reply. He was standing with his back to the others, peeping out into the street over the top of the window casing. Then he opened the door and went out into the street. Crass and the others—through the window—watched him assist the Semi-Drunk to his feet and rub some of the dirt off his clothes, and presently, after some argument, they saw the two go away together, arm in arm.

Crass and the others laughed, and returned to their half-finished drinks.

"Why, old Joe ain't drunk 'ardly 'arf of 's!" cried Easton, seeing Philpot's porter on the counter. "Fancy going away like that!"

"More fool 'im," growled Crass. "There was no need for it, the man's all right."

The Besotted Wretch gulped his beer down as quickly as he could, with his eyes fixed greedily on Philpot's glass. He had just finished his own and was about to suggest that it was a pity to waste the porter, when Philpot unexpectedly reappeared.

"Hullo! What 'ave you done with 'im?" inquired Crass.

"I think 'e'll be all right," replied Philpot. "He wouldn't let me go no further with 'im; said if I didn't go away, 'e'd go for me! But I believe 'e'll be all right. I think the fall sobered 'im a bit."

"Oh, 'e's all right," said Crass, offhandedly. "There's nothing the matter with 'im."

Philpot now drank his porter and, bidding "good-night" to the Old Dear, the landlady, and the Besotted Wretch, they all set out for home.

As they went along the dark and lonely thoroughfare that led over the hill to Windley, they heard from time to time the weird roaring of the wild animals in the menagerie that was encamped in the adjacent field. Just as they reached a very gloomy and deserted part, they suddenly observed a dark object in the middle of the road some distance in front of them. It seemed to be a large animal of some kind, and was coming slowly and stealthily towards them.

They stopped, peering in a half-frightened way through the darkness. The animal continued to approach. Bundy stooped down to the ground, groping about in search of a stone, and—with the exception of Crass, who was too frightened to move—the others followed is example. They found several large stones and stood waiting for the creature—whatever it was—to come a little nearer so as to get a fair shot at it. They were about to let fly when it fell over on its side and moaned as if in pain. Observing this, the four men advanced cautiously towards it. Bundy struck a match, and held it over the prostrate figure.

It was the Semi-Drunk.

After parting from Philpot, the poor wretch had managed to walk all right for some distance, but he had not gone very far before the drink he had taken began to affect him again and he had fallen down. Finding it impossible to get up, he began crawling along on his hands and knees, unconscious of the fact that he was travelling in the wrong direction. They raised him up, and Philpot, exhorting him to "pull himself together," inquired where he lived. The man had sense enough left to be able to tell them his address, which was fortunately at Windley.

Bundy and Philpot took him home, and Crass and Easton walked on together, as they both lived in the same street. Crass felt very full and satisfied with himself. He had had six and a half pints of beer, and had listened to two selections on the polyphone at a total cost of one penny.

As soon as Easton parted from Crass, and he heard the latter's door close, he stopped and leant up against a lamp-post, feeling dizzy and ill. All the inanimate objects around him seemed to be in motion, the lights of the lamps appeared to be floating about, and the pavement rose and fell, like a troubled sea. After a time he went on again and walked unsteadily up the narrow path to his door, the gate clanging loudly after him.

The baby was asleep in the cradle. Slyme had gone up to his own room, and Ruth was sitting sewing by the fireside. The table was still set for two persons, for she had not yet taken her tea.

Easton lurched in noisily. "'Ello, old girl!" he cried, throwing his dinner basket carelessly on the floor with an affectation of joviality, and resting his hands on the table to support himself; "I've come at last, you see."

Letting her hands fall into her lap, Ruth sat looking at him. She had never seen him like this before. His face was ghastly pale, the eyes bloodshot and red-rimmed, the lips tremulous and moist, and the ends of his fair moustache hung untidily round his mouth in damp clusters. Perceiving that she did not speak or smile, Easton concluded that she was angry and became grave himself.

"I've come at last, you see, my dear; better late than never."

He found it very difficult to speak plainly, for his lips trembled and refused to form the words.

"I don't know so much about that," said Ruth, inclined to cry and trying not to let him see the pity she could not help feeling for him. "A nice state you're in. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Easton shook his head, and laughed foolishly. "Don't be angry, Ruth; it's no good, you know."

He walked clumsily toward her, still leaning on the table to support himself.

"Don't be angry," he mumbled, as he stooped over her, putting his arm round her neck and his face close to hers. "It's no good being angry, you know, dear."

She shrank away, shuddering with involuntary disgust as he pressed his wet lips and filthy moustache upon her month. His fetid breath, foul with the smell of tobacco and beer, filled her with loathing. He kissed her repeatedly, and, when at last he released her, she hastily wiped her face with her handkerchief and shivered.

Easton said he did not want any tea, and went upstairs to bed almost immediately. Ruth did not want any tea either, although she had been very hungry before he came home. She sat up very late sewing and, when at length she went upstairs, she found him lying on his back, partly undressed, on the outside of the bedclothes, with his mouth wide open, breathing stentorously.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Great Money Trick

During the next four weeks Sweater paid frequent visits to "The Cave" while Owen was painting the drawing room, being interested in the progress of the work. On these occasions Crass always managed to be present, and, though he did not exactly grovel on the floor when Sweater spoke to him, he contrived to convey the impression that he was willing to do so if desired.

Outside the house, Bundy and his mates had dug deep trenches in the damp ground for the new drains. It was a miserable job. Owing to the fact that there had been a spell of bad weather, the ground was sodden with rain and there was mud everywhere, the men's clothing and boots were caked with it. But the worst thing about the job was the smell. For years the old drain pipes had been defective and leaky. The ground a few feet below the surface was saturated with fetid moisture. The clothing of the men who were working in the trenches became saturated with this fearful stench, and, for that matter so did the men themselves. They said they could smell and taste it, even when they were away from the work, at home, and when they were at meals. Although they smoked their pipes all the time they were at work—Misery having ungraciously given them permission—several times Bundy and one or other of his mates were attacked with fits of nausea and vomiting.

But, as they began to realize that the finish of the job was in sight, a kind of panic seized upon all the hands, especially those who had been taken on last and who would therefore be the first to be "stood still." Easton, however, felt pretty confident that Crass would do his best to get him kept on till the end of the job, for they had become quite chummy lately, usually spending a few evenings together at the "Cricketers" every week.

"There'll be a b—— slaughter 'ere soon," remarked Harlow to Philpot, one day as they were painting the banisters of the staircase. "I reckon next week will about finish the inside."

"And the outside ain't goin' to take very long, you know," replied Philpot.

"They ain't got no other work in, have they?"

"Not that I knows of," replied Philpot, gloomily; "and I don't think anyone else has either."

"I wonder what time it is," he said after a gloomy pause. "I don't know 'ow you feel, but I begin to want my dinner."

"That's just what I was thinkin' of: it can't be very far off it now. It's nearly 'arf an hour since Bert went down to make the tea. It seems a 'ell of a long morning to me."

"So it does to me," said Philpot. "Slip upstairs and ask Slyme what time it is."

Harlow laid his brush across the top of his paint pot and went upstairs. He was wearing a pair of cloth slippers, and walked softly, not wishing Crass to hear him leaving his work, so it happened that, without any intention of spying, he reached the door of the room in which Slyme was working without being heard, and, entering suddenly, surprised the latter, who was standing near the fireplace, in the act of breaking a whole roll of wallpaper across his knee as one might break a stick. On the floor beside him was what had been another roll, now broken into two pieces. When Harlow came in, Slyme started, and his face became crimson with confusion. He hastily gathered the broken rolls together and, stooping down, thrust the pieces up the flue of the grate and closed the register.

"Wot's the b—— game?" inquired Harlow, curiously.

Slyme laughed with an affectation of carelessness, but his hands trembled and his face was now very pale.

"We must get our own back somehow, you know, Fred," he said.

Harlow did not reply. He did not understand. After puzzling over it for a few minutes he gave it up.

"What's the time?" he asked.

"Fifteen minutes to twelve," said Slyme, and added, as Harlow was going away, "Don't mention anything about that there paper to Crass or any of the others."

"I shan't say nothing," replied Harlow.

(Continued next week)

THREE THOUSAND LOSE JOBS IN PAPER MERGER

New York.—The New York World, a half-century star on the stage of newspaperdom, has been sold to the Scripps-Howard chain of 25 newspapers that extends from coast to coast. The World has been merged with the Telegram, local Scripps-Howard newspaper.

Approximately 3,000 employees of all grades, from editors down through the skilled trades to newspaper distributors, have lost their positions. These employees are attempting to start a paper on the co-operative plan and would use the discarded plant.

Don't condemn the labor movement because we are not making the progress we should. It may be your fault.

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—Bring 'em in on your way to work, and call for them on the way home.

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"Better Repairs for Less"

191 East Hastings (Opp. Library)

Swap Column

Advertisements will be published free for the next few weeks, until further notice. Send in name and address and phone number, and replies will be forwarded.

SWAP— ICE SKATES AND BOOTS —Size 8, for fishing rod. Box 5, Labor Statesman.

SWAP—FLOWER ROOTS in exchange for different varieties. Box 6, Labor Statesman.

SWAP—HALF ACRE, all cleared, best of soil, on McKay Ave., South Burnaby, two blocks north of Marine Drive. What offers? Box 7, Labor Statesman.

SWAP—PAIR OF THIGH RUBBER BOOTS—Size 9, for carpenter tools; never been worn. Box 8, Labor Statesman, or Bayview 1230-X.

KITCHEN RANGE WANTED—A reader would like to buy a good kitchen range, Fawcett preferred. It must be in good condition. No dealers. Phone Fraser 422Y1.

Millions Made from the Tobacco Industry

Mr. Snowden's Budget deficit will be eased by the gain of £1,000,000 paid in death duties on the estate of Sir Vernon Wills, director of Imperial Tobacco Company, who died on February 1.

The estate has been sworn provisionally at £2,100,000—"so far as can be ascertained at present."

Altogether members of the Imperial Tobacco Company have left fortunes totalling £38,000,000 between 1910 and 1931. The following are the various estates:

Sir George A. Wills	£10,000,000
Mr. H. O. Wills	£5,214,821
Mr. F. N. Wills	£5,053,360
Sir Frederick Wills	£4,950,556
Mr. H. H. Wills	£2,750,000
Sir E. P. Wills	£2,633,660
Lord Winterstoke	£2,548,209
Mrs. Hamilton-Fellows daughter of Sir F. Wills	£1,974,000
Mrs. E. A. Douglas-Hamilton (daughter of Sir F. Wills)	£1,755,700
Sir E. C. Wills	£947,000

Other fortunes left by tobacco magnates are: Mr. Bernard Baron £4,944,820, and Sir Joseph Hood £1,182,783.—Daily Herald.

Vancouver Drug Company (1928) Limited

HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES AND SUNDRIES

SEE THURSDAY'S PROVINCE AND SUN FOR FULL LIST OF GOODS FOR THIS GENUINE HALF-PRICE SALE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—MARCH 20th and 21st

1.00	Dr. Reid's Triple Tonic	.50	
.25	French Cleanser	.13	
.50	Dr. Reid's Bismuthated Magnesia Tablets	.25	
.50	Eucalyptus Oil (Finest Australian), 4-oz.	.25	
.50 and $1.00	Krysol (Antiseptic), 8 and 16-oz.	.25 and	.50
1.00	Musc De Chine Face Powder	.50	
1.00	Rigaud's Perfumes (Original Vials)	.50	
.75 and $1.50	Norida Compacts	.38 and	.75
.75	Mary Garden Talcum	.38	
.75	Renaud's Paris Talcum	.38	
1.00	Dr. Reid's Mouth Wash, 16-oz.	.50	
.25 and .40	Hydrogen Peroxide, 8 and 16-oz.	.13 and	.20
.50	Dr. Chase's Liniment	.25	
.75	Vacuum Bottle, pint size	.38	
.60	Vacuum Refill, pint size	.30	
.75	Finest Grade Hospital Cotton, 1-lb. roll	.38	
.25 and .35	Curling Irons	.13 and	.18
40 and .60	Nail Scrub	.20 and	.30
.25	Pocket Combs	.13	
.50	French Castile Soap, per bar	.25	

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CASH OR CREDIT!

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NEW CHAIN STORE NO. 1

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Will the 'New Party' in Great Britain Fizzle Out?

Recently Sir Oswald Mosley announced to the world that he had decided to launch the New Pory, and appealed for voluntary workers and 400 candidates to fight seats at the next general election.

If a political party with a rank and file in the country were as easily organized as a publicity campaign, then Sir Oswald's party would have bright prospects indeed.

But where are the members of the rank and file and the candidates coming from?

Not from the I. L. P., which regards the Mosley programme as a retreat from Socialism.

Not from the trades unions or the local Labor Party organizations, because they will be loyal to the Labor Party.

When one calls to mind the tremendous work that has been done during the last thirty years in building up a Labor Party organization in the country, an organization composed of affiliated unions who have only joined the Labor Party after years of incessant propaganda work and persuasion, one realizes that anybody who attempts to build up a new, semi-Socialist National Party in lightning time can only have the flimsiest knowledge of what is meant by working class politics.

* * *

Where is the Rank and File?

The imperialist tendencies in the Mosley programme may, for a time, get his party the publicity and support of the Beaverbrook press.

But as soon as it becomes clear that the Mosley plans for national reconstruction inevitably mean interfering with the profits of private capitalism, then the Beaverbrook press will have no use for him either.

If the Mosley Party does succeed in getting together candidates who will split the Labor vote and hand over seats to the Tories, and that is what such a policy means, the New Party would soon be less popular in the country than the Communist Party is at the present time.

We do not see the slightest hope of Mosley getting any substantial backing in the Labor movement, and if he is backed by Beaverbrook, the existence of the New Party will be as ephemeral as that of the Anti-Waste Party or the party that used to be run by Mr. Pemberton Billing.

* * *

"The Daily News" Lobby Correspondent (2-3-31) tells us:

"I am told that there are already considerable funds at the disposal of the 'New Party,' as Sir Oswald calls his group, and that the promoters have every confidence that ample money will be forthcoming to enable them to sponsor at least 400 candidatures."

Where are these considerable funds coming from?

They cannot come from the working class, and the working class will naturally look suspiciously at any party that is run from the top and hands out its finance to candidates on the lines of the Lloyd George Fund.

The only trade unionist that appears to be backing Sir Oswald for the moment is Mr. W. J. Brown. And one doubts very much whether that alliance will last much longer than Mr. Brown's secretaryship of the I. L. P. Parliamentary Group, which was about six months.

When every criticism of the Government is made that can be made, there is absolutely no justification for anyone attempting to form a rival party to smash the Labor Party in the constituencies.

The place to fight for new policies or a new leadership is within the Labor Party, and the wreckers who want to smash the whole organization into smithereens because they haven't the patience and determination to keep on fighting for their point of view, even if it is not immediately accepted, will get the short-shrift that they reserve.—Forward.

Watered Capital Also Causes Bread To Rise

Washington.—A Senate committee that is investigating food prices is being enlightened on the effects of over-capitalization.

F. H. Frazier, chairman of the board of the General Baking Company, testified that that concern increased its stock issue fortyfold. This means that the company's present $2 annual dividend amounts to $80 on each share of original stock.

Frazier was asked to justify this capitalization, but he pleaded that former officials are responsible. The witness admitted that $100 invested in the original stock of his company is now worth $2,400.

Senator Capper refuted the claim that wages is responsible for present bread prices. He said census figures show that in 1914 the average annual wage for bakery workers was $620 and $1,375 in 1929, but the value added to products by manufacture also rose to $3,968 per worker from $1,744 in 1914, and the value of production per worker rose to $7,633 from $3,949. This, said Mr. Capper, shows a larger income to the baker.

Trustified concerns in this industry use few skilled workers. Their bread is baked by automatic machinery.

I. L. P. Forms New Branch in Collingwood

Forty two cards were signed up for membership in the new branch of the Independent Labor Party that was formed last week in the West Collingwood district. W. Hope, W. J. Bartlett and R. H. Neelands were the speakers at the well attended meeting, which was held in the Norquay Hall. Mr. T. Somerville was elected president; Mr. E. Spencer, vice-president; Mrs. E. Towe, 3319 Archimedes street, was elected secretary-treasurer, and Mr. D. MacGougan and Mr. G. King were placed on the executive. Membership is $1 per year for men and 50c for women.

The next meeting will be held in the Norquay Hall, corner of Slocan and Kingsway, on Thursday, April 9th, at 8 p.m.

THE WORLD EPIDEMIC

Of the industrial population of America, 23.8 per cent. are unemployed.

In Germany the comparative figure is 25 per cent.

In Britain the figure is 21 per cent.

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Cuban rioters, says a news item, are setting fire to sugar plantations. Razing cane, as it were.—Ogden Standard-Examiner.

Newspaper circulations have jumped in Russia. But, of course, that's where newspapers really are Red.—Wichita Beacon.