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Dept. of Labour
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Labour Intelligence Br.

Farmer-Labor Members Attack Tariff Proposals

Amendment to Tariff Bill Urges Adoption of Co-operative Principles in Production and Distribution and Public Control of Credit

THE FARMER-LABOR MEMBERS of the House of Commons expressed in vigorous and uncompromising terms their criticism of the tariff proposals of the new government. Scoffing at the suggestion that prices would not be increased, they pointed out that while the Western farmer and worker was being driven to desperation of the severest character, no provision for relieving the situation was suggested by Mr. Bennett.

The Prime Minister had forfeited any claim to being an economist in bringing down his tariff changes, Mr. Garland said. It had been the unanimous judgment of economic science in the United States that a high protective tariff could not solve the unemployment problem. All that the government had done by its tariff changes was to condemn to penury those people who were engaged in the basic industry of agriculture. The present administration evidently proposed to make the rich in Canada richer, and the poor poorer, said Mr. Garland, United Farmer member for Bow River, Alberta. His amendment appears in J. S. Woodsworth's article, "The Week in Ottawa."

J. S. Woodsworth (Labor, Winnipeg North-Centre), in seconding the sub-amendment, said 'nations the world over were being driven irresistibly to the regulation of trade. The tariff proposals of the government provided for the regulation of trade "in the interests of big business." The Liberals, in the amendment moved by their leader, advocated unregulated competition, while the Progressive sub-amendment proposed trade to be regulated in the interests of the people at large.

After touching on Socialist history and evolutions in that sphere in Great Britain, Italy and Russia, which, he said, all pointed to regulation of industry by the state in the interests of the general public, Mr. Woodsworth declared neither of the main parties in Canada had realized these trends. He believed a change would come about in this country, and that, through orthodox methods and doctrines, trade eventually would be regulated in the interests of the masses.

Food Costs

Mr. Woodsworth suggested to the government that an investigation be conducted into food costs in the country in the interim before the regular session of parliament. He said the farmer received only two cents of the twelve cents which paid for a pound-and-a-half loaf of bread. There was discrepancy somewhere along the line, he believed. Although Canada had immense resources in wheat and agricultural products, the price of bread was double in this country what it was in Great Britain.

I have in my hand a book which was published several years ago entitled A Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain and written by Sidney and Beatrice Webb. Sidney Webb is now Baron Passfield and is recognized as one of the outstanding leaders not only in the Labor government but in economic circles in Great Britain and indeed in the world at large. This book very frankly and very specifically outlines what the writers believe may yet be the constitution of Great Britain. Under these circumstances it seems to me that we should not simply brush aside some of these newer reforms—or shall I call them newer theories of economics and politics which are facing us at the present time.

We are being driven by irresistible economic forces to the regulation of trade. Unregulated competition was highly praised one hundred years ago, at which time our present system began to attain its present form. We all know that a well established school of political economy was founded on that theory, in fact our orthodox economics of today are based largely on the idea that the competitive system is the best to meet our needs. The Liberal party of Great Britain, which flourished during a period when this school of thought had the greatest vogue, adopted for the most part the policies of this school. It is the conception very largely current in the writings to be found in the pages of our newspapers, and is accepted generally by the man on the street. Indeed it is the system under which we have been living for the last hundred years. It is not a very old system, although some who are not familiar with history believe that it has come down from time immemorial. It is commonly known as the capitalistic system; under it control is placed in a few hands.

Before our very eyes this system is failing to function. In the long run I suppose we are all pragmatists. We all ask with regard to any theory or system: Will it work? He would be a bold man who would contend that the present system is working very satisfactorily. The present system of competition as between great nations led us into the great war. I think almost everyone recognizes today that the causes of the great war were fundamentally economic.

Mr. Garland Attacks Tariff

"If there is one striking fact with regard to the budget which is now proposed, it is that in it there is no provision whatever that offers, in any way, assistance to agriculture in Western Canada," asserted E. J. Garland, United Farmer member for Bow River, who, seconded by Mr. Woodsworth, moved a sub-amendment.

In a vigorous onslaught on the proposals, Mr. Garland called attention to the plight of the Western farmers. They were in a worse condition than the unemployed because they were burdened with debt, and had less than nothing. He clashed several times with Armand Lavergne (Con., Montmagny).

"There is absolutely no provision in this tariff that offers in any way any assistance to Western agriculture," said Mr. Garland. "The Western wheat grower is pauperized. He is almost without hope."

"They still have their land," said Mr. Lavergne.

"The ignorance of the honorable gentleman is striking," replied Mr. Garland, "it demonstrates the Eastern mind, narrow, closed, interested only in the protection of the privileged manufacturers."

"What is the difference between the farmer of the West and the farmer of Quebec?" asked Mr. Lavergne. "The Quebec farmer is not complaining."

Not Represented

"The unfortunate peasant farmer of Quebec is not represented in this House," replied Mr. Garland. "I have never yet heard his interests advocated here, not even on this side of the House. I have even heard colleagues of the honorable gentleman from Quebec speak in the West and say the Quebec farmer was content w ith his lot, was not interested in motor cars and electricity and did

(Continued on Page 8)

VANCOUVER AND WESTMINSTER
19 - 4th Quarter - 30
TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Working Button for Fourth Quarter of 1930: Color, green.

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Tilesetters.
Teamsters and Chauffeurs.
Tile, Marble and Terrazzo Helpers.
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I. L. P. Prepares For Municipal Elections

The nominating convention of the Vancouver Branch of the Independent Labor Party will be held in the old Presbyterian Church at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Sophia, one block east of Main street, on Friday evening, October 10th. A special committee has the job of selecting the wards which will be contested and the number of candidates nominated for school trustees and parks board. In the forthcoming elections there will be six aldermen to be elected; these will be in Wards 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 10. Wards 4, 6 and 7 are considered Labor wards, and the committee has to determine if these three or any others are to be contested.

There will be five school trustees to elect and four parks board. The mayoralty contest will also take place, which ensures a lively contest.

At the last regular meeting of the branch ten new members were enrolled, making a total of 22 members for the month.

Provincial I. L. P. Convention Sunday

The British Columbia section of the Independent Labor Party will hold its annual convention in the Labor Headquarters, 531 Beatty street, Vancouver, B. C., on Sunday, October 5th, commencing at 10 a.m. All members of the party throughout British Columbia are entitled to voice and vote in the convention, and, as it is desirous of getting through the business as quickly as possible, members are urged to be in attendance at 10 a.m. sharp. Besides the resolutions which have been received by Secretary Neelands, the convention will deal with matters arising out of the report of the recent Conference of Labor Political Parties, held in Medicine Hat, Alta. W. J. Bartlett will report on these matters.

How Machines Replace Men

A mechanical stone dressing machine now does the work that once required 600 men with hand-tools. Now a monorail device will set stone twice as rapidly as men can do it and will doubtless result both in a reduction of hands and the lowering of wages.

A new electric welding machine will turn out hollow pipe ten times as fast as the old machine.

The Butter and Cheese Journal reports the invention of an automatic butter wrapping and card printing machine with which six men can wrap in quarter portions and put cartons on more than six tons of butter in an eight-hour day.

In modern steel making eight men can turn out one hundred tons where formerly they turned out five and one-half.

8000 Men Displaced

Where General Motors in its Saginaw foundry one year ago employed 10,500 men, there are now employed only 2500, most of them at lower wages, but without lowering production.

One power shovel today can excavate as much dirt on a city street as it required two hundred unskilled laborers to shovel thirty years ago.

Twenty years ago all glass tubes were made by glass blowers. Today one machine makes as many as did six hundred of these skilled men then.

Ten years ago an automatic machine for the making of electric light bulbs was invented which produced 73,000 in 24 hours; formerly one man could make 75 in a day. Recent improvements so increase this productivity that each machine displaces two thousand workers.

Under the old hand process it would require a million men to make ten thousand Ford cars in the time now required and they would cost ten thousand dollars each.

The invention of the linotype enabled one printer to set as much type as five could set by the old hand method and do it with less labor. Now the new teletype threatens to throw hundreds of linotypists out of jobs.

The strip mining of coal has produced a power shovel that lifts a ton at a time, dumps it in cars and returns for a second bite in three-quarters of a minute. With it three men can load five thousand tons in a ten-hour day.

A big excavating machine is now at work that will lift fifteen tons of earth at a time and carry it a city block or lift it to the height of ten stories with no other help than hands to pull levers.

In the copper mines at Butte one man now gets out as much metal as did four in the days when these mines made Marcus Daily and Senator Clarke multimillionaires.

No More Harvest Excursions

The wheat harvest of the Midwest was made this summer by 3000 men where only a few years ago 70,000 were required, due to the new combination motor driven harvester and thresher. Mechanical corn huskers and cotton pickers are rapidly being perfected. Henry Ford's agents demonstrated in Armenia that one of his little tractors could do the work that fifty men previously did under primitive methods. He claims that plowing with a tractor in United States costs only one-fourth as much as with horse power.

The making of books is now being done with mechanical, standardized, mass production methods. In one bindery 60,000 are bound, boxed and shipped in one day. Thirty-eight operations once slowly done by hand are now done by iron hands and fingers which print, fold, cut, sew, bind, assemble and pack the books.

But Bread is Higher

A dough mixer and one man do the work of twenty bakers.

One girl with a rib cutting (clothing) machine does the work of 25 cutters; with a button-hole machine that of 50.

The lasting machine enables one man to do the work of 10 shoemakers; machines now do 90 per cent. of the work of making a shoe.

One carton machine does the work of 20 hand wrappers.

A new process is said to double the amount of gasoline that can be refined from a barrel of crude oil.

One operator on an open hearth charging machine does the work of 40 workers.

A pig-casting machine with seven operators took the place of sixty.

The great Corliss engine in 1876, the wonder of the world, generated 2500 horsepower; a modern electric generator generates 85,000 horsepower.

Moving Fast Now

The sewing machine was invented just 100 years ago, the railway 104 years ago, the telegraph 95, the telephone 55, fast printing press 85, the iron beam for construction 75, the steel ship 60 years ago. The power loom was made practical only 95 years ago.

With a cigar-making machine one man does the work of 15.

Two men do the work of eight, helped by an automatic stoker.

The bottle-making machine increased the output per man from 45 to 950 bottles per hour.

An automatic conveyer enables 12 men to do th ework of 150.

The Boston and Maine Railroad has installed a mechanical device by which two or three men will switch as many cars as four hundred previously set about a yard.

In the paper box industry in fifteen years the number of workers has decreased one-third and the output has increased one hundred and twenty per cent.

No Waste Now in Cobs or Stalks

Methane gas has been produced from cornstalks at the University of Illinois. It is one of the prime constituents of illuminating gas.

The dial telephone reduces the operating force to one-third and will replace thousands of "hello" girls.

A mechanical tobacco setting machine, operated by three men, has met with good success.

The Canadian National Railways has installed telephones on all its best trains. Passengers can radio-telephone long distances at will.

The dictaphone makes it possible for two typists to do the work of nine stenographers and save the employer time in dictating.

If You Have the Money

A check-writing machine that does the work of six clerks is in successful use. It will write a check every minute.

The magnetic crane operated by two men replaces 128 men.

Twelve men operating a crane take the place of 37 in pouring molten metals.

In New York City there is a great electric power house without a workman. All the machinery is automatic and is automatically coordinated. Mr. Televox, the mechanical man, reports upon conditions whenever he is called up.

But We Don't Own One

An automobile frame factory is now run without a mechanic. It runs day and night, starting with mere strips of steel, it assembles, rivets and puts together the entire frame in one and one-half hours, moving on a conveyor, and turns out 75,000 units per year.

Very good print paper is made from cornstalks, and a number of journals in the corn belt are using it. Now, Professor Sweeny, of Ames, Iowa, has perfected a process for making an artificial hardwood out of it. It is said to be as hard as oak and to be good for making furniture and paneling.

Today one machine worker does the work three did in 1914.

Only 15 years ago the marvel of the long distance telephone was perfected; today we radio the world.

In 1872, after milleniums of sailing the seas, Lord Nelson's Victory was the largest ship ever built; it was 186 feet long. Today the 1000-foot ship is building.

Cora says: You can't tell how far a couple has gone in a car merely by looking at the speedometer.

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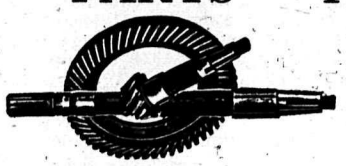

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Francis Federici.....Hotel Vancouver
McLeod & Burk.....818 Granville St.
Pearle Ferris.....973 Granville St.
Harford E. Harris.....1006 Granville St.
Ernest Oakes.....1114 Granville St.
Joe. Watson.....1157 Granville St.
K. T. Fansson.....1164 Granville St.
Ed. H. Weaver.....2038 Granville St.
Thomas Gaffney.....2215 Granville
Alex. Hammergren.....2402 Granville St.
Norman Hueston.....2714 Granville St.

Hastings St. West.

Morris & Montcreiff.....B. C. E. Ry.
Sam. Rose.....47½ Hastings St. West
Joseph Pratt.....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.

Walter Westwood.....425 Abbott St.
J. P. Doherty.....320 Abbott Street
C. R. Russell.....Lotus Hotel Barber

P. J. Kalley.....140 Broadway East
James Paton.....271 Broadway East
A. E. Gawne.....523 Broadway W.
Richard Bigsworth.....979 Broadway W.
J. W. Green.....626 Broadway West
Chas. Wheeler.....2792 Broadway W.

V. Peterson.....341 Cambie Street
Thos. De Merchant.....346 Cambie Street
Jas. A. Jackson.....2207 Cambie St.
A. E. Gilbert.....306 Carrall St.
Felice Cianci.....309 Carrall Street
Frank Casisca.....335 Columbia Ave.
Thos. Babjos.....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.
Sam. R. Parker.....4205 Dunbar St.
Jesse Workman.....1191 Davie St.
R. H. Parliament.....666 Drake St.

Nicoll & Scott.....560 Georgia St. W.
Silverwood & Marsh.....Randall Bldg.
Silverwood & Marsh.....Hotel Georgia

Elmer Da. Motta.....2558 Heather St.
Thos. Patterson.....312 Homer St.
R. Gardiner.....812 Howe St.
Taylor Hanna.....Stock Exchange Bldg.
H. H. Blaker..Hotel Grosvenor, Howe St.
John Bennett.....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.

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Sam. Poff.....734 Pender St. W.
Andrew Colwell.....733 Pender St. W.
Geo. W. Cliff.....1879 Powell Street

Henry Freeman.....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.

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

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George Or Range.....57 Lonsdale Ave.,
Ed. Graham.....210 Lonsdale Ave.
Morris R. Whittaker..1107 Lonsdale Ave.,
Jas. Wm. Colwill.....1535 Lonsdale Ave.,
Frank Underwood.....124 Esplanade,
A. Berly Afflack.....106—2nd St. E.

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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.
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.....Marine Drive,
West Vancouver.

PLASTERERS WILL GET $1.50 PER HOUR AT EDMONTON

Edmonton plasterers will continue to receive their bounty rate of $1.50 until the first of December.

On August 15th plastering contractors notified the union that on and after September 1st the wages for plasterers would be $1.25 per hour. The plasterers refused to consider the proposed new rate and objected to the short notive given by the contractors. Subsequently, negotiations resulted in the contractors agreeing to continue the present rate, but they gave notice that they desired to negotiate for a lower wage on December 1st. It is quite possible, however, that even then there will be no change in the Edmonton plasterers' rate.

STUDENTS ROUGHED IN GARMENT STRIKE

NEW YORK.—A score of college students, principally from Columbia University, forwarded a tart letter to city authorities because they were "roughed" by police when picketing struck garment shops. The strike sympathizers said:

"For college students who have heard phrases about the majesty and impartiality of the law it was a revelation to pickets the last three mornings in the children's dressmakers' strike. The amount of filthy abuse and manhandling that the picket line was subjected to by the police makes a mockery of any theoretical right to picket."

Carpenters report trade poor.

The Week At Ottawa

(By J. S. WOODSWORTH)

Parliament has prorogued. Credit must be given to Mr. Bennett for his courage and promptness in introducing the measures which he advocated during the election. No time was lost in summoning Parliament. No time was lost in getting down to business. The Administration may be criticized for having introduced emergency tariff measures at a session called primarily to discuss unemployment. There is, however, no doubt that Mr. Bennett and his party considered such measures as an integral part of their scheme for meeting the situation.

It may very well be said that important matters of this kind should not be decided without the very fullest consideration. There was, however, the Imperial Conference. It was felt by all, that Canada should be represented. Mr. Bennett absolutely refused to go until the business of the session was complete. This threw upon the Liberals the responsibility of deciding whether they would keep up an opposition which would prevent Mr. Bennett going. They considered this course would not be wise.

Mr. Bennett conceded this much—that at the next session there would be the fullest opportunity for discussing the whole policy of the tariffs, and the fact that the Opposition had abstained from criticism at this session would in no wise prejudice their position when the tariff came up at the next session.

Mr. Bennett made it very clear that he was determined that there should be no rise in prices. His critics are generally skeptical, both as to the possibility of enforcing this and also as to the favorable effect of tariff increases on the general employment situation. Only the actual results of Mr. Bennett's policies can demonstrate their effectiveness.

* * *

Before the next session of the House the Liberals will probably have rallied their forces for a more definite attack on high protection. Further, the relations between this and our Imperial and foreign policies will be more clearly revealed. Whatever the Imperial Conference accomplishes in the way of actual results, it will, undoubtedly, centre attention on the external aspects of our immediate and domestic policies.

The Independent groups, immediately after the close of the session, held a meeting to determine upon their program for next year. They have drawn up a rather formidable list of resolutions embodying many of the reforms for which they have stood throughout the years, or which their hold would be for the benefit of the West. These include the right to revise our own Constitution; the nationalization of the C. P. R.; a central bank; intermediate credits; prevention of the practice known as "watering stock"; unemployment insurance; establishment of county health units; Federal assistance for technical education; the setting up of an economic research commission; world peace.

This year, of necessity, Parliament could discuss nothing else than the Agenda introduced by the Government. This centred the whole attention on higher tariffs. At the next session the Independents will be able, at least to some extent, to assume the initiative and to determine what subjects will be discussed—a matter of no small importance.

If one might judge by the private representations made to us, and by the correspondence we receive, there is a very rapidly growing body of public opinion which is dissatisfied with the present party and with the old political programs, but which at the present time find no opportunity for expression. Both the Farmer and the Labor groups appeal to only a limited constituency. When an election takes place, a very large number of people in our cities and towns find themselves with no alternative other than to vote for the Liberal or Conservative party or to abstain from voting altogether. It does seem as if some sort of an organization would have to be developed which would serve as a nucleus around which this considerable group might rally. In the meantime it is very gratifying to the Independent groups to find that, although they are without much organized support or financial backing, many forward-looking people regard them as essentially their spokesmen. This is evidenced by the editorial which appeared in the Ottawa Citizen, and which is reproduced elsewhere.

* * *

The sub-amendment, moved on behalf of our co-operative groups by Mr. Garland and seconded by myself, was as follows:

"That the amendment be amended by striking out all the words after 'that' in the first line thereof, and substituting the following:

"Whereas this session of parliament has been called for the purpose of dealing with unemployment; and "Whereas there also exists an extreme agricultural depression, largely due to our inability to sell our wheat and other agricultural products at profitable prices, thereby contributing to unemployment; and "Whereas the Government has introduced as a remedy for the existing economic depression a steeply graded increase in our tariff schedules;

"While this House welcomes the assurance of the Prime Minister that prices will not be raised, this House is not convinced that any adequate means of enforcement is provided;

"Further, this House regrets that there is no definite provision for safeguarding the standards of labor;

"This House is of the opinion that the proposals of the Government do not constitute a permanent or genera lcure for unemployment;

"In particular, they will not enable us to secure markets for our agricultural products;

"In general, this House is further of the opinion that a solution of our problems can be found only by the adoption of co-operative principles in prduction and distribution, and by the public control of credit."

It was interesting to note that several Liberals from the West supported this motion. A careful study of the last clause will reveal the underlying conception of the co-operative groups which is decidedly Socialist in character.

* * *

The ignorance and prejudice of many members of the House is indicated by a passage which occurred when I drew an illustration from Russia.

"The other day there was somewhat of a sneer from someone across the floor when my colleague from North Winnipeg (Mr. Heaps) was speaking. The words which came to my ears were "soap boxer." History shows that very frequently the soap boxer of yesterday becomes the politician or even leader of today. In reality nearly all reforms have started because of the needs of the common people, and those reforms later have found expression in policies of governments. Although it may arouse the ire of some opposed to reform principles, I would give as an example the case of Lenin in Russia. Twenty years ago this man was practically an outcast, no one cared what he thought about the big problems of the world."

Mr. Lavergne: "Would the hon. gentleman permit a question?"

Mr. Woodsworth: "Quite so."

Mr. Lavergne: "Is Lenin the same man who killed a woman in a cave?"

Mr. Woodsworth: "I have no knowledge of that. I am giving this as an illustration of certain statements which I made a few minutes ago. Twenty years Lenin was a despised leader of a little despised group, and—"

Mr. Lavergne: "He is today."

Mr. Woodsworth: "Mr. Speaker, if the Deputy Speaker (Mr. Lavergne) will kindly refrain from interrupting I shall be very much pleased. I was about to say that today we must recognize the fact that whether or not we like the man Lenin, the doctrine he taught twenty years ago to obscure groups is today being put more or less into practice by a great population, known as Soviet Russia."

Apparently Lenin is known only as a murderer, is still alive, and still the head of only a despised group.

RAW MATERIALS BOUGHT FOR HIGH PRICES LATER

WASHINGTON. — Manufacturers are quietly investing idle funds in raw materials, according to the Department of Commerce.

These purchases of certain lines, such as crude rubber, are considered a good investment because of low prices. The extra profit will be the difference between present prices and prices when the depression passes.

A girl's idea of sensible shoes is a pair that she must slip off every time she gets her feet under a table.

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Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

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

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

Beverage Dispensers' Union, No. 676—Meets last Sunday at 8 p.m., Room No. 2, Labor Headquarters; second Friday at 2 p.m. at the office. Pres., R. T. Kane; Secretary and Bus. Agent, T. J. Hanafin. Office: Room 1, Eagles' Hall, 535 Homer Street. Phones Sey. 4783 and Bay. 1656-R. Hours: 9 to 12 noon.

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

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

Barbers' Journeyman International Union of America—Local 120, meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, in Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, Fred Dawe; Sec.-Treas., C. E. Herrett. Office, 304 Labor Headquarters.

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

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union, No. 1—Room 309, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Wednesday, in Hall No. 3. President, L. Padgett, 2066 W. 8th. Phone Bayview 1558 R; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 East 20th, Phone Fair. 846 R; Fin. Sec., Albert Wright, 1050 East 25th, Phone Fairmont 6582 X.

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

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

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

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

Egg Graders' Union, No. 11—Meets in the Labor Headquarters, first and third Monday in month. President, 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—13th Ave. E.

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U. B. of C. & J. A.—Meets first and third Thursdays in month at Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, Oscar Soderman; Fin. Sec., Jack Nelson; Rec. Sec., John McDonald, 2905 West 12th; Business Agent, W. D. Wilson, 1535—5th Ave. W.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Union Label Trades Council meets in Hall No. 4, Labor Headquarters, 529 Beatty Street, second and fourth Thursdays in each month at 8 o'clock. President, Colin McDonald, 2824 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

Ford's 10-month Year Forecast

The eight-hour day—the five-day week—and now Henry Ford sees the ten-month working year approaching. It is in the motor business that the ten-month year is most confidently predicted.

"Merely camouflage for mass production of unemployment," decries the "Louisville Courier-Journal."

"Characteristically, he combines sound social reasons with convincing economic ones," declares the "Newark Evening News."

The statement arousing such typical sharply contrasting characterizations appears as follows in an interview in "The Border Cities Star" of Windsor, Ontario:

"Work is the only thing which can restore prosperity. Unemployment is not a natural phenomenon; it is the visible result of the general ignorance of economic health laws.

"The problem challenging us now is how to control industry so that workmen may have steady employment.

"What it will come to in the motor car industry, it seems to me, is a ten-month industrial year.

"The summer months are not good months to be working in a factory. People need change.

"Such an adjustment will take time, of course, because the workers, as well as the manufacturers, will have to adapt themselves to such a schedule; but we have accomplished bigger things in the past. The eight-hour day, for instance, was a bigger adjustment to make, and so was the five-day week.

"A ten-month industrial year will be the next thing. At the present time it averages about eleven months."

None of the numerous critics who come to bat hits harder than the "Manchester (N. H.) Union." That paper finds in Ford's "panacea" only the merit of an "attempt to tackle" a world-wide economic problem of "over-equipment, over-production, and unemployment" that baffles American industry. Further we read:

"Like so many of Mr. Ford's schemes, the details are ignored. Most workers would be pleased to accept a two months' vacation each year, and they could no doubt be trusted to take care of their time profitably.

"But what about wages? Is the worker to receive twelve months' pay for ten months' work, or is he to forego pay for his vacation and make it up in other pursuits?

"Who is to bear the expense of maintaining extensive industrial plants in idleness for one-sixth of their time?

"Is capital investment to pay dividends on an annual basis?

"These are some of the details that Mr. Ford has ignored, and many would be gratified if he would elaborate his scheme more fully. Russia has recently introduced a five-day-week calendar for the express purpose of eliminating the cost of maintaining expensive industrial plants in idleness one day in seven. If these plants are to lie idle for two months each year, some one must pay for it. Is the management to bear this expense, the worker, or the consumer? In fact, one wonders if Mr. Ford really meant his suggestion to be taken seriously."

Likewise the "New York Journal of Commerce" analyzes the Ford remedy as a "universal and permanent cut of about 15 per cent." in the present capacity of the automobile industry, concluding:

"Mr. Ford's two months' vacation plan is simply his special method of 'shying around' a pressing preblem that confronts a large number of industries today that are over-developed, with poor prospect of expanding their consumptive outlets to employ their capacity fully."

When the automobile market boomed, recalls the "Norfolk Virginian-Pilot," Ford worked his factories day and night twelve months in the year without misgivings. This is not the first time that great industrialists have made virtues out of necessities. The berated five-day week is now the rule in many large industries, including some of Ford's leading competitors. That management is the crucial problem in a machine age, for humanity's sake, we must learn, says "The Vilginian-Pilot":

"If the ten-month year comes to pass, it will be not in response to the humanitarian convictions of employers, but in response to the changed industrial situation created by the multiplication of labor-dispensing machines. The process of displacing workers by machines that produce twice the output with half the former number of attendants cannot be continued indefinitely without reimposing on industry the obligation of finding work for the hands that have been made idle, and which can not be put to producing new goods or performing new services. An obvious way to meet this obligation is to use more workers, shorter hours, fewer days, and fewer months. In other words, the logical purpose of machine economy is to provide more leisure, not only for owners and managers but also for workers. Some way must be found to effect this translation, or the world is in for endless trouble. The alternative is to devise new industries supplying new human wants—an increasingly difficult thing to do."

On the other hand, "Ford is a couple of jumps ahead of the rest of the manufacturers," according to the Schenectady (N. Y.) "Union," in proposing to stabilize employment by "an assured period of work every year, as much desired by manufacturers as it is by employees." This newspaper in a General Electric shop city, continues:

"Mr. Ford appeals to human feelings when he says that the two midsummer months are not desirable months to work in shops at best. It long has been his hobby that the farm work of the nation could be done in eight or ten weeks of the producing season; that men could knock off work in shops, shut down the machines, and go out into the fields to produce the food supply of the nation.

"Certain practical difficulties in the application of this idea might be interposed; but, as a matter of fact, shops do not average, we suppose, much more than ten months' steady work a year now. There comes a period when men naturally feel the need for recreation and outdoor life. The whole tendency is toward shorter days and shorter weeks to satisfy the desires of men for this recreation. Machinery speeds up production to such a degree that it can keep pace with demand in shorter hours. It is a question of supplying regular employment through a stated period."

The Ford idea of putting at least the factory end of the motor industry on the same basis as educational institutions that provide two months' summer vacation for teachers and pupils is not only attractive, as the Springfield "Union" sees it, but "so far as the motor industry is concerned it appears to have a certain economic rationality. If wages were fixed on a ten months' basis, as they are for teachers, the factory workers spending their summers in recreation would not be in the class of temporarily unemployed. They would simply be on a vacation."

"Neither economically nor socially will the latest Ford forecast arouse the apprehensions which, for the tory-minded, accompanied the dawn of the shorter day and the shorter week," the Newark "Evening News" believes, for—

"Experience has demonstrated that increased industrial leisure with modern production methods and consequent earnings expands consumptive markets, raises efficiency levels and conserves personnel health. It has none of those concommitants of mass-profligacy and misbehavior which viewers-with-alarm of an earlier and less liberal day conjured up as subsidiary arguments in support of their real fear, that superimposed classes would pay for the increased privileges of the working mass.

"Mass-production has brought about the miracle of vastly increased output with fewer hands at lower cost, making possible a higher economic level for the worker despite a declining unit price to the consumer. The perfect illustration is the automotive industry.

"To meet the lag in employment resulting from the advance of the machine, labor leadership has put forward, but gained no great backing for, the further paring of the work-day to six hours. The Ford idea of a prolonged vacation without loss of economic advantage is likely to attract much wider favor.—Literary Digest.

Unemployment Hitting Belgium This Time

Brussels.—This country, which up to a few weeks ago was comparatively free from unemployment, is beginning to feel the pinch of the world-wide depression. Spinning and weaving industries are starting to lay off employees on a large scale, and lesser reductions in force are being made by automobile factories.

A decline in tourist trade is also cutting down the number of hotel and restaurant jobs. According to official figures, the number of foreign visitors to Belgium this year is less than half of what it was in 1928 and 1929.

Few of us are trained to think in a crisis, but all can act the fool in one without any training.

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

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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.

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LIKE A MULLIGAN

One of the crew of a big liner chanced to pick up a first cabin menu card, and seeing at the top "Table d'hote," turned to his pal and inquired:

"What does this 'ere mean, Joe?"

"Well," said Joe, "it's like this 'ere. Them swells in the saloon have some soup, a bit of fish, a bit of this, a bit of that, and a bit of summat else, and call it 'table dootie.' We have 'table dootie,' only we mixes it all together and calls it stew."

The Labor Statesman

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Vancouver, Friday, October 3, 1930

HOLIER THAN RUSSIA

(Editorial, "The Ottawa Citizen," September 20, 1930)

Another example of the wicked, wicked policy of Soviet Russia has lately been broadcast in the news. It is stated that many people in Russia are destitute. Even so, while people hunger, large quantities of Russian grain are being exported. This callous policy would surely seem to be the limit of Communist ruthlessness.

How gratifying it is to be able to exclaim with satisfaction, "We are not as the Russians are!" Before indulging too much in this chant of self-righteousness, however, perhaps some newspaper readers may have asked themselves whether the Canadian food distribution is so very much holier than the Russian.

Canadian elevators are packed full of grain. They have been so for about twelve months. The grain has neither been exported nor made available to hungry people at home. It is simply being held. It has been held during the year with the backing of Canadian financial credit endorsed by the provincial authorities.

Are there any destitute people in Canada? Mr. Bennett saw so much destitution during the election campaign, he exclaimed on the platform that he could hear "the cry of the destitute and hungry, the cry of mothers and fathers and little children who call to us as Christians and as Canadians to heal their pain." How much holier is the Canadian system of doing business than the Russian?

Russia is forced to export foodstuffs in exchange for farm implements, clothing and other essentials. Canada has no urgent need to import of any such desirable articles. At the same time, while many people in Canada are starving, according to Conservative election testimony, they are denied access to the overwhelming abundance of foodstuffs withheld in storehouses across the country. How much longer will the belief last that Canada is holier than Russia?

THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

(Editorial, "The Ottawa Citizen," September 20, 1930)

When the Western members, Garland, Spencer, Woodsworth and Irvine, speak of the co-operative path as the only way out of the unemployment maze, there is very little approval expressed on either side of the House. Neither of the orthodox parties know of any way out, although Mr. Bennett has pledged himself to end unemployment. The small band of independent members, with vision beyond party politics, have done well to put themselves on record before the end of this emergency session.

Most of the effort of the session will be found, after no great lapse of time, to have been futile. Much of the party stuff which is at present accepted as practical politics is spurious. The faith of the visionaries, scorned in this Parliament, is surely much nearer the "substance of things hoped for: the evidence of things not seen."

* * *

In the meanwhile, as in the past, votes have to be put through Parliament for emergency relief work. Next year there may have to be another vote. After this period of trade depression is over, there will assuredly be another before many years. They will continue to recur, probably with increasing frequency, until the co-operative path is taken.

The national policy of "hot, successful commercial and industrial rivalry," in which President Wilson said the seeds of war are sown, with intensified competition for markets abroad, cannot go on indefinitely. There must obviously come an end to the building of larger mills and factories, with more powerful labor-saving machinery, to increase production.

Behind this urge is the belief of both political parties that there must be a constantly increasing surplus of output for export to foreign markets. At the same time, every industrial country is endeavoring to bar out imports. Any schoolboy can see that the outcome of such economic warfare is liable to be another outbreak of military war, or an industrial smash with revolution as the alternative.

Nowhere in practical politics is there evidence of much desire to explore any new path, to lead the civilized communities away from reliance on economic warfare. The whole gospel of party politics is contained in the shibboleth of "Increased Production."

There is no lack of production, or of capacity to produce, in Canada. The lack is in purchasing power to consume more of the present abundance. There is no lack of supply: it is demand that is lacking.

It is the accepted belief of practical politics, however, that before there can be more demand there must be still more supply. Before there can be more consumption of the present overproduction, there must be employment on still more production!

* * *

There are many empty seats in the great hall of abundance. Many people are standing outside, hungry and cold. Before they can have tickets of admission, they must find employment in the building of another hall of still greater abundance, with still more empty seats. Such is the belief of both parties in politics. The majority of people vote for it. They are practical, going practically from one trade depression to another. Only visionaries believe in the co-operative path.

Perhaps over the centuries, however, gentle hands may be reaching out to grasp the hands of the visionaries as they go faithfully forward. It may be that Jim Woodsworth shall receive the greeting "Comrade" from our children's children. From somewhere beyond the ken of practical politics, he may hear the whispered urge, "Go on; go on. Try! Try!"

Musicians' Notes

By Con Sordine

(By CON SORDINE)

Mr. de Ridder, the conductor of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, is carrying out his duties very thoroughly. The concerts are receiving very serious consideration, and it won't be the fault of the conductor or musicians if their first appearance is not a musical success. Daily rehearsals are the order, with each section receiving Mr. de Ridder's personal attention. The musicians recognize that so much depends upon their efforts in this direction, and are determined that the public shall not be disappointed on Sunday afternoon next.

A correspondent writes The Province and suggests that the theatres increase their prices of admission by five cents and put back the orchestras. If my memory does not fail me, it seems to me that one theatre in town did increase the price of admission for the purpose of giving the public a good orchestra (or so it was stated). The five cents is still being collected, but the musicians were dispensed with months ago.

I regret to report the loss of another brother, in the death of Joseph Bruce last week from a war disability. Our late brother was a clarinet player with the Irish Fusiliers here, but had not been actively engaged in music for the past three years.

Radio Station CNRV has signed an agreement with us for the ensuing twelve months, and we are now engaged in discussions with Station CKWX, with the same end in view.

"This law is a queer business."

"How so?"

"They swear a man to tell the truth."

"What then?"

"And every time he shows signs of doing so, some lawyer objects."

Winnipeg Slave Pact Abolished Civic Employees May Organize

After eleven years the Winnipeg "Slave Pact" has been abolished.

Following the 1919 general strike the city council of Winnipeg compelled all employees of the city to refrain from becoming affiliated with any union with the result that strong civic organizations in that city were entirely wiped out. At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg city council a motion was passed abolishing the "Slave Pact" and giving permission to city employees to become members of unions if they so desired.

This action on the part of the city council will mean a great step forward for the Labor movement in Winnipeg. At one meeting of the Electrical Workers, 170 electricians employed by the city were received into membership as a result of the organizing activities of International Board Member McBride.

Alderman Boyd, who has been one of the most aggressive anti-Labor members of the Winnipeg council, seconded the motion to abolish the "Slave Pact" and in doing so made the significant statement that he had changed his mind in this matter because he believed that the recent trouble in the Winnipeg Fire Department would not have occurred had the men been organized in some legitimate organization through which they could co-operate with officials and the city council.

The Labor News is informed that a battery of organizers are already in Winnipeg to take advantage of the new situation created by permission being given to civic workers to organize.

Independents Annoy 'Big Boys' So They Plan Real Copper Trust

NEW YORK.—What Wall Street regards as the first long step toward turning the Copper Trust from an alliance of independent plants to an economic monarchy, dominated by a single overtopping interest, was taken here recently.

The Phelps-Dodge Corporation, one of the big units of the copper industry, will take over the Nichols Copper Company. The price is about $9,000,000.

The Nichols company was formed in 1883 by Dr. William Nichols, and has remained a family affair. With two British companies, it owns all the stock of the big refinery now being built at Montreal. It has two of the eight plants which smelt and refine copper in the United States.

More important, one of these plants is one of the three customs smelting and refining concerns in the country; that is, plants which smelt and refine ore for independent producers.

The price of copper in the last few months has dropped from 18 cents a pound, where it was held for over a year, to 11 cents. Copper magnates blame the independent producers, and the customs plants which handle the independents' ore, saying that when times are difficult, these small units sell copper for whatever it will bring, and "break the market."

The purchase of the Nichols company will wipe out one-third of this competition.

It is looked upon as a mere preliminary to the amalgamation of the Phelps-Dodge with the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company. This merger, when it goes through, will be a $325,000,000 affair.

UNITED STATES CONCILIATORS ADJUST SEVEN DISPUTES

Workers successfully resisted wage cuts in four, and secured increases in one out of seven disputes adjusted by the Federal Conciliation Service during the week ending August 23.

Eight hundred mill workers in Philadelphia secured 2½ cents more an hour, with the 44-hour week and double pay for overtime; 1575 miners in Ashley, Pa., defeated "docked time" of half an hour a day; 165 shoe workers in Derry, N. H., stopped a wage cut of 10 per cent.; a reduction of from 10 to 35 cents an hour for 25 patternmakers in Detroit was rescinded, and steel workers in South Bend, Ind., persuaded their boss to suspend a cut of 12½ per cent.

In the other cases, 170 hosiery workers in Philadelphia won recognition of the union, and truck drivers in Bakersfield, Calif., settled a grievance concerning alleged unjust dismissals.

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MERCHANTS ARE HUMAN!

Merchants try to keep in stock the brands of goods that people ask for. When more people have the courage to insist on B. C. Goods, more merchants will carry B.C. Goods in stock, more factories will be busy, more jobs will be created.

If your boys and girls are working, perhaps you know some who are not. Think of them the next time you make a purchase. Ask for B. C. Products.

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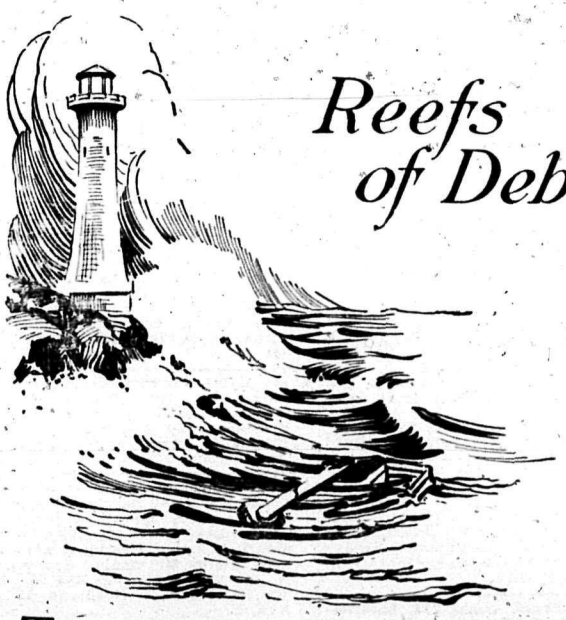

Reefs of Debt

THE man or woman who plunges into thoughtless spending, making no provision for the future, faces financial shipwreck on the relentless reefs of debt.

Men in debt no longer control their time or their careers. Others control them. Freedom from debt lies in a definite savings plan.

Ask for our folder "A New Horizon." It will show you an easy way of saving $1,000

The Royal Bank of Canada

S902

Vancouver Branch - - A. T. Lowe, Manager

22 Offices in Vancouver. 61 Branches in British Columbia

1752

Curtailing Production

We see by the papers the advice given grape growers in California to dump thousands of tons of grapes to maintain the market price. We understand that tobacco growers, in answer to the tobacco trusts price of from 7½ to 9 cents per pound of tobacco, less than the cost of production, are talking about reducing their production to keep up the price of their commodities.

When wage workers, under similar conditions, do likewise, they are condemned by everyone and are running the risk of being enjoined for "interfering with interstate commerce."

Sometimes it takes a lot of hush money to run a still.

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1236-8 SEYMOUR STREET

FURNACE INSTALLATIONS AND REPAIRS

AGREE ON 3-DAY WEEK

TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto's union bricklayers and stonemasons agreed with the General Contractors' Association recently on a three-day week, with no cut in wages, as a means of distributing employment. Nearly half the union's members in this city are now idle.

The bill-board vs. corner-lot golf—judgment reserved.

VANCOUVER'S LEADING UNION HOUSE!

The New Orpheum Cafe

Private Banquet Hall Prop.: Jas. P. Dwyer

762 GRANVILLE STREET PHONE: SEY. 3346

"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"

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UNION MADE
OVERALLS
"A SMILE OF SATISFACTION WITH EVERY PAIR"

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

Made by Larned, Carter & Co., Ltd., Toronto

WORK SHIRTS - TROUSERS - SAVE-ALLS

Workers Offer to Substitute For 'Framed' Dixie Unionists

MARION, N. C.—Trade unionists in this section express a willingness to "take Tiny Tim's rap," that he may continue his organizing work.

"Tiny Tim" is Albert Hoffman, the huge organizer of United Textile Workers, who, with Lawrence Hogan, Dell Lewis and Wes Fowler, are serving sentences for inciting to riot in the Marion cotton mills last year. Hoffman and Edward F. McGrady, A. F. of L. legislative representative, were kidnaped last year by a Elizabethtown mob who have not been apprehended.

Hogan has been shipped to Henderson county to work shackled on a chain gang. Lewis, an elderly man in poor health, will not be shackled. Hoffman will be confined two months in the overcrowded, unsanitary jail here. The sheriff, who is in charge of Hoffman, was acquitted of murder charges by a jury, although it was shown that six strikers were shot in the back. The sheriff and his deputies escape while the unionists are put on the chain gang. The prosecutor lashed the populace into a frenzy over "these agitators" and convinced the jury that while the four men were not present, they "incited" the disorder.

Hoffman is encouraged by the many sympathetic messages and assurances that the union campaign will continue.

"Do our opponents think we're crazy when they charge us with favoring violence," said Hoffman. "Violence is suicide.

"We can not build solid unions by physical warfare in any shape or form. Neither can we build unions by pussyfooting or by mealy-mouthed talk. I have always denounced exploitation in the simple and vigorous language that mill workers understand. This is why I am jailed. The mill owners, with their thugs, machine guns and injunction judges, know who did the inciting."

AFL to Aid Exploited Workers; Sugar Beet Barons are Merciless

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—President Green was directed by the A. F. of L. Executive Council to investigate the possibility of organizing sugar beet workers in several Western States.

Repeated efforts have been made by the A. F. of L. to organize these workers, who are among the worst exploited in the country. The seasonal nature of this industry and constant migration of workers has made the task of organization difficult. These workers include many Mexicans and their families. The smallest children are forced to labor.

"Reports by A. F. of L. organizers reveal an unbelievable condition in the Western sugar beet fields," said Mr. Green. "These reports show that in thousands of families where there are five, six or seven children, the average income for the entire family is about $600 annually.

"The workers live largely in one or two-room adobe houses with primitive sanitary facilities. There is an appalingly high death rate among young children.

"The Colorado State Agricultural College found that in one group of 292 families there were on an average .12 persons per room. Out of 286 families, they found that 187 had lost 443 children through death.

"There is little regard for compulsory school laws in these sugar beet areas. Children average 9.4 hours per day, but thinning and weeding keeps them at their tasks from 10 to 16 hours a day in the extreme heat of the summer and the rainy days of the fall.

"Filipinos are being imported into the sugar beet fields to prevent union organization. If this continues there is danger of race riots, such as they had in California."

President Green said he can understand why radicalism is spreading among these workers. "They will turn a willing ear to any one who holds out some hope for them," said the unionist.

WORKERS ASK HIGHER PAY FOR ERECTION OF AERIALS

LONDON.—"Higher wages for higher work" are being asked by the Constructional Engineering Union for men engaged in erecting aerial masts for broadcasting stations.

The union believes that 1½ cents more an hour above the usual rate should be paid for every 10 feet a worker ascends above 100 feet in the course of his work.

STEEL TRUST LEADS AS CEMENT PRODUCER

NEW YORK.—The steel trust is not only the largest factor in the steel and iron business, but it has taken the lead in cement production by utilizing by-products.

The trust produces 40 per cent. of the nation's pig iron and steel. It is also an important factor in the chemical field.

HOME OIL DISTRIBUTORS, LTD. PROGRAM

Home Gas Symphony Orchestra, under Calvin Winter, Sunday, October 5th, 1930; CKWX, 9 p.m.

March, "French National Defile" Turlet
Waltz, "L'Amour de l'Apache" Offenbach
"Adoration" Borowski
Selection from "The Merry Widow" Lehar
Tone Poem, "Finlandia" Sibelius
Symphonic Transcription, "The Skaters" Hand
Selection from "The Pirates of Penzance" Gilbert & Sullivan
"Dancing Butterflies" Golden

"THERE'S NO GAS LIKE HOME"

GREAT FINANCIAL LOSS

HAMILTON, Ont.—Canada loses at least $10,000,000 per month through unemployment, declared Mayor H. W. Cater of Brandon, Man., at the sessions of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, here this week. He advocated the establishment of two permanent bodies to deal with unemployment conditions east and west of the Great Lakes.

Germany's Radical Revolt At the Recent Elections

Alarm in France, gloom in London, uneasiness at Geneva, confusion in Germany, nervousness on stock exchanges, follow the "spectre of Fascism" raised by victorious Nationalist-Socialist Fascisti in elections to the Reichstag.

Is the German republic really menaced by some kind of dictatorship—Fascist, Communist, or Monarchical?

Adolf Hitler, an Austrian, who served in the German Army during the war, is the Mussolini-like challenger of the Hindenburg-Bruning "conciliatory" regime. His Fascist drive lands 107 party members where there were but twelve before, thus gaining representation second only to the Socialists' 143.

As if that were not enough for the minority Conservatives to bear, the Communists increase their representation from 54 to 76.

Chancellor Bruning's appeal to the electorate for support of "stable" government policies brings out a ballot revolt of nearly one-third of the voters on the extreme Right and the extreme Left. His own party, the Catholic Centrist, with 68 members, gains only seven, and heretofore he has been loath to traffic with the regular Socialist party, which, despite a loss of 10 members, maintains its first rank with 143. Coalition of the Centrists with all the moderate minority blocs alone would not suffice to sustain Bruning control.

No wonder that correspondents and head-line writers express excitement in phrases like "Future of German Republic at Stake," "Hindenburg Asked to Save Germany Again," "German Voters on Political Spree," "Germany Votes—24 Ways," "Most Crucial Vote Since War Days."

Keenest on alarm, the French press calls for a "tightening" of attitude toward Germany. The Journal des Debats points out that all parties campaigned for revision of the war treaties, "and the most violent among them had the greatest success—to deny the significance in that fact would be absurd." L'Intransigeant rehearses points in the Hitler program, and explains what his success means:

"An important section of German opinion has registered its solemn desire for the abolition of the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain, for the restoration of German colonies, the expulsion of foreigners located in Germany since 1914, the suppression of the Young plan and the substitution in its place of a tax upon all importations.

"All this presupposes the abolition of war guilt, the immediate restoration of the Saar Basin, the suppression of the Polish Corridor, and the annexation of Austria."

England is "unhappy," especially because the revealed German truculence will further irritate France and interfere with British efforts for European good-will at Geneva, according to the summary of views reported by Charles Selden to the New York Times. It is assumed that all German parties agree on three international demands: revision of the Versailles Treaty, readjustment of the Polish frontier, and a new deal in reparations, differing only in manner and ways of securing them. Therefore—

"The result of the election is not interpreted in London as indicating any desire to change the foreign policy of Berlin.

"On the contrary, Germany's drift toward reaction in this instance is attributed here to domestic and economic causes and the determination of the vastly increased number of voters supporting the Fascist party that the time has come for the country to adopt Mussolini methods to get rid of industrial depression, unemployment, and all other economic ills, which Germany is now sharing with most of the rest of the world."

Voters were excited because the incomes of virtually everybody would be affected by the results, cables Paul Scott Mowrer to the Washington Evening Star from Berlin, which the Communists carried. The world crisis grievously aggravated Germany's private financial crisis, due to overspending and unsound government financing, we are told. Nearly 3,000,000 unemployed are receiving doles. The budget deficit exceeds $100,000,000, despite the unpopular emergency reform methods decreed by the Bruning administration. Bad business cut down tax receipts, and political appropriations to East Prussia increased dissatisfaction. Further:

"Extremists of both the Right and the Left profess to see no hope save in complete catastrophe ending either in a Communist or reactionary dictatorship.

"The Socialists, under the accusation of being at least passively responsible for the present difficulties, seem to have no definite financial program except to try to prevent the Right from going too far in its plans to break the present governmentally guaranteed high-wage levels."

Hitler's party program, blazoned by uniformed "storm squads" of propagandists, demands unification of Germany and Austria, annulment of the war treaties and reparations, parity with other European armies, nationalization of land and of trusts, socialization of industry, abolition of unearned incomes, expulsion of non-Germans to aid German unemployed, and disfranchisement or expulsion of Jews.

Hitler, himself, is a fiery orator, 41 years old, "idolized" by Bavarian soldier-companions of the war. Germany has repeatedly refused citizenship to him. For staging with General von Ludendorff the Bavarian "putsch" in 1923 to overthrow the government and become dictator, he spent a year in prison, after which he founded the present party. A sketch in the New York Times adds:

"So dangerous was his oratory considered by the authorities that for four years he was forbidden by every State in Germany, with the exception of Thuringia and Mecklenburg, to speak in public. The ban was first lifted by Bavaria in 1927, but Prussia did not lift it until this year.

"Herr Hitler's sonorous, penetrating tenor, combined with his histrionic ability, makes him especially effective with audiences of young men and young women, the backbone of his party."

Our press comment is not wholly pessimistic. For example, the New York World concludes that it looks like a "protest" vote, an outburst of the disposition to take it out on the Government similar to recent overturns in Canada and Latin America. Foreign correspondents play up the statement of Dr. Otto Braun, Socialist Premier of Prussia, and a leader of that party, who says he considers it "a certainty that a big coalition of sensible groups will merge," fight unemployment, improve living conditions, and also block "criminal foreign policies advocated by the radical parties." Other correspondents stress the standing and frequently bloody feud between Communists and Hitlerites which precludes making good on either program.

Among German-American newspapers the New York Volks-zeitung (Socialist) calls the result "The Fruit from the Dawes-Young Plan," conceived by the capitalistic world and led by "conscienceless Yankees," at a time of universal depression, to make the German people pay for crimes of former rulers.

The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung characterizes the outcome as a "catastrophic" protest by people saying to themselves "nothing can be worse than the present conditions." What now?

"Only through the recreation of the coalition including, at one extreme, the Volkspartei and, at the other, the Socialists, will it be possible successfully to oppose the elements inimical to the Republic and to continue a foreign policy in the spirit of Stresemann. The Bruning Cabinet has been completely repudiated."

MORE IRON FIREMEN

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of automatic stokers, reports that sales during the past eight months increased 99.3 per cent. over the same period in 1928.

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Know Your Labels!

This paper, in co-operation with International Labor News Service, is presenting illustrations of all the union labels. A group will be printed each week. The labels were furnished by Secretary-Treasurer John J. Manning of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C.

Green — Registered Worn by Waiters, Waitresses

Blue — (abolished) Beverage Dispensers

White — Registered Cooks and Apprentices

Red — Registered Miscellaneous Catering Industry Employees

International Union of U.B.F.C. & S.D.W.

International Union of U.B.F.C. & S.D.W.

United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Union Labels

U.W.P.C. of N.A.C.F. UNION-MADE

Union Label of United Wall Paper Crafts

Two Shipwrecks are Compared; Union Seamen Save Life at Sea

SAN FRANCISCO.—The horrors of shipwreck and the difference between unorganized and union seamen are vividly pictured by Paul Scharrenberg, editor Seamen's Journal, in comparing the collision between the Pinthis and the Fairfax, in Atlantic waters, and the sinking of the Tahiti in the Pacific Ocean.

The Fairfax, owned by the Merchants' and Miners' line, was non-union. Forty-nine lives were lost in the collision, and the crew were charged with all manner of incompetency.

When the Tahiti wirelessed for help there was no vessel within hundreds of miles, but the Norwegian freighter Penybryn and the Matson liner Ventura reached the doomed ship and rescued the passengers and crew, numbering 252 persons.

"The transfer was made to the Ventura without accident and just as though it were all the day's work," said Editor Scharrenberg. "Of course, there was a reason. The crews of the Tahiti and the Ventura are experienced seamen. The Tahiti had always been manned by members of the Seamen's Union of New Zealand and the Ventura crew was shipped in its entirety from the Pacific Coast branches of the American Seamen's Union. So, instead of hearing passengers' complaints about inefficiency, etc., the newspaper reading public were treated to a variety of tales, all in full agreement, however, of the splendid seamanlike conduct of both crews.

"From the passengers' standpoint, the rescue was pronounced an epic in seamanship."

"Build B. C. Payrolls"

A Really Good Description

"I have proved Pacific Milk to be the most dependable and the richest in food value. It is the milk of selected cattle, and cannot be beaten as a food for young and old."

The lady who wrote this has used Pacific Milk for years.

Pacific Milk
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ABBOTSFORD, B. C.

Know Your Labels!

This is the Bakers' Union Label: This paper, in co-operation with International Labor News Service, is presenting illustrations of all the each week. The labels were furnished by Secretary-Treasurer John J. Manning of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

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WILLIAM DICK, LTD.
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MADE IN B.C.
At All Reliable Dealers

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Head Office Phones: Seymour 549-550
Prices to suit the union man.

O.K. All 'Round

"Jack hasn't come home. Am worried. Is he spending the night with you?" wired Smith's wife to five of his friends.

Soon after the husband arrived home, and before long a messenger boy came in with five replies to the wires his wife had sent. They all read:

"Yes, Jack is spending the night with me."—Tit-Bits.

Well Hooked

Father: "Isn't that young man rather fast?"

Daughter: "Yes, but I don't think he'll get away."—Uno Animo, quoted by the Troy Times.

Anti-government Fireworks Absent at Union Congress

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—The annual convention of the British Trade Union Congress, which adjourned here recently, refrained from taking any action that could be construed as an attack on the Labor government.

While there were a number of delegates who made no secret of the fact that they thought the government had not been vigorous enough in fighting unemployment, the convention as a whole took the attitude that Premier MacDonald's regime had done about all that it could under the circumstances, and deserved to be backed up by the workers.

John R. Clynes, veteran trade unionist and Home Secretary in the MacDonald cabinet, who was present as a fraternal delegate from the Labor party and representing the government, was given a cordial reception, and cheered to the echo when he announced that the government would introduce a bill to repeal the Trade Disputes Act as soon as Parliament convenes on October 28.

"Reds" Kicked Out

A group of Communists were in the gallery prepared to jeer Clynes, but the trade unionists stopped that "little show" when they removed the noisy "Reds" forcibly.

The government would have moved to repeal the hated Trade Disputes Act before now, Clynes explained, but it had undertaken such a large program in its first year that much work had to be postponed.

"We can't accomplish all the things we want to," he said. "The Labor government is seriously handicapped by the fact that it has not a clear majority in the House of Commons.

"To put through any measure we have had to depend on votes from the Opposition. Our efforts have been subjected to delays caused by those who do not wish to have us succeed, but in spite of these obstructions the Labor government has accomplished much.

"During the little more than a year that Labor has been in power, more than $600,000,000 has been authorized for unemployment relief and other job measures."

Says Headway Is Made

The Labor government is striving with the unemployment problem night and day, Clynes declared.

"It is making headway, too," he maintained, "in spite of the fact that our problem is intensely complicated by factors over which we have no control—such as world-wide industrial depression."

Clynes touched on the demand of the "left-wingers" in Parliament for "Socialism in our time."

"I don't know whether we shall get Socialism in its complete form in our time," he said. "But I do know that we are getting more and more of it in one degree or other all the time.

"And we can't have it as a complete scheme of life until we get many more millions of Socialists than now exist."

One of the high lights of the convention was the adoption of a declaration for developing trade within the British Empire.

Empire Trade Big Issue

This declaration had the backing of the General Council of the Congress and recommends the closest possible development of trade relations with the dominions while not abandoning world federation as an ultimate ideal.

"Trade within the Empire" is one of the biggest issues in Great Britain today. Almost every political group has some plan along that line, but all of them have their own ideas, most of them built around some form of tariff.

The convention, however, did not have "trade wars" with other countries, or high tariff walls in mind when it adopted the Empire trade resolution.

Instead of tariffs, the trade unionists contended, a better idea is to promote trade by bulk purchases by government or semi-official agencies, as was done during the World War. The bulk of Canada's wheat surplus might be taken in this way and resold to British millers, with price regulation to safeguard the consumers.

The resolution declares that "the maintenance of close relations with the rest of the world" does not prevent the Congress "from urging the creation of machinery, and if necessary, formal agreement swith dominions for the further development of inter-commonwealth trade, for the best possible distribution of economic activities within the British Empire."

Hits at Money Trust

Another resolution demanded the removal of control over credit from the Bank of England and placing it in the hands of the British government—a proposal not at all pleasing to the Money Trust.

Like the "money bosses" of any other country, the British financial "giants" don't want to give up any of their power. And control over credit is one of the most powerful weapons any man or group of men can wield.

One of the most encouraging reports made to the convention was that on membership.

For the first time since 1924 the membership affiliated with the Congress has shown an increase—71-176 more than it had one year ago. The total strength is now 3,444,320.

"It Is a Cruel Folly"

(In "The Daily Herald")

"The sad records of mankind show how rarely men are fit to be entrusted with the lives of other people. The fight for liberty has been a long one. It is not yet won, and, indeed, there is great danger that much that has been won may be lost again. The sadist, the man who takes pleasure in cruelty, is always with us, as king, as philosopher, as surgeon, even as priest—

'Tis but three hundred years since Bruno's pyre
Saw priestly hands ignite a holy fire
To burn Man's wisdom in the name of God!

"Today we know the unchecked preaching of a pseudo-gospel of eugenics based upon trifling knowledge of that obscure thing called heredity.

"On this as in all other departments of inquiry, science knows very little, but this does not prevent some boastful scientific men from pretending that they know a very great deal.

"As a matter of fact, the beauty, the intelligence, the natural affection, and the unutterable dogginess of a little of puppies confounds the scientist with a hundred problems he has not yet begun to solve, and yet he has the insolence to propound proposals to control the breeding of mankind, and, if you please, to 'sterilize the unfit.'

Suppress the Poor!

"The same voices, let the people at large carefully note, tell us with a monstrous impertinence that there is too little breeding by the rich and too much breeding by the poor. The new aristocrats, most of whom could not tell you the occupations of their great-great-grandparents, are all for the suppression of the poor. Yet our annals are full of illustrations and names drawn from the ranks of those who are now coolly told that they breed too much. One of the six finest minds in the world today was born to a very poor family.

"As for the mentally defective, it is the fact that few families, from the royal houses of Europe to the poorest in our modern civilization, have been free at some time or other from mental defect. There are brilliant and honored men among us who are the direct descendants of people who had to be put under control. On the other hand, I could name mentally defective children now living who were born to capable and even distinguished parents. Thus, a statesman of my acquaintance, who only just failed to become a European Prime Minister, and who died after having lived to see the psalmist's three-score years and ten, was the father of a boy who have to live in retirement. It is a case which entirely bears out the declaration of Sir George Newman that the sterilization of the unfit would by no means free us from the company of mentally defectives.

Schumann's Daughter

"Let us take it the other way. There has just died, at the advanced age of 88 years, Marie Schumann, a pianist of great merit, and one who, as girl and as woman, was loved and admired by a wide circle of distinguished friends.

"Be it observed that our pseudo-scientists would have suppressed Marie Schumann. They would have incontinently taken her father and sterilized him. In their ignorance and folly they would have presumed to teach nature. For who was Marie Schumann?

"She was the daughter of Robert Alexander Schumann, the great German composer, who died in 1856 at the early age of 46, and whose works are and will remain treasures of mankind. The later years of Schumann were clouded by mental incapacity, and he died in a lunatic asylum.

"Isolated cases make bad science as they make bad law, but let us not suppose that this particular case, brought thus immediately to our notice, is exceptional. Far from it.

An Investigator's Revelations

"Recent investigation has thrown great light upon a very large number of cases. In Denmark Dr. Lange was led to inquire into the history of no less than 44 families in which mental trouble had occurred. He found to his surprise that these 44 families had produced, in addition to the mental defectives whose existence led him to make the investigation, statesmen (including Cabinet Ministers), bishops, judges, physicians, university professors, schoolmasters, members of parliament, poets, painters, musicians, and inventors, to say nothing of a number of successful business men.

"He tells us that he began his investigation convinced that the grandparents of the 44 mental defectives ought never to have reproduced their kind, and ended with the conviction that if they had not married the world would have lost enormously.

"If the sterilizers had got to work a few generations ago, the probability is that the population of Europe would now be extraordinary small. The cynic might observe so much the better, but I am not writing here for cynics.

"So let us have a little less presumption on the part of the 'eugenists' who are so anxious to regulate the breeding of their fellows. The true eugenic advance is to be found in good housing, good feeding, and general attention to public health. In nearly every case, if I may repeat something which I wrote many years ago, the child is given to us an unsullied page, upon which we may write what we will."

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ENROLL NOW AT ANY OF THE CENTRES.

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Free Syllabus at School Board Offices, corner Dunsmuir and Hamilton. Trinity 2651.

W. K. BEECH, Director of Night Schools

TURKS MAKE RECORD FOR NEW RAILROAD

Berlin.—The Turkish government has built nearly half as many miles of railroads during the past seven years as were constructed during the previous 60, Premier Ismet Pasha of that country declared at the opening of the new Turkish-built road connecting Angora and Sivas, Antolia, dispatches to Berlin papers say.

Foreign capitalists are trying to regain the "unfair advantages" they had under the former sultan form of government, the premier said, emphasizing that Turkey preferred to "rely on her own resources and retain her independence."

He defended the present government's policy of monopolizing the sale of tobacco, salt and alcohol, declaring that without the money derived from these monopolies that building of the new railroad would have been impossible.

Teacher—How many of you children want to go to Heaven?

All the children raised their hands except Johnny.

Teacher—But, Johnny, don't you want to go to Heaven?

Johnny—Mother told me to come straight home after school.

Union Restaurants

BLUE GOOSE CAFE—1043 Granville.
BAILEY'S CAFE—322 Cambie.
BOSTON CAFE—534 Pender W.
BELMONT CAFE—1000 Blk. Granville.
BANCROFT'S CAFE—338 Hastings W.
BROADWAY CAFE—105 Hastings E.
COMMODORE CAFE — 872 Granville.
CENTRAL CAFE—608 Pender W.
DOUGLAS CAFE—844 Main.
EMPIRE CAFE—76 Hastings E.
FRED'S DAIRY LUNCH—72 Hastings W.
GREEN MILL CAFE—419 Abbott.
GOLDEN GATE CAFE—130 Hastings E.
LEONARD'S CAFE—831 Granville.
LOVE'S CAFE—823 Granville.
MELROSE CAFE—724 Hastings W.
NEW ORPHEUM CAFE—762 Granville.
NEW GOOD EATS CAFE—619 Pender W.
OAKS CAFE—326 Abbott.
OLYMPIC CAFE—720 Pender W.
PETER PAN CAFE—1138 Granville.
PRESIDENTS' CAFE—938 Granville St.
PROVINCE CAFE—736 Main St.
STANDARD CAFE—615 Dunsmuir.
YE OLDE ENGLISH FISH & CHIP Restaurant No. 1—614 Robson.
YE OLDE ENGLISH FISH & CHIP Restaurant No. 2—44 Hastings W.
ALLEN'S CAFE—New Westminster.
FRASER CAFE—New Westminster.
MINTO CAFE—New Westminster.

MERGE KANSAS FARMS; MACHINES RUN NIGHTS

NEW YORK.—This statement by the Wall Street Journal indicates why small farm owners and laborers drift to industrial centres to compete with factory workers:

"And now it's farm consolidation. A Kansas corporation has merged hundreds of small farms over a stretch of 150 miles and local bank managers are complaining bitterly. Some big farms are answering the threat of 65-cent wheat with 45-cent production costs. Tractor plows run night and day, and fleets of 'combines' (threshing machines) harvest grain as fleets of motor trucks rush it to the market."

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

FERGUSON'S BAKERY
ALEX. STEWART, PROP.
2515 Main Street - - Phone: Fair. 3331
1714 Broadway - - - Phone: High. 6074

Union Bakeries

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

London Bakery, 439 East 7th street. Phone Fair. 122.
Delicious Bakery, 1500 East Hastings street. Phone High 705.
Sunset Bakery, 2315 Granville St.
Craig's Bakery, 187 East Hastings.
West's Bakery, 1407 Commercial drive. Phone High. 166.
Pratt's Bakery, 3980 East Hastings street. Phone High. 5607.
Ferguson Bakery, 2515 Main street. Fair. 3331.
Dirks' Bakery, 6207 Main street.
Ferguson Bakery, 1714 East Broadway.
Golden Rule Bakery, 957 Granville street. Phone Sey. 8656.
Hastings Bakery, 764 East Hastings. Phone High. 4537.
Mutter's Bakery, 2157 Main street. Phone Fair. 3953.
Scott's Home Bakery, 1848 Kingsway. Phone Fair. 729.
McGavin's Home Bakery, 2352 East Hastings street. Phone High. 1351.
The Nook Bakery, 1835 West 4th avenue.
Victoria Bakery, 3834 Main street.
Bennett's Scotch Bakery, 4166 Main street.
Anderson's Bakery, 6480 Victoria. Phone Fraser 414.
McDonald's Bakery, 4870 and 5080 Joyce Road. Carl 447.

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

Prophets Confused By Mass Production

AKRON, Ohio.—"Experts, a year ago, were telling us that labor-saving machinery, mass production and an enlarged consumer demand were going to revolutionize the world and leave everyone to a better state," says the Akron Beacon-Journal.

"The soothsayers, prophets and planners are now not so sure," says this paper. "Even the master minds are perplexed and will need all their ingenuity to restore to the nation the safe and sane prosperity that was lost when it was persuaded to go upon the joy ride of over-production, super-efficiency, giant mergers and labor-saving energies.

"In striving to enlarge or monopolize the so-called foreign market, which is in relation to 10 per cent. to the total, the welfare of the 90 per cent. home market has been neglected.

"More than ten billions of American capital has been invested in plants outside of the United States to forward the reach for a mythical foreign market. If these billions had been invested in factories and employment opportunities at home they would now be returning in a steady stream of profit to their owners and with the better return of assured jobs to the millions who need them."

The garage man even charges you for the oil he leaves on the upholstery and floor carpet.

More Vigorous Drive Among Mill Workers

New York.—A more intensive drive to organize the 300,000 cotton mill workers of the South was planned at the international convention of the United Textile Workers of America held here this week at the Great Northern hotel. It was announced that 170 delegates, representing local unions in 17 states, were in attendance.

In spite of the stern opposition of the mill owners, 30 local unions of textile workers have been formed in the South since the organizing campaign began in that section the first of the year. Ten thousand new members are expected to enroll as soon as conditions in the industry improve, said International President Thomas F. MsMahon.

More than 200,000 textile workers are at present unemployed, he declared. He recommended a shorter work week, accompanied by abolition of night work for women and children, as the best method of solving the problem.

"One shift of eight hours a day for fifty weeks a year can produce America's entire textile consumption and at the same time meet its export requirements," said President McMahon.

City Employees Pay for City Council Blunder

NEW ORLEANS.—All city employees, from Mayor Walmsley down to the humblest scrubwoman in the city hall, are now enjoying a five-day week.

There's a reason.

The city is broke, having exceeded its budget by a half million dollars due to extraordinary expenses in breaking the street car strike in favor of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc.

And the white collar workers, as well as the boys who wear the blue overalls, and the dainty stenog., are paying the bill.

At the first of each and every year the honorable commission council, in grave and solemn debate, decides on exactly how much the city can spend gracefully without embarrassing the taxpayers, and the banks that lend the money—for be it known that the city dads are financially in a hole several miles below sea level with no hopes of reaching the top.

At the beginning of this year they made their budget—even as you and I—so much for this, so much for that and all down the line.

Last year the street car strike bobbed up and it took all the ready cash in hand and what could be borrowed to assist the Public Service in licking the men who only wanted recognition of their union.

Uncle Sam also lost a few dollars, for deputy United States marshals, who in the main were more familiar with the inside of various jails than with the outside.

But that is neither here nor there.

The city council borrowed on next year's budget and blew it in on gas bombs, special cops, private dicks and "fixings" to make the town safe for the Public Service.

Came then the glad 1930 and the hard-shell bankers wanted their money or security. As the city is practically mortgaged up to its ears to the various banks, no money for expenses was forthcoming.

It did look bad for the grocer, the baker and the loan sharks who grow fat on the working men in this city, especially city employees. Two weeks passed without the ghost walking or even creeping.

The honorable commission council met, thought, adjourned.

Still the mazuma failed to materialize. Like a bombshell a brilliant thought struck the city dads.

Let's go to the big town near Hoboken, N. J., and borrow some jack.

They went and came back with a roll big enough to choke a horse—for the Chase National Bank came across.

Why wouldn't they? Were they not interested in the street car strike, as witness varions injunctions alleged to have been fathered by them.

But the roll faded away—and they couldn't get any more.

Taxes are coming in mighty slow, and in order to save their scalps the five-day rule was adopted by the commission council.

The city will save half a million in three months or less—and the merchants will be out just that much in the way of trade.

But there is another angle to the five-day week with five days' pay. It is said on reliable authority they are going to work the cops and several other departments six days on five days' pay—in cases of emergency, of course.

Bread Eaters Are Gouged by Combine

Bread is selling in Paris at an average price of 3.63 cents per pound, though made in part of wheat imported from the United States and Canada, while the price of bread in Washington, D.C., averages 8.9 cents per pound.

These are the latest developments in Congressman George Huddleston's tilt at the Bread Trust. A French consular agent learned of Huddleston's work, and sent him a table of the retail prices of bread in several European capitals.

These prices were given in cents per kilogram, and Huddleston himself turned them into cents per pound. A part of the list, based on Mr. Huddleston's calculations, is as follows:

	Per pound
Paris	3.63 cents
London	3.94 cents
Rome	4.49 cents
Amsterdam	4.53 cents

In a letter to Huddleston, Ethelbert Stewart, chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said a week ago that the War Department makes about 16,500,000 pound loaves of bread each year, at a total cost for materials of .3 cents per loaf.

Officials Dodge the Issue

The figures the French consul gives from Paris, London, Rome and Amsterdam fit rather closely with this War Department experience, while the alibis of the baking combinations do not fit at all.

Huddleston has not been able to evoke a flicker of enthusiasm for a branch of the executive administration. He presented his plea for the consumer to the Attorney-General, the Federal Trade Commission and the Tariff Commission. All dodged the issue.

The Federal Trade Commission replied that the Congressman's questions and comments would be laid before the members when a quorum assembled.

Labor Cost of Making Bread

The Attorney General's office reported no information on tap, and sent Mr. Huddleston a copy of the petition the department filed against the Ward Food Products Corporation in 1926, a mere trifle of four years ago.

Spokesmen for the baking combine are, of course, laying the high cost of bread to the high wages of bakers. Union bakers' wages at Kansas City, they say, have increased from $16.53 per week in 1913 to $38.99 a week in 1929. That, according to the combine, explains everything.

Fortunately, Mr. Huddleston has official figures, not yet ready for complete publication, which show that the labor cost of bread has increased less than 1 per cent. since 1913, while, according to the bakers' own alibi, the price of bread has increased 60 per cent.

Will Continue the Crusade

Huddleston is noted for his persistency. Despite the apathy of officialdom, he is continuing his crusade and is gathering more and more information. Reports from several parts of the country show that the baking combine is getting uneasy.

The tussle has spread to Canada. The bakers of Toronto have "voluntraily" cut the price of bread 1 cent a loaf—which still leaves it 10 cents. But that is for a 24-ounce loaf, while in this country millions of consumers are paying the same price for a 16-ounce loaf.

Thirty Textile Unions Organized in South

NEW YORK.—Thirty locals of the United Textile Workers have been organized in the South since the opening of the Southern organizing campaign.

This report was made to the union's convention in this city by Vice-President Francis J. Gorman, who is a member of the A. F. o fL. southern organizing committee.

The convention declared for a shorter work week, equalization of wages, and joint studies between employers and employed that production costs may be reduced.

The convention protested again jail sentences of Organizer Albert Hoffman and three other members in North Carolina that were upheld by the Supreme Court of that State.

"We believe the time is coming when a sense of justice will prevail in North Carolina," said Thomas F. McMahon, president of the union. "We will continue our organization work in that State, regardless of those in official position," said the unionist.

HAZELWOOD ICE CREAM
The only 100 per cent. Union Ice Cream in the City!
Phone: Seymour 2090
Hazelwood Creamery, Limited

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

One of the most popular brands among Union men sold by the Liquor Control Boards of Canada
CATTO'S
Old Highland Whisky
Obtainable at All Government Liquor Stores
Please Ask for CATTO'S
This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

Non-union Coal Co. Plans Gigantic Hold-up

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Coal Company demands that home owners of Mt. Lebanon, a suburb of this city, pay $1,200,000 for permitting coal props to remain in the coal lands owned by the company.

The company mined the coal under these houses, leaving a comparatively few columns of coal to support the mine roof. If these pillars are removed, the land will sag and destroy the homes. The company offers to sell the coal for $1,200,000. More than 3,000 homes are affected.

Western Pennsylvania is aroused over this attempted hold-up, and every Pittsburgh newspaper condemns the proposal of a concern that has total assets of $171,573,321.

The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph says:

"This is the same Pittsburgh Coal Company that broke its contract with the United Mine Workers, the same company that subsidized the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and endeavored to give the appearance of disinterested service to its own selfish machinations. It is the same coal company that employed the Coal and Iron Police to beat John Borkowski to death."

The coal company was a leader in the movement to smash the Jacksonville agreement with the United Mine Workers that it and other leading coal concerns signed.

Repudiation of the agreement was marked by a long and bitter strike in which methods were used against the workers that parallel the company's attempted gouge of Mt. Lebanon citizens.

YOUR TROLLEY'S OFF

Miss Prim—He is such a romantic gentleman. When he addresses me he always calls me "fair lady."

Miss Kat—Oh, that's just force of habit. He used to be a conductor.

Molders report trade poor.

Hotel Strike Gets Pickets in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Wholesale police raids on locked-out waiters and waitresses picketing the big Cleveland hotel have only strengthened the fighting spirit of the workers, who are more determined than ever not to accept the "yellow dog" contract and "open shop" conditions which the hotel managers are trying to force on them.

When Police Judge Moylan discharged twenty pickets arrested while on duty in front of the downtown hotels, the police were angered, and Acting Police Chief Matowitz sent out four patrol wagons and a squad of police to wage war on the pickets. The police arrested 99 waiters and waitresses and crowded them into cells in the central police station. They were released under $100 bond pending arraignment in court.

"A good way for police to bring about disturbance is to keep on interfering with the lawful rights of the pickets," Attorney William J. Corrigan, representing the union, declared.

"Trouble that occurs on the picket line from now on will be directly accountable to the action of the police in herding people into jail by the wagon load."

Corrigan also labeled the action of the police as "terrorist methods."

Six hundred workers, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, are taking part in the fight. Pickets are on duty daily outside the Winton Statler, Cleveland, Hollenden and other hotels. International officers are giving effective aid to the locked-out workers and Cleveland labor is strongly backing them.

Meeting in Columbus, the Ohio State Federation of Labor unanimously endorsed the stand of the culinary workers.

Very often dandruff is only bone dust.

MALKIN'S BEST

Ask Your Grocer!

ANY grocer who sells Malkin's Best food products will tell you there is no finer quality on the market. For thirty years the House of Malkin has enjoyed the reputation for selling the best.

The W. H. Malkin Co. Limited
Vancouver, B. C.
Nanaimo Victoria
Prince Rupert

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

Wawanesa Mutual Ins. Agencies
624 BIRKS BLDG., VANCOUVER
FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
The people's own company, which provides protection at the very lowest minimum cost. Inquiries will receive our prompt attention. Phone Sey. 4250.
EXPERT CLEANERS AND DYERS

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

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

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

NEW BUILDING WILL BE COMPLETE TOWN

Philadelphia. — Plans are being made here to erect a 40-storey building that will be a good-sized town in itself.

There will be seven storeys of garage space, 15 stories of offices, and 15 floors of apartments and small stores, making it possible for a man to have his office and home under one roof and to pursue ordinary activities without stepping outdoors.

A patience test—remove the wrapper from a tightly rolled magazine without destroying the cover.

Gandhi Raises Price Of Peace in India

Gandhi "asks for the moon"—the right to secede!

Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, "plays into Gandhi's hand" by asking him what he will take to call off the civil-disobedience campaign.

"What will happen in India now can only be surmised."

"The struggle is one of exhaustion. Either the Nationalists will wear out the British authorities or the police measures of the latter will eventually tire the people who maintain passive resistance."

Thus wise American editors view the failure of conference between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, Indian Moderates, and Mahatma Gandhi, prisoner at Poona.

The price of peace named by Gandhi and associate Nationalist leaders was nothing less than British grant of full national government responsible only to the people of India, with the right to secede at any time from the British Empire. Such independent government, in Gandhi's terms, should have, as the press list his demands:

Control of all defense forces, as well as economic control. It should have the right to "refer to an independent tribunal such British claims and concessions, including the Indian public debt, as seem to it unjust." Political prisoners, not found guilty of violence, should be released, their confiscated property restored, and their fines refunded. Village officers who resigned with the start of the campaign of civil resistance, and were dismissed, should be reinstated, if they desire. "All special restraining ordinances" should be repealed.

To the Viceroy these demands were "impossible"; he would concede only assurance of withdrawal of restrictive ordinances if the Nationalist program were called off. Moreover, his published list of 66 Indian delegates to the London Round Table Conference of October 20 now excludes extreme Nationalists, although 20 prominent Hindus including two for the so-called "untouchables" are named.

"Gandhi the Irreconcilable" bears the brunt of American press criticism at the moment, seasoned with intimations that he is "nobody's fool." The Washington Post, for instance, remarks that he appears to be more sure of his position than ever before; "his demands are not those of a man looking for an easy way out of a difficulty, but of one who believes that he has only to stand firm to attain ultimate victory." "If this politico-spiritual leader of twentieth-century Hindus had been born an American in the deep South," observes the Birmingham News, "he might have been a revered and devoted preacher part of the time, but during hours of leisure he would have made an extraordinarily cunning and successful horse-trader."

Gandhi's independence demand for the specified right to secede from the Empire, our editors point out, exceeds that of General Hertzog, aggressive head of the Nationalist party in South Africa, who would be satisfied with a tacit concession of that right which no Dominion now asserts. The attitude of Gandhi, declares the Philadelphia Inquirer, "has made even Dominion status all but impossible, at least for some years to come. It seems incredible that any British Government could fail to answer the challenge to its self-respect."

Not a Dull Moment at Caterers' Big Dance

If anyone failed to have a rollicking good time at the "Night In the West" affair put on by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union in the Moose Hall on Tuesday night, it must have been because they were sick before they reached the hall. By 9:30 everything was going fast, and from then until 1 a.m. there was not a dull moment. Dick Gardner's orchestra, noted for its pep, was primed full of it on Tuesday night, and everybody was well limbered up after a few dances. The refreshment room did a roaring trade and was quite a popular resort, helping to make the affair nicely noisy but not naughty. Brother Blackman's troup of entertainers had all the stuff that makes for good vaudeville artists, and these were given many good hands. Members of organized labor who have attended the former events declared with emphasis that this year's "Night In the West" was the best yet.

Might Scrap Calamity Jane

The next international parley may include a demand from Great Britain for some sort of parity with Bobby Jones.—The Bystander.

What a Municpal Owned Bakery Can Do

From very extensive knowledge of the trade, I assert that if the bread industry were conducted on the lines which I have indicated (municipalization) the price of bread today could be reduced by at least 1½d. per quartern, assuming that the price of flour remained the same as now. In addition, we could shorten the men's hours to not exceeding 40 hours per week, and we could give them a fortnight's holiday in a year on full pay. My own bakery gives a three weeks' holiday on full pay. We could increase the wages of the men, we could improve the conditions, and we could deliver the bread wrapped by an automatic machine, and untouched by hand from start to finish. These facts are unchallengable; they are known to everybody in the trade, and are not disputed by people familiar with the subject.—(Dr. Salter, Labor M.P., British House of Commons).

Street Railwaymen Get Union Label Results

Quite a campaign is going on among the street railwaymen in opposition to McGavin's Bakery, which is on the "No Agreement" list of the Trades Council, and considerable help is being given to union firms. This Broadway West bakery firm is squealing very hard these days on account of this activity, but it may take quite a little time yet to get them to meet the requirements of the union. The Bakery Workers' Union has no intention of letting up on this firm, and is increasing the pressure every day. Union men are urged to aid all they can in this campaign by telling their friends.

Considerable help is being given the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union by the street railwaymen. The Douglas Cafe at 844 Main street, an all-white union house, is getting well patronized by the men from Prior street barns.

FARMER-LABOR MEMBERS ATTACK TARIFF PROPOSALS

(Continued from Page 1)

not care about raising his standard of living."

As an example of the condition of the farmers, Mr. Garland said in one municipality, the Canadian Pacific Railway had taken quit claim deeds from 110 families who had been unable to keep up payments on their land. This, he said, was "nothing less than eviction."

"We now have an administration," said Mr. Garland, "which promised to remedy this condition as soon as they were placed in power. So far they have not even proposed a remedy. We have asked them what they are going to do. The only response they made was to impose on agriculture handicaps so overwhelming it will never be able to overcome them. They offer that to us as a solution of our problems. What a mockery, what a hypocrisy! I wish I could find words strong enough to describe it."

Union Meetings at Labor Headquarters

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3

Railway Carmen, No. 58	2
Projectionists, 11:30 p.m.	2
Plasterers' Helpers	3
Molders	311
Lathers	313
Engineers, 844	315
SATURDAY	
Bakers	2
SUNDAY	
I. L. P. (Provincial Convention)	2
MONDAY	
Electrical Workers	1
Teamsters	2
Pressmen	3
Boilermakers	4
Glass Blowers	201
Egg Graders	311
Cement Finishers	315
TUESDAY	
Trades Council	1
Ironworkers	2
Butchers	3
Mailers	4
Railway Firemen and Oilers	315
WEDNESDAY	
Bricklayers	3
Millwrights	311
Tilesetters	315
THURSDAY	
Painters	2
Sheet Metal Workers	3
Union Label Trades	4
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10	
Milk Salesmen	1
Plumbers and Steamfitters	2
Machinists, No. 182	3
Stage Employees, 9 a.m.	3
Asbestos Workers	201
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 314	311
Welders	313
Engineers, No. 844	315

The only way to convict a woman in a trial by jury is to capture her before she can get to a beauty parlor.

It's unanimous—Jimmie thinks the world of Bettie and so does Bettie.

DICK'S Fall Opening Sale—A Three-day Event!
THURSDAY — FRIDAY — SATURDAY

NAVY BLUE CHINCHILA OVERCOATS $15
Stylish, all-wool fabrics, tailored in the season's most approved styles, single or double-breasted models, with plain or pleated backs, or half-belts; handsome art silk linings.

Fall Topcoats
An exceptional showing in Scotch Tweeds, Donegals or Herringbones; new Fall fabrics, in rich autumnal shades $23.00

Worsted Suits
Men's and Young Men's dapper styles, in the smartest of the new season's shades and patterns. Fancy or pin stripes. Novelty designs $27.50

These items are all new season's merchandise from our regular stock.

William DICK Limited
NEW CORPORATION
HASTINGS AT HOMER STREET
Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back!

Vancouver Drug Company (1928) Limited
DRUGS AT HALF-PRICE
HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES AND SUNDRIES
SEE THURSDAY'S "PROVINCE" AND "SUN" FOR FULL LIST OF GOODS FOR THIS GENUINE HALF-PRICE SALE
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd and 4th

.25 Cucumber and Witch Hazel Cream ..... .13
.60 and $1 Theatrical Cold Cream, ½ and 1-lb. tins ..... .30 and .50
.25 Benzo-Almond Cream ..... .13
2.50 Norida Loose Powder Vanitie 1.25
1.00 Coty's L'Origan Compact Natural ..... .50
.25 Boracic Acid; per lb. ..... .13
.25 French Cleaner ..... .13
.50 Finest Italian Castor Oil; 8-oz. ..... .25
.25 Extract of Almonds or Vanilla ..... .13
.25 Sulphur or Zinc Ointment ..... .13
.25 Boracic or Carbolic Ointment ..... .13
1.00 Beef, Iron and Wine ..... .50
.25, .35 and .50 Tooth Brushes ..... .13, .18 and .25
.15 and .25 Hydrogen Peroxide, 4 and 8-oz. ..... .08 and .13
.15 and .25 Nail Scrub ..... .08 and .13
1.00 Clinical Thermometer ..... .50
2.00 Pure Hog Bristle Shaving Brush 1.00
2.75 Aristocrat Hot Water Bottle 1.38
1.00 Attachment Sets ..... .50
.50 French Castile Soap, per bar ..... .25

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

THINGS FOR MEN!
Dependable Goods — Satisfactory Service — Satisfied Customers

RAZOR STROP—Genuine horsehide ..... $1.50 to $6.50
RAZOR HONES—Large selection ..... $1.50 to $4.50
REX—Swedish Razor—Ekilstuna $3.00
KING CUTTER RAZOR—Solingen ..... $2.98 to $5.00
RUBBERSET LATHER BRUSHES ..... .98, $3.00, $5.00
KIRBY BEARD BLADES ..... 5 for 50c; 10 for $1.00
KRISS KROSS STROPPER $5.50
HARRIS HAIR TONIC $1.00

Ender's Safety Razor
Like wiping your face with a towel!
Razor and 6 Blades, $1.25

Kriss Kross Stropper
The best made—10-year guarantee!
Stropper, $5.50; Kit, $6.00

B. C. Barber Supply and Sundries, Limited
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64 HASTINGS STREET WEST VANCOUVER, B. C.
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

A Good Coal
from
A Reliable Dealer
IS A GOOD INVESTMENT.
THINK IT OVER!

We stock Ten Best Coals

EVANS COLEMAN & EVANS
LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1888
FOOT OF COLUMBIA AVE
SEY. 2988

We stock Ten Best Coals

OIL PROFITS IN NEW HIGH

NEW YORK.—Cash dividends by companies in the Standard Oil group broke all profit records for the second three months of this year.

The dividends amounted to $68,859,106. This is an increase of $3,432,125 over the 1929 period and sets a new mark by these corporations.

Sunshine, watermelon, canteloupe, iced tea, electric fans, what's wrong with the summer?