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

Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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

Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

No. 388 VANCOUVER, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1931 Price: Five Cents

Unemployment Insurance Creates Heated Debate

Three Resolutions on the Subject Are Non-concurred in by the A. F. of L. Convention—Debates Displayed Sentiments For Hungry and Fear of Employers

THREE RESOLUTIONS URGING endorsation and demands upon the United States Congress for unemployment insurance created the most heated debate during the sessions of the American Federation of Labor convention in Vancouver. Delegate James Duncan, of Seattle, in a fiery, yet telling speech, likened the Resolutions Committee opposition to the resolutions, to a ghost story, while Matthew Woll, chairman of the committee, and an old opponent of unemployment insurance, suggested that the "dole," as he insisted upon calling it, would give the employers of labor increased power over the workers. After four hours debate, in which most of the speeches made favored insurance, the convention concurred in the committee's report of non-concurrence.

Quotations from speeches made by the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress were used as vital arguments against insurance. The fraternal delegate pointed out that:

"The officials of the British Unemployment Exchange can offer employment to any person who is signing the unemployment book and it need not be in the particular trade or occupation in which the person is engaged. For instance, if a member of my organization is signing for state unemployment benefits and there are no vacancies in the building industry, the Employment Exchange officials can say to the member of my organization: "Here is suitable employment, in our opinion, during these times, which you should take." And if the member of my organization says: "No, I am not prepared to take that employment," then immediately his benefit is stopped and not another penny is paid until he has attended before a Court of Referees, composed of one workman, one employer, and an independent chairman appointed by the government. We find that in the majority of cases in which the Court of Referees decides the appeals as to whether or not, there is two to one against the workman and he has to put up a remarkable case if benefits have been refused him before he can persuade the Court of Referees to decide that he was justified in refusing to accept that employment, which would carry with it state unemployment benefits."

Delegate Duncan of Seattle was the first speaker and he went into the subject, not from a sentimental point of view, as opponents later stated, but from a desire to at least suggest something more tangible than the haphazard attempts now being made to relieve the unemployment situation through private and civic charity, so prevalent now in the United States.

Delegate Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs also put up a strong plea for unemployment insurance, but the fear of the power of anti-union employers to use an anti-union government against members of organized labor seemed to decide the issue. Some of the remarks on the subject which sum up the general views of the speakers were as follows:

Delegate Duncan, Seattle: As a sponsor of Resolution 71, I rise to oppose the committee's report. I would say, Mr. Chairman, that if I were looking for an expert to write me a ghost story I would come to the author of that report just made. It seems to me that the whole report is an indictment against a great many of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. I believe the great Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has gone on record favoring unemployment insurance. I understand some of our printing trades are strongly favoring unemployment insurance. I understand our big street car men's organization favors unemployment insurance, and numbers of our forty-eight states, through their state organizations, have gone on record favoring unemployment insurance. I am of the opinion that they are not all crazy and that they have given this matter a great deal of careful thought.

We refer to Great Britain, Germany and other countries. We are not in Germany, we are not in Great Britain, and we are not in Russia, and because we are not in those countries we do not have to do things as people in those countries do, be-because of particular conditions that confront them. We listened the other day to the most masterly address I have heard in a long, long time, yes, maybe in all my life, regarding the rights of labor and the duties of government and society in an emergency such as we are confronted with now. I have the utmost respect for anybody who doesn't see eye to eye with me, but I certainly want them to have a little respect for my views on this question and for the views of many others who see eye to eye with me in this convention.

Our President, in that masterly address of his on the opening day of the convention, said that we were entitled to the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that had been laid down in the Declaration of Independence. Then he said we had reached the day when there should be a new right guaranteed and recognized by all, the right of men to work. The right of men to work, because that is the only way they can, under the laws of our land, live honestly, and through no fault of seven millions of our citizenry in this land they are denied the right to provide for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for themselves and their families.

I say to you that any agency that say to them, "Thou shalt not steal, thou shalt only provide for thy family according to the laws laid down by me," that agency, unless it is ready to commit wholesale murder by denying me and my family and by denying millions of others throughout the United States the right to live, must provide assistance for our people. If we say to the United States or to any other governing body that, "You must assure us the right to work," then it is only logical that we, in turn, must say to that government, "If you deny us the right to work and you haven't the power to make it possible for us to work, you must at least provide some means of feeding our families while we are waiting for the opportunity to work."

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has laid out a plan for the solution of this unemployment problem. But how long is it going to take to solve it? Are we to understand that as soon as this convention adjourns, by some hook or crook, these things will be done? Is that ever done? Not on your tintype! We resolve in a convention and then we go out, take off our coats and work day in and day out, year in and year out, then come back and say we have done these things and we are proud of our accomplishment. But these things are not done over night, and in the meantime seven million—and it would be fair to say these is a family of five depending upon each of these seven million, and we would be conservative in saying there are at least two dependents to each of these seven million, which means that there are twenty-one millions of people facing starvation. We are skeptical of a man who serves labor well in many lines coming into our convention and making an address in the interests of a political party, advising us to take no action on this dole. Since when did the Republican Party represent labor?

I find myself admiring the author of that address very, very frequently for the service he has rendered labor, but when he walks into a labor convention seeking to dictate labor's policy, I say to him, as I would to any other politician who comes into this convention and attempts to tell us what is good for us, that we who are working out in the field know much better than our multi-millionaires what is good for labor.

You did not hear the British fraternal delegates referring to unemployment insurance as a dole, did you? No. They told you that unemployment insurance has done more to maintain the standards of the workers in Great Britain than any other agency in this crisis. Instead of degrading men it has given a man a chance to stand up and say, "No, I will not go in and work for less than my fellows get. I at least will not starve to death." Oh, they may paint a very fine picture in this report, but I hope we will not have to go back to our constituency and say, "Read that, it is good soothing syrup!"

I wish those five hundred men I saw the day before I drove up to this convention, down in the city of Seattle, standing on the corner of Railroad avenue and Washington street, lined up at the doors of the Volunteers of America, waiting to get into the soup kitchen. Degraded! Go down to the foot of Washington street and Railroad avenue and see all the possessions of those men stacked upon a window sill of the city employment agency, all that they possess in the world. Two dollars would probably buy any of those bundles and not a delegate here

(Continued on page 4)

Man (?) Wanted 66 Hours For 33c Per

When the Employment Service of Canada received a request from a London, Ontario, firm for a certain class of mechanic, the service could not have had much hope of filling the situation, for we discovered that the Service sent a post card all the way from Ottawa to Vancouver in an effort to fill the job. And such a job. At first we thought that the Service was sending out the card as a feeler to find out how many men would respond to the 12-hour day job, but upon second thoughts we felt that the Service was above that kind of thing even if they were a party in the attempt to fill the job for this philanthropic employer. The wage is based upon unemployment relief scale, or less than 35c per hour for a mechanic whose standard wage calls for more than double that amount. We were under the impression that the government of Canada signed the International League of Nations eight-hour agreement, but it does not seem possible when the Employment Service of Canada can become a party in helping to fill a job of this description. The card sent out is as follows and needs no further comment:

Ottawa, Oct. 8th, 1931.

Dear Sir,—

The Employment Service of Canada has received an order from a London, Ont., employer for one man for permanent employment, to direct present employees in dismantling and erection in another plant in London for a Ferris Wheel Type of Ice Cream Cone Machine. The applicant must be physically fit and capable. Wages $22 per week. 12 hours per day, 66 hours per week. Transportation will be arranged. Board $10 per week. If any members of your union are interested in this vacancy will you kindly request them to call at the nearest office of the Employment Service of Canada and refer to O-798-London, Ont.

In notifying employees of vacancies or employers of persons available for employment, the Employment Service of Canada undertakes no responsibility with regard to wages or other conditions offered beyond supplying interested parties with the information at hand.

Yours truly,
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA.

Government Control of Coal Urged by A. F. L.

Federal legislation classifying coal as a public utility and creating a federal coal commission to regulate the industry on the basis of its interstate characteristics is recommended by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the annual convention of the Federation.

A bill embodying this principle prepared by the United Mine Workers of America is endorsed by the Council.

"The whole scheme of the bill," the Council says, "is to end ruthless, cut-throat competition, the wasting of our natural resources, and the wanton depletion of our special purpose coals, which, when exhausted by unnecessary and unwarranted use, for steam power production, will seriously cripple our future by-product, steel, foundry, dye and various other manufacturing enterprises.

"The benefits to be derived by the miners after the bill's passage will still be a matter of conference and bargaining through the various provisions of the measure which nullify the yellow dog contract and remove the coal companies from their buttressed positions behind the protective provisions of federal and state injunctions. Its enactment will enable the mine workers to exercise their constitutional rights of free speech and assembly and their inherent right to affiliate with a trade union for the mutual betterment of all employed in bituminous coal mining.

"The Executive Council has kept closely in touch with all the developments which have taken place in the bituminous coal industry, and has given profound consideration to its difficult problems and to the numerous remedies which have been proposed, looking to a solution. We are convinced that the primary requirements necessary to the stabilization of the bituminous coal industry are a thorough and complete organization of the men employed in the industry, the establishment of contractual relations between employers and employees through the process of collective bargaining, and the adoption of a just, equitable and fair wage scale which will in operation provide for a universal labor cost in coal production.

"The Executive Council expresses its great disappointment over the failure of the President of the United States to call a conference of representative miners and operators for the purpose of giving national consideration to the economic, social and industrial problems which affect the bituminous coal industry."

MILK SALESMEN

The Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees' Union will hold its regular meeting on Friday, October 23rd. All members are requested to be present.

Vancouver's Bouquet From AFL Delegates

What the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention think of Vancouver can be summed up in an article sent to the Union Labor Bulletin of Sacramento, California, by J. L. R. Marsh, delegate from that city. Similar views to this have been expressed by most of the delegates. Delegate Marsh says:

"Less than a half century ago the primeval pine stabbing its cathedral spire into the vaulted blue dipped its proud trunk to the axe blows of Vancouver's hardy pioneers.

"Where now the marvelous hotel housing the fifty-first annual convention stands on the crest of a hill overlooking the beautiful harbor of a city of 340,000 citizens, less than fifty years ago stood a dense forest of evergreen.

"Today Vancouver is a modern city pregnant with skyscrapers—building and built—a skyline that rivals the skyline of San Francisco, and a beauty of tree and grass-bordered streets that any Sacramento than might envy. Climatic moisture keeps vegetation green and growing.

"The people are uniformly courteous and hospitable. There is no evidence of that haste which oftimes brings forth impatient curtness instead of helpful information.

"Everything said, few cities will ever entertain the American Federation of Labor without being compared to the standards set here. And this is Canada! And these people are the subjects of a king, but just as the Mexicans in Juarez in 1924, with an intensity for service to the wage-worker still remembered and expressed the civilities we so often forget in our struggle for existence, so the people of British Columbia display a culture and a service of friendliness which many cities of our own will find difficult to proximate."

Bankers Condemned For Wage Policy

The action of bankers in demanding wage reductions to parallel price declines is emphatically condemned by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the Federation's annual convention.

"Bankers have argued that the decline in the costs of living meant that a wage cut would not lower standards of living," the report says.

"Their understanding of the situation was based upon a fundamental hypothesis that Labor should be kept within certain definite limits that would keep it always dependent—a modern version of the master and servant philosophy that has curbed Labor's efforts and ambitions for progress.

"Labor believes that it has a right to something more than its present share in returns on the output of industries—that it is a partner in production and should have status accordingly.

"Labor also points to the fact that wages constitute a very large portion of the buying power upon which retail sales depend to form a market for our products.

"Wages are not just the price of Labor in the market governed by the law of supply and demand. They are advance credit paid in advance of the product which the worker helped to create. Higher wages are necessary to maintain an economic machine geared to high production.

"Labor further points out that wage rates and labor costs are not the same thing and that high wage rates usually resulted in low labor costs per unit production.

"Furthermore, the maintenance of wage rates is a dynamic factor in sustaining our economic machine and in supporting confidence. The sturdy common sense of American wage-earners has been one of the most constructive stabilizing forces in this business depression. To cut his already inadequate wages in addition to reducing him to part time work would be a most sorry expression of appreciation."

Union Meetings at Labor Headquarters

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16th	
Engineers, No. 115	1
Railway Carmen, No. 58	2
Taxi Drivers, 10:30 a.m.	3
Molders, No. 281	311
SATURDAY	
Bakers, No. 468	3
SUNDAY	
Shingle Weavers, No. 17813	3
MONDAY	
Electrical Workers, No. 213	1
Boilermakers, No. 194	4
Painters' Committee	313
Cement Finishers	316
Stereotypers	812
TUESDAY	
Trades and Labor Council	1
Lithographers	313
WEDNESDAY	
Ironworkers, No. 97	3
Elevator Constructors, No. 82	311
THURSDAY	
Painters, No. 138	2
Sheet Metal Workers	3
Union Label Trades Council	4
Carpenters' District Council	315
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd	
Milk Salesmen, No. 464	1
Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170	2
Asbestos Workers	201

Work For Idle or Jobless Insurance, Says A. F. of L.

Unless the owners and managers of industry provide work for the jobless, unemployment insurance will be inevitable.

This is the conclusion reached by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its annual report to the convention.

"While it is the opinion of the Executive Council," the report says, "that compulsory unemployment insurance legislation such as is now in effect in Great Britain and Germany would be unsuited to our economic and political requirements here, and unsatisfactory to American working men and women, we recognize the fact that the owners and managers of industry, through their failure to provide work for the working people of the nation who are able and willing to work, have contributed much toward the creation of an increasing public opinion in favor of the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation.

"It is the opinion of the Executive Council that the owners and managers of industry will be largely responsible for the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation in the event public opinion becomes so crystallized as to demand unemployment relief through the enactment of compulsory unemployment insurance laws.

"The Executive Council is directing its efforts toward the creation and enlargement of work opportunities. It believes that the owners and management of industry can plan and adjust the working time and their work policies so that all working men and women may be accorded an equitable share of all work available.

"Through the application of the five-day work week and the shorter work day the slack of unemployment could be overcome. As a result, work security would become an assured fact.

"The six million or more working men and women in the United States who are unemployed could be absorbed into industry, secure in their opportunity to earn a living, if the shorter work week and the shorter work day had both been put into effect by the owners and managers of industry when this period of unemployment came upon us.

"During all the extended period of unemployment which has so seriously affected the social and economic well being of the people of the United States, the owners and managers of industry have failed to offer either a plan or a remedy for the evil of unemployment.

"No collective action of any kind has been taken and no response has been made to the appeals of Labor to accord to the working people of the nation an equal opportunity to share in the work available by the employers or management of industry.

"The ruthless discharge of millions of working men and women without means of support, dependent upon such relief as may be extended by municipalities and by local relief agencies, is in itself an indictment of our unsound economic and industrial situation, unsound and uneconomic because the owners and managers of industry have miserably failed.

"American working people want work. They demand work.

"They abhor charity, and they resent the imposition of the dole. They are proud in spirit and resolute in purpose. They must not and they will not become the victims of a paternalistic policy.

"Work must be supplied to all who are willing and able to work. Managers and owners of industry must meet this social obligation and discharge this responsibility.

"Working men have arrived at the point where they are firmly of the belief that they are as much entitled to work security, to enjoy the opportunity to work, as the owners of capital are to returns from their investments. Labor demands that these principles be recognized and accepted by the employers of Labor.

"Obviously, the owners and management of industry must decide as to whether working men and women shall enjoy the opportunity to work or whether, as a result of the denial of this opportunity to work, industry shall have fastened upon it compulsory unemployment insurance legislation.

"It must be work or unemployment insurance.

"Working people must be privileged to earn a living or be accorded relief.

"If compulsory unemployment insurance is fastened upon our industrial, political and economic life it will be because industrial ownership and management have failed to provide and preserve work opportunities for working men and women."

Bookbinders' Union Entertains Delegates

The last regular meeting of the bookbinders was a red letter day for the local as we had with us International President John B. Haggerty and Sister Mary McEnerney, secretary of Bindery Women's Local No. 30, and County Commissioner for the city of Chicago. We are not frequently favored with the presence of our international officers, so following the reading of the minutes the meeting was given to Sister McEnerney, who spoke particularly to our bindery women. She urged them to hold on to the union and carry on, as ultimately they would get what they went after.

President Haggerty spoke at some length, dealing with the New York situation as it effected the Brotherhood. He also gave a resume of the work accomplished and what was anticipated, his remarks being well received.

Both speakers received an ovation at the close of their addresses and were accorded a hearty vote of thanks for their efforts.

Following the talkfest, the meeting resolved itself into a social affair. Whist was played for a time, the prize winners being Miss F. Hubbard and Mrs. D. Alsbury, for the ladies, and Messrs. Geo. Gentile and D. Alsbury for the gents. Refreshments were served, at the close of which dancing was indulged in, Bro. "Scotty" Buchanan, of sister Local 226, Typos, presiding at the piano, his services being well appreciated by all. It proved to be a memorable evening and was well attended by the members and their friends who turned out to greet our honorable visitors.

Union Charter Issued to Mail and Service Airman

Airmen of United States to the number of 500 have affiliated with the Labor movement and Canadian pilots are being invited to organize.

President William Green, at the convention, drew attention to the fact that the only new international charter issued in 1931 was to Air Line Pilots' Association. It gives jurisdiction over pilots in U. S. air mail service and private air services and similar services in Canada.

The baby organization is not represented at the present convention, but is reported to have a substantial membership. Mr. David L. Behncke is president and headquarters of the new body is Chicago.

ALBERTA ROOMS Phone: Sey. 435
Modern, Convenient—The Best for Less!
655 ROBSON, CORNER GRANVILLE

Hole Brand
Distinctive in Quality
Food Products
British Columbia Products for British Columbia People!
Made by
HOLMARK (B. C.) LTD.

Classic Cleaners
Every Monday 2-for-1 Day
Two Garments Cleaned and Pressed for the Price of One. We Call and Deliver.
1092 ROBSON ST. PHONE DOUG. 2011

Union-Made Shoes
THE ONLY
UNION MADE SHOE
and Repair Factory in British Columbia.
W. J. HEADS
30 [illegible] CORDOVA ST. SEY. 3320
[illegible]HOES FROM $4.95 UP.

CORN[illegible]ROS & CLARK
33 EAS[illegible]GGS STREET
Florsheim, [illegible] C. B. & C.
Men's [illegible]

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

UNION-MADE Solid Leather Boots and Oxfords for men..... $5
Quality Shoe Stores
4123 Main St. 6195 Fraser St.
3980 Hastings Street East
1654 Commercial Drive
2219 Granville Street

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

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

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

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

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Assoc.—Meets every Wednesday, Hall 3, Labor Headquarters, at 8 p.m. President, W. Dickson; Secretary, P. Lauret, Room 311, Labor Headquarters. Phones: Office, Sey. 7496; Residence, High. 5679X.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, A. B. Hodge; Rec. Secretary, A. E. Varah, 1442 Clark Drive; Financial Secretary, T. Kane. Office: Room 313, Labor Headquarters. Phone Sey. 3609.

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; Cor. Sec., A. Hurry; Fin. Sec., E. A. Williams, 830 East 12th; Phone Fair. 5219 X. Cement Finishers' Cor. Sec., J. W. Baines, 2866 Turner Street.

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

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

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

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

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

Sheet Metal Workers' Association, Local Union No. 280—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Hall No. 3. President, Thos. Burke; Business Agent and Secretary, D. MacPherson, 308 Labor Headquarters.

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

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

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

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

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, C. S. Campbell; Vice-President, 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

Classified Ads.

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

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

BATHS

Hastings Steam Baths

Prices: Private, 40c and 50c; Public, 30c

766 Hastings Street East.

DENTISTS

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

NOTARY PUBLIC

P. R. Bengough Labor Headquarters.

PRINTERS

Labor Statesman, Labor Headquarters.

RUPTURE SPECIALIST

C. E. Heard 812 Robson.

McCLARY RANGES ..... $70.50 up
DeForest-Crossley Radios ..... $79.50 up
Fada Radios ..... $99.00 up
Northern Electric Radios ..... $69.75 up

ALL ON EASY TERMS!

See Us for Anything in Hardware.

McCallum's Hardware

Phones: Fair. 215 and Fair. 447 Ltd.

2337 MAIN STREET

Moran Drug Stores

DISPENSING CHEMISTS

Cor. Main St. and 7th Ave.; Fair. 3799

Cor. Broadway and Cambie; Fair. 1099

VANCOUVER, B. C.

BETTER QUALITY LOWER PRICES AT J. CROOK'S

Broadway Bicycle Store

GENERAL REPAIRS WELDING

Satisfaction Guaranteed

632 BROADWAY W. FAIR. 1386

Main Radio Shop

Invites demonstrations on the following makes of Radios:

Philco, Can. Gen. Electric, Sparton, Westinghouse, Kolster, Atwater-Kent, Phonola, Majestic, Rogers, Ecophone.

We Give Liberal Trade-in Allowances.

MAIN RADIO SHOP

2626 Main Fair. 4404

ARE YOU CONSISTENT?

When ordering

PRINTING

Insist on UNION MADE PAPER.

Carried in stock by

A. H. Timms

236 14th Ave. E., Vancouver

Fair. 205 Fair. 1372

The London Bakery

Gold Wheat Bread

Fairmont 122. 439 7th Ave. E.

The Labor Statesman

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

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

H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

PRESS COMMITTEE:

W. Watt, Chairman; P. R. Bengough (Machinist Trades); R. H. Neelands (Printing Trades); Dan McPherson (Building Trades); B. Showler (Teaming Trades); T. 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

14

Vancouver, Fri., Oct. 16th, 1931

BENNETT'S THEOLOGICAL ECONOMICS

A few years ago the prairie farmers threatened to ask the government to put a muzzle on the president of the C. P. R. during the crop season. Those people who have some regard for and confidence in the old-fashioned religious theories might well consider some such treatment for Premier Bennett, for some of our Premier's expeditions into the religious field can be of no value to christianity or the modern church. Speaking in Toronto a couple of weeks ago Mr. Bennett said that the trouble with the world today was the results of a "mad orgy of extravagence, reckless expenditure of money, forgetting the old and homely virtues of thrift and care for the morrow," and ended up with the estimate that "nothing but the grace of God will save the world." This is quite a different story, both as to cause and cure, than Mr. Bennett told us during last election. At that time he assured us that McKenzie King had caused the trouble and high tariff would cure it. Accepting his last guess as being his present opinion, we would ask what portion of the Canadian people were guilty of this wild., reckless extravagence. Mr Bennett himself is a typical sample of the Canadian capitalist class. Are we to believe that Mr. Bennett and his gang have wrecked the country by their extravagance? Why should they practice thrift and what are they suffering which they could have avoided if they had been saving? And why should they worry about "the morrow"? One of their troubles is to find use for the daily profits which are rolling in upon them. Greater thrift could only increase their troubles. And what influence could the grace of God have on the Bennett-Beattie-Holt gang? As a matter of fact, the whole group from Flavelle up and down are, we believe, decidedly religious people already. Mr. Bennett himself has from childhood been a pronounced churchman, but no one would ever detect the fact by a study of the industries in which he is interested, nor is there any thing suggestive of the "grace of God" in his campaign methods or his poltics. The evidence all indicates that it is the workers and not the capitalists who have been recklessly extravagent. If the workers had practiced the homely virtue of thrift, when the bottom falls out of the capitalist system, as it now has, he could draw on his savings and thereby support himself and save the government the cost of relief work, and the grace of God, by the way, makes for peace and humility. The religious mind looks to rewards in the future and will bear present suffering with uncomplaining fortitude. It is quite clear that if the workers could comply with these conditions the problems which Mr. Bennett's government has to solve would be very much simplier.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Bennett's information and his economics are somewhat unreliable. Competent investigators, taking up in detail the price of food and shelter and clothing, have shown that for many years the average wage in Canada has been insufficient to maintain a family above the danger line. Testimony to this effect has been offered by such unchallengable witnesses as Father La Bell, of Montreal, and Miss Childs of Winnipeg. This condition was not caused through niggardlyness of nature or inefficiency on the part of labor, for while the worker was ill-kept, the average wealth produced per man employed was higher in Canada than any other country in the world.

In the market we had only labor power to sell. Mr. Bennett and his friends imported two hundred thousand immigrants per year to keep the wage down to the standard of continental Europe. In answer to this a shallow mind will quote the wage paid. Our reply is that by means of the tariff Mr. Bennett and his friends charged us two prices for all that we had to buy. We were then in no position to practice the noble virtue of thrift. Mr. Bennett's economics are also faulty. As a literal proposition the present trouble is that we have more of everything which goes to make up every-day life than we can use. If we had smothered every baby and thereby kept the cost of living so low that we could provide for "the morrow," the reduced expenditure resulting would merely have caused this flood of commodities, which now threaten to swamp us, to present itself so much earlier. Our trouble, as stated, is that we have too much of everything except money in the workers' pockets, and Mr. Bennett and his friends have more money than they can find a use for. This, Mr. Bennett says, would not have occurred if we had been more thrifty, and to cure it he thinks we require the grace of God. We again offer the suggestion that it would be in the interest of whatever remaining remnant of christianity we have to put a muzzle on our Premier. —M.

Keeper: "Didn't you see the notice: 'No fishing here'?"

Fisherman: "Yes, but it's wrong. I have caught half a dozen already."

The Open Road

AFOOT WITH JACK LOGIE

All I know these days is what I can learn from the stock market and from reading between the lines of the capitalist press. Don't think that I am playing the market, for I never owned a share of stock in my life and never expect to own one. As a barometer of world events the stock market is an interesting study and it is quite easy to catch the steady decline of capitalism by noting how values have ben steadily dropping ever since 1929. Some months ago some of our leading economists, Babson among them, predicted (and Babson stated that he would stake his reputation on the prediction) that the bottom had been reached and that stocks could go no lower. Since then steel stock, which is usually taken as the index of American business has dropped over thirty-five points, and the workers in the industry have had a cut of ten per cent. in their wages. That bottom must be something like a concertina and capable of indefinite expansion.

* * *

In the "Daily Province" of last Sunday the leading editorial has for its caption "A Peplexed Economist," the economist in the case being Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L. It seems that Mr. Green had been speaking at the Canadian Club and stated that "the laws of economics were not hard to understand but really very simple." Mr. Green eloquently expounded his doctrine of mass production and high wages, but the editor of the Province scatches his head in puzzled bewilderment and comments as follows:

"Now, if the machine had anything to do with it, it has given complete leisure to six millions—or is it more?—of his fellow countrymen. They are consuming leisure; they are not consuming goods. They are insatiable for goods, and God knows they want commodities—especially if bread is a commodity—but they hardly constitute the market of Mr. Green's earthly paradise. There is something wrong with Mr. Green's simple economics. It isn't as simple as that at all. As far as we can see, the United States has been following Mr. Green's recipe for prosperity. And it has ended in disaster.

"We think that Mr. Green will have to join the rest of the economists, and all the rest of us who aren't economists, and he will have to admit that the search after prosperity is going to be a long hard trail."

* * *

Now the perpetrator of this rambling column of comments on current events does not claim to be an economist, he is certainly not a labor leader nor the editor of a great family journal. He is just a poor boy from the country trying to get along in a big city, and, at the moment, struggling against that mean streak in his disposition which prompts him to say cutting and sarcastic things when he contacts stupidity on the part of those who are supposed to mould public thought. If I wanted to be unkind I might say that the study of economics is indeed simple but that it is not nearly so simple as the editor of the "Province." However, my better nature has won out and I will confine my remarks to an illustration in practical economics which may clear away some of the obstacles on that "long hard trail" for the editor of the "Province," and also simplify the study of economics for Mr. Green himself.

At the very time that the workers in the steel industry in the United States were having their wages cut ten per cent. while thousands of them had no wages and no job at all, the steel workers in Russia received a raise of pay of thirty per cent. and were given shorter hours with no prospect or fear of unemployment. The answer is that in Russia the workers own and control industry and in the United States they don't. In Russia mass production must mean higher wages or rather a greater share of the social product, but in the United States the more the production the quicker the inevitable slump with consequences which are apparent to everyone. In other words the answer to the economic problem is socicl ownership. That's simple enough, isn't it?

* * *

The poltical situation in England seems to have reached the "Kerensky" stage. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald may have some idea of where he is going and of what he intends to do, but if so he is concealing his plans very successfully. If he expects to save capitalism he is foredoomed to disaster from the start, and if he hopes to hold together that conglomeration of poltiical misfits which he calls the National Government, then he must indeed be an optimist. We recall that the Kerensky Government was also a coalition with elements similar to those which MacDonald expects to save the country. It would take a very skilful statesman to hold together Conservatives, Liberals, free trade and tariff, and a few office-seeking Laborites. Fear of socialism has driven them all into one camp, but they will soon be squabbling among themselves and any clear-cut policy on their part will be an impossibility. Labor has clarified the issue and can abide the result with confidence. Apart from all the nostrums which are being peddled by politicians generally there is only one major issue in the world today and that is between capitalism and socilism. If the Labor party is defeated this time it will not be long before the utter futility of the Nationalist Government will be so apparent and the collapse of capitalism so complete that nothing but socialization of industry and finance will save the country. However, Labor may have some surprises in store even under present conditions and Liberalism seems due for the discard, which will be all to the good.

* * *

As conditions go from bad to worse, as taxation mounts up and the unemployed become more of a problem than ever, the hard driven politicians who are striving desperately to save capitalism from its just deserts, are crying for a suspension of politics. Having no conception of the causes of the social disease and being too cowardly to apply the drastic measures which are necessary, they still have the nerve to ask for a "doctor's mandate." A doctor may be necessary but only to assist at the new birth and it is only a waste of time and effort to attempt to inject new life into the decrepit body of capitalism. Let the damned monstrosity die and good riddance to it.

* * *

At times I feel sorry for men in public office today, but as their ineptitude becomes more apparent and as they still persist in playing politics when the whole country is suffering, and as they persist in their attempt to bolster up a decadent and dying system instead of admitting that a new system is required, the feeling of sympathy passes and one realizes that they are getting just what they have asked for. Politics has always been a game to them and now that the game has become rather serious they are too small to rise to the emergency. They are becoming very sensitive to criticism and claim that they should not be blamed for world conditions. Having made a total mess of government now they have the gall to ask for a suspension of party criticism so that they may have a free hand to complete the mess. They grasp for power, secure what practically amounts to a dictatorship and then say that nothing but "the grace of God" will save the country. If the "grace of God" would only eliminate some of our political leaders we might manage to worry along not so badly.

Plumbers and Steamfitters.—The United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union paid out $11,700 in death benefits to 38 beneficiaries during the last month for which reports have been finalized. The benefits run from $150 to $500.

Employers of Union Labor

"Only Union Fish and Chips in British Columbia"

Fish and Chips 25c with Tea or Coffee

Children, under 12, 15c

Ye Olde English Fish & Chips

44 HASTINGS WEST 2 Doors West of Beacon Theatre

VANCOUVER'S LEADING UNION HOUSE!

The New Orpheum Cafe

Private Banquet Hall Prop.: Jas. P. Dwyer

762 GRANVILLE STREET PHONE: SEY. 3346

Demand VAN BROS.'

Pure Apple Cider

LIONS GINGER ALE or ORANGE KIST

The only Union Soft Drink Firm in Vancouver!

Phone: High. 90 1055 Vernon Dr.

Delicious Bakery

Union-made Bread and Pastry.

Ask for it at your local store or PHONE HIGHLAND 705 and have our salesman deliver it

Phone Sey. 5046

Dr. B. G. VINSON

DENTISTS

8 Chairs

46 Hastings St. East

Dodson Hotel

"A COOL PARLOR"

23 Hastings Street East

R. Wishart - Props. - W. Stirling

(Late of Central Hotel)

HOTEL BALMORAL

Telephones: Sey. 752 and 753

RATES: Single, with use of Bath, $1.50 per day and up; Double, with use of Bath, $2 per day and up; Single, with Private Bath, $3 per day; Double, with Private Bath, $3.50 per day. Strictly modern. G. Gough and A. W. Young.

159-161 HASTINGS STREET EAST

EAT AT THE

New Good Eats Cafe

"A Good Meal costs no more than a poor one," says the Chef.

619 PENDER STREET WEST

Phone Seymour 8919

When Better Cakes and Pastries are Made, We'll Make 'Em!

Golden Rule Bakery

CO., LTD.

TWO ADDRESSES:

957 Granville St. - Sey. 8656

820 Robson St. - Sey. 2641

Sey. 8693 603 Dunsmuir St.

Creelman & Marsh

100 PER CENT. UNION

MAKERS OF GOOD CLOTHES

Opposite St. Regis Hotel

STILL MORE QUALITY!

One Price $27.00 To Measure

Tip Top Tailors Ltd.

301 West Hastings Street

The Four Big Stars in B. C. Beer!

PILSENER

DUTCH GIRL

BLUE RIBBON

B. C. BUD

Leading the field through sheer merit! Different in taste and flavor yet having one thing in common —QUALITY!

Try them and see!

★

$2

per dozen

At Government Liquor Stores

BUY MADE IN B. C. PRODUCTS

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

HOT WATER QUICK!

GAS WATER HEATERS

DON'T have to do dishes in cold water—or heat a kettleful on the stove.

Gas water heaters give you gallons of steaming hot water at the turn of a faucet. With an *automatic* gas water heater you have hot water at all times—without waiting an instant! Twenty-fours hours a day! Plenty of it for baths and laundry, too. No bother, no lighting of matches.

The cost? Just a few pennies a day. Let us show you with a demonstration. Phone our appliance stores at Seymour 5151. No obligation on your part whatsoever.

Write or call room 303, B.C. Electric Building, for our three interesting booklets: "The Book About Baths"—"The 30-Day Loveliness Test"—"A Cleaner House by 12 o'Clock"

• GAS DEPARTMENT •

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

HOME GAS MADE IN B.C.

You can buy no better

For

Health, Strength

and Beauty, eat our Whole Wheat Brown Bread.

A wholesome body builder, Doctors recommend it.

Fruit and Raisin Bread, Pastry and Meat Pies, Pumpkin Pies.

THE ESTHER BAKERY

Phone: Highland 1309

3728 HASTINGS ST. EAST

DUSTBANE

CATCHES DUST

Cleanses Floors - Brightens Carpets

D-B LUSTA WAX
D-B MOTHBANE
D-B DISINFECTANTS
D-B FLOOR OILS

A Complete Line of JANITORS' SUPPLIES

Dustbane Products

Limited

326 W. HASTINGS SEY. 6491

Phone: Bayview 5457

Demonstrations and Estimates Given.

Hygienic Rug Cleaners

Rugs and Carpets Electrically Washed in Your Own Home or at Our Plant

One Day Service

Orientals a Specialty

All Work Guaranteed

Specializing in Cleaning Chesterfields and Upholstery

1116 West Broadway

Demand ...

DAD'S

ORIGINAL

OATMEAL COOKIES

A Health Cookie Simply Delicious!

DAD'S COOKIE COMPANY

Phone Bay. 8780

2625 West Fourth Ave., Vancouver

ABBOTSFORD WOOD & COAL CO. LTD.

THE SEAL OF SATISFACTION IN QUALITY AND QUANTITY

HIGH 498

Buy B. C. Products and boost your own payroll

Try **Dutch Maid** MAYONNAISE at all stores

DUTCH MAID PRODUCTS LTD. Vancouver, B. C.

GREGORY & REID PAINT CO.

Everything for the Wall

Paints, Brushes, Kalsomines, Wallpaper, 3-Ply Panels

Alsimo White

11 West Hastings Street

Telephone: Seymour 4636

Absolutely Pure!
A British Columbia Product

PHONE SEY. 2800

Star Steam Laundry

CO. LTD.

1115 RICHARDS STREET

Also Pan-Co-Vesta Dry Cleaners

547 Howe Street

Phone Sey. 2834

Ye Olde English Fish and Chips

ALL WHITE HELP!

Phone Sey. 7524—Your Order Will Be Ready!

614 ROBSON ST. THEO. TITUS, Prop.

Kingsway Photo Arts

76 KINGSWAY - VANCOUVER

Commercial Photography, Kodak Finishing, Picture Framing, Enlarging.

Musicians' Notes

By Con Sordine

Among the delegates attending the A. F. of L. convention were a number of officers and delegates from our International, including Bros. Jos N. Weber, president; C. J. Bagley, of Los Angeles, vice-president, and Chauncey Weaver, executive officer. The Local took the opportunity and gave a luncheon to the visitors on Sunday, when approximately 400 members met, lunched and listened. At the guest table, under the eye of the toastmaster, Bro. Josh Bowyer, our prexy, were Bro. Jos. N. Weber and wife, Bro. Chas. J. Bagley and Chancey Weaver, the officers aforementioned; Ed. Canavan, president of New York local; Bro. Parks of Dallas and Bro. ——— of Lincoln, Neb., delegates at large. Local guests were Bros. Pelletier and Douglas, president and secretary of Seattle Local, A. F. of L. and Bros. C. MacDonald, B. Showler and Ed. Smith representing the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

In an address lasting approximately one hour, President Weber outlined the early history of the Federation, and the labor principles upon which it is founded. He spoke upon the methods suggested and considered to withstand the "canned music" invasion, and the success which has attended the musicians publicity campaign in that regard. This campaign has resulted in the receipt of upwards of 6,000,000 signatures, subscribing to the Music Defence League, and the psychological effect upon the American and Canadian people has been invaluable.

President Weber believes that the "talkie" boon has about spent itself and the return of the human element to the theatre has now set in. He also spoke upon the power for defence which had been placed in the hands of the officers of the Federation through the Theatre Defence Fund, a fund which is made of a small percentage of money contributed weekly by the musicians engaged in the theatres on this continent. Owing to the existence of this fund the Federation was able to successfully withstand a cut on salaries proposed by a chain of theatres in the States. Had the cut been successfully established in this chain, it would have meant a decrease in all lines of the musical profession. He also dwelt at some length upon the relations between the Canadian Locals and Headquarters, and described the procedure followed in one or two recent cases in Canada, in which our Federation had been abused for actions undertaken at the request of Canadian locals.

Later in the evening President Weber gave a fifteenminute talk over CKWX during the Home Gas Symphony Hour, in furtherance of A. F. of M. campaign against the elimination of living music in the theatres.

Other of the guests also spoke, Bro. Macdonald offering a few words of welcome to the delegates present. Bro. Ed. Canavan described some of the condtions in New York. The local over which he presides is reported to be the largest trade union branch in the world, consisting of 16,000 members. He stated that while there was much distress among the musicians in New York, things were brightening. There were more musical plays in preparation than at anytime during the last five years, and the musicians in the theatres were now engaged to the number of 2000. The low point was reached at 1500, and the highest number employed was 3500.

Choristers Wanted For Labor Choir

The Local Branches of the I. L. P. are busy organizing a choir, which will be known as the I. L. P. Labor Choir, consisting of male and female voices. The committee in charge have been successful in securing the services of Reeve W. Pritchard of Burnaby at conductor, who is well-known for his musical ability and able leadership of musical combinations. Those desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity of making their voices useful in helping to extend the aims and aspirations of the Socialist Labor Movement are invited to a special meeting to be held Tuesday, October 20th, at 8 p.m., Room 39, Williams Bldg., Hastings and Granville. Reeve Pritchard already has a number of members lined up, but all branches of the I. L. P. are earnestly requested to enter into the spirit of this work of our movement so that we may have a successful campaign of propaganda work carried on this winter. —W.J.B.

CARLETON I. L. P.

The Carleton Branch of the I. L. P. held a very successful propaganda meeting last Thursday, October 8th, in Norquay Hall.

* * *

The Carleton Branch will hold a whist drive in the Memorial Hall, Joyce and Kingsway, Friday, October 16th. Good prizes, refreshments. Admission 25c.

* * *

The Carleon Branch will hold a business meeting on Thursday, October 22nd, in the Memorial Hall, Joyce and Kingsway, at 8 p.m. A good attendance is requested.

* * *

An educational class will be held at the home of Mr. G. King, 5228 Spencer street, on Wednesday, October 21st, at 8 p.m.

CRAIG'S BAKERY

187 HASTINGS STREET EAST

(Opp. Library)

The Home of Farmhouse Bread and Super-quality Cakes

COCOS ISLAND TREASURE HUNT

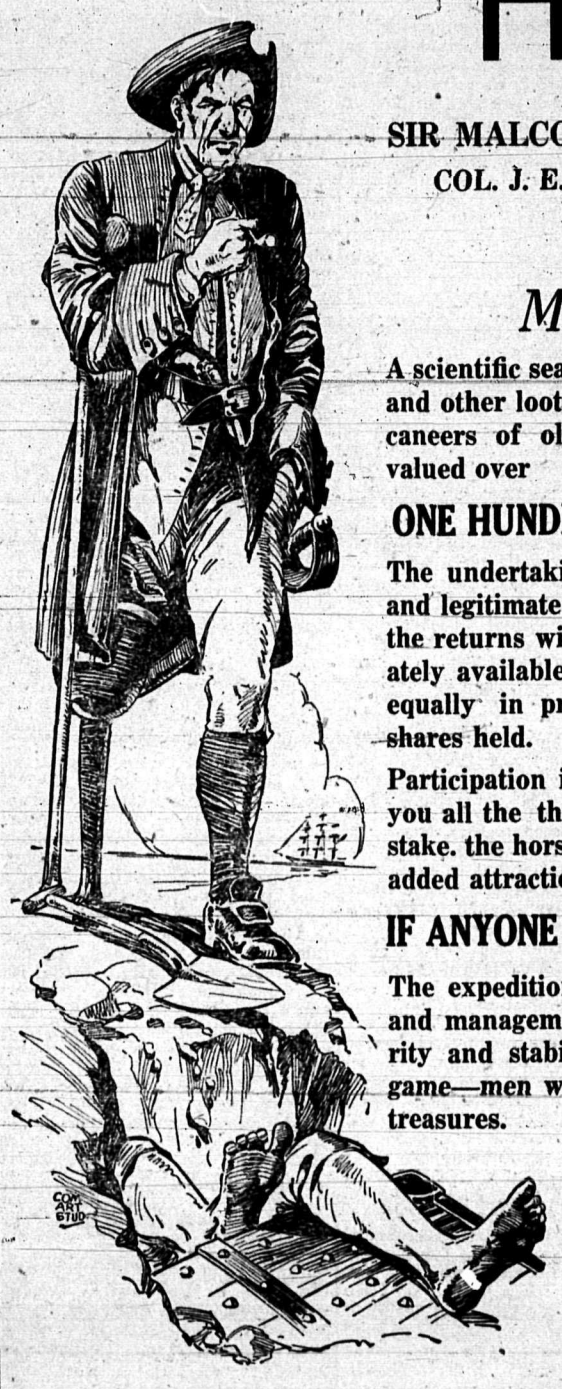
with

SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL, K.B.E.,

COL. J. E. LECKIE, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.G.S.

and the

Metalophone



A scientific search for the gold, silver, jewels and other loot of notorious pirates and buccaneers of olden days—hidden treasures valued over

ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS

The undertaking is romantic, praiseworthy and legitimate If the treasures are found the returns will be enormous and immediately available. All shareholders will profit equally in proportion to the number of shares held.

Participation in the treasure hunt will give you all the thrills and risks of the sweepstake. the horse race and the lottery with the added attraction that

IF ANYONE WINS--EVERYONE WINS

The expedition will be under the direction and management of men of honesty, integrity and stability—men who will play the game—men who are determined to find the treasures.

Shares $2 Each

ORDER TODAY

TAKE A SPORTING CHANCE ON THE TREASURE HUNT

R. H. Gale & Co.

MAIL THIS TODAY

Please send copy of prospectus, illustrated circular and full information with regard to Cocos Island Treasure Hunt.

.....

.....

(Fiscal Agents for Cocos Island Treasure, Ltd.)

VANCOUVER, CANADA

620 Howe Street Phone: Sey. 3121

Do you Realize ?

. . . . that you are personally interested in the success of British Columbia enterprises?

. . . . Using a home-produced article means giving you another chance at a "B. C." dollar, in the form of steady wages.

Gregory Tires

One Grade Only — The Highest!

GREGORY SUNDICATE

631 Howe St. Phone: Sey. 8810

Independent Undertaking

CO. LTD.

C. FRANK EDWARDS
HAROLD H. EDWARDS

705 W. Broadway. Fair. 528

FRED DREW

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Odorless Dry Cleaning Guaranteed!

Doug. 4862 882 Homer St.

MEN'S SHOES ONLY!

Trick's Shoe Store

146 CORDOVA STREET

Same Address for 23 Years!

Pitman Business College

NIGHT CLASSES, $3.50 PER MONTH.

Enroll now and be ready to fill the best positions in the prosperous time ahead!

GRANVILLE AND BROADWAY

Phones: Bay. 8824-8825

EVALINE A. C. RICHARDS, President.

CAPITOL ROOMS

Housekeeping and Suites Transients

Phone: Sey. 9426-O

42 Outside Rooms—Hot and Cold Water

$3.00 per Week—Steam Heated

611 Robson St. Vancouver, B. C.

Wages.—The way to economic betterment is through improved wage standards and shorter work-days and work-weeks. We need distribution of created wealth to free the wheels of industry, and distribution for the masses can only come through wages. Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer, official journal of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

Popular songs age almost as rapidly as news.

Myrtle: "My folks are going to send me to a girl's finishing school."
Mildred: "Mine can't manage me, either."

Reorganization Sale

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Just to demonstrate our values we are offering outstanding bargains in Men's Suits and Overcoats, values to $35.00.

SUITS—Smart tweeds and worsteds, in the newest fall patterns and colorings, styled for men or young men.

OVERCOATS—Fancy tweeds, herringbones, Barrymores and other fine all-wool fabrics, in popular fall models.

$21.75

DICK'S QUALITY CLOTHING!

William DICK Limited

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back

HASTINGS at HOMER

Registered Optometrist Phone Sey. 7657

B. LINEHAM

DIAMONDS, WATCHES and JEWELRY
Expert Watch Repairing
(Same Address over 20 Years)
1150½ GRANVILLE STREET

TOXEMIA, OR POISON

in the blood is the only disease! We teach you how to cleanse the blood.

A. S. MURPHY, M.D.

825 Granville Douglas 682

Swain's OLD COUNTRY Bakery

A. V. SWAIN, Prop
Makers of
Quality Bread, Cakes, Pastries, Pies and Slab Fruit Cake.
All Goods Baked Fresh Daily on the Premises.
HIGH. 1351 2454 HASTINGS ST. E.

Truss Torture Eliminated

by Wearing Our Support.

A. Lundberg Co.

938 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

YOUR SHOES are your Best Friends! —Keep them in Good Repair!
REPAIRS WHILE YOU WAIT!

Fraser Shoe Repair Co.

Phone Douglas 4366
191 Hastings St. East (Opp. Library)

JACK STEARMAN
Limited
for HARDWARE and TOOLS, etc.
Phone Sey. 9405. We Deliver.
990 GRANVILLE, Corner Nelson

L. GALLAZIN
CUTLERY AND BICYCLES
Expert Grinder, Saw Filer & Locksmith.
First Class Work Guaranteed.
804 RICHARDS ST. PHONE SEY. 4068

SONAX

SONAX
England's Premier Sanitary Wax Polish for Floors, Furniture and Autos
Sold at Stores in All Districts
or W. T. BARNES
458 Hastings Street East
Phone High. 297

Clapp's Shoe Stores

BETTER SHOES FOR LESS
Store No. 1 Main and 7th — Store No. 2 Commercial at 2nd
Store No. 3 Main at 25th

Attracts Large Crowds!

Going-Out-of-Business Sale of the Army & Navy Store, 40 Hastings Street West, the Big Attraction for Bargain Seekers

SALE RE-OPENS FRIDAY, 9 A.M.

Endless Stream of Shoppers Throngs All Aisles—Bargains Galore To Be Had

A wonderful money-saving opportunity is presented to the public in the gigantic going-out-of-business sale of the Army & Navy Store, located for years at 40 Hastings Street West, who are giving up the Vancouver Branch.

The whole stock is being sacrificed in order to sell out the store to the bare walls. An example of the money-saving bargains are mentioned here. The sale re-opens daily at 9 a.m. New lines will be brought down from the upper floors for Friday and Saturday's selling. A large staff of salespeople are in attendance.

50c and $1 Work Gloves, 29c; $1.50 Children's Shoes, 49c; $15 Raincoats, $3.95; $20 Overcoats and Raincoats, $7.95; $30 and $35 Men's Fine Suits and Overcoats, now only $9.95; Work Shirts, regularly $1.00, soiled, for 29c; $2.00 and $3.00 Broadcloth Shirts, 98c; Men's and Boys' Suspenders, regularly 25c, now 9c; 50c Belts now 19c; 25c Fancy Hose, 9c; Palm Olive Soap, now 3c; 40c Heavy Wool Socks now 19c; Men's and Young Men's Suits, reg. $25, now $8.95; $15 Men's and Youths' Suits now selling at $4.95; $40 and $50 Suit values, $14.95; $3 Slicker Coats, soiled, 98c; Men's Wool Union Suits, worth $3.50, now $1.98; $1 Caps now 29c; $7 English-made Dress Boots at $3.95; one lot of Boots, sold to $3.50, now 98c; $4 and $5 Men's Boots, $1.98; $4.50 Men's Work Boots, all sizes, now $2.49; $6 Officers Breeches $1.95; Men's $1.50 Bib Overalls, soiled, 49c; lot Men's $2 and $2.50 Work Pants for 98c; Men's Pants sold up to $3.50, for $1.95; Men's Dress Pants, sold up to $7, now $2.95; 35c Men's Wool Hose, now at 13c; $3 Khaki Wool Shirts, 99c; 50c Ties 9c; 75c Children's Rubbers now 23c; 50c Ladies' Rubbers, 9c; $1 Blankets, 49c; 20c Collars, 3c; and hundreds of other bargains.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CREATES HEATED DEBATE

(Continued from page 1)

would give that much for one of them.

Who are these men? Hoboes, numbskulls, ne-er-do-wells? They are the men who fell the trees in our forests, they are men who roll them into the mills, they are the men on whose strength these few hundred millionaires we boast so much about gained their wealth. Those are the men who made those fellows rich. Now you say we shall not work out some system by which those men who have given all their lives to the upbuilding of our country will have enough to eat without going down and begging or stealing. What alternative is there if not unemployment insurance?

I believe there are many delegates in this convention who feel just as keenly about this question as I do, and I don't want to take up more of the time of the convention than I am entitled to in dealing with this question, but I sincerely hope we will be able to go back to our constituents and say, "Yes, the American Federation of Labor in the 1931 convention in Vancouver went on record for unemployment insurance." Not because it wants insurance in preference to anything else, but it wants work for our people. But if you don't give them work we don't want them to go to some cheap lodging house where some of them will turn on the gas and end it all. That is the greatest indictment that can possibly be hurled against our national government and our industries in the United States. To point out the weakness of other systems of unemployment insurance does not affect the matter at all. I would not stand here and say that we haven't brains enough in our Executive Council, if you please, to work out a system of unemployment insurance that will thoroughly safeguard the working people of the United States without requiring them to degrade themselves by seeking charity.

Industry very soon may well close its doors, and then about the end of a thirty-day period open its doors. Why shall it open its doors? Why, because of a patriotic impulse it feels that it must open its doors to help the unemployment situation, that it must open its doors to give relief to those that are hungry. Relief on what basis? They would open up the industry to give relief to those who care to come to work for eight hours a day and give a good account of themselves for 1.50 a day. I don't want men driven that way. I want men to get the sustenance from somewhere so that they can stand up like real men and say, "No, I am getting enough to get by on, I don't have to undermine my fellows, I will stick to my unemployment insurance until I can go to work with my fellows and maintain my selfrespect."

Some of our organizations are undertaking to solve the unemployment problem. The bakers' organization in the city of Seattle guarantees to its members $15.00 a week or two days' work. Is the Seattle bakers' organization resonpsible for this unemployment situation? No, it is not. Then, why should it have to go down into its pockets and provide relief for a condition they are not responsible for? We can use that money to other advantage, while those who are responsible for unemployment meet the cost of unemployment and keep our people from starving to death.

Teamsters' President in Favor

Delegate Tobin, Teamsters: I did not intend saying anything on this subject, but in thinking the situation over, I don't know how I could honestly represent my international union and refuse to express my opinion on a condition which prevails in the country across the waters such as never prevailed at any time in the history of the United States. I refer to conditions of unemployment and starvation. I am not willing to admit that we have not brains sufficient in the United States to be able to devise a plan to establish some kind of guarantee against starvation which emanates from unemployment. If you feel that your labor movement is not prepared for unemployment insurance for the present time because of the perplexing conditions surrounding most of our international unions, then for God's sake, make a declaration, call it what you will, to save our country and our leaders in our country from the destruction of the institutions that you have for generations helped to build up.

I have heard so much about the dole. You know I am inclined to think that the term is used mainly for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the unthinking and trying to establish a substitute word, dole, for the word "charity," which the worker resents.

Unemployment insurance in Great Britain was started by participation and agreement of three parties, the employer, the government and the worker. As time went on the condition of the workers became so bad and the need of replenishing unemployment funds became so great that the government from time to time was forced to subsidize the unemployment relief fund, but the principle was that three parties would participate proportionately. Even those that are trying to keep down hysteria in our country and those who are trying to favor the administration in Washington admit that even now there are 7,000,000 workers out of employment in the United States. I hold that there are more. It is only my opinion, but I am entitled to it, because even the Government has no accurate statistical method of finding the exact numbers out of employment. I know something about this statistical department, as I do about the statistical department of the American Federation of Labor. It is doing the very best it can under the circumstances, but there is no accurate knowledge of the total number of unemployed in the United States. Well, if those that are not very anxious to make such a statement admit that there are 7,000,000 people out of work now, isn't it safe to say that in January, February and March of next year, with all outside work practically shut down east of the Rocky Mountains, that we are going to have at least 10,000,000 people out of work? I think that is fairly conservative. I know of organizations of labor that have two, three and four hundred thousand members, and three-fourths of their membership were out of work the early part of last year.

And when you depend on passing the hat around by the Salvation Army, splendid organization that it is, by local community funds, you are placing the worker in the lowest kind of poverty, degradation and pauperism.

This thing is not going to pass over in a day. I wish it would. This thing is not going to pass over in a year. It has taken ten or eleven years to bring about the condition which emanated from the war. The intensive, creative gehius of brains creating machinery first laid the foundation for this era of depression and industrial stagnation. It may be two years, three years, or five years before we get back to anything like normal conditions, and normal conditions in the United States will be recognized when, perhaps, three or four million people are out of work in normal times.

Recently I read this statement in the Boston Herald—and there are a great many who do not take the time to read these things:

"With the aid of mechanical devices, a couple of men can now unload as much pig iron as 128 laborers could formely handle. In open hearth furnace work, a single individual with modern machinery does the work which once engaged forty-two. Under the supervision of one individual a semi-automatic machine is as effective as twenty-five attendants used to be. In locomotive repairing, it is stated, four men with oxy-acetylene torches can accomplish as much in three hours as eight men have accomplished heretofore in three weeks. Seven men can cast as much pig iron nowadays as sixty labored at until recently. The change in brick making is particularly striking, with one machine making 40,000 an hour as against the 450 which one man used to make in a day."

About sixty days ago there was something of a serious condition threatening to obtain in certain European countries. In less than three hours the President of the United States called together a few of his advisers, laid down a policy without even the approval of Congress, taking the law in his own hands—and I don't think he made any mistake—and by one stroke of the pen he gave to the countries of Europe $240,000,000 in debts that were due us for the coming year.

A week ago Sunday night, I believe it was, some of our great financial structures were threatened either by rumors or well founded facts, and on that Sunday night in the White House there were called together half a dozen men from the city of New York, and in less than one hour's discussion they placed $500,000,000 to stabilize the banking institutions of New York.

Those are statements of facts, and I find no fault with the President. I believe, perhaps, it was an absolute necessity, but I make the statement for this reason, that if you tell me that a half million or a billion dollars can't be found to feed 30,000,000 starving people, averaging three to a family, I am telling you that our people don't believe that it cannot be found, and I agree with them—it can be found.

You tell me that something cannot be done. I say to you it can be done and it must be done before we go any further.

I think Brother Woll or somebody referred to taxation. There is one family in the city of Detroit—and in passing I might say there are about five hundred families whose incomes are well over a million dollars a year and on up to two million and five million dollars a year. There is one family in the city of Detroit, three members of that particular family, who own the entire stock of the Ford Motor Company of Detroit. The income from that one particular institution last year, an off year, the net income after all expenses were paid, and that means salaries and setting aside for obsolescent machinery and all that kind of thing after cheating all that the law allowed them to cheat, they still had $122,000,000. That same family owns the Lincoln Motor Car Company, and it had a net income of $5,000,000. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, 56 per cent of the stock owned by them, had a net income of $4,000,000. The Ford Motor Company of London, England, a net income of $2,000,000. Their incomes derived from other investments and from the reinvestment of previous incomes amounted to about $12,000,000. These three individuals had a total income of very close to $135,000,000. I am not condemning the family nor the individuals. I condemn the system that permits them to accumulate such fortunes. Perhaps if I was in this gentleman's place I would do just the same. Some of us have had the opportunity of seeing him and we know that he is not craving for the pot of fish or licentious living, but if two-thirds of his net income was taken away to feed the poor, he would still accumulate and have more than he could ever desire to spend.

And let me call your attention to the fact that there is not a labor-hating institution in America, from General Motors down to the smallest corporation, there is not a large banking firm that does not stand opposed to any such scheme as unemployment insurance. I want to tell you, gentlemen, that it is dangerous when the bankers tell us we can be fully relied upon, because we are exceptionally conservative and can do nothing to hurt the government of our country. Of course, we wouldn't do that anyway.

If we can't find it possible to endorse unemployment insurance just now, I think what we are all interested in as labor men is that we want to do something for our membership that is suffering. The men in this convention know their membership is suffering, and it is almost impossible to go away without being discouraged; if we refuse to make a declaration in favor of helping those millions through governmental appropriation or otherwise before we leave this convention. It is awful to find appeals coming into your office day in and day out, and you stand absolutely unable to help them, and still our government and the millionaire class go rolling on into luxury and wealth almost undreamed of a few years ago.

Let the Executive Council call its membership in session. They understand it just as fully as we do. They are suffering, too, because their international officers know the conditions. Let them call themselves into executive session to help our people and send back word to Washington for the meeting of Congress on December 2nd that we believe something should be done in the way of governmental unemployment financial relief immediately upon the sitting of Congress.

I am not criticizing the government for its action on the moratorium, but not only have they given $240,000,000 away in interest rates, but every man in the business world feels that the entire several billions of the debt will be abolished. If these conditions are possible don't tell me that this winter we are going to have 30,000,000 human beings within the confines of the United States suffering and this Federation standing idly by, representatives of 3,000,000 working people and their families, refusing to ask our government to make provision through its machinery to see to it that the families of Americans lliving within the confines of our states shall be fed, housed and clothed this winter.

If we adjourn without doing that, this labor movement is not what I believe it to be, still fighting, still militant, still considering the rights of the masses of the people in whom we place our trust.

Street Railway President

Delegate Mahon, Street Railway Employees: I am looking at the situation before our own country, the situation that affects our own people, and I can see no other means or manner or intelligent way of meeting it than by following the resolution as introduced by Delegate Duncan, and then let your Executive Council make a thorough investigation along that line.

A great deal has been said about the cost. Well, of course, it falls on labor in the end. We will bear the cost as we bear the cost of everything.

I was surprised at my friend Frey standing up here and enumerating the five billions of dollars. We didn't think anything of nineteen billions when we sent it over to the European countries and loaned it to them in order that they might cut one another's throats in the late war. In my opinion, he tells in one breath that labor created in 1923 over sixty billions of dollars—and I am quoting from Mr. Frey's own figures—and that the wages were eleven billion dollars and something, then he goes on and shows that in 1925 we created eighty-two billions of dollars, yet we got less wages than we did for creating the sixty billions of dollars. He shows us that in 1929 we created sixty-nine billions of dollars and only got about the same wages as we did in 1923. So there would be nine billions of dollars there due to us if we were to get the payments today that Brother Frey talks about, and—they would have the best of us to the extent of about four billion dollars. It is hard for me, as it is probably hard for him, to think in terms of billions—I never had that much yet. But it is ridiculous to point out these costs.

I remember reading that able address of Franklin D. Roosevelt before the Salt Lake City meeting of Governors a couple of years ago, and he pointed out that in his opinion it was a question of the government establishing out-of-work protection for the workers. He said we could not lift ourselves up by our boot straps, and I want to say to Delegate Woll and Delegate Frey, with all due respect that I have for them and their judgment, that I disagree with their ideas—we cannot life ourselves up by our boot straps.

I. L. P. Notes

The upper country does not intend to be behind the times in class-conscious organization of the working class. Prince George has formed a branch, of which W. Somerton was elected president; C. P. Deykin, vice-president, and George Burgess, secretary-Treasurer.

* * *

Silverton organized last week with 30 members and good prospects for a considerable increase in the near future. J. A. Moir is secretary. Speakers at the organization meeting were Comrades J. S. Harris, Rod Dewar, Jim Mortimer and J. A. Moir.

* * *

Sandon is on the map as an outcome of two meetings held September 26th and 29th. A strong branch was organized with A. M. Cowan secretary. The meetings were well attended. Comrades Harris and Moir were the speakers. There is every indication that in the near future the whole Slocan district will be solidly I. L. P. and working actively to educate those who are still unenlightened as to the necessity for a new economic and social system. —E. Winch.

I. L. P. DANCE

The Vancouver District Council of the I. L. P. has planned a dance, which will be held in the I. O. O. F. Hall, at 6th and Main, on Friday, October 23rd, commencing at 9 p.m. Gentlemen 50c; Ladies 25c. Reserve this date.

LITTLE WONDER OIL BURNER

FULL PRICE, INSTALLED, $65. 30 GALLONS OF OIL FREE!
For Demonstration call at
105 EAST BROADWAY —or— PHONE SEY. 4275

Hudson's Bay Company.

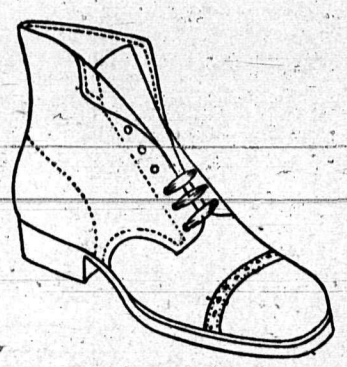
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

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

DOWNSTAIRS ECONOMY FLOOR

Solid Leather Work Boots

$3.45



DO you work out of doors? Then you'll get a lot of satisfaction out of these substantially-made, comfortable boots. Solid leather uppers and soles; rubber heels; black. Sizes 6 to 11.

Vancouver Drug Company (1928) Limited

See Province and Sun Papers, October 15th, For Our Great Half-price Sale

These are only a few specials taken from the Genuine Half-price Sale

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—OCTOBER 16th and 17th

.25 Cucumber and Witch Hazel Cream	.13	.40 Mixed Fruit Drops, per lb.	.20
.50 Glycerine and Rose Water; 8 oz.	.25	.40 and .50 Writing Pads	.20 & .25
1.00 Boncilla Cleansing Cream	.50	.05 Chewing Gum, all makes	.03
.75 Mary Garden Compact	.38	1.50 Alarm Clocks	.75
.40 and .50 Tooth Brushes	.20 & .25	.25 Pocket Combs	.13
1.50 and 2.00 Pure Hog Bristle Shaving Brushes	.75 and 1.00	.75 Vacuum Bottles, pint	.38
3.00 and 4.00 Razor Strops	1.50 & $2	.25 and 2.00 Hot Water Bottles	.63 and 1.00
.50 Bay Rum	.25	.50 Eucalyptus Oil (Best Australian), 4 oz.	.25
.10, .15 and .25 Envelopes	.05, .08 and .13	.50 Aromatic Cascara, 4 oz.	.25
		.50 Dr. Reid's Bismuthated Magnesia	.25
		.10 Haarlem Oil (Dutch Dropso)	.05

ALL PHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
WE SAVE YOU MONEY.
VANCOUVER'S OWN DRUG STORES—SIXTEEN IN THE CITY AT YOUR SERVICE!
NO DEALERS, 'PHONE, MAIL, OR C.O.D. ORDERS FILLED FOR THESE SPECIALS.

19 STORES 19 STORES

B. C. BARBER SUPPLY & SUNDRIES, LTD.

64 HASTINGS STREET WEST, VANCOUVER, B. C.

PHONE: TRINITY 5717

LATHERO, reg. 15c	10c	PUMICE SOAP, 10c	3 for 25c
COLGATE CUP SOAP	2 for 15c	BABY'S OWN SOAP	9c
ALMOND CREAM	25c	OPALOL SHAMPOO	15c
WILLIAMS' SHAVING CREAM	10c	PURE COCOANUT OIL	20c
"CITY" BLADES	5 for 25c	PAL BLADES	5 for 25c
SHAVING BRUSH	49c	CLOTH BRUSHES	49c
WHISK BROOM, reg. 60c	40c	RAZOR STROPS	69c
SHAVING MIRROR, reg. 50c	39c	AUTOSTROP RAZOR, 10 blades 10 Blades	98c
TOOTH BRUSHES, reg. 35c	20c	VACUUM BOTTLES	47c
HAIR BRUSHES, reg. 98c	59c	BOOSTER HAIR TONIC	$1.00

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Established 1896

In three years the Policy Holders of the "FIRE INSURANCE MUTUAL"—THE WAWANESA—have saved

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

FIRE 624 Birks Building AUTO

RED STAR DRUG STORE

"The Mail Order Druggist"

We Make a Special Effort to Get Goods Out by First Mail After Receipt of Your Order.

CORNER CORDOVA AND CARRALL VANCOUVER, B. C.

A. E. HARRON, Phone N. V. 134, North Vancouver
J. A. HARRON, Phone Fair. 134, 55 Tenth Ave E.
G. M. WILLIAMSON, Phone Fair. 134, 55 Tenth Ave. E.

Harron Bros. & Williamson

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

55 EAST TENTH AVENUE PHONE FAIR. 134

Fraser Wet Wash Laundry

PHONE: FAIRMONT 1613

NO. 1 SERVICE WET WASH ..... 12 lbs. for 60c
NO. 2 WITH FLAT PIECES IRONED ..... 12 lbs. for 75c

Globe Painters & Decorators

Phone High. 297
ALFRED WHITEHEAD

Designs and suggestions for all types of decorative work cheerfully submitted.
458 HASTINGS ST. EAST.

Empress Manufacturing Company Limited

Manufacturers of
Jams, Jellies and Marmalade, Baking Powder, Extracts, Pickles, Catsup

Union Label on Request

H. F. STORRY & CO.

TAILORS

Style, Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed
A. E. GATENBY, Associate
Seymour 1383 653 Granville St. (Upstairs)

Phone to MORROW for your COAL to-day

MORROW COAL & ICE CO. LTD. SEY. 8020