Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

NO. 351—EIGHT PAGES. VANCOUVER, CANADA, JANUARY 23rd, 1931. FIVE CENTS PER COPY

DEPARTMENT of LABOUR
JAN 26 1931
RECEIVED
Labour Intelligence Br.

Department of Labour
Circulation Branch
Labour Gazette

Trades Council Hears Early Labor History

Strikes and Various Tactics Used to Increase Wages and Reduce the Number of Hours of Labor in Vancouver by Organized Labor

OFFICERS of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council were installed on Tuesday evening by George Bartley, who then told the delegates of some of the early activities of organized labor in the city of Vancouver. This involved the reducing of hours from eleven a day to ten, and then from ten to nine, and from nine to eight. Wage increases were obtained by various methods; sometimes this meant strikes and sometimes it meant sabotage. The delegates were interested in the stories and applauded Brother Bartley.

George Bartley, member of the Vancouver Typographical Union, and former president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, was invited by the executive committee to instal the new officers after they were elected on Tuesday evening.

Bro. George Bartley recalled the days when Vancouver was 100 per cent. organized. It was only a small town, and it was an easy matter to get in touch with all the workers. The Trades Council was organized in 1889, and it has been making good progress since that time.

He thought the delegates might be interested to know that the Plasterers' Union was the first to win the 8-hour day, without a strike, and received a wage of $5 per day. The carpenters were not so lucky, for at an earlier period they had to strike in order to reduce the hours from ten to nine. They were getting $2.75 for a 10-hour day, and being inspired by reduction in hours (not 8-hour day) made by other unions, they negotiated for it, but finally had to strike. The strike lasted three weeks but at the end of that time the contractors capitulated and the 9-hour day became the standard time for carpenters.

An Overflow Meeting

It has been stated time and time again that organized labor had to fight, in one way or another, for reduction in hours, and wage increases. The fight is still going on, but George Bartley recalled the time when laborers who were working 11 hours a day, digging sewers, decided that 10 hours was sufficient for that kind of work. The contractors thought otherwise, so the men called a meeting to take a strike vote. The meeting was in an upstairs hall, but another flight of steps led down from the hall to the lane. The officials noticed that the contractors were watching the men going into the meeting, so just as fast as the men came into the hall they sent them down the back stairs, along the lane, around the corner and up the street into the hall again. The bosses thought the meeting was packed, so next morning granted the men the 10-hour day.

They Got Their Increase

George Bartley recalled a piece of sabotage pulled off by some Italian laborers. The men wanted an increase in wages, but the bosses, like all bosses, refused to grant any increase, so the Italians gave the bosses until Saturday to think it over again. The answer was no increase, but on Monday morning the bosses found that two inches had been cut off all the shovels and the dirt wasn't moving very fast. Finally the bosses had to give the men the increase and get new shovels.

Referring to legislation and political action, George Bartley stated that in those days organized labor had to make its own laws by organization, and it was by this means that Vancouver was one of the first cities on the coast to get the 8-hour day, and he suggested that if labor was thoroughly organized today we would not have to bother about labor legislation.

Labor Politics

He complimented the labor movement in having Alderman Walter Deptford on the job in the City Council, and thought that Angus MacInnis would be one of those heard from in Ottawa. One peculiar thing about Ottawa, he said, was that if the representative had the stuff they would listen to him, otherwise he will sit there until doomsday and nobody will know he's there.

He recalled the time when labor first entered municipal politics in Vancouver, Alderman Franklin being elected at the head of the polls in 1892. The Knights of Labor was the first organization to nominate a full municipal ticket in Vancouver, but this organization eventually went to pieces.

In closing, he mentioned the fact that The Truth, published in New Westminster, was one of the first papers to take up the battles of organized labor in Vancouver. During the carpenters' strike, the two Vancouver papers in existence at that time, took very little interest in the strike, and, in fact, were against it. John Houston, who was running The Truth in New Westminster, published details of the strike, and copies were sold in Vancouver, being brought over from New Westminster by horse and wagon at that time. The circulation increased in Vancouver and it held that circulation for quite a long time.

Brother George Bartley was the first delegate to cross the Rocky Mountains from Vancouver to attend eastern conventions as a delegate from the Pacific Coast.

Trades Council Elects Officers for New Term

Some exciting contests took place at the meeting of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday evening. President Colin McDonald, Vice-President Herrett, and General Secretary-Organizer Bengough were all elected by acclamation. The contest for Warden was a neck and neck affair, when W. Watt of the Plumbers' Union beat Birt Showler (late Warden) of the Milk Salesmen's Union by one vote—50 to 49.

The contest for Statistician was also keen. The result in the first ballot was: Fitzgerald (Musicians), 33; H. Wood (Caterers), 30; G. Pettipiece (Operating Engineers), 22; McPherson (Sheet Metal Workers), 16. Second ballot: Fitzgerald, 42; Wood, 31; Pettipiece, 28. Third ballot: Wood, 53; Fitzgerald, 44.

The results in the contests for chairmen of the various committees were as follows: Organization, J. Thomson (Pile Drivers), 64; W. J. Bartlett (Blacksmiths), 38.

Legislation: C. Watson (City Fire Fighters), 67; W. Page (Carpenters), 33.

Press: Ed. Smith (Painters) acclamation.

Grievance: Geo. Pettipiece (Operating Engineers), 52; C. Shaw (Taxi Drivers), 47.

He that loses anything and gets wisdom by it, is a gainer by the loss. —L'Estrange.

Royal and Columbia Theatres Sign Up

The Royal and Columbia Theatres have signed up with the Projectionists' Union, thereby eleminating the dual union from the field.

Council Has 69 Unions With 15,000 Members

Financial reports from the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, made by the auditors, showed sixty-nine unions affiliated with the Council, embracing nearly 15,000 members, and, in spite, of the hard times, an increase over the previous report. The report also dealt with Labor Headquarters, Ltd., and the Labor Statesman, both showing a healthy financial condition.

Alderman Deptford To Be a Very Busy Man

Ald. Walter Deptford retires from the Trades Council executive this term as chairman of the Press Committee owing to his many duties on the City Council, to which he has just been elected as representative of Ward Seven in place of Angus MacInnis, M. P. for Vancouver South. Walter Deptford was given one of the most important jobs on the City Council, that of Chairman of the Board of Works, and he will be a busy man from now on.

ALD. W. DEPTFORD

He has also been appointed chairman of the Charter Amendments Committee, which will take up considerable time, but besides these positions he has to act on the following committees: Fire and Light, Bridges and Railways, Harbor Utilities and Airport, Relief and Unemployment, and is a representative of the City Council on the following public bodies: Water Board, Joint Sewage Board and Exhibition Board.

P. G. E. Extension to Peace River Is Urged

Completion of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to the Peace River district will not only change the government-owned road from a liability to an asset, but it would materially assist the existing unemployment conditions, says the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council.

The Council endorsed a resolution to this effect introduced by the executive on Tuesday evening, and forwarded the same to the Provincial Government. The resolution says:

"The above Council, representing over 14,000 working people in this district, strongly urges the completion of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, connecting Vancouver with the Peace River district.

"We believe that the completion of this railway would change this government-owned road from an expensive liability to an asset; would benefit all of the people in this province, and particularly those at present isolated in the Peace River district.

"The work entailed would materially assist the existing unemployment conditions, directly and indirectly, by the resulting development of this province, and would increase employment opportunities."

Don't forget the I. L. P. Players at the Maple Hall on Saturday, January 31st.

Does Gov't Fair Wage Policy Mean What It Says

Victoria Contractor Ignores Federal Government's Fair Wages Regulations—Public Works Department Fails to Enforce Policy

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, at Ottawa, is alleged to be permitting a Victoria contractor to ignore the fair wages regulations governing public works, and we feel that this condition, in relation to this particular contractor, has gone on long enough and it is time for a show-down. The Department has ignored previous complaints about this firm, and we now have information that another job has been completed in which the Government regulations governing such work have again been completely ignored.

A correspondent from Queen Charlotte Islands advises us that they have failed to receive any support from the Federal Government in enforcing the fair wages regulations in the contract for the construction of the government wharf at Queen Charlotte City, B. C.

The Victoria Pile Driving Company of Victoria, B. C., was awarded the contract, and they hired men at $2.50 and $2.70 below the wages set out in wages schedule in contract. The men employed protested to Ottawa and Vancouver about the wages paid and the contractor refusing to post the wages, as required by government regulations. This protest was sent in about the 12th of December, 1930, and up to the time the job was finished—about the middle of January, 1931—there was no evidence of the contractor complying with regulations, and, to the best of our knowledge, there was no instructions issued by the government asking the contractor to comply with the regulations.

This same contractor is known by the Government to have been violating Government regulations on previous work done for the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, as complaints have been forwarded to the Government at Ottawa giving details.

On this occasion the employees protested to the contractor, and they were politely informed that as they were local men he was not obliged to pay them the established rates of wages. The Inspector of Public Works Department on the job did not take any steps to enforce regulations either before or after receiving the complaint from the men employed. In view of the fact that other contractors are doing work for the Federal Government and complying with the Government regulations, we would like to know why this contractor is excused, by whom he is excused, and who is responsible for such neglect?

Some of the employees who protested against the violation of the fair wages regulations were discharged by the contractor, and they have to resort to legal proceedings to receive wages alleged to be guaranteed by the Government, as set out in the contract and signed by the contractor and representatives of the Government. As the employees have no copy of contract, they are not in a position to know what wages are inserted as the established rates, and they have to resort to other means of finding out. In this case, details are published in the **Labour Gazette** of October, 1930, but apparently it does not mean a thing, as the contractor seems to be sure that there is no need of worrying about infractions of Government regulations.

We want to know why this breach is permitted!

Don't forget the I. L. P. Players at the Maple Hall on Saturday, January 31st.

Union Meetings at Labor Headquarters

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23rd	
Milk Salesmen	1
Plumbers, 170	2
Welders	313
Engineers, 844	315
SATURDAY	
Bakers	2
SUNDAY	
Typographical (2 p.m.)	1
Bev. Disp. No. 676 (8 p.m.)	2
MONDAY	
Carpenters, 452	1
Tailors' Executive	201
Stone Cutters	315
Taxi Drivers	3
TUESDAY	
Ironworkers, 97	2
Barbers	3
Machinists, 692	201
Building Trades Council	315
WEDNESDAY	
Bricklayers	3
Millwrights, 1638	311
Tilesetters	315
Directors	201
THURSDAY	
Labor Headquarters, Ltd.	1
FRIDAY, JANUARY 30th	
Engineers, 844	315

Reeve Pritchard 3000 Majority in Burnaby

Conservative forces massed their strength against Reeve W. A. Pritchard in the Burnaby municipal elections, but it only resulted in giving him a tremendous majority. He was given 4346 votes against 1346 to Councillor Sherbrooke, a clear majority of 3000. This endorsation shows that he has increased his prestige as a result of the energetic manner in which he had tackled all Burnaby's municipal problems, taking a fearless stand on all matters that came before the council.

The only regretable thing about Burnaby's election was the shortage of boni-fide labor candidates in the various wards. This election seemed to have been a splendid opportunity for a recognized labor candidate in each ward, but there were no contests. It's about time Burnaby woke up.

We are pleased to note that Jas. P. Dickson was re-elected to the School Board at the top of the poll, while E. Winch, a former active union man, lost the second seat by 17 votes.

Community Chest Plan Is Tabled Again

Delegates to the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council are not yet quite satisfied with the plan being adopted by the Vancouver Welfare Federation for the Community Chest Fund. There seems to still be some doubt in the minds of many delegates that the plan leaves a way open for considerable coercion in the giving of donations, so the delegates are going to be provided with copies of the cards that are being used for the collection of funds and will be in a better position to make a definite stand on the plan by the next meeting of the Council.

Station CKMO Signs Up

The Vancouver Musicians' Union reports that Station CKMO has signed up and is now no longer unfair to labor.

For
Health, Strength
and Beauty, eat our Whole Wheat Brown Bread.
A wholesome body builder. Doctors recommend it.
Fruit and Raisin Bread, Pastry and Meat Pies, Pumpkin Pies.
THE ESTHER BAKERY
Phone: Highland 1309
3728 HASTINGS ST. EAST

R. C. HIRST
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Electrical Fixtures Hardware
Mechanics' Tools
Paints, Oils, Lamps
Radio Supplies Pipe Fittings
Tools
Glen 370 4097 Hastings St. E.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY
VANCOUVER BRANCH
Chairman - - - A. J. Turner
Secretary-Treas., R. E. Timmins
536 Drake Street.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays
ROOM 39 WILLIAMS BLDG., CORNER OF GRANVILLE AND HASTINGS
Membership Fee - $1 Per Year

Union Restaurants

AMERICAN CAFE—796 Main St.
ART'S LUNCH—450 Abbott St.
BLUE GOOSE CAFE—1043 Granville.
BAILEY'S CAFE—322 Cambie.
BOSTON CAFE—534 Pender W.
BELL'S CAFE, 6½9 East Hastings.
BELMONT CAFE—1000 Blk. Granville.
BANCROFT'S CAFE—338 Hastings W.
BROADWAY CAFE—105 Hastings E.
CENTRAL CAFE—608 Pender W.
DOUGLAS CAFE—844 Main.
EMPIRE CAFE—76 Hastings E.
FRED'S DAIRY LUNCH—72 Hastings W.
GREEN MILL CAFE—419 Abbott.
GOLDEN GATE CAFE—130 Hastings E.
LEONARD'S CAFE—831 Granville.
LIDO CAFE—732 Main St.
LOVE'S CAFE—823 Granville.
MELROSE CAFE—724 Hastings W.
NEW ORPHEUM CAFE—762 Granville.
NEW GOOD EATS CAFE—619 Pender W.
OLYMPIC CAFE—720 Pender W.
PETER PAN CAFE—1138 Granville.
PRESIDENTS' CAFE—938 Granville St.
PROVINCE CAFE—736 Main St.
STANDARD CAFE—615 Dunsmuir.
YE OLDE ENGLISH FISH & CHIP Restaurant No. 1—614 Robson.
YE OLDE ENGLISH FISH & CHIP Restaurant No. 2—44 Hastings W.
EMPIRE CAFE—New Westminster.
FRASER CAFE—New Westminster.
MINTO CAFE—New Westminster.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES OF U. S. SEEK FIVE-DAY WEEK

When the members of the executive council of the National Federation of Federal Employees assembled for their annual winter meeting in the Labor Building, Washington, D. C., last week, President Luther C. Steward announced that the organization would launch a campaign for a five-day week for all government employees.

"It is our belief that the government should lead the world in forward-looking personnel policies," declared Steward.

Gertrude M. McNally, secretary-treasurer, reported that as the result of the nine-month organizing campaign, 12,876 new members had been placed on the Federation rolls.

CREATES MORE JOBS

Minneapolis.—The five-day week has been instituted in all newspaper composing rooms here by the Typographical Union as one method of relieving unemployment among its members.

Prosperity Around the Corner

(By John Jay Bee of Toronto News-paper Pressmen's Union No. 1)

The vested interests have adopted a new slogan now, and the name of it is: "Prosperity is just around the corner." Around the corner for whom? Something tells me it is not for the working man. The majority of the salt of the earth are dizzy from the effect of looking around corners where this elusive damsel, prosperity, is supposed to be. It's all very well for Lord Melchett and others of his tribe to prate glibly about there being no depression. "Melchy" has all the requisites to ensure a full stomach three or more times a day, and gobs of fuel to keep the home fires burning when old Boreas comes howling down from the north, but to the vast majority of the crusaders the outlook is not so rosy.

If conditions in Toronto are a criterion of the country as a whole, then the country is no better off than it was a year ago.

At last we now know the real, true and only logical reason for the nation-wide depression and unemployment. An article appears in the New Republic of this week's issue by Burton Roscoe on the anniversary of the stock market panic of a year ago. The article says the panic really began about 11 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, October 24, 1929. An alarming number of stocks listed on the New York Exchange were offered at the market, and there were no bids for them. On the previous day—Wednesday—there had been an avalanch of selling which had clipped off five billion dollars in the market value of stocks listed on the market, but until that Thursday morning, there had been no stocks offered at the market for which there were no buyers at any price. The article proceeds:

"Of these stocks which were valueless that morning, and on other stocks listed on the stock exchange, which had suffered severe depreciation, one stock had dropped 96 points and some bank shares, which are dealt in over the counter for cash, had dropped $500.00 in valuation. The member banks of the Federal Reserve in New York had loaned at the close of business on Wednesday afternoon, $6,634,000,000, to brokers and dealers—or, in other words, two billion dollars more than was in circulation in the United States during the whole of last year and only two billion dollars less than the entire stock of money in the country, including the amount held in the treasury against gold and silver treasury notes of 1890."

The writer declares that on that Thursday morning, because of the number of stocks that had become valueless, there was probably not a large bank in New York City that was not technically insolvent. The banks, however, were popularly supposed to have saved the situation. A group of bankers met, and, in the afternoon a representative of the Morgan firm appeared at the post where U. S. Steel was traded, and bid 205 for steel, which a moment before had been selling at 193½. This news flashed everywhere, other stocks were similarly supported, and overnight and during the next day, all the leading stocks recovered ten, twenty, or forty points. The panic was supposed to be over. The tide had turned. Leading authorities in the nation, including President Hoover, spoke reassuringly of the fundamental soundness of everything and buying and selling went gaily on —for two or three days.

What really happened is said, by this article, to have been that the bankers stepped in—six banks, on behalf of their subsidiary investment trusts, pledging $40,000,000 each, $240,000,000 in all, to take care of the market, and about $100,000,000 of this sum was used on that Thursday afternoon. It sufficed. The banks had saved themselves on that Thursday night from "closing their books in the red," and after that they let the market shift for itself, quietly feeding "back into the market nearly all of the stock—at a fair profit to themselves!"

I am not sure that these feeble efforts of mine to write of the scrambled economic situation are intelligent enough to warrant the retention of my office as corresponding official of my union; but I do feel that the fortune of our International organization is indissolubly linked with economics, and anything that affects the interests of our body should of necessity be of interest to the membership at large. We can no longer view nation-wide matters with a parochial eye. Our organization is a continental wide, even ocean-spanning organization, and we must embrace the whole panorama of the movement rather than focus our attention exclusively upon local matters.

Going back for a moment to the prosperity around the corner bunk, etc., we find, in connection with the publication of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's third quarter earnings, President Eugene C. Grace said that, "Business is not picking up a bit," and that, "there is nothing to indicate any gain in November" Grace however, in common with other leaders of the industry, added that, "we are not laying off any employees," and that, "I hope to see a continuation of the present wage scales"

The above statement relative to the economic situation by the chairman of the gigantic industry must be a sore touch to those over zealous purveyors of inaccurate superlatives. Beautiful platitudes are not much comfort to an out-of-work, and honeyed phrases do not fill an empty belly. What men and women want today is work and plenty of it, with a fair remuneration for the fruits of their labor, and the methods of supplying work are by no means exhausted. Here, in Ontario, we have a Liquor Control Board refusing to allow any distillery or brewery to advertise through the medium of the papers or magazines, or any other method, while one can walk past any warehouse and see the stuff piled ceiling high in plain view of all passers-by. All know what it is, what it is for, what it will do to you, yet the powers that be, rule that it must not be given space in any periodical that one may read of its reality. Thousands of dollars are being lost by this idiotic altruism. Permission to advertise would increase the revenue by the advertising of these beverages, besides increasing the size of newspapers, thus creating employment for pressmen that at present are on the sub line. The contractors for the erection of the new Royal Ontario Museum have shown a practical desire to assist the unskilled unemployed by dispensing with the steam shovels and replaced them by pick and shovel in the foundation work. The newspaper publishers cannot scrap modern machinery and revert to the methods in vogue twenty or thirty years ago, but they could take into consideration the plight of their pressmen, and the many, many years of prosperity that they have enjoyed, to which the web pressmen have contributed in no small measure. There are no newspapers of any size that are so near the danger line that the retention of one, two or three men on their pressroom staff would plunge them into a condition of insolvency. To all interested in the industrial situation today, financiers, manufacturers, and business men I would command them to read the leading article in Harpers Magazine for November. It is entitled, "The Enemy of Prosperity—Overproduction. What shall we do about it?" The author of it is Stuart Chase, a well known writer on economics.

The article begins by showing how great the overproduction—or the inability to consume—is. The capacity to produce increases more rapidly than the ability to consume, and this condition is found in the oldest industry, agriculture; in the newest, motor production; and in practically all others that intervene between the oldest and the newest. For instance, in 1923 new cars to the number of 3,000,000 were sold in the United States, and in 1929 there were only 500,000 new buyers of cars. "A lush virgin territory," writes Mr. Chase, "has been reduced to cut-over lands; a new market has largely given way to a replacement market." The problem of agriculture is its surplus crop, its excess of wheat, of cotton. The Washington government has bought and holds millions of bushels of wheat "in a heroic and possibly calamitous attempt to keep the surplus from crushing wheat farmers altogether."

In boots and shoes, the manufacturing plants of the United States are equipped to produce 900,000,000 pairs per annum; the people consume 300,000,000 pairs.

In coal, the mines of the United States can produce 750,000,000 tons a year, while the market can only absorb 500,000,000 tons.

In steel the capacity is for 66,000,000 tons, but the actual production will not exceed 42,000,000 tons this year.

In all the industrial nations much the same state of affairs exists. "It has been proposed," says Mr. Chase, "that we sell our surplus abroad. Unfortunately this has also been proposed in all other nations. Doubly unfortunately, all follow, or propose shortly to follow, our spirited lead in penalizing imports by a tariff wall as high as the tower of Babel."

The chief contention put forward by Mr. Chase is that industry in the United States ran madly to excess of plant. There have been vast surplus profits and they have gone into vast surplus plants. The idea has been to build on a larger and larger scale, more and more quantity production, to reduce overhead and the unit cost. As if there were no limit to demand! Mr. Chase in writing as he does in Harpers Magazine and as he has written elsewhere, shows himself entirely sympathetic with capital and the capitalist, and his anxiety is to find a way out of the present world difficulty. Yet in this article in Harpers, he reaches the conclusion that the only way out is to have planned production. Many a reader will be surprised, if not startled to read his conclusion:

"In Russia they build no more shoe factories than are necessary to supply Russians with shoes. The Kremlin is attempting scientifically to articulate supply to demand, and the results so far under the Five-year Plan have given the whole world pause. Our ways are not Russian ways, but have we less in the way of brains, human wisdom and human foresight? I am enough of a patriot to doubt it. But I am cursed with sufficient prophetic sense to be profoundly sure that if we do not embark upon a program of industrial co-ordination after our own fashion, and that shortly, we shall be driven some day, after God knows what suffering and bloodshed to the Russian formula. The challenge presented by overproduction in the age of a billion horsepower is, to my mind, just as ominous as that."

Mr. Chase urges that there must be an alliance between industry and the government to control investment in plant capacity on the one hand and to guard against unwarranted monopoly prices on the other. The article also serves to llustrate the industrialists' greed for profits, and their strong reluctance to part with some of their huge surpluses to the government in the shape of taxes, or to reward those that created this immense wealth for them, in the shape of better wages and working conditions. Their slogan appears to be, "Do anything with the dough rather than give it to the employees or the government."

Mr. Chase is apparently gifted with prophetic vision and sees the handwriting on the wall for the present social system unless drastic changes are made in this lamentably weak and uneven order. Intolerance, inequality and indifference are the three black graces that have done incalculable damage to society, and Mr. Chase's article in Harpers is a terrible indictment of those that have been entrusted with the administration of the present system of social government.

Some employers are perhaps smart business men, but they are poor economists. During this depression they have reverted to the old-time remedy of laying off or reducing wages, which is the worst thing they could do. If at the present wages, workers cannot absorb all the production of their labor, how are they going to do it when they are discharged or have their wages reduced to such a minimum that they are unable to purchase these products. Wage reductions are not the panacea for the situation. Increase wages and give the wage earners an opportunity to buy is the logical remedy; and make no mistake about the matter, the working man will spend, if he is given something to spend. Give the workers something to do and a fair return for their efforts and there will be no necessity of dictators, martial law or emergency mobilization of armed forced to quell rebellions. Industry is the heir of fortune; the companion of honesty, health and ease. Industry has a physical blessing. The whole man, active, useful and happy, is enabled to resist the approaches of infirmity, sickness and sorrow; to enjoy a vigorous old age. While on the other hand, the mind, weakened by idleness, imbibes wild and gloomy ideas; the better faculties are crushed and curbed, and the whole man at last sinks beneath the undermining mischiefs and evils that unemployment breeds and fosters.

Reverse this picture, and in its place introduce activity and industry. Honorable industry always travels the same road with enjoyment and duty; and progress is impossible without it. Labor is the best test of the energies of man, and furnishes an admirable example training for practical wisdom.

In a statement to the shareholders of General Motors Corporation President A. P. Sloan, Jr., says, in part: "General Motors has not reduced either salaries or wages and it is my hope that no readjustment of that character will be necessary. To my mind it is important for industry to appreciate the fact that the prosperity of the United States is founded on a high wage scale. To reduce the wage scale would not only delay the return of more normal times, but would put an unnecessary limit on the future prosperity of the country. The broader the margin that exists between the daily wage and the necessities of life, the more the individual has available to purchase additional products and enjoy the profit by his leisure hours."

It is the earnest hope of the writer that the publishers and employing printers will react to the soundness and wisdom of these declarations of industrial leaders such as the one quoted, and not only will they not reduce wages, but, on the contrary they will be well advised to increase wages, thus increasing the purchasing power of their employees, who in turn, will be thus enabled to purchase the products advertised in their publications.

Have you noticed how absolute and complete is the entrance into the limbo of forgotten things of the opinion of a few years ago that the working people are living beyond their means. In those days industry was at the summit of its activity and the workers were able to purchase the biggest portion of the manufactured products. But now that their earning capacity is almost wiped out by the depression, the industry is stagnant. Increase wages, lesser hours of labor and I am confident that we will see a return to a nation of contented, prosperous and industrious citizens.—The American Pressman.

Soap Box Logic

Park Orator—"An' I tell yer, all them millionaires' money is tainted—all of it!"

Unconvinced Person—"Ow do you mean tainted?"

Park Orator—"Well, 'taint yours an' 'taint mine, is it?"—Border Eagle.

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

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

VANCOUVER'S LEADING UNION HOUSE!
The New Orpheum Cafe
Private Banquet Hall Prop.: Jas. P. Dwyer
762 GRANVILLE STREET PHONE: SEY. 3346

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bookbinders' Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month at Professional and Business Woman's Club, Empire Bldg., 603 Hastings W. President, G. Low, 61 53rd Ave. W.; 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' FePderal Labor Union No. 31—Vancouver and vicinity, meets every second Wednesday at 8 p.m., at 544 Powell Street E. President, H. Miyazawa; Secretary, K. Tsuyuki.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, Local 118 of the I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O. Meets second 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

Alberta Federation Urges Survey on Unemployment Conditions

Serious consideration was given to the problem of Unemployment when the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor met in Calgary last week.

On recommendation of the Executive the convention endorsed the memorandum of unemployment presented to the government at the beginning of last year, which was as follows:

1. The Alberta Federation of Labor concurs entirely with the contention of the government that the responsibility of caring for the immediate relief of unemployed workers should be a three-fold responsibility, borne by the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal authorities until such time as a federal measure for unemployment insurance shall come into effect.

2. The programmes of relief employment initiated by the government and the cities of the province have been the means of alleviating suffering and want on the part of those who have been unable to secure other employment, and the Federation suggests that there should be an extension of this winter relief employment to the coal-mining areas and other portions of the province where unemployment exists.

3. The Federation believes that the governments of Canada should look upon unemployment as a problem for which plans are made in advance, and we are suggesting that a summer conference of the Dominion and Provincial governments should be held to evolve a comprehensive programme of winter employment extending over a number of years. If such a Dominion-wide conference cannot be arranged, we suggest that the Alberta government should take the initiative and call a conference of the Western provinces to be held during the coming summer.

4. The Alberta Federation of Labor concurs in the view of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, that some form of unemployment insurance should be enacted, firstly, as a purely national measure or through the co-operation of the provinces, whereby working people may, during their periods of employment, make provision for the period when they may be unemployed.

5. We desire to direct your attention to the ggravated conditions of unemployment and under-employment existing in the various coal-mining areas of the province. We suggest that the government should make a through survey of the coal-mining situation with a view to greater stabilization of employment condtions in the mines.

6. Viewing unemployment from the wider aspect, the Alberta Federation of Labor believes that some official cognizance must be taken of the fact that unemployment is becoming and will continue to become an ever-increasing problem. The displacement of labor by automatic machinery, not only in industry but in agriculture, is creating a situation which must continue to become more aggravated. With this in view we are recommending that the Federal Government cause an economic conference to be called where industrialists and economists who are thoroughly conversant with the economic life of the country, may endeavor to work out a programme whereby there would be a regulation of production, distribution and credit facilities to enable the employment situation to be stabilized throughout the Dominion. Such conferences should be held from time to time and form an integral part of the economic development of the country, and we would request that the Alberta Government co-operate to the fullest extent in this matter.

We would recommend that the convention again review the Federation's policy on unemployment and draw public attention to the fact that the Labor Movement urges an ordered and scientific method of dealing with the problem which is certain to recur at frequent intervals.

Unemployment Insurance

A resolution submitted by the Calgary Trades and Labor Council requests the Provincial Government to urge upon the Federal Government the necessity to make immediate preparation to institute an Unemployment Insurance Scheme. One of the Drumheller U. M. W. of A. locals contended that this scheme should be adopted as the only method of securing food, clothing and shelter for all unemployed persons. The same local asked the convention to endorse their request for representations to the government with a view to giving immediate consideration to allotments of relief appropriation in mining communities that have not yet come under the jurisdiction of relief distribution from the Federal and Provincial Governments.

A resolution from the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council pointed out that unemployment in Canada has reached proportions which constitute a national emergency affecting hundreds of thousands of our people and that relief measures instituted by the Federal Government are totally inadequate to cope with the problem. In this connection the convention will request the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to urge the Federal Government to deal iwth the situation as it would with war or any other great calamity endangering the life of the nation.

Unemployment Women

In another resolution the Edmonton Council contends that little or no provision is made in unemployment relief measures to care for unemployed women and girls, of whom there are a great number in this province, many young women finding themselves without employment, without homes and dependent on charitable institutions or the kindness of friends. The government of the province will be asked to make a thoorugh survey of unemployment condtions affecting women and girls and institute whatever measures are necessary to cope with the situation in a proper manner.

Believing that temporary relief is merely a form of palliative, the Nacmine Local of the United Mine Workers of America favored a joint commission of competent and energetic members to thoroughly investigate the fundamental reasons of the catastrophe which has overwhelmed us, the result of the commissions' investigations and its recommendations to be placed before the governing bodies.

Several other resolutions urging unemployment insurance were also endorsed by the convention, and a large number of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity of participating in the discussions on unemployment, which were of a most constructive nature.

Union Fishermen Are Making Progress

Halifax, N.S.—The fishermen's union, organized some months ago in the Maritime provinces, at the suggestion of a government commission, is making satisfactory progress, according to Dr. Richard Hamer, secretary of the organization.

Heavier pockets, through collective bargaining, in at least one fishing locality, successful trial sales of sea products on a co-operative basis, and chartering of the first fish-collection boat ever taken over directly by the fishermen themselves—these advances marked the half year, he said.

The union was formed in June, 1930, when delegates representing 3,300 fishermen met here. It is hoped that the total membership will soon reach 20,000.

The organization is modeled after the fishermen's union of Newfoundland, which is so powerful that it controls most of the municipalities and the government, under the premiership of Sir Richard Squires.

CHILDS RESTAURANT "CHAIN" SLASHES PAY

New York.—Nine thousand employees in the 115 restaurants operated by the Childs Company in all sections of the country have had their wages reduced 10 per cent. Prices, however, are to remain the same.

Not being organized, the employees are forced to submit to the slash in their pay.

The company has always been hostile to trade unions, and, according to an official of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance, has never knowingly hired a worker who was a member of that organization. In fact, membership in the union, if discovered, would cause the employee's instant dismissal.

JAS. SIMPSON IS AGAIN ELECTED TO TORONTO BOARD

TORONTO.—James Simpson, vice-president, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and W. R. Robbins, treasurer, Toronto Street Railwaymen's Union, were re-elected members of the Toronto Board of Control in the civic election on New Year's Day.

The contest for mayor was very close, Alderman William J. Stewart defeating former Mayor "Sam" McBride by 381 votes out of a total of more than 114,000.

UNION CAFES & MERCHANTS

Seymour 3168 Always Open

Empire Cafe and Grill

Vancouver's Best

Under Personal Management of

HAROLD DEGG BOB KRAUSE

76 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B. C.

PERRY & DOLK

Men's Tailors

18 Hastings West Room 33

Wilson & McNeill

Painters and Decorators

Everything pertaining to the trade.

3016 VICTORIA DRIVE

Phones: High. 105 and Fair. 4148-R

Castle Hotel

Limited

Visit the Finest Parlors in Vancouver; seating 500.

Meeting Place of Union Men!

750 Granville St., Vancouver

Phone: Sey. 7907

FRANCE NOW FEELING FIRST JOB SHORTAGE

Paris.—After standing alone for several years as the only nation in Europe not suffering from industrial depression, France is now feeling the pinch of unemployment.

Although it has not reached anything like the proportions in the United States, Great Britain, Germany and other countries, statesmen and economists here are manifesting considerable concern.

DEFEAT PAY REDUCTION

St. Paul, Minn.—The Cap Makers' Union here has won its strike against a wage reduction at the plant of J. A. Miller & Co. The walk-out took place two weeks ago and was terminated when the firm signed an agreement restoring the former wage scale.

The first big surprise the new bride gets is when she learns the amount enclosed in her hubby's weekly pay-envelope.

VANCOUVER AND WESTMINSTER

19 - 1st Quarter - 31

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Working Button for First Quarter of 1931: Color, green and white.

LOCALS USING WORKING BUTTONS

Beverage Dispensers.
Brewery Workers.
Building Laborers & Hod Carriers.
City Fire Fighters.
Camp and Mill Workers.
Carpenters.
Egg Graders.
Electrical Workers.
Elevator Constructors.
Engineers.
Floorlayers.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.
Ironworkers.
Lathers.
Milk Salesmen.
Millworkers.
Millwrights.
New Westminster Carpenters.
Plasterers and Cement Workers.
Plumbers and Steamfitters.
Painters and Decorators.
Piledrivers and Bridgemen.
Sign and Pictorial Painters.
Sheet Metal Workers.
Tailors.
Taxi Drivers.
Tilesetters.
Teamsters and Chauffeurs.
Tile, Marble and Terrazzo Helpers.
Upholsterers.

The Labor Statesman

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

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

H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

PRESS COMMITTEE:

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

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

Phone: Seymour 6279

Vancouver, Friday, Jan. 23rd, 1931

THE FARMER

From the days when the products of the habitant's clearing exceeded in value the proceeds of the fur trade Canada has been considered an agricultural country. Until some years after Confederation there was a relatively large exportation of farm produce to the United States, and a corresponding importation of manufactured goods. Then our grandfathers' American cousin, by means of the tariff, slammed the door in the Canadian exporter's face. The natural resentment caused the Canadian to put up a fence against the American manufacturer. By manufacturing to meet her own requirements Canada would build up an industrial population and develop a home market for her farm produce. (No,no, this was not H. H. Stevens in December, 1930, this was Sir John A. MacDonald in 1878).

This policy produced the industrial works that was hoped for, and they grew and thrived like the green bay tree; so much so that well inside of twenty years the Liberals swept the country on the promise of the horrible things that they would do to these "octopuses" that were said to be sucking the life-blood of Canada. But in power the Liberal forgot his "free trade" and suckled the "infant industries" just as carefully as the Tory did. The position then was that the Canadian farmer found that for the things which he had to buy the tariff compelled him to pay anywhere up to thirty per cent. more than the fair value, while the price of the thing which he had to sell must be sold in competition with the world. Men of the type of "Red" Clark still shouted free trade from the Liberal platform, but the tariff-nursed manufacturers controlled both parties. During thirty years the Canadian poltical outlook had completely changed. In 1878 industries were to be established to create a home market for the farmers; by 1910 the prairies were to be settled with farmers to create a home market for the Canadian manufacturer.

Canada is still alleged to be an agricultural country. That is, a larger portion of its people earn their living through agriculture than by any other series of occupations that can in any way be grouped under one name. But this, the dominant industry, has been degraded to the position of a handmaid, or serf existency, for the good and profit of the manufacturing and transportation corporations.

When the Liberal party deserted to the enemy, the farmer attempted to build a political party of his own. In Manitoba, in Alberta (with the aid of Labor) and in Ontario the farmers captured the Provincial Governments. But the corporations that sucked the life-blood out of the farmers were governed (or did govern) from Ottawa, and in this field the farmer found the enemy entrenched and in absolute control, both in the House and in every constitency in which money was a factor. The Cockshutts and the Massey-Harris's that at home plundered from him all but the clothes that covered his nakedness, at Ottawe they were the honored and favored pets of the government. With Labor threatening in the industrial districts, the farmer party might have gathered courage and held its ground, but alone they could not hope to make any headway. They lost heart, and at the last election a number of the farmers' districts were captured by the Conservatives.

As matters now stand, it would appear that the prairie swing to the Tory party was more to punish the Liberals than it was of change in the farmers' political outlook, for the present noise from the prairie is not the kind of sound that we would expect to hear from Conservative territory. The old and tried organizations are getting reckless and showing no respect at all for vested interests. The President of the United Farmers of Manitoba tells his people that excessive freight rates lies at the root of the farmers' troubles. The grain pool demands that the government get in and peg the price of wheat at a figure that will give the farmer a livelihood for his labor. Another group sends fraternal greetings to the All-China Congress of Soviets and plan to send delegates to Russia to find out whether the workers on the Soviet national farms are anywhere near the slave that he is himself. The whole country appears to be a unit in demanding that the sheriff be told to go and chase himself, and an honest-to-goodness mortgage that, according to the tenor of its "whereases" is due to be foreclosed, shall not be foreclosed. Another group is willing to go on producing wheat and let the railroads get what they can out of it, provided the government guarantees the farmers a minimum of $1000 per year. And within a month, from four different points, the threat to withdraw from the Canadian union has been made.

Following the recent election, the party press, with great glee, boasted that Bennett had planted the Conservative standard solidly in the wheat-growing areas. There is something about the situation that reminds us of the man that climbed a tree to catch a bear. The prairie unrest will eventually consolidate itself into one movement. Secession is impractical and also more can be won by compelling a sanely balanced Canada than by creating a colony whose seabord is on Hudsons Bay. The farmer alone cannot dominate Canada. Allied with Labor he can do. If we are not able to do the work ourselves, we may yet find the farmer organizing the industrial worker. —M.

Police Chief Fry of Victoria has been fired. "The Province" says: "If Chief John Fry had been treated like this by a private employer, he might have had redress at law." Since when, and where, were we when the private employer lost the right to "fire" to his heart's content. —M.

Correspondence

RE VANCOUVER WELFARE FEDERATION

Editor, Labor Statesman:

This organization was started by the Vancouver Board of Trade, which, according to the best information available, has 1400 members. They selected the staff of eight persons, bringing one of them from Montreal at a salark reported to be $7,500 per year, dicided which organizations were worthy of support and how much each should receive for their year's work. They also decided how much each working man should contribute, and then, after everything is cut and dried, they have the nerve to come along and request the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, which represents 14,000 members, to endorse their scheme, the object of which is to transfer the load from their own shoulders onto the back of the workers. As proof of this, just ask yourself how many of these 36 organizations have canvassed you in the past. You may be sure they have all canvassed the members of the Board of Trade, and that in the past they have been supported by them, and that they now wish to pass the burden along to us. Are we fools enough to let them put it over?

Yours sincerely,
DELEGATE TO VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

CAMP AND MILL WORKERS TO ELECT OFFICERS

Camp and Mill Workers (Japanese) Union reported that the annual meeting for the election of officers will be held next Friday. The membership has decreased somewhat during the past year owing to the depression, but the union is not discouraged, said a delegate to the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday. The Co-operative Store had had a successful year, however, and the union hoped to increase that support in the future.

UNCLE SAM'S FINANCES

Uncle Sam's income fell off $223,000,000 during the last six months of 1930, while his expenses, exclusive of payments on the public debt, went up $105,000,000.

The Treasury would have been in a bad fix if Secretary Mellon had not cut down payments on the public debt from $274,000,000 to $65,000,000.

Don't forget the I. L. P. Players at the Maple Hall on Saturday, January 31st.

W. WATT

Business Agent of the Plumbers' Union, who was elected to the position of Warden at the Trades Council meeting on Tuesday.

Rump Unions Hit

Privy Council Dismisses O. B. U. Appeal.

By A. MARXIST

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Supreme Court of the British Empire, has dismissed the action of Young vs. Canadian Northern Railways Co. for wrongful dismissal.

Young, who was a member of the O. B. U. employed in the C. N. R. shops at Winnipeg, was dismissed owing to a reduction of staff. At the time of this reduction other machinists employed in the shops, who were junior in service to Young, were retained in their jobs. The so retained were members of Division 4, Railway Department of the A. F. of L., which union negotiated the then current agreement with the company. Young claimed the protection of the agreement which provided that the reduction of labor should be governed by seniority. He claimed damages for wrongful dismissal.

The Canadian courts dismissed Young's action, which judgment was sustained on appeal to the Privy Council. The point at issue was whether or not Young was protected by agreement No. 4, an agreement to which he was not a contracting party, not being a member of Division 4, A. F. of L. Further, it was proved in the lower courts that Young, as a member of the O. B. U., had actively opposed the A. F. of L. union which had negotiated agreement No. 4 with the railway company. The gist of the Privy Council decision reads:

"This agreement, in their Lordship's opinion, was merely intended to operate between a body of employers and a labor organization. By itself it constituted no contract between any individual employed and the company. If in the present case the appellant had suffered any injustice it was in the power of the division (No. 4) to obtain relief for him had they chosen."

This they had not chosen to do. Taking cognizance of the fact that trades unions, not being legally incorporated bodies, cannot sue, or be sued, for breach of contract, the Privy Council was of the opinion that "a strike and not legal action is the effective sequel when employers refuse to observe the rules of a general agreement between a body of employers and a labor organization."

There is a sardonic touch of humor in the last quoted opinion when we consider the effective power of the O. B. U. as a strike organization.

Viewing the Privy Council decision as a whole the conclusion to be drawn is apparent, that the protection which agreements, such as No. 4 provides to a workman employed by the company who is not a member of the union making the agreement, is "to be measured by the willingness of that body to enforce it in his behalf." All of which is merely a restatement of the legal dictum—no rights without duties.

The Young case has been an eldorado for the legal fraternity. The O. B. U. financed the suit from the proceeds of its "weather racket." The lawyers having a closed shop and a fairly high standard of living, it may be assumed that the circulation and consumption of commodities received an impetus, a desirable object in these times of industrial glut.

To that extent, at least, the Young case assisted the workers.

Love is the medicine of all moral evil. By it the world is to be cured of sin.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

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

Our Blue Label

OVERALLS

are very good value at

$2.00

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

—Downstairs Economy Floor, H B C

Farmers Talk 'Secession' as Hardship Increases in Ranks

Ottawa.—Another threat of secession has come from Western Canada.

How serious it is, time alone will tell.

Farm leaders in northern Saskatchewan met recently at Wilkie and drew up a "charter of liberty."

It calls for:

1. Fixing of wheat prices to cover the average cost of production.
2. Abolition of all grain exchanges and establishment of a 100 per cent. grain pool.
3. Socialization of currency and credit and all natural resources.
4. Crop insurance, guaranteeing to all farmers protection against all natural risks.
5. Establishment of a board of standards to arrive at a proper relationship between the price the farmer has to pay for the commodities he purchases and the price of commodities he produces.

Propose Free Trade and Barter

The "charter" declares that should these things not be forthcoming, the farmers will at once organize "for the political conquest of the province, along with such other provinces as will join us." They propose to trade directly with Britain on a free trade and barter basis—exchanging the wheat of the prairies for the manufactured products of the Mother Country.

The "charter" is now being circulated among the grain growers throughout the west for signature and appeals are being made for financial assistance.

The threat of secession is not taken very seriously here, although the strength of the movement will be carefully watched, for the farmers are in desperate straits.

H. WOOD

Business Agent of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, who was elected to the position of Statistician at the Trades Council meeting on Tuesday.

Encourages Secessionist Farmer

Ex-Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan has added encouragement to th movement with a speech in the pro vincial legislature. He declared tha more was to be said for the seces sionist farmer of today than in favo of the man whose adherence to "pro tectionist policies is destroying th British market for western farmers.

"We have more in common," h said, "with our natural customers i Britain than with this group of bloat ed plutocrats in Toronto and Mont real who fatten on our labor."

Co-operation Here to Stay

H. E. Spencer, M. P., secretary o the United Farmers' group in th House of Commons, is now here. H declares that the western grain grow ers "are in a worse plight this winte than at any time in history." Never theless "the co-operative movemen —the pools—are here to stay," h adds.

"What we want to find out now i how to remove the toll gates betwee producers and consumers. The farm ers know that the price of bread t the consumer has only come down mere fraction of the slump in pro ducer's prices.

"It is a mad situation," he con cluded.

Want Alberta Coal Mines Nationalized

Going definitely on record in favo of nationalization of Alberta coa mines, the delegates to the conven tion of the Alberta Federation o Labor adopted a resolution submitte by one of the Drumheller locals o the United Mine Workers of Amer ica. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, that the Alberta Feder ation of Labor enter into a wide scope of activity with a view, throug publicity and vigorous prosecutio before the government, to stress an bring before the public, producer and consumers, the need of national izing the coal mining industry as means of a decent living for em ployees and their families and a fai rate of purchase for consumers o this commodity."

UNCLE SAM'S FARMERS

Authorities estimate that Uncl Sam must make loans to 114,000,00 farmers this spring if crops are t be planted. It is said that at leas $22,000,000 will be required for suc loans in one state—Kentucky. Fro 300,000 to 500,000 persons in Ken tucky need food and clothing, eithe right now or very soon.

SAFETY FIRST TALK OVER THE RADIO

The B. C. Safety League is con ducting a number of radio talk every Monday over CNRV at 8 p.m Mention of this was made at th Trades Council meeting on Tuesday when Del. Shaw, of the Taxi Driver Union, was complimented on his tal over the radio on Monday.

aged

that's one secret of good flavor

These beers are very highly recommended as an aid to digestion because they are properly brewed and aged. They have a beneficial place in daily routine, especially in the life of the working man, because good beer is invigorating and strength replacing. Owing to the great percentage of extracts, together with the low alcohol content, these beers are an aid to digestion and healthful stimulants.

At all Government Liquor Stores and Beer Parlors

PILSENER LAGER
BLUE RIBBON LAGER
CASCADE PALE
OLD MILWAUKEE LAGER

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

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE DRAWS UP LEGISLATION

The Legislative Committee has prepared several pieces of legislation for presentation to the Provincial Government before the next session. These will be published next week.

I count it one of the greatest demonstrations of real friendship, that a friend can really endeavor to have his friend advanced in honor, in reputation, in the opinion of wit or learning before himself.—Jeremy Taylor.

Union Barber Shops

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

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

Hastings St. West.

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

Hastings Street East.

Ben. J. Sanderson.....71 Hastings St. E.
Wm. Korlie.....117 Hastings St. E.
Alfred Lindahl.....159 Hastings St. East
Jas. I. Smith.....Royal Theatre Bldg.,
Fred J. Schlie.....244 Hastings St. E.
Henry Hopper.....2603 Hastings St. E.
Archibald I. Leach..3785 Hastings St. E.
Fred E. Rutquist.....3825 Hastings St. E.
Ed. Dann.....4003 Hastings St. E.
John A. Lind.....4098 Hastings St. E.
Frank E. Townsend..2474 Hastings St. E.

Walter Westwood.....425 Abbott St.
J. P. Doherty.....320 Abbott Street
A. Adams.....Lotus Hotel Barber

P. J. Kalley.....140 Broadway East
James Paton.....2528 Main St.
A. E. Gawne.....2528 Main St.
J. W. Green.....626 Broadway West
Chas. Wheeler.....2792 Broadway W.
R. Gardiner.....3287 Broadway W.

V. Peterson.....341 Cambie Street
Thos. De Merchant.....346 Cambie Street
Jas. A. Jackson.....2207 Cambie St.
Don. Robertson.....320 Cambie St.
A. E. Gilbert.....306 Carrall St.
Felice Cianci.....309 Carrall Street
Frank Casisca.....335 Columbia Ave.
Thos. Bablos.....330 Columbia Ave.
Thos. Federici.....1834 Commercial Drive
John F. Gerrie.....1433 Commercial Drive
H. F. Moody.....620 Cordova St.
Wm. K. Burns.....St. Frances Hotel

John A. McLeod.....562 Dunsmuir St.
J. B. Hughes.....565 Dunsmuir St.
H. Odlin.....602 Dunsmuir St.
Sid. Cutt.....761 Dunsmuir St.
Arthur J. North.....3291 Dunbar St.
Jesse Workman.....1191 Davie St.
R. H. Parliament.....666 Drake St.

Nicoll & Scott.....560 Georgia St. W.
Adolph Priceppi.....Randall Bldg.
Silverwood & Marsh.....Hotel Georgia
Elmer Da. Motta.....2558 Heather St.
Thos. Patterson.....312 Homer St.

Joseph Pratt.....434 Homer St.
R. Gardiner.....812 Howe St.
Taylor Hanna.....Stock Exchange Bldg.
H. H. Blaker..Hotel Grosvenor, Howe St.
J. Clark.....260 Kingsway
G. W. Gatz.....1837 Main Street
Conrad Magneison.....2341 Main Street
Gillett & Ross.....2406 Main Street
S. F. R. Cuddeford.....6482 Main St.
David Willington Jr.....444 Pender W.
Eburne & Dietz.....733 Pender W.
Andrew Colwell.....733 Pender St. W.
Griffiths & Cheyne.....607 Pender St. W.
Geo. W. Cliff.....1879 Powell Street

Evans Bros.....609 Robson St.
Alex. Monroe.....716 Robson St.
Jas. McGhie.....746 Robson Street
C. G. Bierney.....850 Robson Street

B. F. Dennison.....611 Smythe St.
Jas. Stevens.....713 Smythe St.
Hedley V. Tuff.....523 Seymour St.
Offa A. Hawes.....425 Seymour St.

Thos. Henderson.....2139 Yew Street
W. A. Parkin.....1620 Yew Street

Alexander McLennan.....5987 West Blvd.
J. Wilcox.....6031 West Boulevard
Richard Harris.....5351 West Blvd.
Felix Frayle.....5741 West Boulevard

Chas. Oulton.....2202 Fourth Ave. W.
John Bennett.....2720 Fourth Ave. W.
A. W. Patrick.....2924 Fourth Ave. W.
John Bennett.....2720 Fourth Ave. W.
Arthur Reid.....3713 Tenth Ave. W.
Herman & Bob.....1482 12th Ave. W.
Henry Beaupre.....2157 41st Ave. W.

North Vancouver, B. C.

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

Nanaimo, B. C.

Don. Penneway.....Davenport Barber
Dan. Dailey.....142 Commercial St.,
P. Brennan.....112 Commercial St.,
Louis Perry.....27 Victoria Crescent,
Wm. Bate.....40 Victoria Crescent,

R. G. McMillan.....Courtenay, B. C.
Arthur B. Gatz.....Cumberland, B. C.
Chas. Spooner.....Cumberland, B. C.
H. W. Shelby.....Campbelton, B. C.
Ed. Lowe.....Ladysmith, B. C.
Henry Winstanley.....Ladysmith, B. C.
Nick Cameron.....Ladysmith, B. C.
John Mintainsky.....Port Alberni, B. C.
J. Burns.....Port Alberni, B. C.
H. Du Hamel.....Prince Rupert, B. C.
Barnes & Judge.....213 Sixth St.
Prince Rupert, B. C.
Hugh Young.....Powell River, B. C.
Ernest Marsh.....West Vancouver

HAIRDRESSERS

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

GEORGE PETTIPIECE
Business Agent of the Operating Engineers, who was elected Chairman of the Grievance Committee (Trades Council) Tuesday.

Labor Makes Big Gain in By-election

Jamieson, Conservative	8,026
Roper, Labor	5,583
Bowen, Liberal	2,934
Lakeman, Communist	813

The above figures record the first count of ballots in the Edmonton by-election which took place on Friday of last week. The elemination of the Communist and Liberal candidates did not make any change in the result, the final count being:

Jamieson	9,176
Roper	6,656

The poor showing made in the election by the Liberal and Communist candidates was one of the surprises of the contest. In the case of the Liberal, the Labor man polled almost twice as many votes as Captain Bowen, while Jan Lakeman, who made his fight entirely against the Labor standard-bearer, finished with only 13 votes, slightly less than the gain in Labor votes over the June elections.

In June of last year, when the provincial general election was held, the Labor candidates competing in the Edmonton constituency polled a combined vote slightly larger than the candidates of the Liberal party. In the by-election held last week the Labor candidate polled almost twice as many votes as the Liberal candidate. There is no mistaking the meaning of such a result. In provincial affairs at least the Labor party is the second party in the Edmonton constituency.

Labor has no need for much regret over the result of the by-election. With a gain of almost one thousand more votes than were polled by the party in June, and with clear evidence that such reverses as the party has suffered in the recent past have but served to arouse fresh interest and enthusiasm, the future hold brighter prospects than ever for Labor's progress in the political life of Edmonton.—Alberta Labor News.

White and Roper Are Re-elected To Office

Alderman Fred J. White, M.L.A., was unanimously re-elected president of the Alberta Federation of Labor at the fifteenth annual convention held in Calgary last week. Elmer E. Roper was also unanimously endorsed as secretary-treasurer.

J. E. Worsley, president of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, was appointed delegate to the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which will be held in Vancouver in September, S. Sligo, vice-president of the Federation being named as alternate delegate.

Drumheller was chosen as the next convention city.

ELLEN'S NEAT ANSWER

Ellen Wilkinson, brilliant Labor member of the British Parliament, defending the "dole" to a group of New York newspaper men, said:

"As for persons receiving benefits and not working for them, what of your Fifth Avenue millionaires? I don't ever recall having heard that they did any work."

That was a neat one.

The Lawyer Knows

Doctor—A queer saying that about truth lying at the bottom of a well.

Lawyer—You wouldn't think so if you knew the amount of pumping we lawyers sometimes have to do to get at it.

Burrard Bridge Job Is Still Non-union

Attempts are still being made to carry on the Burrard street bridge job without the aid of the Pile Drivers' and Bridge Workers' Union. The contractors still refuse to concede to former union conditions and no members of this union are on the job.

The following letter, which was sent to the Mayor, explains the situation:

His Worship Mayor Taylor,
Temporary City Hall,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of a communication asking for the facts in reference to the dispute between the contracting firm and the Bridgemen over the construction of the Burrard Street Bridge.

In so far as the members of this organization are concerned, the dispute is with the contracting firm of Hodgson, King and Marble and Dawson & Wade Company of Vancouver, B. C., and was caused by the contracting firms involved refusing to recognize the working conditions established in the trade for similar work with all bridge contractors in British Columbia. To the best of our knowledge there never was a case where a bridge contractor employing our members refused to allow the bridgemen the privilege of constructing caissons that the same men were expected to work in when placed at bridge site. That applies to such bridges as Granville streete bridge, Cambie street bridge, Second Narrows bridge, Fraser avenue bridge, New Westminster bridge, Pitt River bridge, Quesnel bridge, Kamloops bridge, Spences bridge, Squimax bridge, etc., and the conditions asked by the bridgemen on the Burrard street bridge have been established throughout this province for twenty years, and by the same men as we had engaged on the construction of the Burrard street bridge.

A representative of our organization interviewed Mr. Hodgson on the 23rd of December, 1930, asking the contracting firm if our members would be given the sams working conditions as granted to our members by other contracting firms in British Columbia on a similar class of work, and Mr. Hodgson's immediate reply was to the effect that such conditions would not be granted, and that he was going to adopt the conditions he wanted and if our members did not like it they could walk off the job. It was pointed out to Mr. Hodgson that his reply would not look reasonable to the men employed on the bridge and that they did not wish to see any dispute on the job. Mr. Hodgson admitted that it was not good policy to act too hasty, and requested that he be given a week to consider his reply and that at the end of one week he would give our members his decision. That was conceded by our members and later on the time was extended four days, but no reply was received from the contractor.

On January 3rd, 1931, we learned that the contractor had started to build the caisson under different conditions to those established in the trade and as accepted by all other bridge contractors in this district. Mr. Hodgson told us on that date that there was nothing to discuss with our representative and that his final say was that we were to accept the conditions dictated by him whether they were different to the established conditions or not, and if our members did not like that reply they could walk off the job.

The Pile Drivers' Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Local of Vancouver discussed the situation for two days and decided that the men employed on the bridge should appoint a committee on Monday morning and ask for an interview with the contractors and do everything possible to avoid tying up the job. Mr. Hodgson was advised by our representative that the men expected him to approve of the established conditions in the trade for that class of work. Mr. Hodgson replied that he would not consider giving the men the conditions they were asking for, and that if they did not like it they could walk off the job, and that he would not meet the committee appointed by the men as a further attempt to avoid tying up the job.

When the men failed to get an interview with the employer in order to present their case to him, they decided to leave the job.

There never was any discussion between our representatives and Mr. Hodgson, representing the contractors, about any other union or members of any other union, and Mr. Hodgson was the only representative of the contracting firm who we were told had the authority to represent the firms during negotiations between the contractors and the men. The dispute is between the contracting firms already mentioned and the bridgemen employed on the job, and caused by the contracting firms refusing to recognize the conditions established by our members on bridge work in the province of British Columbia for a period of twenty years or more, and the men involved are all citizens of Vancouver, and, as Canadians, organized their own local union affiliated to the trades who they believe will best look after their interests, and for the principle for which they are fighting at present, the right to have a say about their safety during working hours; to improve their working conditions, and to get the best wages they possibly can as efficient workers at their trade, so as to be in a position to take part in civic development along with other citizens.

As the representative of the men during negotiations with Mr. Hodgson, I may state that the firms involved were given as much consideration as any other firm with whom we have dealings, and it is unfortunate that the contractors for the Burrard street bridge saw fit to use this time and place in an attempt to break down the working conditions established in the trade.

Yours faithfully,
J. THOMSON,
Representative L. U. 2404.

A Little Mixed

Mrs. Gubbins—I'm glad to 'ear your 'usband's up and about again, Mrs. Miggs.

Mrs. Miggs—Yes, the doctor says 'e 'as marvelous powers of vituperation."

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

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

Sey. 2981 Trin. 6425
CAMPBELL & GRILL
1236-8 SEYMOUR STREET
FURNACE INSTALLATIONS AND REPAIRS

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

Union Bakeries

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

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

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

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

Sunset Bakery, 2315 Granville St.

Craig's Bakery, 187 East Hastings.

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

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

Dirks' Bakery, 6207 Main street.

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

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

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

The Nook Bakery, 1835 West 4th avenue.

Victoria Bakery, 3834 Main street.

Bennett's Scotch Bakery, 4166 Main street.

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

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

"BUILD B.C. PAYROLLS"

The Choice of 12 Years

"I have been keeping house nearly 12 years and in all that time I have never been without Pacific Milk."

Mrs. Fred Peters, who lives near Prince Rupert, writes a splendid letter to Pacific Milk from which the above excerpt is taken.

Pacific Milk

Factory at Abbotsford, B. C.

100 per cent. British Columbia Owned and Controlled

Union-Made Shoes

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

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

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

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

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

Classified Ads.

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

Wallis W. Lefeaux, 402 Metropolitan Building. Phone Sey. 6667.

BATHS

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

DENTISTS

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

NOTARY PUBLIC

P. R. Bengough Labor Headquarters.

PRINTERS

Labor Statesman, Labor Headquarters.

RUPTURE SPECIALIST

C. E. Heard 812 Robson.

Union Tailor Shops

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

A Matter of Hard-headed Business

Labor does not often have a chance to agree with and congratulate the editorials of the Washington "Post." On most matters, that is one of the most hard-boiled, reactionary papers in the United States. But someone on the "Post's" editorial staff understands the wage problem; and from the beginning of the present depression to now, its editorials on wage matters have been not merely "right" from the worker's point of view, but well reasoned and wise.

Recently, the Boston "Transcript" called, in veiled phrases but plainly enough, for a general slash in wages.

"It will be only fair," said the "Transcript," "if labor will bear in mind that every other earning class in the country has already taken its cut in income."

The "Post' 'answers this "Transcript" plea in a New Year's editorial which deserves the widest circulation.

"One of the most encouraging aspects of the economic situation," says the "Post," "is the tendency to maintain comparatively high wages in spite of the labor surplus. This is not, as the 'Transcript' assumes, evidence of a 'more sympathetic attitude toward the working man.' It is a matter of hard-headed business.

"Decreased purchasing power of the laboring class has already brought about a sharp curtailment of business. Why should industry and business add to the catastrophe by further reducing this buying power?"

Why, indeed? Yet that is precisely what every proposed wage cut comes to, and, unfortunately, there have been more of these cuts than the "Post" realizes. If all the employers who a year ago so vociferously promised President Hoover not to cut forces or wages had kept the faith the United States would be on an even keel today. The "Post's" editorial continues:

"The disparity between wages and productive capacity during the years immediately preceding the stock market crash is now definitely recognized as one of the primary causes of the depression.

"Figures just published by the Census Bureau show that from 1927 to 1929, manufacturing industries increased thei routput by 10.7 per cent.; its value reaching the unprecedented total of $69,417,516,000.

"During this same period, wages increased about 5.3 per cent., less than half the gain in value of the products which labor helped to produce. In making this vast improvement in productive capacity, industry failed to distribute the benefits in such a way as to provide a market for the surplus.

"Unless that condition is corrected it is inevitable that the United States will be reduced to a lower standard of living. The decline of prices tends to augment the value of the dollar, and thus to restore the balance between wages and productive capacity. But if wages are to be reduced in proportion to price declines, one primary cause of the depression will be kept in operation.

"When President Hoover asked that wage scales be maintained he was enunciating a fundamental of economics. Some people who are still fog-bound in the economics of the nineteenth century do not yet comprehend it. Others have become skeptical because they do not realize that the depression is a result of the failure to apply, rather than the application of, these sound principles.

"This is no time to hark back to antiquated methods of dealing with depression. If any one thing has been learned from the experience of the last year and a half, it is that a high standard wage must be paid if the country is to prosper."

The "Post"—and its readers—are to be congratulated on that editorial. If "hard-headed business" had more advisers of that caliber, it would have fewer quarrels and steadier profits.—Labor.

HAZELWOOD ICE CREAM

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

Phone: Seymour 2090

Hazelwood Creamery, Limited

Manitoba Farmers Attack Bennett's Plan

Ottawa.—Details of the proposals for the relief of distressed grain farmers, announced by Premier R. B. Bennett in his recent Regina speech, were discussed by the premier with the premiers of the three prairie provinces, representatives of Canadian banks, and the general manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, at a conference at Winnipeg on Tuesday.

Premier Bennett declined to discuss the conference but a statement was issued by Hon. J. T. Anderson, premier of Saskatchewan, on behalf of the three provinces.

"Each province," he said, "is asked to submit details of its exact position then action will be taken."

Premier Bennett stated in his Regina address that arrangements had been made for the orderly marketing of the 1930 crop and that the government would supply direct relief, including food and clothing, to the distressed farmers in co-operation with the provinces.

Called Palliative Methods

The United Farmers of Manitoba are not very enthusiastic over the Bennett proposals.

"Palliative methods such as Mr. Bennett proposes will not do," declared President Ward of the great farmers' organization. "So long as the western farmer is made the milch cow and the pack horse for certain eastern interests, just that long will he remain in the hopelessly insolvent condition of the present day.

"The prime minister's speech could be summed up in one sentence. It is, 'I will cure your ills and make you prosperous by increasing the costs of production'."

A DOG'S LIFE IN MAYFAIR

The writer of the society column in last week's "Sunday Mail" tells us:

"This cold weather London women have been dressing their dogs very much as they dress themselves, forgetting that dogs are sent into the world with their trousseaux on their back, while it is otherwise with ladies! In Kensington High Street the average Peke goes in a home-knitted, woolly coat buttoned up the back, but in Grosvenor Square the super-Peke will be in ermine and gardenias or in leopard-skin and violets to mateh his mistress. The winter kit of the dog moving in good circles costs quite a bit."

And this goes on when miners' wives can hardly buy their children boots.—E.H. in "Forward."

SLUGGERS ATTACK STRIKE PICKETS

Paterson, N.J.—"Rough stuff" is being used in an attempt to break the strike of machinists against a wage reduction at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation here.

Sunday morning two strikers doing picket duty in front of an employment agency hiring "scabs" for the company were assaulted by hired sluggers. The thugs drove up in a closed car and attacked the pickets without warning. Both strikers were severely injured.

The Fable of the Wind and the Sun

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GW2-31

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO. LTD.

Union Bakeries

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

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

When Better Cakes and Pastries are Made, We'll Make 'Em!
Golden Rule Bakery
CO., LTD.
957 Granville St. Sey. 8656

STEWART'S BAKERY
ALEX. STEWART, PROP.
2515 Main Street - - Phone: Fair. 3331

Union Print Shops

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

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

The Citizen, 1451 Broadway West; Bay. 357.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pacific Printers, 500 Bekins Building, Sey. 9592.

The Review, 110 First Street East; North 1470.

Seymour Press, 650 Richards Street; Sey. 3728.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Here's a new one. A Vancouver labor organizer accusses the Vancouver police with marking his tires with invisible chalk.

"The Ragged-Trousered Philanthropists"

CHAPTER VII.

The Cap On the Stairs

After breakfast, when they were working together in the drawing-room, Easton, desiring to do Owen a good turn, thought he would put him on his guard, and repeated to him in a whisper the substance of the conversation he had held with Crass concerning him.

"Of course, you needn't mention that I told you, Frank," he said, "but I thought I ought to let you know. You can take it from me, Crass ain't no friends of yours."

"I've known that for a long time, mate," replied Owen. "Thanks for telling me, all the same."

"The bloody rotter's no friend of mine, either, or anyone else's, for that matter," Easton continued, "but of course it doesn't do to fall out with 'im, because you never know what he'd go and say to old 'Unter.

Of course we all know what's the matter with 'im as far as you're concerned," Easton went on; "he don't like 'avin' anyone on the firm wot knows more about the work than 'e does 'imself—thinks 'e might get worked out of 'is job."

Owen laughed bitterly.

"He neend't be afraid of me on that account. I wouldn't have his job if it were offered to me."

"But 'e don't think so," replied Easton, "and that's why 'e's got 'is knife into you."

"I believe that what he said about Hunter is true enough," said Owen. "Every time he comes here he tries to goad me into doingor saying something that would give him an excuse to tell me to clear out. I might have done it before now if I had not guessed what he was after, and been on my guard."

Meantime, Crass, in the kitchen, had resumed his seat by the fire with the purpose of finishing his pipe of tobacco. Presently he took out his pocketbook and began to write in it with a piece of blacklead pencil, and, having torn out the leaf, took a pot of paint and some brushes, and began in a leisurely way to paint some of the woodwork in the kitchen.

Presently Bert came in, and said he had finished his job.

"About time, too. You'll 'ave to look a bit livelier than you do, you know, or me and you will fall out," remarked Crass.

Bert did not answer.

"Now, I've got another job for yer. You're fond of drorin', ain't yer?" continued Crass in a jeering tone.

"Yes, a little," replied the boy shamefacedly.

"Well," said Crass, giving him the leaf he had torn out of the pocket-book, "you can go to the yard and git them things and put 'em on a truck and dror it up 'ere, and git back as soon as you can. Just look at the paper and see if you understand it before you go. I don't want you to make no mistakes."

Bert took the paper and, with some difficulty, read as follows:

1 pare steppes 8 foot
½ galoon Plastor off perish
1 pale off witewash
12 lbs wite led
½ galoon Linsede Hoil
Do. Do. turps.

"I can make it out, all right."

"You'd better bring the big truck," said Crass, "because I want you to take the venetian blinds with you on it when you take it back tonight. They've got to be painted at the shop."

"All right."

When the boy had departed Crass took a stroll through the house to see how the others were getting on. Then he returned to the kitchen and proceeded with his work.

Crass was about thirty-eight years of age, rather above middle height and rather stout. He had a considerable quantity of curly black hair and wore a short beard of the same color. His head was rather large, but low, and flat on the top. When among his cronies he was in the habit of referring to his obesity as the result of good nature and a contented mind. Behind his back other people attributed it to beer, some even going so far as to nickname him the "tank."

There was no work of a noisy kind being done this morning, both the carpenters and the bricklayers having gone away, temporarily, to another "job." At the same time there was not absolute silence; occasionally Crass could hear the voices of the other workmen as they spoke to each other; sometimes shouting from one room to another. Now and then Harlow's voice rang through the house as he sang snatches of music hall songs or a verse of a Moody and Sankey hymn, and occasionally some of the others joined in the chorus or interrupted the singer with squeals and catcalls. Once or twice Crass was on the point of telling them to make less row: there would be a fine to-do if Nimrod came and heard them. Just as he had made up his mind to tell them to stop the noise, it ceased of itself and he heard loud whispers.

"Look out! someone's comin'."

The house became very quiet. Crass put out his pipe and opened the window and the back door to get rid of the smell of the tobacco smoke. Then he shifted the pair of steps noisily, and proceeded to work more quickly than before. Most likely it was old Misery.

The footsteps came along the passage leading to the kitchen, slow, heavy, ponderous footsteps, but yet the sound was not such as would be made by a man heavily shod. It was not Misery, evidently.

As the footsteps entered the kitchen, Crass looked round and beheld Mr. Sweater, the owner of "The Cave," a very tall, obese figure, with a large, coarse-featured, clean-shaven face, and a great double chin, the complexion being of the color and appearance of the fat of uncooked bacon. His nose was large and fleshy, and his weak-looking pale blue eyes had slightly inflamed lids and were almost destitute of eyelashes. His large fat feet were cased in soft calfskin boots, with drab-colored spats. His overcoat, heavily trimmed with sealskin, reached just below the knees; and, although the trousers were very wide, they were filled by the fat legs within, the shape of the calves being distinctly perceptible. He was so large that his figure completely filled up the doorway, and as he came in he stooped slightly to avoid damaging the glistening silk hat on his head. One gloved hand was thrust into the pocket of his overcoat and in the other he carried a small Gladstone bag.

When Crass beheld this being, he touched his cap respectfully.

"Good morning, sir."

"Good morning. They told me upstairs that I should find the foreman here. Are you the foreman?"

"Yes, sir."

"I see you're getting on with the work here."

"Ho, yes, sir, we're beginning to make a bit hov a show, now, sir," repliess Crass, speaking as if he had a hot potato in his mouth.

"Mr. Rushton isn't here yet, I suppose?"

"No, sir; 'e don't horfun come hon the job hin the mornin,' sir; 'e generally comes hafternoons, sir, but Mr. 'Unter's halmost sure to be 'ere presently, sir."

"It's Mr. Rushton I want to see. I arranged to meet him here at ten o'clock, but"—looking at his watch—"I'm rather before my time."

"He'll be here presently, I suppose," added Mr. Sweater, "I'll just take a look round till he comes."

"Yes, sir," responded Crass, walking behind him obsequiously as he went out of the room.

Hoping that the gentleman might give him a shilling, Crass followed him into the front hall and began explaining what progress had so far been made with the work, but, as Mr. Sweater answered only by monosyllables and grunts, Crass presently concluded that his conversation was not appreciated and returned to the kitchen.

Meantime, upstairs, Philpot had gone into Newman's room and was discussing with him the possibility of extracting from Mr. Sweater the price of a little light refreshment.

"I think," he remarked, "that we oughter see-ise this 'ere tuneropperty to touch 'im for an allowance."

"We won't git nothin' out of 'im, mate," returned Newman. "'E's a red' ot teetotaller."

"That don't matter. 'Ow's 'e to know that we buys beer with it? We might 'ave tea, or ginger ale, or lime juice and glycerine for all 'e knows!"

Mr. Sweater now began ponderously reascending the stairs and presently came into the room where Philpot was at work. The latter greeted him with respectful cordiality.

"Good morning, sir."

"Good morning. You've begun painting up here, then."

"Yes, sir, we've made a start on it," replied Philpot, affably.

"Is this door wet?" asked Sweater, glancing apprehensively at the sleeve of his coat.

"Yes, sir," answered Philpot, and added, as he looked meaningly at the great man, "the paint is wet, sir, but the painters is dry."

"Confound it!" exclaimed Sweater, ignoring, or not hearing, the latter part of Philpot's reply. "I've got some of the beastly stuff on my coat sleeve."

"Oh, that's nothing, sir," cried Philpot, secretly delighted. "I'll get that orf for yer in no time. You wait just 'arf a mo!"

He had a piece of clean rag in his tool bag, and, moistening it slightly with turpentine, he carefully removed the paint from Sweater's sleeve.

"It's all orf now, sir," he remarked as he rubbed the place with a dry part of the rag; "the smell of the turps will go away in about an hour's time."

"Thanks," said Sweater.

Philpot looked at him wistfully, but Sweater evidently did not understand, and began looking about the room.

"I see they've put a new piece of skirting here," he observed.

"Yes, sir," said Newman, who came int othe room just then to get the turps, "the old piece was all to bits with dry rot."

"I feel as if I 'ad a touch of the dry rot meself, don't you?" said Philpot to Newman, who smiled feebly and cast a sidelong glance at Sweater who did not appear to notice the significance of the remark, but walked out of the room and began climbing up to the next floor, where Harlow and Sawkins were working.

"Well, there's a bleeder for yer!" said Philpot, with indignation. "After all the trouble I took to clean 'is coat! Not a bloody stiver!"

"I told you 'ow it would be, didn't I?" replied Newman.

"P'raps I didn't make it plain enough," said Philpot thoughtfully. "We must try to get some of our own back somehow, you know."

Going out on the landing, he called softly upstairs:

"I say, Harlow."

"Hallo," said that individual, looking over the banisters.

"'Ow are yer getting on up there?"

"Oh, all right, you know."

"Pretty dry job, ain't it?" Philpot continued, raising his voice a little and winking at Harlow.

"Yes, it is, rather," replied Harlow, with a grin.

"I think this would be a very good time to take up collection, don't you?"

"Yes; it wouldn't be a bad idear."

"Well, I'll put me cap on the stairs," said Philpot, suiting the action to the word; "you never know yer luck. Things is gettin' a bit serious on this floor, you know; my mate's fainted away once already!"

Philpot now went back to his room to await developments; but, as Sweater made no sign, he returned to the landing and again hailed Harlow.

"I always reckon a man can work all the better after 'e's 'ad a drink; you can seem to get over more of it, like."

"Oh, that's true enough," responded Harlow; "I've often noticed it meself."

Sweater came out of the front bedroom and passed into one of the back rooms without any notice of either of the men.

"I'm afraid it's a frost, mate," Harlow whispered, and Philpot, shaking his head sadly, returned to work; but in a little while he came out again and once more accosted Harlow.

"I knowed a case once," he said in a melancholy tone, "where a chap died—of thirst—on a job just like this; and at the inquest the doctor said as 'arf a pint would 'a saved 'im!"

"It must 'ave been an 'orrible death," remarked Harlow.

"'Orrible ain't the word for it, mate," replied Philpot mournfully; "it was something chronic!"

After this final heartrending appeal to Sweater's humanity, they returned to work, satisfied that, whatever the result of their efforts, they had done their best, and the issue now rested with him.

But it was all in vain. Sweater either did not or would not understand, and when he came downstairs he took no notice whatever of the cap which Philpot had placed so conspicuously in the centre of the landing floor, and reached the hall at the same moment as Rushton entered by the front door. They greeted each other in a friendly way, and, after a few remarks concerning the work, went into the drawing room, where Owen and Easton were busy.

"What about this room?" remarked Rushton. "Have you made up your mind what you're going to have done to it?"

"Yes," replied Sweater, "but I'll tell you about that afterward."

As they were passing through the hall they met Hunter, who had just arrived. He was rather surprised to see them, as he knew nothing of their appointment. He wished them "Good morning" in an awkward, hesitating undertone, as if he were doubtful how his greeting would be received. Sweater nodded slightly, but Rushton ignored him altogether, and Nimrod passed on, looking and feeling like a disreputable cur that had just been kicked.

However, just as they were going out, Rushton paused on the threshold and called him:

"Mr. Hunter!"

"Yes, sir."

Nimrod ran to him like a dog taken notice of by his master. If he had possessed a tail it is probable that he would have wagged it, as Rushton gave him certain plans with an intimation of the work that was to be proceeded with.

For some time after they were gone Hunter crawled silently about the house, in and out of the rooms, up and down the corridors and the staircases. After a while he went into the room where Newman was and stood quietly watching him for about ten minutes as he worked. The man was painting the skirting, and just then he came to a part that was split in several places, so he took his knife and began to fill the cracks with putty. He was so nervous under Hunter's scrutiny that his hand trembled to such an extent that it took him about twice as long as it should have done, and Hunter told him so with brutal directness.

"Never mind about puttying up such little cracks as them!" he shouted. "Fill 'em up with the paint. We can't afford to pay you for messing about like that!"

Newman made no reply.

Misery found no excuse for bullying anyone else, because they were all tearing into it for all they were worth. He sneaked into the drawing room and, after standing with a malignant expression, silently watching Owen and Easton, he came out again without having uttered a word.

Although he frequently acted in this manner, yet somehow today the circumstance worried Owen considerably. He wondered uneasily what it meant, and began to feel vaguely apprehensive. Hunter's silence seemed more menacing than his speech.

(Continued next week)

DR. McCOY recommends—
PURE APPLE CIDER
BUY IT BY THE GALLON OR SMALL KEG!
SOLD AT CONFECTIONERY OR GROCERY STORES.
(Made in British Columbia—from British Columbia Apples)
THIS IS ALSO AN EXCELLENT CHRISTMAS BEVERAGE!
Prompt Delivery.
VAN BROS., LTD.
PHONE: HIGH. 90 1055 VERNON DRIVE

A. E. HARRON, Phone N. V. 134, North Vancouver
J. A. HARRON, Phone Fair. 134, 55 Tenth Ave E.
G. M. WILLIAMSON, Phone Fair. 134, 55 Tenth Ave. E.
Harron Bros. & Williamson
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
55 EAST TENTH AVENUE PHONE FAIR. 134

"Only Union Fish and Chips in British Columbia"
Ye Olde English Fish & Chips
Believing one remedy for unemployment is the shorter work week, all our girls are now working five days per week, without reduction of wages.
44 HASTINGS WEST 2 Doors West of "Pantages"

ABBOTSFORD Wood & Coal Co. Ltd.
"Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded"
THE BEST
WOOD
FIR EDGINGS, per cord, $4.50
Slabs, Mixed Wood & Inside Fir.
COAL
ALWAYS ON HAND!
Nanaimo-Wellington, and the Best Sootless.
498 PHONES HIGHLAND Eves. H.4676 4980
Extra 'Phone: High. 910

For
Printing
of
QUALITY, SPEED AND SERVICE
done in a Union Shop, send your printing to
A. H. Timms
236 14th Ave. E., Vancouver
A. A. Brookhouse,
(late of Cowan & Brookhouse)
Shop Superintendent.
Fair. 205 Fair. 1372

I CAN SERVE YOU BETTER!
GORDON CRAIG
Vancouver's Original Radio Specialist
637 RICHARDS SEY. 6808

Wawanesa Mutual Ins. Co.
Canada's Largest Fire Mutual.
$188,000,000.00 in force, has paid the people of Canada $4,000,000.00 for fire losses and saved them as much in premiums. See us for rates.
Office Phone: Sey. 4250
624 BIRKS BUILDING, VANCOUVER

After 5 o'Clock Phone Fraser 763L-1
Day Phone: Fraser 167
Frank Parsons
ART FLORIST
Wreaths and Wedding Bouquets Made Up
Greenhouses 7059 Wales Rd., Vancouver

We Import All Our Woollens Direct! No Two Suits Alike!
Hartle Bros., Ltd.
TAILORS
THE HIGHEST GRADE OF CLOTHING MADE.
A Special Department for Uniforms as Supplied to the City and B. C. Electric.
662 SEYMOUR ST., VANCOUVER
(Opposite Hudson's Bay)
PHONE: SEY. 1790

Good Union Men are coming back again and again to eat at
Art's Dairy Lunch
"Service with a Smile"
445 ABBOTT ST., VANCOUVER
(Next to Lotus Hotel)

Nursery Troubles

Mummy had just entered the nursery: "Good gracious!" she cried, "your're all very quiet. I thought you were going to play trains."

"Yes, mummy, we are playing trains, but we're on strike."

Boxing Bouts at Sign Painters' Smoker

The Sign and Pictorial Painters' Union of Vancouver put on another first class annual smoking concert in the Labor Headquarters on Wednesday night. Three snappy boxing bouts were on the programme and these helped to round out a splendid programme of musical and other artist talent. The hall was packed and the refreshments, handled by the apprentices, helped to make the affair a big success.

The boxing was put on by Vic Foley, an old sign painter, and now Vancouver's famous boxing promoter. There were three events on the card, these being three-minute exhibition bouts. The first was between Spider Kelly and George Ball, two promising lads, who just about broke even. The next event was between Oril Campbell and Pete Gerrard, who put on a fast fight, which included some clever and hard punches. Campbell looks capable of getting into a favorable position. Sid Walters, Vic Foley's old sparring partner, sign painter, and runner, besides telling stories and singing at the concert, got into a three-round bout with Al. Marshall, amateur bantam weight champion of B. C. Al. did his best to give Sid a good licking, but Sid's hide was too tough to feel the onslaught. And Sid showed the youngster that he had to step lively.

"The Gang" opened up the concert, after being introduced in a few brief words by the chairman, Norman Glazier. "The Gang," composed of Sid Walters, Eddie Walters, Norman Walters, Fred Service, and Charlie Jones, with Lloyd Walter at the piano, sang individually and in chorus, told stories and generally made a good opening number.

Among the other turns were Van Buskirk and his radio entertainers, Pallas and Hammer in banjo solos, Van Buskirk doing some clever tap dancing. Young Dick Allman did some finger whistling, and Robert Lacey gave a piano solo, "The Wedding of the Painted Doll." Some Vancouver School of Music pupils put on a banjo quartette which was well received, and Chas. Rees, the CNRV tenor, was heartily applauded. Tim Osborne did some sketches in black and white, and Mr. Maysmith showed how easy (?) it was to do magic tricks. The final numbers on the bill were Joe Parkinson in a Zulu dance and a good old Irish song by Norman Vickers.

Charlie Jones and R. Service worked all day on the lighting effects and the stage scenery, which was painted by Rolland Kiel. The committee, composed of Sid Walters, Alec Swanson, Norman Glazier, Bill Clarkson and J. Collin, were very well pleased with the turnout of the boys, and in turn the boys seemed to thoroughly enjoy the entertainment.

Emergency Meeting of Bakers on Saturday

The Bakery Workers' Union has called a special open meeting for Saturday in the Labor Headquarters at 7 p.m. All bakery workers are urged to attend, as an emergency has arisen in connection with the eight-hour day and the Women's Minimum Wage Act.

SWEDISH TEXTILE LOCKOUT

Stockholm.—The Swedish textile industry is faced with a stoppage in all mills on January 12th. Thirty-three thousand men would be involved.

Employers announced a 10 per cent. cut in wages from January 12th, and the threat of an extended strike is the workers' reply.

"FATHER" OF UNIONS

The oldest trade unionist in Great Britain is Mr. James Symington, of Edinburgh, who is over 100. He is a compositor by trade, and has been a member of the Scottish Typographical Association for 78 years.

Mr. Symington takes a daily walk.

C. W. S. SHIP "PROGRESS"

Launched From Tyne by Director's Wife.

Another steamer for the Manchester Garston and Rouen service of the Co-operative Wholesale Society was launched recently from the Tyne shipbuilding yard of Armstrong Whitworth & Company. She will be berthed in the Ship Canal at the end of February for loading her first cargo for France.

The vessel was christened Progress by Mrs. M. E. Cottrell, of Birmingham, a director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Don't forget the I. L. P. Players at the Maple Hall on Saturday, January 31st.

ED. SMITH
Business Agent of the Painters' Union, who was elected to the position of Chairman of the Press Committee at the Trades Council meeting on Tuesday.

Chocolate Shops on 'No Agreement' List

Reporting for the Grievance Committee, Del. Watson, informed the Trades Council delegates that every effort had been made to get the Chocolate Shop, opposite the Post Office on Hastings St., to sign up with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union. The manager was quite hostile, however, and refused to have any dealings with the union in any way, shape or form. Two visits had been made by three members of the committee, but both attempts had been futile. Del. Watson recommended that the Chocolate Shop be placed on the "No Agreement" list of the Trades Council. This was endorsed by the delegates and is now in effect.

Women's Minimum Wage Act Violations

Mr. P. Zack, who operates the Cut-Rate Cleaners, 1103 Commercial Drive, was up in court on January 12th, under information laid by Mrs. Brown, Women's Minimum Wage Board officer, charged with two violations of the act. Vera Critch was the plaintiff, employed at his Granville street branch, 1119 Granville street. He was fined $50.00 or ten days' imprisonment for both counts, which consisted of paying a wage below the minimum wage rate and working the plaintiff in excess of 48 hours per week. A sum of money due Miss Critich for wages and overtime, amounting to $74.00, was settled in full out of court. This is the second time Mr. P. Zack has been convicted for violating the Women's Minimum Wage Act.

Mr. Sidney Maran, who operates the Sugar Bowl in North Vancouver, was fined $25.00, or in default one month's imprisonment, on January 13th at North Vancouver, and ordered to pay Miss H. Annger the balance of $5.50 due her, he having worked her for 57¾ hours in one week of seven days, tendering her $11.00 wages. The information in this instance was also laid by Mrs. Brown, Women's Minimum Wage Board officer.

Professors Must Tell Who Pays For Speech

The Association of American University Professors, meeting in Cleveland last week, adopted a resolution providing that any member of the association who testifies or speaks in public on behalf of any organization or individual paying him a retainer fee must make public the fact that he is being paid.

A committee of the association reported that public utility corporations are spreading propaganda through college and university professors, in some cases paying fees as high as $10,000 a year to a desirable professor.

Hitherto, these payments have, in many cases, been kept secret, and the professor has spoken as an impartial observer. Now he must tell who pays him.

The practice was revealed by the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of Power Trust propaganda, and Judson King of the Popular Government League and others demanded that the professors "clean house."

Dick's January Clearance
SALE OF
HIGH GRADE OVERCOATS
Here are overcoats of the very finest quality at a price which should prove irresistable. They comprise the newest of styles and the smartest of patterns. Practically every popular all-wool fabric is represented, including Kynoch's imported Scotch tweeds, chinchillas, Glenurquharts, Camel-hairs and French Montenacs.
Grouped to sell at a price which means drastic reductions and savings for you. Values to $75.
$35
William DICK Limited
NEW CORPORATION
HASTINGS AT HOMER STREET
Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back!

Vancouver Drug Company (1928) Limited
CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS
We are the largest Cut-Rate Druggists in Western Canada. We aim to give Better Drugs—Better Service—Better Prices.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS—JANUARY 23rd and 24th

.50	Cascarets	.32	
.50	Pond's Cold or Vanishing Cream	.29	
1.00	Vacuum Refills, quart size	.66	
.50	Luxor Powder (with free 25c cake of soap	.36	
1.00	Dr. Reid's Triple Tonic	.56	
.50	Dr. Reid's Royal Mange Remedy	.27	
.50	Dr. Reid's Red Pepper Ointment	.27	
.60 and $1.00	Danderine,	.41	and .73
1.00	Dr. Reid's Syrup of Hypophosphites	.54	
.75	Dr. Reid's Liver Tonic	.41	
1.50	Moire Hot Water Bottle	1.02	
.35	Vitone, 8-oz.	.26	
.25	Cucumber and Witch Hazel Cream	.14	
.35	Dr. Reid's Liniment (Healing Balm)	.21	
.50	Dr. Reid's Hair Restorer	.31	
.50	Pebeco Tooth Paste	.31	
.10	Edwards' Cremex Shampoo	.07	
.25	Gold Medal Phonograph Needles	.14	
.25	Turknit Wash Cloths	.16	
.50	Gem Shaving Cream	.34	

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

FEBRUARY SALE OF FINE FURNITURE!
Thousands of bargains have been arranged for you at "rock-bottom" prices. Take advantage of this wonderful opportunity to buy high-grade furniture for as low as half regular prices.
COME EARLY!
Cash or Credit.
COMMENCES SATURDAY AT 8:30
DOMINION FURNITURE Co.
CHAIN STORES
1082 GRANVILLE 106 HASTINGS EAST
968 GRANVILLE 2301 GRANVILLE

'Scab' Dairy Loses Big Country Contract

The Wagner Dairy Company's bid for the profitable Cook County, Illinois, milk contract has been rejected, although it was the lowest one offered, because the firm employs non-union workers.

The county board officials informed the company that if it desires to supply milk to the county institutions in the Chicago area it must unionize. This, despite the fact that the Wagner bid was from 5 to 6 cents lower per gallon than several other union firms.

This attitude on the part of the county board is obviously a result of the great protest made by organized labor when the board awarded the contract for printing the tax lists to a non-union planograph concern. It is believed possible that this bid may yet be rescinded.

"SELLING" OUR PROGRAM

No more striking illustration of the manner in which the Labor movement "sells" its program to the people could be cited than the recent history of old age pensions in Canada. In 1924 both of the major political parties of Canada turned down old age pensions. Now both parties have accepted the legislation as their own and the Conservative government of Canada is prepared to make the measure a Dominion responsibility. Even political parties move—if they are pushed hard enough.

Why Go Hungry in the Midst of Plenty?

Canada entered the year 1931 with a plentiful supply of food in cold storage warehouses. A report issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics listed the available food supply holdings at the end of December. According to it, there were 29,205,000 pounds of butter in cold storage on that date, 16,914,000 pounds of cheese awaited markets, and the supply of eggs amounted to 11,942,000 dozen.

The holdings represented a diversified future menu. There were 19,171,000 pounds of pork, 11,579,000 pounds of beef, 2,537,000 pounds of veal and 7,250,000 pounds of mutton and lamb. The poultry holdings consisted of 4,295,000 fowl of all sorts, including 1,662,000 chickens.

Frozen and smoked fish aggregated 37,641,000—nearly four for each man, woman and child in the country.

DIVIDENDS AND POVERTY

British banks, consolidated into a Big Five, seem to be just as immune to bad times as their Canadian confreres. Lloyds Bank, for instance, which for the past ten years has paid a 16.2/3% dividend is paying 15% for 1930. The dividend need not have been lowered, but the directors thought it wise to salt down a big sum to reserve. The Midland Bank, a little less circumspect, maintains its dividend at 18%. No matter what agony overtakes the workers the banks remain prosperous.