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Shorter Hours
of work for labor will aid in making life and working conditions better for all who toil for a living.

Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Union Men
of Vancouver district earn half a million dollars each month, and spend their wages at home with friends of Labor.

Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

No. 394 VANCOUVER, CANADA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1931 Price: Five Cents

Unemployment Growing; Natural Resources Idle

Destitution Increases While Governments Become Helpless in Attempts to Finance Relief—Tremendous Wealth Is Lying Dormant Around Us

EIGHT thousand men are drawing direct relief from the City of Vancouver, in addition to 1707 men drawing relief wages, says Relief Officer H. W. Cooper. A few weeks ago 15,000 men were housed in relief camps throughout the province of British Columbia, today only 5500 remain because the Provincial Government cannot finance the relief work, and, despite the fact that an estimated 50,000 people are unemployed in this province, their ranks are being added to by wholesale dismissals from government jobs. And yet Premier Tolmie told us over the radio, on Wednesday night, that the wealth of this province amounted to three billion dollars not including the tremendous natural resources lying dormant in this province.

And every provincial premier who spoke over the radio, in urging support for the National Service Loan, told us of the tremendous natural resources of each province and of the potential wealth lying dormant in our midst. But, in spite of this prided wealth, the whole country is filled with destitute and half-starved people. We have unlimited stores of natural resources, a tremendous supply of idle labor, and yet thousands of workers in every province throughout Canada are in very dire circumstances.

One young man was asked by the relief committee why he came from the East to Vancouver, after registering as unemployed there. He told them that there were 46,000 single men registered in Ontario and he felt that being at the bottom of the list he had very litle chance of getting anything. And it seems that he was right. But what about the 10,000 in British Columbia, who a few weeks ago thought they had a job for the winter? If any of these go east they would have to say that they knew that they had no chance in British Columbia, because the government was laying relief and regular employees off. What a horrible mess for a country containing an almost unlimited supply of natural resources.

Property Owners Suffer

Even property owners told the relief committee of their dire straights. Working men who owned one or two houses could not get relief because of that ownership, but they were out of work and could not collect the rent from their tenants and refused to sell their tenants up. These men appealed for work, they did not want charity, they said, but the relief department informed them that they were unable to help them. Three men each told of having paid taxes into the city treasury for over twenty-five years, were now nearing the starvation point and must have some relief work, if only for a day a week. But they had to go away disappointed, because the situation was beyond the help of the relief committee, so they were informed. These men were what might be called good citizens; men who have helped build up the city; men who have put their savings into a little property in the hope of support during old age; but men whose labor and thrift now stands between them and a living.

Interest Debts Increase

And what are we doing to relieve the situation? We are trying to raise a $150,000,000, about a third of which may be used to finance unemployment relief. This portion of the loan is so small that it will hardly touch any more than the fringe of the situation, but possibly the government hopes that the business depression will pass swiftly away, or again, it may feel that the credit of the nation will be shaken if it asks for more. Interest at 5 per cent. amounts to a tidy sum and the interest on public debts is raising pretty fast as it is. Interest increased to $63,709,069 in 1931 as against $54,941,083 in 1930, and to add another $5,000,000 a year to that makes it pretty serious.

In the meantime the relief work that is being undertaken is not of a very productive nature. Roads may be opened up to new agricultural lands, but who wants agricultural lands when farm products are being offered at such low prices. But we are told that this country abounds with valuable, yet untouched natural resources, and that in this we have a tremendous heritage. The only way that we can figure out that this heritage is valuable to us, is for all of us to go to work and turn those natural resurces into real wealth so that the needs of all of us can be satisfied in the shape of food, clothing shelter, leisure and pleasure. We cannot do that, however, so long as those natural resources are tied up until some company can exploit them for profit. Labor applied to the natural resources has heretofore produced all wealth, but the laborer has not been able to enjoy the proceeds of that wealth because the employer and owner retained a great portion of that wealth in the shape of profits. Now that profits cannot be made out of the application of labor power to the natural resources, the owners thereof closes down the works and waits for the depression to lift. If thousands of people are placed in destitute circumstances because of this private ownership, this interest and profit system, then its about time that, knowing the cause, we set about the job of removing it. We should not pride ourselves about our vast natural resources, when thousands of destitute and ever-growing army of unemployed cry in vain for an opportunity to produce their own needs.

United Farmers Vote For Social Ownership

Brandon.—Social ownership and abolition of production for profit received the approval of the United Farmers of Manitoba in convention.

This anti-private ownership and anti-capitalist stand was taken in approval of the last clause in a sweeping twenty-point "future policy."

"In the opinion of the United Farmers of Manitoba the present economic crisis is due to inherent unsoundness of the capitalistic system, based on private ownership of resources and capitalistic control of production and distribution that involves payment of rent, interest and profit," the clause said.

Action of the Manitoba body places it beside United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan section) in support of Socialism. Social ownership and non-profit production are component parts of the platform of the Saskatchewan U. F. C.

The entire twenty points were approved within an hour in a rush of voted support, clause by clause.

Wants One Government For Three Provinces

Brandon.—Single government for the three prairie provinces should be sought by united efforts of farm and labor organization in the West, advises A. J. Macauley, president of United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan section). He told the convention of United Farmers of Manitoba that prairie government was costing entirely too much.

Leader of the 30,000-member farm body, which recently decided to step into politics, Mr. Macauley said farmers of Saskatchewan believed they could co-operate with the Independent Labor party on an economic policy aimed at bettering conditions for farmer and worker. He found fault with the existing economic system as failing to effect equitable distribution to these two classes.

Nationalization of land was delineated as a means of winning security of tenure for the agrarian in Canada. The convention is later to vote for or against the principle of substituting "use-leases" for existing landtitles.

RELIEF DEPT. RUMOR HAS NO FOUNDATION

Last week we published a story to the effect that there was a rumor going around that tended to implicate Alderman Atherton and a former Police Commissioner in a "bust-up scheduled for the Relief Department." Our information was to the effect that the Internal Auditor's Department was making a further investigation into the Relief Department. We have now been informed by the Auditing Department that no further investigation is being made and that the last audit shows all records clear. We therefore take this opportunity to state that this alleged rumor has no foundation so far as the Auditing Department, Alderman Atherton and the former Police Commissioner are concerned.

Ward Eight Labor Candidate's Program

The Independent Labor Party, after considerable pressure, finally prevailed on Comrade E. S. Hougham to run as aldermanic candidate in Ward Eight. Comrade Hougham, on accepting the nomination, put his position on civic questions somewhat as follows:

E. S. HOUGHAM

"In accepting the nomination of the Labor Party for civic office I do so with a clear understanding of our limitations of doing anything of a constructive nature under our present system of society. However, it is necessary, for many reasons, that the Labor Party should intensify its efforts in bringing its solution of social ills to the attention of society.

"It has been stated that the City Council is in the postion of the executive of a ten million dollars corporation. As Socialists, we prefer to regard this responsibility as rather that of trustees for the welfare and common good of the workers who, by the labor of their brawn and brain, are contributing all that is best and constructive in our social life. To promote and develop this principle is the aim and purpose of the candidates of the I. L. P., and every local issue coming before the civic administration is to be judged by that standard alone."

Our Platform:

(1) A large public works programme and the endorsation of the civic bylaws, with the proviso that the work so undertaken shall be subject to the Fair Wage Clause, and shall not be considered to be relief work.

(2) The substitution of Day Labor for contract work in all civic works.

(3) Election of Police Commission on the same basis as the election of Aldermen and School Trustees.

(4) A complete revision and adjustment of the present system of assessment as a basis of local taxation.

(5) Public ownership of all Public Utilities.

(6) Abolition of the Ward System for the election of Aldermen.

(7) The meeting of unemployment demands is the chief cause of municipal financial difficulties; we affirm that financial responsibility in the present emergency is a Federal one, and we shall insist that the Federal Government shall adequately meet that responsibility.

The Labor Party has opened a Committee Room in Ward 8, at 523 Broadway West, Phone Fairmont 121. Unemployed members of the party and other unemployed persons who wish to help with "Ted" Hougham's campaign should call or phone the committee rooms, as there is much work to be done. A public meeting in the interests of this campaign will be held in St. Anthony's Hall, 8835 Hudson Street, Marpole, on Monday, December 7th. Speakers: The candidate, E. S. Hougham and Angus MacInnis, M.P.

The Labor Party is putting up the best campaign possible with the resources at its command. Every one who is interested in the progress of the Labor Party, and the triumph of Socalism, are asked to get in and do their part. We are satisfied if Comrade Hougham is elected that prestige of the party will be considerably enhanced.

LAUNDRY WAGON DRIVERS MAY STRIKE IN CHICAGO

The Laundry and Dye House Drivers' Union (Chicago) No. 712 members have voted to strike rather than accept wage reductions amounting to 25 per cent. More than 2,700 workers are involved.

Under the terms of a 5-year contract, the drivers were to get a wage increase of $1 a week on November 1st. But now the Chicago Laundry Owners' Association seems to be reneging on the contract.

The drivers point out that they are suffering what amounts to wage cuts now, through reduction in commissions.

JOBLESS ELECT MAYOR

On a platform promising to pay 45 cents a day to jobless workers and give them a $15 Christmas bonus, Karl Sterzl, an unemployed locksmith's helper, was elected mayor of Goerkau, Czechoslovakia, last week.

Pettipiece Enters Ward Eleven Civic Contest

"There is a deplorable conflict of authority at the City Hall," declared ex-Alderman R. P. Pettipiece, candidate for alderman in Ward 11 in addressing the Southlands Community Association in Kerrisdale School Tuesday night.

R.P. PETTIPIECE

Mr. Pettipiece registered strong opposition to ward politics, declaring it parochial and that it prevented the higher type of citizen to run for public office. He favored an election at large, and would reduce the number of representatives on the City Council to eight.

Referring to the investigation into the City Relief Department in 1930, Mr. Pettipiece stated that as a result, three tribunals of authority were set up, the internal audit, external audit and by the appointment of W. Wardhaugh as deputy comptroller.

"None of these are responsible to the City Comptroller, who is the actual head," he stated.

These three tribunals he declared had cost to date $50,000 and quoted Ald. Lembke to the effect that it would take another year to have them working with efficiency.

In closing, Mr. Pettipiece again urged abolition of the ward system.

Ex-Alderman R. P. Pettipiece will receive the endorsation of the Trades and Labor Council at its next business meeting, as he always worked in the interests of the labor movement when in office previously.

City Launches Drive On Public Works Plan

A committee to negotiate with responsible authorities for immediate commencement, as local relief measures, of pending public words totalling $9,725,000 was appointed by Acting Mayor Ald. John Bennett on orders of the City Council.

Ald. W. C. Atherton, Ald. J. J. McRae, and Ald. Walter Deptford comprise the committee. They will work with delegates of the Trades and Labor Council, who sponsored the campaign.

The Trades Council's committee is Colin McDonald, P. R. Bengough, E. H. Morrison, W. Page, Geo. Pettipiece and J. Burns.

The public works on which action is sought are:

Burrard Street bridge, lower deck	$ 750,000
New City Hall, Central School site	2,000,000
Addition to Post Office	750,000
Harbor improvement, new pier	4,000,000
Completion in 1932 of the new C. N. R. Hotel	2,000,000
Reconstruction of Second Narrows bridge	225,000
Total	$9,725,000

I am certain that Americans are beginning to realize that material possessions are not essential to a happy and blessed life.—Albert Einstein.

Union Meetings at Labor Headquarters

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27th

Mile Salesmen, No. 464	1
Plumbers, No. 170	2
Engineers, No. 115	3

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27th

Milk Salesmen, No. 464	1
Plumbers, No. 170	2
Engineers, No. 115	3

SUNDAY

Typographical, No. 226 (2 p.m.)	1
Beverage Dispensers	2
Maintenance of Way Employees (11 a.m.)	2

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1st

Trades Council	1
Caretakers and Engineers	2
Burnaby Civic Employees	3
Mailers	313

WEDNESDAY

Brewery Workers, No. 300	1
Plasterers, No. 89	2
Iron Workers, No. 97	3
Boot and Shoe Workers	4
Photo Engravers	313
Tile Setters' Helpers	315

THURSDAY

Projectionists (11:30 a.m.)	1
Floorlayers, No. 1875	2
Office Employees, No. 18177	4
Jewellery Workers	313
Sign Writers, No. 726	315

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4th

Engineers, No. 115	1
Railway Carmen, No. 58	2
Plasterers' Helpers	3
Molders, No. 281	311

Active in Labor Ranks For Over Twenty Years

J. Price, Labor candidate for Ward Five enters the contest with over twenty years of labor activity behind him. This long connection with the industrial labor movement has prepared him for the political field, for, as an official of his union and a long-time delegate to the Trades and Labor Council, he has been able to study the political needs of his fellow-workers and fellow-citizens.

J. PRICE

This is his first entry into the political arena, but if his popularity among his fellow-workers is anything to go by, his chances for election in this Labor ward is practically assured. For a good many years he has been carefully and quietly studying labor politics and now feels confident that he is well prepared to take labor's ideals and aspirations into the council chamber and successfully voice the demands of both organized and unorganized workers.

Candidates for municipal office can make all kinds of promises as to the policies they favor, but aside from Labor candidates who are guided by the principals laid down by the Labor Party, no candidate can be sure of his action when in office. There is one thing, however, that stands out prominently in the mind of Jack Price, and that is the need for a more business-like City Council. Too much time is taken up with petty details and town pump politics and it is about time to change this method of doing business at the City Hall.

While recognizing the fact that ward politics are not conducive to the best interests of the city, Jack Price realizes that the needs of the south-eastern end of the city is greater than most other parts, and feels, therefore, that he must strive to raise the standard and quantity of the improvements for that portion of the city, and with these things in mind he hopes to win the support of the electors during this campaign.

Meetings will be held at various times and places; information regarding these can be obtained from the committee rooms at 22nd and Nootka and 3203 Kingsway, phone Carleton 876.

Hitlerites Making History For Germany

From all parts of Germany come reports of intense activity by Hitlerites.

In Silesia all the Hitler S. A. (troops of assault) are concentrated on farms, where they are spending their free time in military training.

Similar news comes from Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Thuringia, and even from the province of Brandenburg, around Berlin. Perhaps the most alarming fact is that the Nazis are systematically sending groups of their S. A. into other parts of Germany.

The reason of these movements seems to be that the Nazis want to have their troops away from their homes, and under their direct control, in case of military action. Most of them are unemployed men between the ages of 18 and 22.

They are lodged and fed by the Hitler Party. Whence Hitler gets so much money for the maintenance of such a huge private army is a mystery.

When 80,000 brownshirts attended the Hitler Day demonstration in Brunswick on October 18th, their transport by lorries and buses and by special trains, and their feeding for three days, cost $375,000.

Eight hundred "Nazis," in brown shirts and knee breeches, were arrested by a large force of police, on the formal charge of "wearing forbidden uniforms" at Koenigsberg (Prussia).

A convoy of motor-lorries transported them from the riding school where they had met to consecrate their flags, to police headquarters, says Reuter. As they marched into the courtyard they shouted, "Hail, Hitler!" and "Wake up, Germany!"

The total number of peasant households collectivized in Russia recently stood at [illegible] which is 52 per cent. of all households in the U.S.S.R., according to the Economic Review of the Soviet Union.

6,200,000 Jobless In the United States

Washington. — About 6,200,000 workers are without jobs in the United States, according to the estimates of the American Federation of Labor published in its monthly survey of business. The survey declared that the major problem confronting business is the adjustment of working hours so as to provide employment for the jobless.

"Although unemployment has been increased by business depression," Federation survey said, "the major problem left by the past decade has been to adjust work hours to the actual work time needed in our industries."

"Improved methods have reduced the time necessary to do the nation's work, but work hours were not reduced correspondingly," it added, and went on:

Workers Increase Output

"In our factories the average work week in 1919 was fifty-two hours. In 1929, with modern machinery and methods, the average workman needed only thirty-four hours to do the task which had taken him fifty-two hours ten years before. Even with the 42 per cent. increase in manufacturing production, this saving of work time meant an actual reduction of 30,000,000 man-hours' work per week.

Small Reduction in Hours

"Yet average work hours in our factories were reduced only from fifty-two to fifty. Similarly, in other lines of work—mines, railroads, agriculture—work time has been drastically reduced, but no corresponding adjustment of work hours has been made."

Unemployment Increases

Because working hours have not been adjusted as work time was shortened, the Federation stated, unemployment increased by about 1,000,000 persons from 1920 to 1929. It continued:

Six-hour Day, Five-day Week

"Clearly, business must face this fundamental adjustment. If there is only thirty-five hours' work a week for all wage-earners in the United States, the only sound economic policy is to adjust work hours accordingly. This involves universal adoption of either the six-hour day or the five-day week.

Labor's Income Cut 11,000,000,000

"Wage-earners' yearly income is $11,000,000,000, according to Government figures, below the 1929 level. This does not include losses of salaried workers. The total income of factory workers is now 37 per cent. below 1929, of railroad workers 25 per cent. below, and the unions of all wage earners, we estimate, has declined 32 per cent. below 1929.

Small Decrease in Living Cost

"Cost of living has declined only 12 per cent.; workers' actual purchasing power, therefore, is 23 per cent. below 1929. Allowing for the change in price, the wage earners' loss is $9,700,000,000 in 1929 dollars.

Wage Loss Hurts Business

"This loss is a major factor in business development. No other single item in the record of business losses has had anything like the economic effect of this $11,000,000,000 decline in wage payments.

Bank Failures and Deposits

"Bank failures have caused panic, but actual deposits in all banks which failed in the year ending September 30, 1931, was less than one-seventh the amount lost by wage earners ($1,500,000,000); all business failures reported to Dun's Review in the same period involved only one-fifteenth the amount ($750,000,000). If the United States were to lose its entire foreign trade the loss would be less than half as great as the wage decline $5,150,000,000) in 1929.

Wage Losses Cut Retail Trade

"Most significant of all is the loss in retail trade due to diminished incomes of workers. Allowing for rent and for price changes, the loss to retail trade from wage declines this year has been at least $8,000,000,000 in 1929 dollars. Since the nation's total retail sales in 1929 were $50,000,000,000, the wage loss has reduced retail trade by 16 per cent."

Strength

is given to the Labor Movement by our readers when they patronize the merchants who advertise in these columns.

Co-operation from both sides are able to continue the publication of this paper without appealing for more financial support from labor.

Please take note of our advertisers and do as much business with them as you are financially able, for these advertisers at least show their friendliness to labor.

Department of Labour Parliament Bldgs. DEC 31

Vote for the Civic Money By-Laws

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

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

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local No. 468, meets first and third Saturday in month at 7:00 p.m. at Labor Headquarters. President, Jas. Brydson; Secretary's Office, Room 304, Labor Headquarters; Hours 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon. Phone: Sey. 3349.

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

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Assoc.—Meets every Wednesday, Hall 3, Labor Headquarters, at 8 p.m. President, W. Dickson; Secretary, P. Lauret, Room 311, Labor Headquarters. Phones: Office, Sey. 7495; Residence, High. 5879X.

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

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

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

Bricklayers and Masons International Union No. 1—Room 309, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Wednesday, in Hall No. 3. President, J. C. Greenwood, Phone Bay. 8047-Y; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 East 20th, Phone Fair. 845-R; Fin. Sec., Albert Wright, 4128 Knight Road, Phone Fair. 2005-R.

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

City Hall Employees' Association—Meets first Wednesday of each month at 195 East Pender St. at 8 p.m. President, E. Mitten; Treasurer and Business Agent, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St. E.; Secretary, J. Tarbuck, 3517 West 25th.

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28—Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 251½ Hastings East, at 8 p.m. President, Jack Wood, 4571 Fraser Street; Secretary-Treasurer, George Harrison, 3427 Triumph Street.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Hall No. 2. President, A. B. Hodge; Rec. Secretary, A. E. Varah, 1442 Clark Drive; Financial Secretary, T. Kane. 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 Hastings St. W. President, A. E. Jones; Jas. Thomson, Secretary, P. O. Box 320. Phone Sey. 7874.

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

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

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

Street and Electric Railway Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets K. P. Hall, 8th and Kingsway, first and third Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, J. E. Smith; Recording Secretary, J. Price; 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, Thos. Burke; Business Agent and Secretary, D. MacPherson, 308 Labor Headquarters.

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

Taxi, Stage and Bus Drivers, Local 151—Meets second Monday at 8 p.m. and second Tuesday at 10:30 a.m. President, W. Wilson. Office, 306 Labor Headquarters; Phone, Sey. 7495.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—311 Labor Headquarters. Meets every First and Third Monday, Labor Headquarters. President, F. T. Goodrich, 1239 Woodland, High. 2095-X; Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, Room 306, Labor Headquarters.

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

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

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

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

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

"We Do Not Patronize"

The following firms have

"No Agreement"

with local unions affiliated with the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council. Patronize those who patronize you!

Taxicabs

Commercial Taxi Cab Co.
Checker Taxicab Co.

Dairies

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

Restaurants

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

Printers

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

Orchestras

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The Labor Statesman

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

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

H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

PRESS COMMITTEE:
W. Watt, Chairman; P. R. Bengough (Machinist Trades); R. H. Neelands (Printing Trades); Dan McPherson (Building Trades); B. Showler (Teaming Trades); T. Hanafin (Beverage Trades); C. Herrett (Label Trades); Bert Speed (Transportation Trades).

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Vancouver, Friday, Nov. 27th, 1931

OUR POLICE COMMISSION

Rightly or wrongly the City Council appointed a Commission to survey the work of the civic employees and to set a remuneration to each position, in the opinion of the Commission, commensurate with the services rendered to the city. In almost all grades and positions a minimum or starting rate was set and a maximum rate was set with provision made for advancement in the service between the different grades.

To quote from the report of the Salary Survey Commission: "It cannot be made too clear that the work of the Commission was not to increase or decrease salaries, but, after valueing each position—not the individual holding the position—to suggest rates of pay in the form of maxima and minima where desirable. The question of whether a certain employee's pay should be increased was not raised once in the deliberations of the Commission, and knowledge of what the individual was doing was used only as an indication of the value of the position concerned. The main principle of efficient and personal administration is to decide what each position is worth and then to appoint men who are worth the money. To adopt a general policy of fitting the salaries and organization to the man, instead of the man to the organization and salaries, is to invite waste and inefficiency."

In our opinion the recent Police Chief appointment, made in the manner that it was, and under the conditions that it was made, is a violation of the above policy, and a complete reversal to the conditions that brought about the serious anomalies that previously existed among the civic employees. The Salary Survey Commission further recommended and the City Council concurred, that as employees in higher salary ranges retired, vacancies should be filled by promotion, and the civic situations augmented at the bottom by beginners in the lower salary ranges, and not by taking on mature men in the middle or upper ranges. Salary increases were not to be given on the basis of mere lapse of time, but on the basis of the services rendered. The morale and, therefore the efficiency, of the various staffs would be improved, and it would be found cheaper to operate the city's business with a smaller but better paid staff. Increase in wages in industry has been found to be compatible with decreased costs.

The Commission also found in their survey that one of the main causes of unrest and dissatisfaction was that the avenues of promotion were clogged at the top by automatic promotion—irrespective of efficiency—and by appointments from outside, at above middle age, and stated that even if classification of grades and standardization of pay be affected at any time, the late conditions would rapidly disappear and the money and efforts spent on classification and standardization would be largely wasted if higher positions were filled by men from outside the service.

At the time of the survey the Chief Constable of the City of Vancouver was receiving $416.66 per month. For this position the Commission recommended a starting rate of $475.00 per month with a maximum of $525.00 per month. The salary in this case, like all others, was set on the basis of the work to be performed and the responsibilities carried, and in conformity with all other salaries in the Police Department.

The fact that the Police Commission has appointed a man at a salary of $625.00 per month for a start, which is $150.00 per month over the recommendation of the Salary Commission, does not raise objections from us as we believe in the policy of high wages. However, we do believe that the salaries of the police force should be kept in balance, and that would imply that all grades and salaries in the Police Department should now be adjusted to meet the changed conditions. As we understand that the Salary Commission first set the wages of the lower grades in the police force, and from that built up to the position of Chief of Police, the changing of the rate at the top for Colonel Edgett should automatically change the rates of pay in the lower grades.

We have no personal knowledge of Col. Edgett's abilities, but we do think it is disgraceful to go outside the service to fill this position, and that is why it does not require a very exhaustive survey to find out what is wrong with the Police Department.

In conclusion, we compliment the Colonel on being able to double his pay during these hard times, when the efforts of the City Fathers have been expended in endeavoring to find ways and means of lowering the standard of living of their employees.

Based on population, Vancouver can now proudly claim to have the highest paid Police Chief on the North American Continent.

If many motorists would cut out cutting-in there would be less accidents.

Science of Mind

By W. J. HOLDOM

The mind is divided into two sections: The conscious mind and the sub-conscious mind. Conscious, as the word implies means the waking mind; sub-conscious the sleeping mind. The conscious mind is the reasoning mind; the sub-conscious mind is that part of our mind that is about 75 per cent. and a very mighty force if unharnessed and put to work. The mind is not the brain, because animals have a brain. The mind is that link, that something that connects us with the universal mind. There are 450,000 words in the English language, but every word and syllable you use is dependent on 26 letters. There are millions of combinations of figures, but all are dependent on 10 fundamentals, i.e., 1 to 10. An iceberg only shows about 1/10th above water, the greater mass is below water. Just so with the mind, we only use about 1/10th, the other lies dormant.

We Are Mentally Lazy

The greatest waste in the world we allow is the latent giant power of the sub-conscious mind. Conscious mind is voluntary mind. To illustrate: you put food in your mouth, chew and swallow it, all conscious acts. It is digested, assimilated, etc. Your reasoning mind don't know how it is done; the conscious mind has lost control, but the involuntary muscles have taken control. That giant subconscious mind now handles and performs the most complicated and masterpiece work. To properly regulate the heart and lungs, stomach and bowels, to mix intricate chemical secretations for liver and intestines requires an intelligence far greater than the conscious mind of any scientist that ever lived. Here we have an intelligence far greater than known to the conscious mind. It knows more of chemistry than all the chemists, more of mathematics than all the mathematicians. Now we find out the affirmative factor of the sub-conscious mind **is that it accepts** whatever belief is handed to it by the conscious mind and proceeds to build our body, or circumstances, with that belief.

The human race has both conscious and sub-conscious minds. The animal kingdom only the sub-conscious. To illustrate: an ape sees some fine fruit and reasons thus: fine fruit I have seen and tasted before, I will grab some and proceeds to do so. Man also comes along and sees this fine fruit and wishes he had some. But he reasons differently. These people don't leave such luscious fruit around for nothing. I will investigate and proceeds to do so. Ah, I see a rope here and weight there. Yes, I thought so, a concealed trap. I'll leave it alone. That's the difference between the mind of man and the brain of animal. Mind is the greatest force in the universe, really is a part of the universe.

There is, according to the latest science, only one substance in the universe, and that substance is electricity, or ether, and one law, and that is the law of attraction. And you must either attract from others or they will attract from you. You cannot stand still. To illustrate: An acorn drops to the ground and proceeds to draw water and chemical compounds, that it needs from the ground to itself and grows into a giant oak. Then after awhile it ceases to attract, decays and falls to pieces.

The human body is like a dynamo, but let the dynamo run down and the whole system lags. The dynamo is **your mind.** Feed it thoughts of health and vigor and your whole system will reflect the energy and vitality. Feed it thoughts of old age and you will find it halting down. Feed your mind thoughts that the most humane movement (labor movement) will grow and be a success and nothing can stop its growth.

Don't Let There Be Any Shirkers Among Labor

Remember that where there is a will there is a way, and many things could be accomplished if every member of organized labor would take home the following pertinent facts and reminders:

Do you believe in living wages and reasonable hours of labor? Do you believe in sanitary shop conditions and that your bread and pastries should be manufactured under the most sanitary conditions?

Of course you do. Every decent fair-minded citizen supports the above principles. But some of us are inclined to be careless and indifferent and by that indifference we lend encouragement and aid to the enemies of labor. Every man carrying a union card would resent it if he were told to his face that he was aiding the enemies of labor and assisting in destroying his union, but that is exactly what you are doing when you buy non-union bread, and the old excuse that it's your wife's fault don't go down with real men. Any real he-man has enough power and influence in his own home to demand and get union label bread, and the only way you can be sure it is union-made bread is to see that the union label is on the bread of every loaf you purchase. Don't let any baker tell you he has union-made bread unless the label is on it.

Stop being a fool. Quit attempting to commit economic suicide by filling your stomach with non-union bread. What a pitiful sight you are, with a loaf of non-union bread under your arm. Even the fellow you buy it from holds you in contempt. So, therefore, demand our union label on all bakery products.—J.D.I.

Still at It!

Meeting the local doctor, Brown inquired: "How is the lawyer going on, doctor?"

"Poor fellow!" returned the medico, with a shake of the head, "he's lying at death's door."

"There's grit for you," commented Brown, "at death's door—and still lying!"

* * *

American novelists roast American life. Hence, they are called Pan-Americans, says Gene Tunney.

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Has New Educational Methods in Denmark

Mt. Peter Manniche, representing the International People's College, of Elsimore, Denmark, recently told about the new educational methods applied by that institution.

"The International People's College," Mr. Manniche said, "was the first international college established with a view of creating human relationships between students from different countries." It began in a very small way ten years ago, but now has 1,300 students for its winter courses and 1,200 for its vacation courses.

Personal Student-Teacher Contacts

"The college," Mr. Manniche explained, follows the traditions of the famous Danish folk high schools. These traditions are personal in method in so far as they emphasize the personal relationships between the students and the teacher, and the teacher with the student. The teachers get together with the students and eat with them, and are on equal terms. They adapt themselves to the individual needs of the students.

No Examinations or Degrees

"They have no examinations, no degrees, they try to meet the students where they stand and answer the questions of the students. The college is ethical in its purpose, educating, not only for national, but for an international co-operative commonwealth.

Student League of Nations

"The student body forms in itself a little league of nations and in their fellowship each nation has a possibility of contributing characteristics of national value."

LABOR'S CANDIDATE ELECTED IN DAYTON

John E. Breidenbach, president of the Central Labor Union of Dayton, O., was elected to the city commission by an overwhelming plurality of over 19,000 votes. The other commissioner elected polled 11,000 votes. The other candidates who ran for re-election were repudiated by the people whom they had betrayed so many times to the power trust.

Breidenbach ran non-partisan on a platform of 5 cent fare, maintaining wages of city employees, denial of special privileges to favored groups, conscientious action to prevent suffering among the unemployed, and mutual aid exchanges. Organized labor stood solidly behind him.

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Many people remain happy and high-spirited through life. Others easily become tired, fretful, unhappy. Why? Specialists say that poor light is a frequent cause. Many an irritable, nervous person who suffers from headaches, dizziness or drowsiness tries doctors, medicines, everything . . . and really all that is needed is proper lighting.

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The Child Slave

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor recently called attention to one of the most deplorable social consequences of the depression.

It declared that last year more than 103,000 children, 14 and 15 years of age, left school to take jobs which might have been filled by older persons out of work.

"While many fathers and older brothers were idle," the Bureau said, "these children workers under 16 were leaving desks and playgrounds to assume part of the burden of family support.

"In one large city in which about 1,000 children received their first regular employment certificates in 1930 the reporting officer gave unemployment of adult members of the family as the main reason."

The survey covered 23 states, the District of Columbia and 40 cities of 50,000 population or more in 11 other states.

In five of the states and 30 cities less than 60 per cent. of the young workers had completed the eighth grade and in four states and 11 cities from 30 to 71 per cent. had completed no grade higher than the sixth.

INNOCENT MEN LYNCHED

Of 21 people lynched in the United States last year, at least two were innocent, according to the Commission investigating the question of lynching in the United States.

Eleven others were "probably innocent." Certainly there was no proof of their guilt.

Grand juries seldom indict the mob leaders, it is added, although they are easily identified.

The accusations against the lynched men are frequently "framed up."

One man was lynched because he offended political opponents, another—a negro—to prevent his appearance in court to give evidence against white men.

The Open Road

AFOOT WITH JACK LOGIE

Last week we laid down as a fundamental proposition that there could never be built an enduring civilization so long as one individual enslaved another. That should be the basis of all principles of sound statesmanship and anything short of that ideal may be put aside as unworthy of consideration by those who desire to build the new order of society on a firm and enduring foundation.

A great teacher says that the world today is an expression of life in bondage and in order to further elaborate our philosophy of living it becomes necessary to analyze the conditions of that bondage and the means whereby it may be broken. Marx begins his study of political economy by stating that wealth expresses itself as an aggregation of commodities and that it is obvious that we must begin with the analysis of a single commodity. Society expresses itself as a collection of individuals, and here again we must start with the unit, the individual. Fortunately, the subject for this microscopic examination is close at hand and each may begin with the individual with whom you are best acquainted, namely, yourself. Socrates laid down as the basis of his philosophy the axiom, "Know Thyself," and all the great religious and philosophical teachers of the world have repeated the injunction as the first essential to an understanding of life and its problems. The kingdom of heaven is within you and it is quite useless to search for it anywhere else.

Anyone who has been lost in the woods knows that the first impulse is to walk rapidly hither and thither, break into a run and travel in circles until you fall from exhaustion. The wise woodsman who realizes that he is lost sits down to think the situation over and to devise a way out. The world today is full of people who are quite lost, who have no idea whatever of the way out of the social and political jungles and who are running madly in circles and grabbing frantically at any expedient although they know very well it will hasten their final collapse. The wise man will retire from the chaos of the world and in quiet meditation seek the cause of all this confusion in the outer world and in his own mentality.

He discovers at once that he is enslaved by outworn authorities, imposed by others because they have profited by his ignorance; he is bound by his superstitions and in chains to custom, degenerate codes and puerile conventionalities set over him by a class society and is slave to his own desires, passions and fears.

* * *

Having determined as a social unit to refrain from any attempt at the enslavement of his fellow men, the individual must next make up his mind that the outside world cannot subjugate him or force him to conform to any conventional mould. The real bondage of life, however, begins with the individual himself and his first task is to free himself from the illusory aspect of life and the false idea of values brought about by the dominance of fear and uncontrolled desires.

The world is largely governed at present by men who have not yet learned how to govern themselves. A wise man has said that we will never have a proper society until we appoint philosophers as our administrators, but a real philosopher would have too much wisdom to go into politics. He would realize the truth of the old saying that he who is master of his own soul is greater than he who conquers a city, and before you seek to free the world from its chains it is wise to first break your own.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and there is no short cut to freedom. The way to economic freedom has been outlined for us, but when we have achieved that goal the individual will still live in the shadow of sorrow, separation and death, and while one fear may have been removed, a host of others still hovers over him. No one really begins to live until he has transcended fear, and the path to liberation each must tread for himself. We are told that "the cessation of fear is the beginning of being," and there can be no lasting happiness, no peace until each for himself has conquered fear and realized that sense of detachment which is the culmination of the experience of life.

* * *

The terms success and failure are purely relative and, in the absolute sense, do not exist. Both are merely useful lessons in the school of life and that experience which, to the casual observer may seem a disastrous failure, may impart a sense of real values and the knowledge that the illusions which men pursue are of very little importance after all. Nothing matters very much, and most things not at all. The things we fear scarcely ever happen anyway, and if we can learn detachment and the wisdom of crowding the here and now with all the serene happiness it can hold we eliminate remorse for past errors and worry about the future, two factors which cause most of our unnecessary fears.

Desire is necessary for growth, but it must be the servant of the will and not the master. Man must control his desires and not be swayed by them. This involves discipline, self-imposed and not laid down for us by outside authority, religious or secular.

Be in love with life and live dangerously, for only as you experience all the ecstacies, all the joys and sorrows of human existence are you able to develop sympathy and understanding for all that lives. Happiness is the flower of life, and sorrow brings the perfume of understanding, so enter fearlessly into the garden where flowers and perfume mingle and find there that perfect blossom of unity with all that aspires and suffers, that sense of human kinship which is the foundation of all spiritual aspirations, all idealism and all religions, stripped of their useless creeds, dogmas and superstitions.

For the physical side of life there should be a reaching after beauty and an inspiration toward simplicity in all things; not crudity, but that simplicity which is the hall-mark of all true culture and greatness. Life is too complicated, and only as we simplify do we establish poise in the art of living.

For our emotional nature there must be intense affection, but with detachment, because that which we seek to bind to us we always lose. Change is the eternal law of life and only as we are able to rise above any sense of possession for those whom we love intensely do we escape the sorrow and feeling of personal loss which are inseparable from the world of phenomena.

For the mental sphere there should be the development of individual uniqueness and an absolute refusal to merge into the pale mediocrity of the mob. Be vividly yourself and express your individuality, not as an end or final purpose in living, but only as a means to a greater end, the realization of oneness with all life. The mosaic is enriched and made more intensely beautiful as each stone or pebble or jewel in it is distinctive and perfect in its contribution to the entire design.

If this simple code of living which I have outlined is solidly based on a love of humanity and an intense aspiration to reach the unity which underlies the seeming diversities and inequalities of life, you will find that it has one very significant quality. It works, and that is more than can be said for most systems of thought in the world today.

I. L. P. Notes

VICTORIA ROAD BRANCH

A public meeting will be held in the Victoria Road Community Hall, at 42nd and Victoria Road, on Sunday evening, November 29th, at 8 p.m. The speakers will be Alderman Anderson of North Vancouver, Angus MacInnis, M.P., and the three I. L. P. candidates for School Trustees. Admission free.

HILLCREST BRANCH

Hillcrest Branch is holding small whist drives Saturday evenings in the homes of various members.

* * *

NORTH BURNABY BRANCH

Our next regular business meeting will be held on Friday night, November 27th. Discussion of amendments to our Provincial Party Constitution and Bylaws will be in order; also recommendations of Executive on same.

All members are urged to be present, and to bring a new applicant for membership. We grow by adding to our membership those who are convinced of the futility of the old party methods and who see, or beginning to see, the need of social ownership of natural resources and industry.

Even the prairie farmers' organizations are demanding public ownership of land, and the operation of industry without profit. A few years ago they were looked upon as the greatest bulwark of private ownership. How the world does grow towards social ownership.

The propaganda meeting of Friday night had a small attendance. These classes are for you. Come along and learn.

Comrade Sorley of New Westminster was unable to be present, but we are assured he will be two weeks hence, December 4th. His subject will be "Socialism and Education."

Quite a varied discussion took place on this subject Friday night, and those present were well repaid for the time given. There is no doubt Socialism will strike a new note in all education, which should not end with school days, but continue through life. Theoretical studies, and learning to fit into one place in industry, should go hand in hand.

Don't forget our fortnightly "Good Time" Whist Drive and Dance. Saturday night's was bigger, and we hope better, than any we've had yet. Attend the next one on Saturday, December 5th. All profits, if any, after expenses and rent is paid, go toward spreading a knowledge of Socialism: A Social State, Minus Rent, Interest and Profits. Get me? So don't be afraid to spend your "two-bits" recreation money with us. You'll get two things with your quarter—besides a good card game, a chance at the prizes, and a dance—recreation, and a boost toward emancipation from long hours and low wages.

If anyone wants a comfy hall, with a good dance floor—equal distance between Vancouver Heights and Capial Hill—ours is for rent at reasonable rates. Call: Thompson, Glen. 638-L.

Our hustling social committee is considering putting on a "Hard Time Dance" December 12th. The proceeds to go for a Christmas tree and entertainment for the kiddies. Big ones may be allowed in to the Christmas tree if they're willing to pay, gracefully. Anyway, watch for announcements later.—J. T. Worsley, Secretary.

* * *

WEST VANCOUVER BRANCH

We are getting together a very lively branch with 62 members here in West Vancouver. We meet every first and third Friday each month in the Canadian Legion Hall. Also we are holding whist drives twice a month.

West Vancouver Branch held another of their delightful whist drives in the Legion Hall, Tuesday, November 24th. These whist drives are proving most successful, judging by the numbers attending them. Twenty-one tables in play. The prize winners for Tuesday evening were: Ladies' 1st, Mrs. F. Corbet; ladies' 2nd, Mrs. J. Tite; ladies' sealed number, Mrs. Griesdale. Gents' 1st, Mr. P. Andrews; gents' 2nd, Mr. T. Cauldwell; gents' sealed number, Mr. S. R. Colpitts. Draw prize, Mrs. E. G. Groom.

The next I. L. P. whist drive will be held at The Clachan, Friday, December 11th.—H. G. K.

* * *

VANCOUVER CENTRE BRANCH

The regular business meeting of the Vancouver Centre Branch was held at the Williams Building, Granville Street, on Wednesday, November 25th. In the absence of the chairman at the commencement of the meeting, Comrade Mrs. Norton, the branch vice-chairman, presided.

Considering the fact that new branches are being inaugurated in the suburbs, which, of necessity, is depriving the Centre Branch of many of its older members, the branch still continues to maintain its membership as new members are joining at every meeting. This change of members naturally reflects itself on the branch meetings, giving rise to much constructive criticism and many new suggestions, making it apparent that new members as well as the older ones are keenly alive to the best interests of the branch.

The propaganda committee reported on last week's meeting and announced a meeting for Wednesday next at the Williams Building. Dr. Y. Pi Chu will speak on "The Manchurian Situation." The committee wishes it to be made known that this will not be a branch propaganda meeting, and the views of Dr. Chu will not of necessity be those of the I. L. P. The object of the meeting is solely with a view to obtaining a clearer impression of the situation now developing in the far east. It is hoped at a later date to extend the same privilege to a Japanese representative. Questions and discussion will follow the address.

Grandview Branch Formed

It was reported that last week a public meeting was held in the Grandview district with the object of forming a branch in that locality. The speakers were Comrades Angus MacInnis, M.P., and W. W. Lefeaux, and the meeting was so successful that on Wednesday of this week the Grandview Branch of the I. L. P. held its first meeting. Sympathizers in that area please note.

The election committee reported that on Friday, December 4th, a dance is to be held to assist in the election campaign. This is to be no small affair and elaborate provisions have been made to ensure everyone attending an enjoyable time.

The report of the literature committee is always encouraging. This section of branch activity is by no means the least important and the committee is to be complimented upon the ready supply of "mental dynamic" that is always on hand and the amount that is regularly disposed of. To those becoming interested in Socialism and wishing to gain a clear understanding of this important subject we recommend Fred Henderson's pamphlet, "The A. B. C. of Socialism," a good five cent investment, which is available at any of the branch meetings.

Following the reports of the various committees other items of branch interests were discussed.—Pleb.

Last Fire

When a fireman who had gallantly lost his life in action was buried, his comrades, as a token of affection for their dead hero, covered his casket with a magnificent funeral sheaf, inscribed with the words:

"Gone to His Last Fire."

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"Excuse me, ma'am. Am I to take care of the baby or your husband?" replied the girl.

* * *

What About It?

The following is a part of a letter written by a Chinese, and quoted as authentic in the "University Correspondent":

"I am Wang. This is my personal benefit that I write to ask for a position in your honourable firm. . . . I can drive a typewriter with good noise, and my English is great. . . . My last job has left itself from me, for the good reason that the large man has dead. It was on account of no fault of mine. So, honourable sirs, what about it?

"employer."

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Railways Will Double City Money For Bridge

The bylaw for the First Avenue (Terminal Avenue) bridge differs in an important respect from the other bylaws to be submitted to the people at the election on December 9th.

The other bylaws involve the expenditure of the city money only, while the bridge bylaw calls for the expenditure of the railways of $2.00 for every dollar spent by the city.

The covering agreement between the city and the railways was made upwards of 20 years ago, and Grandview has waited all this long time for the completion of the traffic system so necessary for the growth and prosperity of the district.

The railways obligated themselves to do a number of things when the agreement was made, and among them was the construction of a roadway across False Creek flats to connect First Ave. in Grandview with Main St. The roadway has been built. Potentially it is a magnificent highway 125 feet wide with an additional 25 feet on either side for boulevarding. Only the surfacing remains to be done, but it is quite useless until the bridge is built, as the railways tracks and the difference in the level at present form an impossible barrier.

In the agreement the building of the bridge was covered, and by the terms of the agreement the railways obligated themselves to share the cost as follows: The Great Northern agreed to foot one-half of the bill for the actual construction of the bridge, while the Canadian National agreed to build the ramps and approaches at a cost equal or greater than the share borne either by the Great Northern or the city. Not only is this the case, but the improvements in False Creek flats, the roads, and sewers built at a cost of millions will remain quite useless until the bridge is built to connect the new highway with the present road system of Grandview.

As things are at present there is a distance of more than a mile without an east and west roadway, and behind this barrier, which might just as well be water so far as its passage is concerned, Grandview has lanquished for twenty years awaiting the means of ingress and outgress without which progress is impossible.

A feature of the project which has escaped attention is the fact that under the arrangement, if the bylaw passes, the Great Northern Railway, an American corporation, is bound to provide $140,000 or more, which will be used in the construction of the bridge for the alleviation of the present distressing unemployment situation. The whole programme will provide more than half a million for unemployment at a cost to the city of only $140,000.

Grandview and the eastern sections of the city made the Burrard Bridge possible. The same districts have helped to carry every measure and every bylaw for the benefit of the city whether eastern Vancouver was directly benefitted or not. Justice and fair play now demand that other sections of the city come to the rescue of Grandview by making possible a traffic system, for lack of which Grandview's natural growth has been retarded and even smothered.

Bank Failures Are Increasing in U. S.

Some light is thrown on the question whether the present panic is the most serious in the nation's history or is about the same or even less devastating than predecessors in noting the situation as to banks, financial arteries of trade. Reports show that the United States set an all-time record last year, when 934 banks failed. In the first eight months of 1931, 932 banks failed.

Since September 1, the 120-year-old, $47,000,000 Bank of Pittsburgh has crashed along with many others.

Bank failures in Chicago and Illinois continue. Latest bank in Chicago to fold up is the Rogers Park National, with deposits of $892,000. That a national bank failed jolted the neighborhood, although they have been crashing frequently enough.

The following day the Commercial Savings Bank of Moline begged the State Auditor to come and take it over. It had deposits of $1,601,837, according to its last statement.

During August alone, 154 banks crashed with liabilities of $226,022,000. Federal Reserve member banks account for $105,000,000 of the depositors' losses, non-member banks 121,000,000. The exact amount of losses during the first eight months of the year is reported as $698,816,000.

MONEY NO OBJECT

A bank in New Jersey ran this advertisement in a local paper:

"Wanted—A clerk. Must be experienced in foreign exchange. Salary $15-a-week."

This is one of the replies received:

"Dear Bank: I would respectfully apply for the position you offer. I am an expert in foreign exchange, in all branches. In addition, I converse fluently in Gum Arabic, Zola, Gorgonzola and Billingsgate. I write shorthand, long-hand, left-hand and right-hand. I can supply my own typewriter if necessary, and I may mention that I typewrite half an hour in ten minutes, the record.

"I would be willing also to let you have the service, gratis, of my large family of boys, and, if agreeable to you, my wife would be pleased to clean your office regularly without extra charge. The cost of postage for your answer to this application can be deducted from my salary.

"Please note, that if you have a back-yard, I would make bricks in my spare time.

"Awaiting an early reply, I am," etc. — Forbes.

A creative dressmaker, to be successful, must understand the psychology of women better than a surgeon understands their anatomy. — Paul Poiret.

Six-hour Work Day Without Wage Cut

By JONAS A. McBRIDE,
Vice-President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen

Editor's Note.—In a recent speech, Jonas A. McBride, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, discussed unemployment as it affects railroad employees. The portion of his speech regarding the shorter work day as a remedy for unemployment follows:

Let me emphasize the fact that organized railroad labor has responded generously to the demand for increased productivity. The reports of the Inter-state Commerce Commission show that the railroads enjoyed unprecedented prosperity during the nine years preceding the stock market crash, principally as a result of increased productivity.

More traffic was handled by railways in 1929 than in 1920, with 370,000 less men. This year an additional 300,000 rail workers of all crafts—road, shop, etc.—are unemployed and a large percentage of those remaining are working part time.

Facing our present problem of improving the security of employment and at the same time increasing the earnings of our members in exchange for the greatly increased productivity of their labor, I firmly believe there is only one course we can pursue and that is to proceed, with increased vigor, to enforce our pending demand for a six-hour day without diminishing present money earnings.

This will provide more work for more men and thus increase the present buying power of the masses of wage earners, estimated to represent not less than 85 per cent. of the purchasing power of the United States.

If the men in train and engine service will inculcate in their minds a sincere and conscientious desire for a shorter work-day without diminishing present money earnings, just so surely as the railroad work-day of twelve hours was cut to ten hours and the ten-hour work-day to eight hours, just so surely will the six-hour day or less become the standard work-day.

All the six-hour day needs is a trial. If the employers will test its merits, it will speak for itself.

In concluding my reference to the shorter work-day, I desire to say that our experience—bitter experience—has fully demonstrated that long hours of labor, low wages and unhappy lives go together, and it has been clearly proved that with a shorter work-day there follows increased efficiency, better homes are maintained and everything that goes to make life worth while comes into the lives of the workers.

There is no other effective cure for this frightful unemployment evil, which is gradually becoming worse through the substitution of machines for men other than the shortening of the work-day. I challenge anyone who has the welfare of our people at heart to name a better remedy.

Electricians Launch Job-making Project

Washington, D.C.—An employer-labor plan to relieve unemployment in the electrical construction industry, it is announced, has been launched by the Electrical Guild of North America and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Together the two organizations, comprising contractors and workers, propose to create business and work in the industry by modernizing American homes, stores and buildings, equipped before the era of rapid electrical development and known to be inadequately wired. It will be the case of skilled electricians acting as salesmen for their employers to make the jobs by which they earn their livelihood.

The project, according to the outline furnished by Louis K. Comstock, president of the Guild, and H. H. Broach, president of the electrical workers' union, will be carried out in nearly 600 cities and towns in the United States and Canada. It is known as the "Co-operative Work Plan" and involves the co-ordination of efforts of electrical contractors, central stations, labor organizations, civic groups including central labor unions, inspection department of municipalities, churches and posts of the American Legion.

The business managers of 600 local unions, accountable to the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have been supplied with a handbook of the plan and called upon to furnish the names of all electrical contractors in their districts who are equipped to install repairs and extensions to existing household and business electrical equipments. With the aid of the union's headquarters staff, idle electricians will be put into a house to house canvass under the direction of the local electrical contractors. Householders, it is believed, will buy electrical improvements to their property more willingly than they will contribute money for impersonal unemployment relief.

This picked corps of salesmen will work on a small commission basis in the interest of unemployment relief. The real incentive will be ultimate employment in their trade when the contractor gets new business requiring the services of skilled electricians.

750,000 UNEMPLOYED IN NEW YORK CITY

New York.—Lawson Purdy, a director of the Charity Organization Society, estimates the number of unemployed in New York City reach 750,000 or more.

He declared that the combined relief agencies of State, county and private enterprise could not possibly meet the need arising from the unemployment emergency this winter. "All we can do," he said, "is to see how much of the need we can meet. The Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee must care for those persons who are destitute and who cannot be helped by city or State."

Federal Relief Measure Inadequate

The Ottawa correspondent of "Labor" says:

Are Canadian bankers endeavoring to throw a monkey wrench into the Dominion's plans for unemployment relief?

Following a recent meeting of the financiers, a formal statement was issued declaring that each bank will advise its own customers "that public borrowing should be limited to requirements of an imperative character only."

By way of explanation, the bankers said that plans for public works so far announced indicated that "public bodies" did not fully appreciate that it was almost impossible for Canada to borrow abroad, and that its ability to finance undertakings at home was limited.

Will Encourage Reactionaries

In plain English, this was a warning that provinces and municipalities must "ease up" on borrowings to provide work for the unemployed.

What gives the announcement sinister significance is that up to date the chief difficulty in the way of Canada's relief programme has been the failure of some provinces and municipalities to fully co-operate. The bankers' statements will give reactionary officials further excuse for doing little or nothing.

Canadian bankers welcome the $150,000,000 bond issue. It will afford safe investment for their surplus funds and will head off increases in income taxes which would hit their pocketbooks.

The money will be used to meet the mounting deficit due to decrease in revenues and increase in expenditures caused by unemployment relief.

What Dominion Has Done

Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, reported that up to date Dominion authorities had approved unemployment relief work totalling $56,777,750. The Dominion's share is $25,016,043. The cities and provinces put up the rest. It is expected the Dominion will eventually expend $30,000,000 on this form of relief.

In addition, it is paying one-third of all direct relief throughout the nation and the entire cost of taking care of from 100,000 to 150,000 farmers in the drought areas in the West.

Tom Moore's Criticism

Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, told "Labor's" representative that he feels that enterprises so far authorized are altogether too small to provide work for all the unemployed.

"The present policy places too much emphasis on direct relief," he said.

"Despite all that has been done—and labor recognizes that considerable work has been provided—the plans so far announced are woefully lacking in providing opportunities for employment for every normally fit man and woman at wages which will enable them to maintain a proper standard of living."

There was plenty of work to be done, Mr. Moore declared, but the government was restricting its plans. He deplored the fact that little had been done for skilled workers and for jobless women.

Robertson's Position

Senator Robertson, on the other hand, insisted that efforts are being made to find work for every resident of Canada.

"Failing that," he said, "every unemployed person will be given direct relief. We are determined that no Canadian shall be allowed to starve this winter."

No one questions Gideon Robertson's sincerity, but reports from various sections indicate that provincial and local authorities find direct relief is cheaper than providing work at anything like standard wages. The local authorities put up only a third of the cost of direct relief, and, in some instances, it is alleged they are even "economizing" in the volume and quality of this relief.

That there is a good deal of resentment in the country is evidenced by the results of the recent municipal election in Edmonton, Alberta.

D. K. Knott, a member of the Typographical Union and the nominee of the Labor Party, swamped his opponent, Mayor James M. Douglas, with a majority of 3,445.

"The vote in Edmonton was a protest of the wholly inadequate policy of dealing wih the unemployment situation in Canada," said one Labor leader.

"The Federal Government has made the provincial and civic authorities responsible for the conduct of work schemes, and where the civic government fails, as in Edmonton, to handle the situation in an adequate way unemployed workers and their families suffer."

Italian Fascists Decree Further Cuts

Rome, Italy.—The central committee of the corporative system, which controls Italian industry, agreed on the advisability of further wage reductions modified with four reservations.

The reservations provide that industrial undertakings which are not on a healthy basis shall not cut wages, that wage reductions must be accompanied by simultaneous reduction in other production costs, that the cuts must be within reasonable limits, and that they must be the result of agreements among the regular Fascist syndical organizations.

The last provision gives added power to the labor syndicates, which will treat with those employers who propose wage reductions. The labor syndicates also have the right to appeal to Fascist labor courts and in the last instance to Mussolini himself.

About a year ago there was a general cut of 12 per cent. in the pay of all State employees and also in the army and navy force and the diplomatic corps.

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.60	Pape's Diapepsin	.37	
.50	Ipana Tooth Paste	.32	
1.25	Star-Rite Electric Curling Iron	.81	
.45	and .85 Virol; 4-oz. and 8-oz.	.39 and	.59
.75	and 1.50 Bovril; 4-oz. and 8-oz.	.57 and	.97

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