Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

NO. 358—EIGHT PAGES | VANCOUVER, CANADA, MARCH 13th, 1931 | FIVE CENTS PER COPY

Department of Labour
Parliament Bldgs
D3

Organized Labor Asks For Labor Legislation

Delegation Interviews Provincial Cabinet in an Effort to Obtain New Labor Legislation and Some Changes To Existing Acts

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT of British Columbia was urged to do all in its power towards the establishment of a National Unemployment Insurance scheme and the establishment of a five-day work week, as well as many other needed new, and changes in existing, labor legislation, by a delegation from the British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The delegation met the cabinet just prior to the budget announcements of the Hon. J. W. Jones, in which was included the one per cent. tax on all incomes. In its demands, however, the delegation protested to the government against any increase in taxation on incomes under $3,000 per year. The delegation said:

In presenting our legislative proposals this year we particularly stress the urgent necessity of taking care of our unemployed citizens in a more equitable and efficient manner.

The increasing use of machinery, with the resultant displacement of working people, has caused unemployment to become now a permanent problem. We urge your government to do all in its power towards establishing a scheme of National Unemployment Insurance. It is conceded to be good business for insurance to be taken out against losses by fire and theft, and for protection against all other misfortunes, with the exception of the most important one in our economic system, which is the loss of employment, the only medium whereby working people can live and maintain themselves and their families. We believe that our government can materially alleviate the unemployed problem in our province by the cancellation of all exemptions to the Provincial Hours of Work Act, and by amending the Act to establish the five-day week. We also urge that you discourage all attempts to reduce wages and salaries, as such procedures only tend to reduce the purchasing power of the people and aggravate business depression.

We further request you to co-operate with the Alberta Government, which is endeavoring to arrange a summer conference with the Federal and Provincial Governments with a view to evolving a comprehensive scheme for a programme of winter employment to extend over a number of years.

Workmen's Compensation Act

(1) Part 1. Compensation to workmen and dependents, Division (1):

We believe that the Act should give protection to the casual laborer and suggest that the scope of this part be amended to include sub-sections 7, 8, 9 of Section 20, part of the Alberta Compensation Act, except that the amount of building permits be deleted.

(2) All compensation to be based upon the rate of wages being paid the workman at time of injury and that a minimum wage of four dollars ($4.00) per day be allowed when computing the amount of compensation.

(3) That in view of the fact that of recent years accidents have generally become more serious—necessitating a longer period of recovery—we request that the rate of compensation be increased 75%.

(4) That when an injured workman has been awarded temporary, total disability compensation, it shall be continued until he is able to resume his former occupation, or has been offered other suitable and equally remunerative employment; and that if such injured workman has suffered a permanent partial disability, but upon the report of the attending physician is able to take light work, the total disability compensation should be continued until suitable employment is provided.

(5) We request that there should be a more liberal interpretation and greater consideration given to hernia cases.

(6) That medical inspection and professional treatment be provided in all cases where the workmen employed are subjected to the dangers of poisonous substances and gases—and that legislation be enacted similar to the Alberta Act, compelling the proper ventilation of garages, etc.

Health Insurance

We urge that legislation be introduced providing for health insurance, and that we be given the opportunity of representation in the preparation of the proposed Bill.

Mothers' Pension Act

We ask that this Act be amended to include a clause similar to the reciprocal clause contained in the Ontario Act. We further request that the financial position of applicants be amended to allow possession up to $1,000.00 in cash and up to $2,000.00 in assessed property values.

That where the applicant has a financial position of better standing than is allowed, she can, if she so desires, come under the Act by allowing the government to invest her assets and receive the pension, less the amount received from the investments made in her behalf.

Minimum Wage Act

We urge that legislation be enacted that will prohibit the employment of boys at wages that encourage the displacement of women protected by the Women's Minimum Wage Act.

Care of the Blind

We strongly support the principle of pensions for the blind.

School Text Books

We urge that, in the interests of good education, text books be supplied free.

We further wish to reaffirm our stand that education be free and equal to all citizens in the province, and strongly protest any curtailment of this policy.

Chauffeurs' Licenses

We strongly object to the increase in the cost of chauffeurs' and drivers' licenses and urge that the Ontario scale be put in effect in this province.

We further request the cancellation of regulation 35 of the Public Carriers' Act, part 5 of the Highway Act.

Under this Act at present the employer must notify the authorities of the dismissal of an employee and the reasons for so doing. The delegation suggests that the same right be given to the employee in order that a true version of the reasons for dismissal might be in the hands of the authorities.

Provincial Superannuation Act

We ask that the scope of this Act be extended to include public utility companies and their employees.

Conciliation Boards

That the Provincial Industrial Disputes Act be amended to include all employees now outside the scope of

(Continued on page 8)

Good Eats C[illegible] Strike Sett[illegible]nt Near

Just as we are g[illegible] press, the chairman of the L[illegible]int Executive Board, Culina[illegible] Beverage Workers' Union, a[illegible]s that an agreement has be[illegible]ched with the New Goods Eat[illegible] Company, Limited. And sub[illegible] approval of his board the s[illegible]ll be consumated and the cafe operating as a union house by Monday next. Union wages will be paid and the secretary of Local 28 will be authorized to advise the girls affected by the strike to apply to the cafe for the work shift designated them. The official of the unions who has been conducting the negotiations has spent many hours during the past week endeavoring to affect a suitable settlement, and concludes that the object of the strike, to prevent a wage cut, has been sustained.

The Boston Cafe remains unchanged at present, but there is every likelihood that a settlement will be reached now that the Good Eats strike has been settled.

There are only two girls now out from the Boston, the rest having been absorbed in other union houses.

There are 56 conventions scheduled for Vancouver this year, and prospects for a good summer season with the catering industry seems eminent. Several conventions of organized labor will convene and union restaurants stand to reap the benefits.

The Culinary Workers are proposing to issue a directory of union restaurants for the guidance of local and visiting members and friends of organized labor.

The international office of the Culinary Workers has forwarded $200 to Local 28 to help meet the expenses incurred by the union.

Royal Theatre Has Gone Unfair Again

Just as we go to press we have received word that the Royal Theatre has again broken their union agreement and is employing non-union men. The subject will be placed before the Trades Council next Tuesday for further action.

OLD AGE PENSION WINS IN COLORADO

Denver.—The State Legislature passed an old age pension law that was urged by organized labor. The measure passed the House with but one dissenting vote. Indigents over 65 years of age, who have lived in the state 15 years, will be paid not less than $1 a day. The law is mandatory upon county commissioners.

"In a cloud burst," said Roundhouse Charley, "it's dern hard sometimes to find a silver lining."

Union Meetings at Labor Headquarters

FRIDAY, MARCH 13th	
Milk Salesmen, 464	1
Plumbers and Steamfitters, 170	2
Machinists, 182	3
Boot and Shoe Workers	4
Asbestos Workers	201
Sheet Metal, 314	311
Pressmen	313
Engineers, 844	315
MONDAY	
Electrical Workers, 213	1
Teamsters, 455	2
Boilermakers, 194	4
Egg Graders, 11	311
Painters' Committee	313
Cement Finishers	315
TUESDAY	
Trades Council	1
Lithographers	313
WEDNESDAY	
Policemen	1
Plasterers, 89	2
Ironworkers, 97	3
Elevator Constructors, 82	311
THURSDAY	
Floorlayers, 1875	2
Millmen, 1599	3
Sign Writers, 726	315
FRIDAY, MARCH 20th	
Railway Carmen, 58	2
Molders, 281	311
Engineers, 844	315

Workers Tax Themselves And Feed Capitalists

Provincial Government's Financial Wizard Finds that This Country Is Going to the Dogs, and Will Tax the Workers to Save It

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA is over one hundred million dollars in debt, and this is increasing so rapidly that Mr. Jones, Minister of Finance, starts a jamboree to which all workers earning $12 per week or more are invited. The wealth of the province is in the hands of private interests who make enough in one year to pay off the entire debt, but the present form of government does not believe that it would be good business to pay off debts and the costs of governments with the wealth obtained from the natural resources of the province.

Strenuous protest has been put up by organized labor against the suggested one per cent. tax on wages. Letters and telegrams of protest have been forwarded to our legislators and weight has been added to this by the protests from both Liberal and Conservative organizations.

It is costing $28,000,000 a year to govern 600,000 residents, and its going to cost a whole lot more before we get through with handing over the reins of government to these alleged business heads. Just at the present time we have a net debt in the Province of British Columbia amounting to $102,540,180. It's not very much if you say it quick, but when you have to help foot the bill it sounds a whole lot too much. But when we know that we owe a hundred million dollars and are going into debt at the rate of about $5,000,000 per year we are beginning to wonder if the capitalists will pick up their capital and leave the province for better pastures. We used to be told that if those blamed socialists ever had their way and increased the taxes on capitalistic profits, that the capitalists would leave the country. Well, if they did we can tell you that they wouldn't be able to take very much with them. When we didn't have any more capitalists to tax we probably would nationalize mines for a start. We notice that $65,000,000 worth of ore was taken out of the mines of British Columbia in 1928. Last year it was $55,000,000. It would not take long to pay off our debt and make a proper start when we consider that over $10,000,000 per year is paid out by these mining companies in dividends, and probably double that amount placed in operating accounts and reserve funds.

Hands Off

Then we have the lumbering industry. There is no reason why that should not be nationalized. $85,000,000 worth of logs and lumber was sold last year, and yet there are thousands of people needing new homes. Millions of feet of lumber at the doors of our humble shacks, but nary a piece must we take of it.

$23,000,000 worth of fishing was sold by British Columbia fishing companies last year, and the City Relief Department and the Provincial Government say they are just about through with feeding the unemployed.

The Wizard

Now Mr. Jones, the financial wizard of the present Conservative government, hits upon the bright idea of taxing the errand boys, department store girls, white-collar office help and sweated sons of labor. And this wizard is going to make it a weekly jamboree. We have often been told how our local wizard, Mr. Pilkington, saved money for local taxpayers, so we suppose that Mr. Jones is going after the money that Mr. Pilkington is alleged to have saved us. And in order that nobody shall be missed he is going to get you every time you earn twelve dollars. If you happen to miss two or three weeks' work, you won't be exempt, for after you have a job, Mr. employer will take Mr. Jones' share out of the pay envelope and hand you the balance.

Mr. Jones says he must have the money because those terrible governments which preceeded this one have sold forty million dollors' worth of bonds which must be paid back within the next seven years. Sounds like seven years' bad luck, but its merely the business men's way of doing business. They borrow forty millions of dollars from themselves, pay themselves one hundred and twenty million dollars in interest and then hold their hand out for another forty million dollars in exchange for the bond certificates. But who has paid all that money to the business men? Who else could pay it but the worker?

Yes, We Will Pay

Who is it that produces all wealth? Who is it that digs the ore, cuts are lumber, builds the railroads and freight trains and runs them, tills the soil, builds the factories, makes the machinery, makes the food, clothing and shelter and the gold and silver coins, the paper money and the bond certificates? Who else makes these things but the worker? Capital never dug a mine, it finances the digging of a mine with the wealth dug out of some other mine by some other workers, and these workers have turned over the job of owning these mines and the machinery of wealth production to a bunch of men we call capitalists. And these in turn have induced the workers to elect a gang of legislators who pass laws that keep us off the property we have turned over to the capitalists, and then they pass some laws to make us pay for the job of governing us. Well, we'll pay. We always have, and if one is to judge by the antics of the workers around election time, we will pay for a good many years before we finally decide to elect our own class with instructions to nationalize all natural resources and all the machinery of wealth production, and use it for the common good.

City Council Splits On Income Tax Vote

The following resolution, introduced by Alderman Deptford, and seconded by Alderman Gibbens, caused a split vote in a City Council committee on Wednesday, but it will come up again on Monday:

That whereas the proposed tax of one (1%) per cent. on all incomes exceeding $12.00 per week, proposed by the Provincial Government, will place a burden on those of our citizens who are least able to bear same;

And whereas it will tend to lower the standard of living and create great hardship, at a time when the same people are having a great struggle to live;

Be it resolved, that this Council enter an emphatic protest against such legislation.

For: Ald. Deptford, Ald. Gibbens, Ald. Loat, Ald. De Graves.

Against: Ald. McRae, Ald. Atherton, Ald. Fraser, Ald. Bennett.

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VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER AND DISTRICT TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Sixty-nine Unions Embracing Nearly 15,000 Members.

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

COMMITTEES:

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

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

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

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

Banning the French Language in Turkey

English and German instead of French will be taught in the Turkish public schools, if the proposals of certain reformers go through. The change is ascribed to the belief that for a country wishing to enter Western civilization, Anglo-Saxon systems of education are far preferable, because they are characterized by creative power.

Although the ban against French may, to a certain extent, result from a strain in Turko-French relations, writes a Stamboul correspondent of the London Sunday Observer, it is undoubtedly true that following the Treaty of Lausanne, Turks of all ages began to study English as a means for establishing direct commercial relations with the rest of the world.

Thus, it is claimed, by degrees they have come to appreciate the action of that force of character usually connected with English public school education.

The Turkish government has made the teaching of the two foreign languages compulsory in all public schools, and is reported to be about to engage teachers in England and in Germany.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE RE DISARMAMENT

In reply to a question by Sir Kingsley Wood in the British House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, stated that the Russian Ambassador had expressed the readiness of his Government to take an active part in the coming World Disarmament Conference.

The census reports that widows are twice as numerous as widowers. This seems to confirm the belief that women learn quicker than men.—Puglishers Syndicate.

Machine Harvests Sugar-cane

A new mechancial harvester, recently set to work on Florida sugar plantations, may prove a boon to sugar-growers in much the same way as the combination harvester has to the Western wheat-farmer.

The Southern planters already see in imagination the Everglades pouring tons of raw sugar into future refineries at Miami.

What the revolutionary machine is like and how it works, we are told at length by the Florida papers. Says "The Tribune" (Tampa):

"A new era in sugar-cane harvesting dawned in Florida today.

"Seven huge harvesting-machines, each designed to cut 500 tons a day, took to the undulating fields of the Southern Sugar Company in the Everglades, near here, for the first time in the history of the industry, and eight more similar harvesters are to be put to work shortly.

"Capable of doing the work of 200 hand-laborers, sugar men say they expect the harvester to do for the cane-growers what the combine has done for wheat-farmers in the Middle West.

"P. G. Bishop, receiver for the sugar company, estimated that with the harvesters in operation, the company could reap a net profit of $1,500,000 from this year's crop.

"Sugar company officials said it would take until May to complete harvesting the huge crops with the machines which were perfected after fifteen years of experimentation.

"Turning on its own axis, the machine is driven by two gasoline engines mounted on an endless track. Cane is thrown into a steel maw by two rows of steel mandibles, which flip out and gather in the stalks, and then disappear into the throat of the machine. The cane then goes on a conveyor, and as it vanishes, a rotating chopping knife, mechanically timed, cuts the cane leaves and tops into small pieces.

"From the choppers, the cut cane is elevated to two large rotating drums, moving in opposite directions, through which powerful blasts of air are forced, blowing leaves, tops, and rubbish out of the rear of the machine.

"The cane falls into another conveyor and is lifted overhead into a wagon drawn alongside the machines, which, equipped with lights, can be operated also at night.

"Sugar men say the harvesters, with knife-fitted disks, can cut the stalks close to or under the ground, thus utilizing the butts, which have high sugar content. Heretofore, the hand method of harvesting left the stalks in the ground. The saving made possible, they said, would pay for the operation of the machines."

Further particulars and predictions are broadcast by the Miami "Daily News," as follows:

"As with the harvester, gin, weaving machines, washing machines, draft animals, so it now is with cane.

"For the first time in its history it is being commercially harvested by machine. Just as the combines slash their way through the wheat fields of the Northwest, seven newly perfected cane harvesters, the first ever used commercially, have begun the gigantic task of harvesting $4,000,000 worth of sugar cane from 20,000 acres of rich, black Florida Everglades muckland. Within a week eight more machines will be in operation, a total of fifteen in all, each doing in a day the work of about 200 cane cutters with the traditional machete.

"It may seem hard to believe that the machine does it better, but one need merely see the even distribution of the striped leaves and other debris in the fields gone over by machines, utilized as mulch, then note the uneven piles of lengthy stalks and leaves left by hand labor, to realize this.

"Hand labor ties up innumerable wagons, these on the field for hours and days, while the cane is striped and cut into lengths after harvesting. The machine also cuts up the cane into short lengths suitable for the mill, upon arrival there. Hand labor necessitates another operation after the mill is reached.

"The machine, which it is predicted will revolutionize the world's cane sugar industry, is the invention of Ralph S. Falkiner of Australia, and is the result of nineteen years' continuous research and experiments. Under the arrangement with Falkiner, the Dahlberg interests built one of these machines last summer, and tested it out on the Southern Sugar Company's properties here, where more than 150,000 acres of the Florida Everglades are being reclaimed for sugar production. As a result, Dahlberg had Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee build fourteen additional machines in order to harvest this year's crop, and these are now being placed in operation."—Literary Digest.

Women Predominate in Five Large German Labor Unions

German industrial women workers continue to organize into labor unions, and now constitute a majority in five important trade unions, the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, announced in its recent News Letter.

Union organization has followed the continual influx of women into industry, it is explained, and one of the chief concerns of the unions is to raise the wage level of women workers, especially to that of men employed in the same work. Those of the metal workers' union were able to advance their wages 50.7 per cent. between 1925 and 1928. Their wages were 67 per cent of those of the men in 1928.

Of the total number of members of the tobacco workers' union, 77.5 per cent. are women; of bookbinders, 67.9 per cent.; and of printers, 64.1 per cent. The full text of the statement follows:

The organ of the German General Federation of Trade Unions recently published a study of the place of women workers in German trade union organization as shown by the annual reports of the unions for 1928. A summary of this study is given below.

The increasing numbers of women workers in industry have given rise to serious problems for the trade unions. It will be seen in the data given women are in a majority in all the trade unions mentioned except the last two, in which they form one-half of the membership. Tobacco workers, 77.5 per cent.; bookbinders, 67.9 per cent.; hatters, 63.3 per cent.; textile workers, 57.8 per cent.; clothing workers, 48.1 per cent.; shoemakers, 44.3 per cent.

Even in those unions in which the number of women members is small, the percentage has risen considerably. In the case of saddlers and upholsterers, the number of male members has increased by 5.8 per cent. and that of female members by 9.5 per cent. In the metal industry, where there are comparatively few women workers, and in 1925 their numbers did not exceed 11.1 per cent., the metal workers' union in 1928 obtained 15.2 per cent. of new male members and 21.4 per cent. of new female members. The total percentage of women members in this trade union has risen to 7.4 per cent.

The unions are not merely concerned with the enrollment of women members, but seek to induce them to take part in the life and work of the union, making use for this purpose of lectures, leaflets, and special women's supplements in the trade union press. The metal workers' union is about to establish a special women's section within the national committee under the management of a woman. In January, 1929, a training course for women was given in which 50 women officials took part. This proved so successful that similar courses will, in future, be given at regular intervals.

One of the chief concerns of the unions is that of raising the level of wages of women workers. Owing to the continual influx of women into industry, the wages of women workers are much lower than those of men. In general the raising of wages is very slowly achieved. It is only in public undertakings that more progressive conditions seem to exist. The report of the metal workers' union shows that considerable progress has been made; its states that between 1925 and 1928 wages increased by 32.8 per cent. for men, and by 50.7 per cent. for women, and that in 1928 the wages of women represented 67 per cent. of the wages of men.

The union of workers in the food industrry also reports considerable progress in the raising of women's wages. In some towns, especially in Berlin, greater increases of wages have been achieved by women than by men. In this connection the report of the shoemakers' union draws attention to the fact that women workers are much more often than men engaged at wages below contract rates, owing to the fact that women will submit to reductions of wages more readily than men.—The Painter and Decorator.

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Small Flour Mills Aid Wheat Growers

The following letter taken from "The Western Producer" shows that small flour mills are valuable to the farmers:

Community Flour Mill

Editor, The Western Producer.

Dear Sir,—As an owner of one of the small community flour mills in the west, I venture a reply to Mr. Strange's grave warning to farmers who make a practice of grinding theid own wheat, and by so doing, taking a chance of spoiling their good grain, which might be turned into cash, at the elevators, and purchase flour in the usual way.

Were the prices for wheat worth while, his grave warning might appeal to some, but under the present conditions, where farmers are trying to economize in every way possible, this geniel gentleman trys to tell the farmers they are making a grave mistake.

The grain company with which Mr. Strange is associated is selling flour, and thousands of copies of his letter, as it appeared in the press, are being handed out from other grain companies to the farmers, in hopes of stopping this practice of milling their own.

He states: "It is reported that some farmers are having as much as a year's flour ground, and intend to have the flour stored at home. Where are they going to store it? Possibly some of the grain companies could supply some kind of a cold storage for this flour, and so keep it from the undue heat of the summer months."

I have been running this small mill for the past five years, and have yet to have the first bag of flour returned as musty or rancid, and this fall, since last October, I have ground for the farmers of this district some 4000 bags of flour, and the only complaint I get from the farmers is that the flour is always better the longer it is kept, and I have ground every condition of wheat, from No. 1 to No. 6, and dry to tough, and I say that a great deal of our condition in the west today is due to our leaving these so-called experts to tell us what we should do, and the sooner we use our own brains, the sooner we will get this old farming game going again. In desperation, one of the experts of this free advice clinic tells us to grow onions, another says raise more hens, another raise more hogs, but there is not one in all the Dominion that can tell us where we can sell anything. Get the markets and we will show you how to raise everything, as has been proved in the past. Let Mr. Strange use his research department to try and improve conditions, rather than to discourage the practice of farmers using the small mill, and I hope to live to see the day when we will have hundreds of these small mills throughout the west.

Respectfully,
W. S. RATTRAY.
Preeceville, Sask.

The Wickersham Commission did a good job, at that. You couldn't expect more than eleven opinions from eleven men.—New York Telegram.

A Canadian Fable

(With apoligies to J. G. S.)

It was six men of Canada,
To theories much inclined,
Who went to see an animal
(Though all of them were blind),
That each by observation
Might satisfy his mind.

That beast of Unemployment,
A monstrous beast was he,
But this, the objest of their search,
Whose off-spring could he be?
They heard a lot from common talk,
The rest they went to see.

The first approached the animal,
And happening to fall
Across the Wheat Pool's surplus grain,
At once began to bawl:
"I clearly see this animal
Was bred by farmer's gall."

The second felt the Stock Exchange,
Cried: "Ho! what have we here?
So many 'ups' and 'downs' and 'shorts,'
To me it is quite clear
This wonder of an animal
Was bred by Bull and Bear."

The third approached the animal,
And happening to take
"Gold Standard Measures" in his hand,
Thus boldly up and spake:
"I see," quoth he, "the animal is
Another Jew's mistake."

The fourth reached forth an eager hand
And felt his politics.
"What bred this wonderous animal
To me is plain as nix—
'Tis clear that unemployment
Was bred by Liberal tricks."

The fifth who touched his tariff wall
Then loudly said his say,
" 'Tis patent to the blindest man,
Let him who can say 'nay',
This unemployment animal
Was bred by U. S. A."

The sixth no sooner had begun
Around the beast to stick,
When Russia came within his grasp
He seized it hard and quick,
"I see," quoth he, "this animal
Was bred by Bolshevik."

And so these men of Canada
Disputed loud and long.
Each in his own opinion
Exceeding stiff and strong,
Though each was partly in the right
And all we in the wrong.

—D.G.M.

EXPLORING GREENLAND

Though it is over 40 years since Nansen first crossed Greenland's icy mountains, there are huge areas of that strange Arctic land that are still unexplored.

But the new Danish expedition that is to leave this summer hopes, in the three years it intends to work, to complete the job.

Perhaps its most fascinating task is to look for traces of the big Eskimo population which once lived in Eastern Greeland and disappeared a century or so ago.

But there is also an economic basis. There are believed to be rich mineral deposits—perhaps rich enough and near enough to the sea to be profitably worked in summer.

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

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

NOTARY PUBLIC

P. R. BENGOUGH

Secretary Trades & Labor Council

Room 200—531 Beatty Street

Phones: Sey. 7495-6279

Would a Big War Help, and How?

It was my good fortune to attend a meeting of The Presbytery of The United Church at Nelson and enjoy the goodfellowship of about twenty ministers of that church and a few laymen and laywomen, as we discussed, for two days, church problems and national problems and world problems.

There is no lack of interest in a modern Presbytery meeting. Most of the ministers are wide-awake men with broad human interests, and the debates were keen and good natured. An old Irishman presided, with twinkling Irish eyes, and the serious nature of the discussions by no means shut out the humorous side of life.

Of course, we discussed war, and peace, and several bore witness to a growing feeling that they had discovered that a big war is needed to clear things up and put everybody to work. I myself have often heard this opinion expressed, and no doubt, Mr. Editor, you have heard the same.

Now the amazing thing is that there is a very great deal of truth inthis idea. For a time at least war would straighten up many of our problems and it is not difficult to see why this should be so.

War is about the most crazy and stupid thing possible, yet, strange to say, any nation that goes to war with another nation will go about the business of fighting in the most practical manner possible. We actually learn how to live when we set out to kill.

In times of peace we tolerate all sorts of muddle and confusion that are immediately discarded when war is declared. The nation gets to work to organize itself for the struggle and private interests and fancies are to a very large extent swept away in the emergency. Not only is the individual told that he must "do his bit," but he is also told "the bit" that he, or she, must do.

In short we organize the nation so as to direct its resources against the enemy, and, incidentally, we take pretty good care of the individuals who compose the nation and do not allow them to starve and struggle amongst themselves as we do in times of supposed peace.

Why should we act so sensibly in times of war and so stupidly in times of peace? Why not begin to organize the nation now and direct our energies to seeing that each individual in Canada is decently fed and clothed and sheltered as the very first duty of the nation? Then we could also tackle our forest problem in real earnest and save and extend our forests which are in great danger at present.

There is simply no limit to our demand for good roads and better accommodation in many ways. Fine openings for the energies of young Canadians, and far better for them and us than driving them to bootlegging, or pedling real estate, or insurance, or law, or running little competitive stores, or trying "the hold-up game," as they now are almost compelled to do.

Competition is said to be the life of trade. It is too often the death of the trader. Many Canadian soldiers have found themselves to have been more secure and carefree whilst in the trenches than they are on Canadian farms.

Yours for a better Canada.

J. C. HARRIS.

Another Canadian Gets a General Secretaryship

Another International Union has added a Canadian to its staff. News has just been received that E. W. A. O'Dell, a member of the Hamilton, Ontario, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, has been made General Secretary of the International Union, with headquarters in Boston, Mass. Brother O'Dell has seen more than 25 years of active service in the union, and we are pleased to hear of his elevation to this position and congratulate the International Union in having been able to obtain the services of Brother O'Dell. Brother Tom Cory, of the Vancouver Local, is also in the services of the International Office, acting as organizer on the Pacific Coast.

FEED 150,000 DROUGHT-STRICKEN MISSISSIPPIANS

Jackson, Miss.—More than 150,000 drought-stricken Mississippians, representing 30,000 families, are receiving food through the American Red Cross, it has been announced. This covers practically every county in the state.

Relief is being administered through local organizations, and the ration allowance for each county is determined by local committees.

Hotel and Restaurant Industry Employees

The Cleveland Lock-out Situation

At this writing our Locals in Cleveland are yet on the battle-line and without question as earnest and sincere as ever. We again take the opportunity of thanking our Locals, individual members, and friends for their loyal support, and request a continuance of same until victory is won.

We are pleased to record a generous response to the Dollar Voluntary Contribution Fund. Every little helps our Cleveland fight.

Down with the "Yellow Dog" contract.

The Five-day Week in Practice

Thanks to the good judgment and earnest efforts of many of our Local Unions through their progressive officials, the very quiet season through which we are passing has been softened somewhat by the voluntary inauguration of a five-day week, with the co-operation of the employers. It shows a wonderful spirit of unselfishness on the part of our membership, a move we can well be proud of. It is a real exemplification of the obligation we take when becoming members, and such action will do more to cement the feeling of brotherly and sisterly fellowship than oceans of oratory, or volumes of printed matter. Our good wishes and appreciation to the many who have aided in this worthy proposition.

This May Not Be Very Popular, But Seems Necessary

Our attention is drawn to the necessity of a stronger Defense Fund, and the apparent need for same. The present battle in Cleveland, which has been carrying on now for a period of seven months with unbroken vigor, and solid ranks, shows the necessity of a good substantial financial reserve fund for both offensive and defensive purposes. The small amount that is set aside each month (six cents) has done wonderful work, and sells itself without question.

It is worth while to think of this matter, and further addition to our Mortuary Fund, so we can give it due consideration next August at Boston. We need a bigger defense fund.—Robert Hesketh.

Red Bread

(By MAURICE HINDUS, Author of "Humanity Uprooted")

Two months ago Maurice Hindus returned to America from Russia to find that he had become famous. His book, "Humanity Uprooted," had been accepted as an authoritative and valuable analysis of Bolshevism. It was (and still is) selling at the rate of a thousand copies a week.

When Hindus returned from Russia he brought with him the manuscript of another book, and, before he began his American lecture tour, he placed it with his publisher. It is to be issued within the next few weeks under the title of "Red Bread." In it Hindus tells of how the revolution is affecting the Russian village and the Russian peasantry.

No modern writer is better able for this task than Maurice Hindus, for he was born in a Russian village, and in his frequent visits to Russia since the revolution he has spent most of his time in villages. Some of the men and the women who appear in the pages of "Red Bread" were at one time his playmates and still are his close friends.

Misapplied Science

Civilization has failed to make use of applied science, Albert Einstein, German physicist, told several hundred students of the California Institute of Technology. "Why does this magnificent applied science, which saves work and makes life easier, bring us so little happiness?" he said. "The simple answer runs: 'Because we have not yet learned to make sensible use of it'."

"In war, it serves that we may poison and mutilate each other. In peace it has made our lives hurried and uncertain. Instead of freeing us in great measure from spiritually exhausting labor, it has made men into slaves of machinery, who, for the most part, complete their monotonous long day's work with disgust, and must continually tremble for their poor rations."

LUNACY

Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in a radio address on business depressions, delivered on the evening of February 12th, offered ten pieces of advice, including the following: "Don't fall into the fallacy of expecting the wage earner to bear the brunt of readjustment. Talk of drastic slashes in American living standards borders closely on lunacy."

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Trades and Labor Council Affiliations

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

Asbestos Workers, No. 54.
Bricklayers, No. 1.
Barbers, No. 120.
Boilermakers, No. 194.
Bakers, No. 468.
Brewery Workers, No. 300.
Beverage Dispensers, No. 676.
Bookbinders, No. 105.
Blacksmiths, No. 151.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 505.
Carpenters, No. 452.
Carpenters, No. 1251.
Civic Employees, No. 28.
Civic Employees, Burnaby.
Camp and Mill Workers, No. 31.
Engineers, No. 882.
Electrical Workers, No. 213.
Egg Graders, No. 11.
Elevator Constructors, No. 82.
Operating Engineers, No. 963.
Fire Fighters, No. 256.
Fire Fighters, No. 18.
Fire Fighters, No. 296.
Floorlayers, No. 1875.
Firemen and Oilers, No. 289.
Glass Blowers' Association, No. 53.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees, No. 28.
Ironworkers, No. 97.
Jewellery Workers, No. 42.
Lathers, No. 207.
Lithographers, No. 44.
Meat Cutters.
Milk Salesmen, No. 464.
Machinists, No. 151.
Machinists, No. 182.
Machinists, No. 692.
Molders, No. 281.
Mill and Factory Workers, No. 1599.
Mill and Factory Men, No. 1896.
Millwrights, No. 1638.
Mental Hospital Attendants, No. 35.
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 31.
Musicians, No. 145.
Operating Engineers, No. 844.
Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170.
Painters, No. 138.
Plasterers, No. 89.
Plasterers' Helpers, No. 602.
Pile Drivers, No. 2404.
Printing Pressmen, No. 69.
Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 571.
Picture Projectionists, No. 348.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 58.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 280.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 280.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 314.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 101.
Sign Writers, No. 726.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 46A
Stone Cutters.
Typographical Union, No. 226.
Taxi Drivers, No. 151.
Tailors, No. 178.
Teamsters, No. 466.
Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 118.
Telegraphers, No. 43.
Upholsterers, No. 26.
United Textile Workers, No. 1760.
Welders and Helpers, No. 19.

JOB LINE GIVES 75c TO HUNGRY BABY'S MILK FUND

The meanest charity drive of the depression was staged when the job line at New York City's free employment agency raised 75c out of their last bread nickels for a mother who had walked miles with a baby in her arms, to seek a job.

The mother didn't have carfare. The baby's milk bottle was empty. Out of their hunger, the job line gave. As a daily paper said, the 75c "bought milk and left the mother with carfare and a little over."

There were 276 part-time jobs for the 5,000 applicants at the agency. The other 4,624 apparently had "carfare and a little over."

The Labor Statesman

1914

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:

Ed. Smith, Chairman; W. Watt (Building Trades Council); P. R. Bengough (Machinist Trades), R. H. Neelands (Printing Trades), Dan McPherson (Building Trades), B. Showler (Teaming Trades), T. Hanofin (Beverage Trades), C. Herrett (Label Trades); Bert Speed, (Transportation Trades).

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

Phone: Seymour 6279

Vancouver, Fri., March 13th, 1931

THE JONES BUDGET

In 1911 the Provincial Government sinking fund together with the government's balance in the Bank of Commerce amounted to more than the whole provincial indebtedness. Starting then with a clear sheet twenty years ago, the people of British Columbia have in that brief period of years been run into debt anywhere from one hundred million to one hundred and thirty million dollars. Which of these amounts is the correct figure depends entirely on what politician is talking, and what he is trying to prove. Notwithstanding this enormous pyramid of debt, we can safely say that for eighteen of these twenty years our governments have assured us that their wise management of our affairs have resulted in a surplus of revenue over and above expenditure. The two exceptions would be 1917 and 1928. The first of these dates the Liberals told us that due to the maladministration of the Tories we were five million dollars in the hole, and the second occasion the Tories told us that due to the maladministration of the Liberals we were five million in the hole.

The new Minister of Finances, Mr. Jones, has undertaken to tell us where we are at and put an end to the era of surpluses that leave us five million dollars deeper in debt each year. And, as a consequence, the public of B. C., Liberal and Tory, on a straight showdown, would give more votes for the devil than they would for the small Welshman from Kelowna. As a sample, Burnaby Tories are calling upon the government to resign. Burnaby Tories have endorsed and approved the part which the Tory party has had in loading this burden of debt on the people of B. C., and it is to the point to remind these people that we heard no protest from them when their party tied the P. G. E. can to our tail. And we have every confidence that if, instead of fairly facing the situation as it is, the Jones budget had juggled the figures, claimed a surplus, and put through a ten million loan bill, Burnaby Tories would be as tame and domesticated as Mary's little lamb.

While there is not sufficient reason for the province of British Columbia at this stage in its history and development living on borrowed capital, and we can give the present minister credit for his courage, we do not have to agree with his remedy. It is popularly asserted that British Columbia is a land of vast natural resources. Liberal and Tory politicians never tire in telling us of "our illimitable natural wealth. If this is so, is it necessary, even if we are going to pay our way as we go, to stand the wage-worker on his head to shake out the contents of his pockets? Have these vast natural resources so shriveled up that to carry on the government we must collect a dole from the hired girl and the small boy running a delivery business with a bicycle.

Theoretically the natural resources of the province belong to the people thereof, and it is the duty of the government to extract therefrom the last dollar of value. At a time like this, when additional revenues are required, it is in this direction the government should first focus its attention, and not to the pockets of the wage and salary earning people. As indicating the possibilities in this direction, we offer the following: Within the last two or three years there has been a series of fights for water powers. The Elk Falls, the Lois River, some water near Creston, the Pend Oreille, and possibly other locations have been the occasion of set fights between contending interests. At an Indian potlatch there will be fights for the blankets which the crazy native gives away. The day that the government of B. C. takes the last dollar out of water power there will be only one contender for it, and that will be the highest bidder. Hydro-electric and coal are used for the same purposes. Coal pays a royalty of ten cents to the treasury for every ton mined, the equivalent of hydro-electric using another provincial asset—the waters of the province—does not appear to return to the provincial treasury one quarter the amount that a ton of coal does. Mr. Jones might find several hundred thousand dollars per year in this direction. Last week the local press reported that a local firm had paid $3,000,000 for twenty square miles of timber licenses on Harrison Lake. Assuming that this timber had been held twenty years at $140 per year per square mile, add to this the cost of surveying, cruising, etc., and allowing compound interest, the total costs of this tract to the holders has been some little over a hundred thousand dollars. The difference between this and three million dollars is the amount which the government should take out of this timber, but did not. The Land Act of the province provides that any lands deeded subsequent to 1886, and which becomes the site of a town, one-quarter of the area shall be deeded back to the Crown. Looking to the possibility of the company town, owners trying to beat the game the act goes on to direct that if the owners do not subdivide the land so that the Crown can secure its quarter interest, the Minister of Lands shall apply to the courts for an order compelling them to do so. Brittania, Powell River, Port Alice, Ocean Falls, Anyox, Todnac, Allenby, and several others are company towns. Possibly the site of one or more of these may have been taken up before 1886, but there will be sufficient left to provide the government with a respectable portion of a million dollars any time that it is willing to enforce the Land Act of the province. These are the directions to which we feel the Minister of Finance should look for his additional revenue.—M.

THE OPEN ROAD

AFOOT WITH JACK LOGIE

I have just heard over the radio Professor Albert Einstein saying farewell to America as he sails from New York tonight. He has made a splendid impression in this country and leaves a host of friends behind him. Apart from being a great scientist he has a most lovable personality, and, like all the truly great, is simple in his habits, very approachable, shy, and unassuming.

Professor Einstein is a Pacifist and Socialist and expresses his views in answering a number of questions propounded by the New Leader of London.

The quesion was asked: Is the enormous extension of human power over natural resources likely to compel the abandonment of concentrated private ownership and control of industrial processes and their replacement by forms of communal ownership and control?

The professor said: "Science has furnished us with little information on this subject. The experience of history is, however, to the effect that an ever-increasing number of economic organizations have become public property or have been placed under public control. The concentration of large-scale industry, which is an economic necessity, brings about the imposition of public control."

* * *

When asked what he would do in the event of another war breaking out, he replied: "I should unconditionally refuse every direct or indirect war service, and try to induce my friends to adopt the same attitude irrespective of the general opinion on the causes of the war." To compulsory military training he is utterly opposed. Recently he wrote that "compulsory military service is something to be repudiated. I regard it as a duty to conscience to oppose with all means this suppression of individual liberty."

* * *

Word came today that Gandhi and Viceroy Irwin have at last come to terms and there is a possibility that the vexed Indian question may be peacefully solved. It is exceedingly fortunate that Ramsay MacDonald is at the helm of State and not a reactionary Conservative of the Winston Churchill type. The claim is made that the Indians are not fit to govern themselves, but we cannot find any evidence that the ruling caste and the Beerage of Britain have made such a howling success at governing either particularly when we recall Amritsar and the slaughter in Ireland. As Lincoln said: No man is good enough to govern another without his consent, and if the three hundred million people in India are tired of British rule, I don't know that there is anything we can do about it. After all, it is their country and any attempt to hold them by force will simply result in the breaking of the British connection in India forever.

* * *

This would be unfortunate for both parties because India needs us to teach her technical organization and modern science, and we need India to teach us spirituality and the science of the soul, subjects of which we are lamentably ignorant at present. India will fill a proud place in the British Commonwealth of Nations, whose constituent members are held together by ties of a common language, common interests and the bond of brotherhood, but the sooner we drop the term "British Empire," the better, for empires belong to the past which is dead.

* * *

If you have any idea that the Indian people are not in deadly earnest just read this portion of a speech by Jawaharlal Nehru: "We have no quarrel with the English people, much less with the English worker. Like us, he has himself been the victim of imperialism, and it is against this imperialism that we fight. With it there can be no compromise. To this imperialism or to England we owe no allegiance, and the flag of England in India is an insult to every Indian. The British Government today is an enemy for us, a foreign usurping power holding on to India with the help of its army. My allegiance is to the Indian people only, and to no king or foreign government. I am a servant of the Indian people, and I recognize no other master."

* * *

"The end of our struggle approaches, and the British Empire will soon go the way of all the empires of old. The strangling and the degradation of India have gone on long enough. They will be tolerated no longer, and let England and the world take notice that the people of India are prepared to be friends with all who meet them frankly as equals and do not interfere with their freedom. But they will be no friends with such as seek to interefere with their liberties or to exploit the peasant or the worker."

* * *

The word "Mahatma" means "Great Soul" and Mahatma Gandhi is indeed a great soul, one of the world's greatest spiritual leaders and second only, in my humble estimation, to another Hindu, a young Brahmin by the name of J. Krishnamurti. Against the Gandhi policy of non-violent, passive resistance, all governments must be powerless and some of our Western revolutionists might do well to study his method. Things which are settled by force usually have to be settled all over again as our politicians and diplomats may find out after they have fought a few more wars to make the world safe for plutocracy. Some day we may have sense enough to know that Christ and Tolstoi and Gandhi understood what they were talking about.

* * *

It has been my privilege to meet Sarojini Naidu, one of Gandhi's aides, and the only woman besides Dr. Annie Besant to have the honor of being elected President of the Indian National Congress. Sarojini is a poetess of international reputation, and a wonderful orator. When this cultured and charming Hindu lady went into a store in Hollywood to buy some stockings, the shop girls gathered around her and asked if she wouldn't tell their fortunes. We are so used to mediocrity in this country that we cannot recognize greatness unless it is well advertised in advance.

* * *

I have just finished reading a rather interesting book on India, "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," by F. Yeats-Brown. The author seemed to go in for plenty of variety, polo and pig-sticking by day and study of Yoga by night. He explains it as follows: "My pursuit of philosophy and pigs, for instance, was apparently illogical. Either I should devote myself to ahimsa (harmlessness) or else forget Benares and be a Bengal Lancer. Yet reconcile these things I must, for I had need of both. Yoga was sound at core: its worships were those of a sane dawn, compared to the stuffy subtleties of the formalized religions of the West. So with pig-sticking: it sweated the false civilization out of me."

Speaking of English rule, he says: "We are only a drop in the ocean of this humanity. A couple of thousand individuals cannot maintain themselves in a population three times the size of the United States without the tacit consent of those governed. If united India wants us to go, we shall vanish as the mists will vanish from the plain of Panipat at dawn tomorrow. But if we did, our tradition would remain, for India never forgets."

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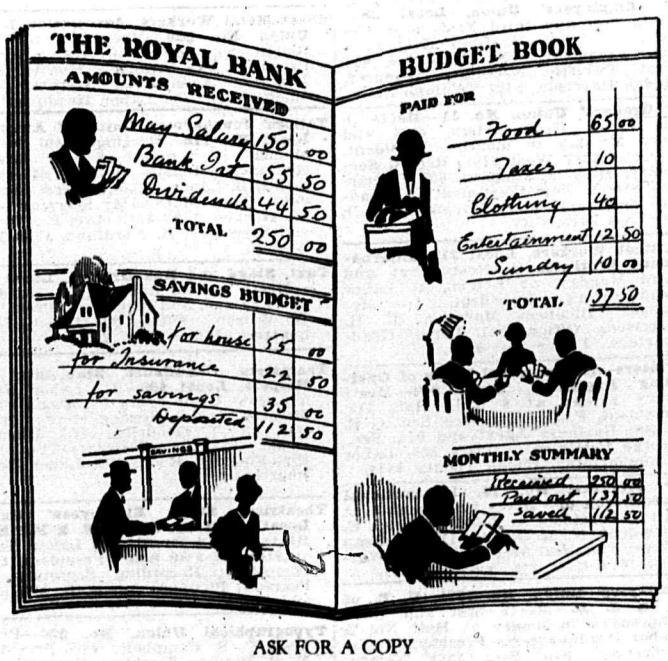

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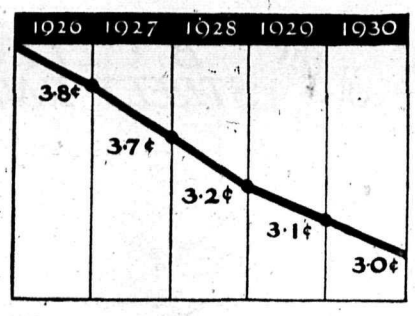

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Under the B. C. Electric scale of rates your average rate is just what you make it. The more current you use, the lower the average rate. Can you name another commodity or service which is on such a fair and such a cheap basis?

Once you are into the 2 cent rate, you can afford to use unlimited current. Fifty kilowatt hours will cost you only a dollar.

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PENSION BILL PASSED

Boise City, Idaho.—The governor signed an old-age pension bill passed by the State Legislature. The measure applies to persons over 65 years of age who have no income up to certain amounts.

Excuse It, Please!

"Imagine my embarrassment," said Dumb Dora, "when, according to my custom, I looked under the bed before retiring. I had forgotten that I was in an upper berth.—U. P. Magazine.

IN THE HAM AND EGG FOUNDRY

The sweet young maiden softly cried: "Would you like your eggs hard boiled or fried?"

Talking about hard-boiled eggs, there's nothing so hard-boiled as some epicurian specialists. The one we chiefly have in mind would take a bite out of a cookstove when he gets real "het up." We happened along the other day and saw him shooing the flies off a custard pie, which previously bore the impression of being raisin, not custard. He seemed to be pretty well burnt up, and we ventured a guess that the one per cent. for "Davey Jones's locker" was giving him some embarrassment. It did not take us long to discover that we were hitting on all six, and during the discussion we gleaned that such taxation would be the ruination of his "fly-trap," for business is bad enough without making it worse, and to tax the pay cheques would only result in a further decrease in restaurant food consumption. And that with the fact that the employer collects the tax, it will tend to make us doubly cautious that no errors occur when paying the girls' wages; otherwise the Minimum Wage Board may get hep to it, the chances are that if the Board discovers that we write out a check, but pay in cash, we will have to close shop.

"Well, we may as well eat while we're here."

Our friend said: "Sure, wottleyouave?"

"Oh, give us a couple hard-boiled eggs, in the shell. Something those Chinamen can't get their fingers into."

"You know," he said, as I cracked an egg, "the restaurant business a few years ago was swell, and now it's swill since this depression set in; about the only cafes that are doing any business are those that cater to the unemployed on city relief."

"Yes," I said, "and some of you birds have knocked that for a row of ash-cans. 35c and not 50c is now the limit for daily meals. It looks like you eggs are never satisfied. As soon as you see some guy doing a little business you want to spoil it for him, either by cutting prices or opening another 'fly-trap'."

As I got ready to leave our friend asked me if this was my coat, and I remembered the story I had heard about getting two eggs and an overcoat for 15c. So I invited him to call on me some day, which he agreed to do, and to make the invitation seem more real, I added: "Drop in anytime you're down by the Bay."

Unemployment Trend Checked in States

Washington.—"Reports on wages and employment in January and February give both a note of encouragement and a signal of danger," said Wm. Green, president A. F. of L.

"Reports from our unions," said Mr. Green, "show that the rapid increase of unemployment was apparently checked in February, but at the same time comes a report from the Department of Labor that wage cuts in January were nearly three times as numerous and affected nearly twice as many employees as in any month since the depression began."

President Green declared that wage reductions will continue the depression.

"Wage reductions," he said, "are not like price cuts. Workers are human beings. Reduce their incomes and you cut away the market for industry's products. You undermine social standards and eventually degrade human life. The workers already have borne the brunt of the depression with losses from unemployment, short-time work, with hunger, worry, illness and physical and mental degeneration. Workers' incomes today are 37 per cent. below the level in factories and 21 per cent. below on railroads. Wage cuts projected these losses into the future and living standards and buying power are lowered for a long time."

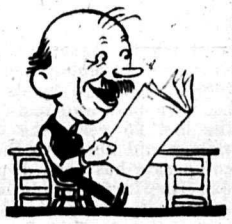
President Green said the check in unemployment does not signify improvement and that betterment is not likely to come for several months.

"March and April, last year, were the months of highest relief needs, when more families were dependent upon charity than in the earlier months. Our unemployed estimate, based on unions' reports and on government figures, is 5,879,000 in January (revised figures) and 5,770,000 in February. These do not include office workers or farm labor, and, therefore, does not account for the thousands of farm workers who have been flocking to the cities and who will be dependent on city relief for some time.

"Efforts to provide work and relief for unemployed will be urgent the next two months. There is a tendency to imagine that the need is over, and to let relief funds run out. Suffering in March will probably be worse than in any previous month because long unemployment has exhausted workers' resources."

Lend Me Your Eyes!

(By BILL)



One Per Cent.

Whattedjado.

Character

Legislation.

Well, folks, our medicine has been prescribed, and it will no doubt taste very bitter. It will be forced down our throats in weekly doses. Our specialist, Mr. Jones, has diagnosed our case and says we can be cured by payment of one per cent. of our earnings, and, of course, if we don't improve, why, the dose will be increased next year. Mr. Jones, financial expert (?), has brought down his budget and it has landed right on the workers' shoulders. He spoke for one hour and fifty-eight and three-quarter minutes, but the important part of the budget, that which effects the workers, just took the three-quarters of a minute, and it was said in a very few words. Just "one per cent.," but each of these words is going to cost you workers around ten dollars per word. Just think of it, ten dollars per word. I never got anything like that for any of mine. Of course, I've paid about that. I once paid $75.00 for two words that another fellow said. What he said was four acres, and a lot of men have paid a lot more than that because some women said yes.

* * *

However, this scandalous tax imposition upon the workers' wages is, in plain language, a pure theft from our hard-earned incomes, and it is unreasonable to attempt any such pilfering from the poor wage earner who only receives from $50 to $100.0 per month, and many of them struggling to clothe and feed families on this amount. No consideration has been given to any statistics which state that no one can be expected to live decently on a salary of sixty-five dollars per month.

* * *

People are asking whattedjado about it? Good gosh, they ought to know. Every one is talking about this one per cent. You meet these whattedjado croakers wherever you go. Whattedjado if your wife ran away with the milkman? Well, there's lots of milkmen, aren't there? But the funny part is that most of these croakers admit they voted for the Conservatives, or else they didn't vote at all, and the only cheerful information I can give them is: If they don't wake up and change their views it will get worse.

* * *

I remember some long time ago I was at a church fair, and a beautiful young lady said that for fifty cents she would read my character if I would let her hold my hand. I told her sure. I felt it was well worth the money whether she read my character or not. I don't deny that I enjoyed it, but I want to say, as a way of reading a man's character, it is no good. My character may have been O.K. when she started, but the longer she held my hand the worse it got. Now, I just want to prove to you folks that the longer you keep holding on to Tolmie, Jones, and all that crowd, that the worse their character will get and the worse your treatment will be.

* * *

For instance, last year the Trades and Labor Council, on behalf of the workers, went, as usual, before the government and asked them for some necessary legislation dealing with matters such as Unemployment Insurance, Amendments to Workmen's Compensation, Widows' Pensions, Minimum Wage, 8-Hour Day, Health Insurance, and many other necessary things, and, of course, the Premier and his cabinet admitted that the requests were most reasonable and it would all be given their most earnest consideration. However, I suppose it is still under consideration, because we received nothing, but the truck drivers and chauffeurs had their drivers' licenses increased.

* * *

Now this year we again appeared before the government, and, as usual, prevailed upon them to enact this most necessary legislation, and have been again assured of most earnest consideration. Up to date we have not heard of any legislation for the workers even being discussed, but we are told that they intend to dig into your pay envelope, as they realize this is the quickest and surest way of raising money. If this is a success, and providing you continue to put the Conservatives back to look after your affairs, then they will keep digging a little further into your pay envelope.

BUY B. C. PRODUCTS and boost your own payroll!

Try NALLEY'S SANDWICH SPREAD

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

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Wreaths and Wedding Bouquets Made Up

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Correspondence

Sir,—May I call to **attention** those who are "educated" to have "faith" in "our" statesmen, the one per cent. wage tax now before the B. C. Legislature?

If you believe these officials will, by their "super-intelligence," bring us out of the present chaotic depression by legislative antics, this one per cent. wage tax certainly should explode that "faith." Such a tax is equal to one per cent. contraction of the glutted market—no more, no less! Are these "statesmen" intending to intensify the poverty, misery and chaos in place of adjusting matters for **social welfare**? Is not this confiscation with a vengence?

If confiscation is to be applied, why not apply it where it will accomplish something in the interest of all? Why not tax those who **have more than they can spend?**

Did you figure out how long it would take to spend a million at $100 per day? Over 27 years; i.e., longer than the span of life in store for the man who has "acquired" a million dollars. Why not apply a confiscatory tax to these incomes in place of wages? The only market worth protecting.

The wage tax will reduce the B. C. retail market by over $2,500,000 in hunger! Is this sane legislation?

IGNORAMUS.

Ladies' Auxiliary To Railway Carmen Active

Mount Joy Loyal Star Lodge, No. 47, Auxiliary to the B. R. C. of A., held a successful whist drive Wednesday, March 4th, at the home of the past president, Mr. H. L. Warde, 276 Nineteenth Ave. E.; Mrs. M. Hillier, general convener; Mrs. A. Ross, president.

At the last regular meeting of the lodge Mrs. H. L. Warde, past president, was made a presentation by the president, Mrs. A. Ross, on behalf of members of the lodge, after which a social evening was spent.

Mrs. A. McQuire and Mrs. M. Sansome provided the music.

Padlocked

The prison visitor was going round the cells, and was asking rather fatuous questions. "Was it your love of drink that brought you here?" she asked a prisoner.

"Lor', no, miss," replied the man, "you can't get nothin' here!"—Bystander.

"BUILD B. C. PAYROLLS"

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

PACIFIC Milk works for the province that is its home. Its money stays here. Its ownership lives here. Its control remains here. It is a payroll builder, drawing its strength from the province, giving back to British Columbia all it receives.

Pacific Milk

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100 per cent. British Columbia Owned and Controlled

Union-Made Shoes

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

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

THE ONLY
UNION MADE SHOE
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W. J. HEADS
30 WEST CORDOVA ST. SEY. 3320
MEN'S SHOES FROM $4.95 UP.

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

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

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BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
Wallis W. Lefeaux, 402 Metropolitan Building. Phone Sey. 6667.

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

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

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Labor Statesman, Labor Headquarters.

RUPTURE SPECIALIST
C. E. Heard 812 Robson.

The Time To Build

That time is right now.

And convincing evidence to back up the "build now" slogan is presented in tabloid form in the real estate section of the New York Times.

These five words really tell the whole story: "building costs are away down." The information is made a little more definite in The Times.

"The decline vary in different parts of the country, and in different branches of the building industry, but they average at least 15 per cent.

"Prices of building materials are much lower, and the efficiency of labor has increased.

"These more favorable conditions for building are due to the depression, and will not continue indefinitely.

"The time to take fullest advantage of them is now.

"Those who begin erecting apartment buildings, as soon as practicable, will gain a permanent advantage over both those who have built at higher costs in the past and those who will build at higher costs in the future.

"The man who wants to build a new house or modernize his old house will be able to do so at a smaller expenditure within the next months, than for years afterward."

Household Helps

Matthew Arnold said: "If women ever learn to work together they will be a power for good such as the world has never known." "For ages, through sheer force of circumstances women have been individual workers in the home—each one tending her own fire, sweeping her own hearth, cooking her own meals and washing her own pots and pans. But during the last 25 years the tradition that women did not have the capacity to co-operate has been dispelled and today they are playing a big part in community and in national and even international affairs."

* * *

To Remove Soot From Carpet

If soot falls on your rug or carpet do not try to brush or wipe it up. Sprinkle over it a heavy layer of salt and leave it there for a few minutes. Then lightly sweep it up. The soot will come up easily without discoloring the carpet.

* * *

A Happy Home—Most Valuable Asset Man Can Have, Says Noted Trade Writer

The unit of civilization is a happy home. Back of every business are the homes of the directors—the managers—the employees. And the quality of the homes will pretty well determine the quality of the business, says Herbert N. Casson, in "Forbes Magazine."

The man who lives in a home which has all the love burnt out of it—who comes back every night to sit in the ashes—can never be either happy or successful. He may be rich, but his money is a mockery if he has no home. So, we must develop our capacity to love, so that we shall be complete men and not fractions, and for many other reasons.

The supreme h.p. is not horse power. It is heart power. It is the greatest of all prime movers. And I am writing these words as one business man may write to another, and not as a poet, a saint, nor an idealist.

There will yet come a day when both science and religion shall be wiser, and when men shall see that Love is the Creator—Love is the First Cause—Love is the Law of Life in this universe, and that any man can do is to develop his capacity to love.

* * *

Shelves and Drawers

It is an economy of time and effort to have all cupboard and pantry shelves painted instead of covering them with paper. It is such a little matter to wipe them with a damp cloth instead of repapering occasionally or periodically.

Another great improvement is to paint or varnish the insides of bureau drawers. They are more easily cleaned since dust and dirt cannot then penetrate into the wood; they are better looking and an incentive to keep in order.

* * *

Birth Rate Drops

The birth rate is "steadily and rapidly decreasing in the United States," reports the United States Bureau of Education, following a nation-wide survey of the school situation.

The birth rate has dropped from 25.1 per thousand population in 1915 in the registration area to 20.6 in 1926.

* * *

Baby should not be allowed to suck his thumb. It is likely to force his teeth out of shape. To break him of the habit, use adhesive tape to strap a short piece of rubber tubing around his thumb so that it projects about an inch beyond it. When he puts his thumb in his mouth, the tubing will reach to the back of his throat. He won't like it, and will take his thumb out of his mouth.

* * *

Here's a simple remedy for squeaky floors. Locate the squeak, and apply a little liquid glue in the cracks between the boards by dipping a thin strip of metal or a knife blade in the glue and inserting it carefully.

A STUDY IN LONGEVITY

The horse and mule live 30 years,
They never taste light wines and beers.
Sheep and goats are dead at 20,
They drink no liquor—water plenty.
At 15 dogs are mostly dead,
They look not on the wine when red.
At 10 the cat's lost all nine lives—
No beast on milk and water thrives.
At 5 most birds have passed away,
Far, far from alcohol they stay.
Bugs spend but few days on this earth,
They never know the cocktail's worth.
But evil, wicked, rum-soaked men
Live on to three score years and ten.

CAPITALISM

A casual glance through "The Literary Digest" reveals the fact that unemployment, poverty, destitution, bread lines and relief for farmers constitute the chief topics of discussions in American newspapers these days. Not so good for the most prosperous country in the world.

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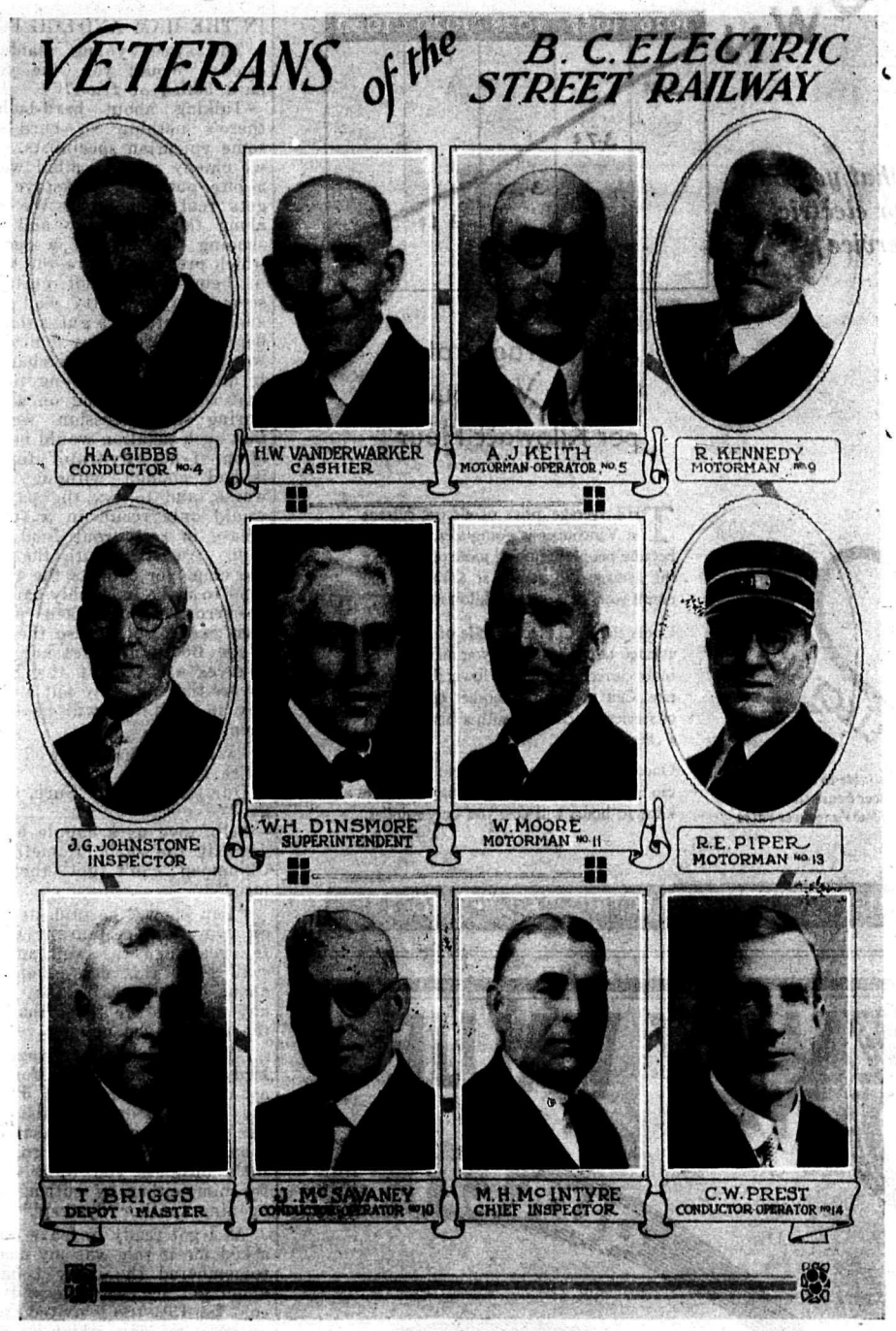

Veterans of the Street Railway

A grand total of 372 years' service stands to the credit of twelve employees who joined the B. C. Electric Railway Company as motormen or conductors in the days when street cars first appeared on the streets of Vancouver, and who are still serving. This gives each man the fine average of 32 years with the company. The accompanying picture shows all these "old-timers," and very face is familiar in the city.

Three of them—H. A. Gibbs, H. W. Vanderwarker and A. J. Keith—joined the company in 1898. Gibbs is familiar to street car passengers as conductor No. 4; Vanderwarker, who jointed as motorman, is now chief ticket clerk and cashier at Prior street barns, while Keith, a member of the Pioneers' Association, is known as motorman-operator No. 5.

Originally the street car men wore badges numbered consecutively according to priority of service, but in 19.... the system was adopted of listing the motormen by the odd numbers starting at 1 and conductors by even numbers starting at 2. Both motormen No. 1 and No. 3 are deceased.

In 1899 R. Kennedy and J. G. Johnstone entered the company's service, the first being motorman No. 9 and the second, formerly a motorman, now an inspector who can be seen any day at the corner of Robson and Granville streets.

A year later W. H. Dinsmore and W. Moore joined the ranks of B. C. E. R. men, the first as a conductor, and the second as a motorman. Moore follows Kennedy as motorman No. 11 on the company's list. W. H. Dinsmore became inspector in November 1909, and eight years later was appointed to the position of traffic superintendent of the company.

R. E. Piper, another member of the Pioneers' Association, joined in 1901 and is motorman No. 13, while J. Briggs, who came to the company in the same year as a motorman, is now depot master at the Mount Pleasant barn. In 1902 J. McSavanney entered the company's service, and ranks as a conductor-operator No. 10. His contemporary on the rolls is M. H. McIntyre, chief inspector, who joined as conductor and has served as inspector for 21 years. He is an expert in traffic conditions, and will be seen somewhere in the downtown area any day of the week where traffic is most congested. The junior member of this company from 1903.

With the exception of Vanderwarker, all these men were at one time or another in the "work car" gang, engaged in hauling ballast for the permanent tracks which were laid 30 years ago on what are now the principal streets of the city. Most of the rock for ballasting came from the quarry on the north side of Little Mountain.

At that time Westminster avenue, now Main street, was opened up as far as Ninth avenue, and the total number of street cars in daily service was 13 with 3 or 4 spares for emergency. There were four cars on the Robson line operating from Ninth avenue and Westminster avenue to the cross-over at Carrall and Hastings streets, and two cars on the Powell street line, which ran from Campbell avenue to Stanley Park.

These men have been through all the experiences afforded by the various types of electric cars, and they are agreed that if there are any prossic, uninteresting vocations, the street car man's job is not one of them. Whether on the front or rear end of the car a railway man finds each trip full of new human interest and incidents. There are new faces, and newness in regular riders; quite sufficient of both to keep up the interest of the wide-awake railroader. There are the varied experiences of the man in performing his duties—this and that information he is called upon to give, this and that problem he has to solve—features of his business which are alone enough to inspire the work with attractiveness. And added to all this are the opportunities which the motormen and conductors take of rendering some service—some act of kindness such as man finds satisfaction in doing for his fellow-man.

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

Heroic remedies for the grave national diseases have been put forward in Great Britain. A plan for economic reconstruction on a scale which is described as "stupendous" and is compared to the "five-year plan" of Russia, has been drawn up and published by certain experts, and has received the approval of some members in all the poltical parties, Conservative as well as Liberal and Socialist. Among its proposals for the reconstruction of industry is the formation of federations which would function in the manner of public utilities greatly reducing or eliminating competition within each industrial group. Workers and consumers would be represented on the governing bodies of the amalgamated concerns. Transport and distribution as well as manufacture are dealt with on these lines.

APPEALS TO LABOR TO CLEAN CHICAGO POLITICS

Chicago.—If labor would vote as a unit, politics in Chicago could be changed materially for the better, Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago told guests at the League for Industrial Democracy luncheon.

The business class now controls the local government, but shirks responsibility for its failures, he said.

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Union-made Bread and Pastry.
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Bakeries

McGavin Ltd., 2106 W. Broadway.

Taxicabs

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

Dairies

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

Restaurants

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

Printers

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

Tailors

G. A. Collard, 603 West Hastings St.

Orchestras

National Juvenile Band.

Theatres

Avenue Theatre, 711 Main Street.

Urges Insurance For Unemployment Chaos

As long as no effective means have yet been found for prevention of unemployment cycles, the next best thing to do is to insure against them, Dr. I. M. Rubinow, of Cincinnati, O., insurance specialist, said at the Chicago Forum.

Advocating a system of governmental unemployment insurance, Dr. Rubinow pointed out that much of the present hardship as a result of unemployment would have been averted if each unemployed person were receiving one-half of his regular wages. At the same time, he stressed, this money would have measurably increased the public purchasing power and helped keep business on a more even keel.

Dr. Rubinow said it is almost useless to hope that there will never be another unemployment wave, despite the well-meaning efforts of economists of seven years, during his memory, the same problem has arisen, and that so far the remedies which have been applied, especially that of protection, merely to seek to throw the burden on the neighbor, but as the neighbor retaliates, nobody is any better off. It is clearly by co-operation and not by opposition that the problem should be solved. No nation, however, favored, can secure economic equilibrum in isolation or at the expense of other nations.

Moreover, the remedy of reducing wages is being tried, in European countries, without success. It is hoped by reducing wages to reduce the cost of production and thus to undersell the neighbor. But it is patent that in reducing wages the purchasing power of a community is likewise reduced.

Congress is always going off half-cocked and doing something without mature deliberation. Just look at the way they are rushing into action on the Muscle Shoals matter after only twelve years of study.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

"The Ragged-Trousered Philanthropists"

"I heard you say the other day that he wanted something of the kind to bite on to help his teeth through," answered Slyme, "and when I happened to notice that in the shop I remembered what you said and thought I'd bring it home."

The baby took the ring out of its mouth and, shaking the rattle frantically in the air, laughed and crowed merrily, looking at Slyme.

"Dad! dad! dad!" he cried, holding out his arms.

Slyme and Ruth burst out laughing.

"That's not your dad, you silly boy," she said, kissing the child as she spoke; "your dad ought to be ashamed of himself for staying out like this. We'll give him dad, dad, dad, when he does come home, won't we? I wish that old 'Cricketers' Arms' was at the bottom of the sea."

CHAPTER XIII.

The Cricketers' Arms

Viewed from outside, "The Cricketers' Arms" was a pretentious looking building with plate glass windows and a profusion of gilding.

The bar was arranged in the usual way, being divided into several compartments. First there was the "Saloon Bar," on the glass door of which was fixed a printed bill: "No four ale served in this bar." Next was the jug and bottle department, much appreciated by ladies who wished to indulge in a drop of gin on the quiet. There were also two small "private" bars, only capable of holding two or three persons, where nothing less than four pennyworth of spirits or glasses of ale at threepence were served. Finally, there was the public bar, the largest compartment of all.

Wooden forms provided seating accommodation for the customers, and a large automatic instrument—a "penny in the slot" polyphone—stood close to the counter, so that those behind the bar could reach to wind it up. Hanging on the partition near the polyphone was a board about fifteen inches square, over the surface of which were distributed a number of small hooks, numbered. At the bottom of the board was a net made of fine twine, in which several india-rubber rings about three inches in diameter were lying. There was no table in the place, but, jutting out from the partition which divided the public bar from the other was a hinged flap about three feet long by twenty inches wide, which could be folded down when not in use. This was the "Shove-ha'penny" board. The coins—old French pennies—used in playing this game were kept behind the bar and might be borrowed on application. On the partition, just above the shove-ha'-penny board, was a neatly printed notice, framed and glazed:

NOTICE

Gentlemen using this house are requested to refrain from using obscene language.

When Crass, Philpot, Easton and Bundy entered, the landlord, a well-fed, prosperous-looking individual in white shirt sleeves, a bright maroon fancy waistcoat, a massive gold watch chain, and a diamond ring was conversing in an affable, friendly way with one of his regular customers, sitting close to the counter. This was a shabbily-dressed, bleary-eyed, degraded, beer-sodden, trembling wretch, about thirty years of age, who spent most of his time and all his money at "The Cricketers." He had once been a carpenter, but some years previously had married a woman considerably his senior, the landlady of a third-rate lodging-house, whose business was sufficiently prosperous to enable him to exist without working and in a condition of perpetual semi-intoxication. He came to "The Cricketers" every morning, and sometimes earned a pint of beer by assisting the barman, in sweeping up the sawdust or cleaning the windows, and usually remained until closing time every night.

The only other occupant of the public bar—previous to the entrance of Crass and his mates—was a semi-drunken house painter, who was sitting on the form near the shove-ha'-penny board. This individual wore a battered bowler hat; he had a very thin, pale face, with a large, high-bridged nose, and bore a striking resemblance to the portraits of the first Duke of Wellington. He was not a regular customer, but, having dropped in casually about two o'clock, was beginning to show the effects of the drink he had taken.

As Crass and the others entered, they were hailed with enthusiasm by the landloard and the Besotted Wretch, while the semi-drunk house painter regarded them with fishy eyes and stupid curiosity.

"Wot cheer, Bob!", said the landlord affably, addressing Crass and nodding familiarly to the others. " 'Ow goes it?"

"All reet, me ole dear!" replied Crass, jovially. " 'Ow's yerself?"

"A1," replied the "old dear," getting up from his chair in readiness to execute their orders.

"Well, wot's it to be?" inquired Philpot of the others.

"Mine's a pint o' beer," said Crass.

"Half for me," said Bundy.

"Half o' beer for me, too, replied Easton.

"That's one pint, two 'arves, and a pint o' porter for meself," said Philpot, turning and addressing Old Dear.

While the landlord was serving these drinks the Besotted Wretch finished his beer and set the empty glass down on the counter, and, Philpot, observing this, said to him:

" 'Ave one along o' me?"

"I don't mind if I do," replied the other.

When the drinks were served, Philpot, instead of paying for them, winked significantly at the landlord, who, nodding silently and unobtrusively, made an entry in an account book that was lying on on one of the shelves. Although it was only Monday, and he had been at work all the previous week, Philpot was already broke. This was accounted for by the fact that on the Saturday he had paid his landlady something on account of the arrears of board and lodging money which had accumulated while he was out of work; and he had also paid the Old Dear four shillings for drinks obtained on tick during the last week.

Well, 'ere's the skin orf yer nose," said Crass, nodding to Philpot, and taking a long pull at the pint glass which the latter handed to him.

Similar appropriate and friendly sentiments were expressed by the others and suitably acknowledged by Philpot, the founder of the feast.

The Old Dear now put a penny in the slot of the polyphone, and started it playing. It was some unfamiliar tune, but, when the semi-drunk painter heard it, he rose unsteadily to his feet and began shuffling and dancing about, singing:

"Oh, we'll inwite you to the wed-ding,
And we'll 'ave a glorious time!
Where the boys an' the girls is a dancing,
An' we'll all get drunk on wine!"

" 'Ere! that's quite enough o' that!" cried the landlord, roughly. "We' don't want that row 'ere."

The Semi-Drunk stopped and, looking stupidly at the Old Dear, sank abashed on to the seat again.

"Well, we may as well sit as stand—for a few minutes," remarked Crass, suiting the action to the word. The others followed his example.

At frequent intervals the bar was entered by fresh customers, most of them workingmen on their way home, who ordered and drank their pint of ale or porter and left at once. Bundy began reading the advertisement of the circus and menagerie encamped near, and a conversation ensued concerning the wonderful performances of the trained animals. The Old Dear said that some of them had as much sense as human beings, and the manner with which he made this statement implied that he thought it was a testimonial to the sagacity of the brutes. He further said that he had heard a rumor that one of the wild animals, a bear or something, had broken loose and was at present at large. For his own part he didn't believe it, and his hearers agreed that it was highly improbable. Nobody ever knew how these silly yarns got about.

Presently the Besotted Wretch got up and, taking the indio-rubber rings out of the net with a trembling hand, began throwing them one at a time at the hooks on the board. The rest of the company watched him with much interest, laughing when he made a very bad shot, and applauding when he scored.

" 'E's a bit 'orf tonight," remarked Philpot to Easton, "but as a rule 'e's a fair knock out at it. Throws a splendid ring!"

The Semi-Drunk regarded the proceedings of the Besotted Wretch with an expression of profound contempt.

"You can't play for nuts," he said, scornfully.

"Can't I? I can play you, anyway."

"Right you are! I'll play you for drinks round!" cried the Semi-Drunk.

For a moment the Besotted Wretch hesitated. He had not money enough to pay for drinks round. However, feeling confident of winning, he replied:

"Come on, then: what's it to be? Fifty up?"

"Anything you like! Fifty or a 'undred or a b—— million!"

"Better make it fifty for a start."

"All right," agreed the Semi-Drunk, anxious to distinguish himself.

Holding the six rings in his left hand, the man stood in the middle of the floor at a distance of about three yards from the board, with his right foot advanced. Taking one of the rings between the forefinger and thumb of his right hand, and closing his left eye, he carefully "sighted" the centre hook, No. 13; then he slowly extended his arm to its full length in the direction of the board; then, bending his elbow he brought his hand back again until it nearly touched his chin, and slowly extended his arm again. He repeated these movements several times, while the others watched with bated breath. Getting it right at last, he suddenly shot the ring at the board, but it did not go on No. 13; it went over the partition into the private bar.

This feat was greeted with a roar of laughter. The player stared at the board in a dazed way, wondering what had become of the ring, but, when someone in the next bar threw it over the partition again, he realized what had happened, and, turning to the company with a sickly smile, remarked:

"I ain't got properly used to this board yet; that's the reason of it."

He now began throwing the other rings at the board rather wildly, without troubling to take aim. One struck the partition to the right of the board, one to the left, one underneath, one went over the counter, one on the floor, the other—the last—hit the board, and, amid a shout of applause, caught on the centre hook, No. 13, the highest number possible to score with a single throw.

"I shall be all right, now that I've got the range," observed the Semi-Drunk, as he made way for his opponent.

"You'll see something now," whispered Philpot to Easton. "This bloke is a dandy!"

The Besotted Wretch took up his position and, with an affectation of carelessness, began throwing the rings. It was really a remarkable exhibition, for, notwithstanding the fact that his hand trembled like an aspen leaf, he succeeded in striking the board almost in the centre every time; but somehow or other most of them failed to catch on the hooks, and fell into the net. When he finished his innings, he had scored only four, two of the rings having caught on the No. 2 hook.

" 'Ard lines," remarked Bundy, as he finished his beer and put the glass down on the counter.

"Drink up and 'ave another," said Easton, as he drained his own glass.

"I don't mind if I do," replied Crass, pouring what remained of the pint down his throat.

Philpot's glass had been empty for some time.

"Same again," said Easton addressing the Old Dear, and putting six pennies on the counter.

By this time the Semi-Drunk had again opened fire on the board, but he seemed to have lost the range this time, for none of the rings scored. They flew all over the place, and he finished his innings without increasing his total.

The Besotted wretch now sailed in and speedily piled up 37. Then the Semi-Drunk had another go, and succeeded in getting eight. His case appeared hopeless, but his opponent in his next innings seemed to go all to pieces. Twice he missed the board altogether, and, when he did hit it, he failed to score until the very last throw, when he made one. Then the Semi-Drunk went in again, and got ten.

Besotted Wretch	42
Semi-Drunk	31

So far it was impossible to foresee the end. It was anybody's game. Crass became so excited that he absentmindedly opened his mouth and shot his second pint down into his stomach with a single gulp, and Bundy also drained his glass and called upon Philpot and Easton to drink up and have another, which they accordingly did.

While the Semi-Drunk was having his next innings, the Besotted Wretch placed a penny on the counter and called for half a pint, which he drank in the hope of steadying his nerves for a great effort. His opponent meanwhile threw the rings at the board and missed it every time, but, all the same, he scored, for one ring, after striking the partition about a foot above the board, fell down and caught on the hook.

The other man now began his innings, playing very carefully, and nearly every ring scored. As he played, the others uttered exclamations of admiration and called out the result of every throw.

"One!"
"One again!"
"Miss!—No! got 'im! two!"
"Miss!"
"Miss!"
"Four!"

The Semi-Drunk accepted his defeat with a good grace, and, after explaining that he was a bit out of practice, placed a shilling on the counter and invited the company to give their orders. Everyone asked for "the same again," but the landlord served Easton, Bundy, and the Besotted Wretch with pints instead of half-pints as before, so there was no change out of the shilling.

"Let's 'ave a game of shove-'apenny," said Bundy.

"All right," said Easton, who was beginning to feel reckless. "But drink up first, and let's 'ave another."

He had only seven pence left, just enough to pay for another pint for Crass and a half a pint for everyone else.

The landlady—who at this moment entered through the door at the back of the bar—was a large woman with a highly colored countenance and a tremendous bust, encased in a black dress with a shot silk blouse. She had several jewelled gold rings on the fingers of each fat hand, and a long gold watch guard hung round her neck. She greeted Crass and Phipot with condescension, smiling affably upon them.

Meanwhile the game of shove-'apenny proceeded merrily, Semi-Drunk taking a great interest in it and tending advice to both players impartially. Bundy was badly beaten; and then Easton suggested that it was time to think of going home. This proposal—slightly modified—met with general approval, the modification being suggested by Philpot, who insisted on standing one final round of drinks before they went.

(Continued next week)

EDMONTON SUBSCRIBES FOR NEW LABOR TEMPLE

Having had subscribed practically the amount necessary to begin operations, the Edmonton Labor Temple Company will soon take active steps to secure a building to house the trade unions of the city, according to the report made to the Trades and Labor Council on Monday night.

A meeting of the directors of the Labor Temple Company will be held in the very near future to make plans for their work.

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New Spring Shirts
Dressy new fabrics in smart spring shades and patterns; separate or collar attached styles. Sizes 14 to 17 **$1.00**

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New spring tones and designs. Regular $1.00, $1.50, $2.50.
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Carpenters' Overalls
Master Mechanic and G. W. G.; union made. Regular $2.50 **$1.95**

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Master Mechanic, union made, blue denim bib overalls and jumpers. Reg. $2.25 **$1.65**

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Fraser Shoe Repair Co.
"Better Repairs for Less"
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Swap Column

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued from page 1)

the Federal Industrial Disputes Act in conformity with similar legislation adopted in Alberta.

Fair Wages on Provincial Government Works

We ask that the Provincial Government enact legislation similar to the Federal Government's Fair Wage and Eight-Hour Act of 1930, giving the Minister of Labor like powers.

Income Tax

We protest any increase of the income tax on incomes of less than $3,000.00 per year.

Automobile Insurance

We again bring to your attention the urgent need of giving more protection to the public by the introduction of an Act compelling all automobile owners to carry insurance against physical and property injury to others.

Municipal Voters Lists

That legislation be placed on the statutes requiring Municipal Voters' Lists to be open for registration purposes for three months, instead of one month, as at present.

Respectfully submitted,

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXECUTIVE, TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

Colin McDonald, Chairman; R. W. Nunn, Victoria; F. A. Hoover, Vancouver; W. M. Brown, Prince Rupert.

Made in Germany

It has often been stated that this is a queer old world, and every day it seems to be getting queerer. We have just recently come into possession of a sewing needle book that is being sold around Vancouver for 25c by returned soldiers. The book contains various sizes of needles. On the front cover of the book is a picture of an American battleship with the words, "The Army and Navy Needle Book." On the back cover is a spread-winged eagle surrounded by stars and stripes and other war paraphenalia—on the bottom it shows that the card was "Made in Germany." On the inside of the book is six packages of needles, with a picture of a king's crown and the words "Made in Germany" printed on the packages.

* * *

A firm by the name of Easthope Bros., manufacturers of gas engines and stump pullers, etc., has been quite prominent in the "Buy B. C. Goods" campaign and their business seems to have prospered, for they are putting in a lot of new machinery in their Steveston plant. The peculiar thing about this machinery, however, is the fact that it comes from Germany, although the same kind of machinery is made by many Canadian firms. Among the new pieces of machinery is a lathe, a drill press and a shaper.

* * *

Most of these 5c and 10c stores are heavily stocked with goods "Made in Germany," as indicated by marks on the goods. In the meantime, local and Eastern Canadian factories are either closed down or working only part time.

UNION LABEL TRADES COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

The Vancouver Union Label Trades Council elected the following officials at its last meeting: President, C. Herrett; Vice-President, J. Allen; Secretary-Treasurer, Mollie Dolk; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. C. Shaw. The council has just finished a union label broadcasting programme over the radio, which has resulted in an increased demand for union made products. Quite a lot of very favorable comment was heard in connection with these weekly programmes, and the council hopes to be able to put them on again at a later date.

Price Is Too High For Marine Building

The City Council has been offered the Marine Building for $2,000,000, and there seems to be some inclination to purchase it. It is supposed to be offered at $500,000 below its cost, but when we consider the delay that took place over the financing of the building while it was being built, we are led to conclude that there was a whole lot of unnecessary expense attached to the building and probably a lot of jerry work done in rushing the building to completion.

The owners probably feel that they have a white elephant on their hands, because they are having a hard time to rent the offices. There are all kinds of vacant offices available now in other buildings and when the Royal Bank Building is finished there will be some more vacant in the older buildings.

There will undoubtedly have to be many alterations made in the Marine Building, the same as were made in the Holden Building, and these will not be as suitable as they would be if it had been properly constructed for City Hall needs. And these alterations cost money and are never as good as original designs.

We doubt if even the city could keep all the offices on the upper floors rented in that location, as is suggested by the present owners, hence the revenue to the city may not be as much as anticipated. These objections might be overlooked, however, were the price of the building within reason. It might be considered a good buy for $1,500,000, but anything above that sum would not be a good investment, in our estimation. We are opposed to the present price, and we think a great many other citizens take the same stand.

I. L. P. Notes

The Independent Labor Party is coming along by leaps and bounds. At every meeting applications are being received for membership. Any sane member of the working class should belong to this organization. It is not only a privilege that he should avail himself of, but it is absolutely essential that he belong if his vote is to count at all. The spectacle of men who are now unemployed voting for men who represented the employing class is humiliating. Every member of the I. L. P. is also a potential M. P., as it it within the party that a man can get equipped with an education to enable him to take his place among the leaders of his class.

Ward Five, Burnaby

If you live in Burnaby, join some local there. In Ward 5 a branch is being formed, and so the good work goes on.

It will interest many to know that Comrade Clegg is now out of hospital.

Propaganda Meetings

Comrade Peacy gave a very illuminated lecture to an interested audience. His subject, "Revolution or Evolution," was keenly followed, demonstrating that intelligent minds are being brought to bear on this and kindred subjects. Comrade Mitchell made his debut at this meeting as chairman. He is a product of the public speaking class. That brings to mind that we have a treat for those who attend these propaganda meetings: Comrade Skinner, also of the public speaking class, is going to give a lecture on the Gold Standard. He is real good and no student of economics ought to miss hearing him.

Watch the Statesman for Announcements

Friday, March 20th, is the date of the next propaganda meeting. It takes the form of a Symposium. Comrade Clegg will open the discussion of "How and Why I Am a Socialist." Here is the chance for a budding speaker to tell how, when he became a Socialist. Some will make it very profitable for you to attend. Everybody welcome. Don't forget time and place, 8 p.m., at Williams Building, corner Granville and Hastings street.

I. L. P. Players

This talented group of members of the I. L. P. are repeating their success at the Edmonds Municipal Hall, **Saturday, March 14th.** This "Revue of 1930," or "Little Bits From Here and There," played to capacity audiences at the Maple Hall, South Vancouver. Everyone is assured of a good evening's entertainment. To miss this is to miss one of the outstanding events of the winter. Come and bring the family and friends. Curtain at 8 p.m. Don't forget time and place: Tomorrow night (Saturday) at the Edmonds' Municipal Hall. —C.F.P.

Fortunately for father, Willie's history teacher isn't requiring any home-work on the Chinese war.

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We are the original Cut-Rate Druggists of Western Canada. Make a purchase at any of our 19 stores and note the Quality, Service and Saving. Quality, Service and Saving.

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.25	Creolin	.14
.10	Michaud's Henna Shampoo	.06
.10	Vanex Camomile Herbal Shampoo	.06
.85	and 1.50 Virol, 8 and 16-oz.	.61 and 1.04
.50	Ingram's Milkweed Cream	.31
1.50	Wincarnis	.96
1.00	Vanex Rheumatic Remedy	.56
1.25	Uratabs	.73

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

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A tax on the workers we certainly dread,
On the poor it will fall like a blight
When it takes from the mouth of the children their bread
And takes from the widow her mite.

This tax simply means a reduction of wage
Which later they'll strive to extend,
When to "balance their budget" again they engage
And they want some more money to spend.

No matter who suffers, it's little they care,
These wizards of frenzied finance;
So they're making a grab at the working man's share
Whilst their victims are looking askance.

For seek where you will, unemployment is rife;
And it seems that there's nowhere to turn;
Yet these pirates in power, cry "your money or life,"
"Ho! Give us more money to burn!"

And the workers' opinion is needless to ask,
For their life is becoming a curse,
Since they're faced with an almost impossible task
With things going from bad to worse.

P.A.B.

WESTERN BUSINESS MEN OPPOSE LOWERING WAGE

SanFrancisco. — The California State Chamber of Commerce declared against wage reductions. Similar action at the recent convention of Associated General Contractors in this city is approved.

The Chamber of Commerce "deplores as economically unsound any lowering of wages or exploitation of labor in this period of unemployment," and "pledges its support to all efforts to maintain a living wage for construction labor."