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. 406 VANCOUVER, CANADA, AUGUST, 1932 Price: Five Cents

Government Aids Fishing Combine in Wage Slashing

Arbitration Proceedings Are Delayed with Red Tape by Cabinet Ministers—Fishing Combine Has Valuable Support In Its Wage-slashing Campaign

UNITED FISHERMEN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA attempted to get an arbitration board to consider the proposed price-cut of the fishing combine, but it seems that the Government, or at least the Commissioner of Fisheries, found a means of delaying the setting up of a board. The salmon fishing season is short and this helped the combine when the men were first opposing the cut and also when the men were finally compelled to ask for a board.

The following communications relating to the attempt of the United Fishermen of British Columbia to arbitrate a proposed reduction in wages shows how the Government of British Columbia became a party—in our opinion—to the holding up of the proceedings until it was too late to affect the salmon fishing this year.

The union was organized a few months ago with 800 members, through a charter from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. More members have been added since and the union hoped to enrol the 2000 or more men engaged in the fishing industry.

The fishing business in British Columbia waters is now almost controlled by two companies operating as the Canned Salmon Section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Most of the 155 canneries formerly operating on this coast have been closed down and 35 have been left to carry on operations and earn the profits needed to cover the capital invested in the former 155 canneries. The combine proposes to make labor sweat and almost starve to produce those profits, and the Government, as usual, takes its stand in this game alongside of big business.

Naturally, the fishermen had to make a stand against the proposed wage reduction, but the Canners' Association refused to reconsider their prices, so the men decided to ask for an arbitration board, naming Percy R. Bengough as their arbitor. The first letter from the Department of Labor reads:

Department of Labour, Canada
603 B. C. Mining Bldg.,
Vancouver, B. C.,
June 25th, 1932.

Dear Mr. Bengough:

Re Arbitration Proceedings under the Provincial Government Fisheries Act.

Referring to our conversation of the 24th instant, I am informed by Mr. Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia, that there are no regular or printed forms for the purpose of making application for arbitration under this statute. I am advised, however, that any bona fide application made to the Honourable S. L. Howe, Commissioner of Fisheries, in keeping with Section 25 of the Act, will receive the necessary attention with the least possible delay.

Yours faithfully,
F. E. HARRISON,
Western Representative,
Department of Labour.

The following communication from the Commissioner of Fisheries accepts the application for an arbitration board and alleges that he is making arrangements for the meetings:

(Copy)
30th June, 1932.

N. E. Guest, Esq.,
President, United Fishermen's Union of British Columbia,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Guest:

I have your letter of the 28th instant, in which you request the setting up of an Arbitration Board to determine the price of fish, and stating that your organization has named Mr. Percy R. Bengough as your arbiter.

I have requested the cannery operators to forward the name of their arbiter and, the Government will appoint a judge as their representative.

I am suggesting that a hearing be held in Victoria under dates convenient to you and the operators. Would you be good enough to advise me what date will suit you. As the fishing season is on and any prolonged strike would be very serious, the hearing should be held at the earliest possible moment.

Awaiting your reply,

Yours faithfully,
S. L. HOWE,
Provincial Secretary and
Commissioner of Fisheries.

The United Fishermen agree to the arrangements made by the Commissioner of Fisheries in the following letter:

(Copy)
United Fishermen of B. C.
Vancouver, B. C.,
July 4th, 1932.

Hon. S. L. Howe,
Provincial Secretary and
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir,—Replying to yours of the 30 ultimo. We are prepared to agree to the hearings being held in Victoria, although I must say that it will entail quite a lot of expense for the committee of the United Fishermen.

Regarding the date. We are ready to go ahead just as soon as the Board can be appointed.

Yours sincerely,
N. E. GUEST, President,
United Fishermen's Union of B.C.

At this point it looks as though the fishing combine were anxious to delay the arbitration for the Attorney-General's Department sends word that a solicitor should draw up the application, despite the fact that application had been made eleven days previously and, to all intents and purposes, accepted. The solicitor could take several days to draw up an application and then it would take a few more days to get it to Victoria and accepted and, by the time the arbiters got together, the fishing season would have been over. The letter from the Deputy Attorney-General says:

Attorney-General, Province of
British Columbia
Victoria, July 9th, 1932.

Percy R. Bengough, Esq.,
Vice-President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada,
Vancouver, B. C.

Sir,—Your communication of the 28th ultimo, making application for a board of arbitration under the Fisheries Act, has been referred to this Department by the Commissioner of Fisheries.

In reply, it is desired to be stated that if you will have the application made in conformity with the terms of the Statute, so that the Commissioner will be fully clothed with authority to carry out the application, the same will be given prompt attention.

With great respect, as the question is one of some importance, it might be suggested that you have a solicitor draw up the application in proper form. This, of course, is only a suggestion to you, not an attempt to direct you as to what you should do, but merely with desire to facilitate and expedite your wishes in the premises.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours obedient servant,
O. C. BASS,
Deputy Attorney-General.

Replying to this, Percy R. Bengough says:

July 13th, 1932.

O. C. Bass, Esq.,
Deputy Attorney-General,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your communication of the 9th instant, dealing with the application made on the 28th of June by the United Fishermen of British Columbia for a Board of Arbitration under the Fisheries Act. We were under the impression that an application on behalf of the Fishermen could be made by an Association representative of the Fishermen, and this was done. It seems peculiar that such legislation should be worded as to need the services of a lawyer.

Under the Federal Industrial Disputes Act, many Boards have been set up in British Columbia by the requests of the representatives of the men on behalf of the organization affected, without such technicalities.

I wish to refer you to copy of a communication received in reply to the request for the Board made on the 28th ultimo, from the Honourable Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Fisheries under the date line of June 30th. A copy of this letter is enclosed for your information. This letter was replied to on the 30th ultimo by Mr. Guest, President of the United Fishermen's Union of British Columbia, agreeing to the hearings being held in Victoria and stating that they were prepared to go ahead just as soon as the Board was appointed.

I might add that, previous to any application for a Board being sent in by the United Fishermen, Mr. F. E. Harrison, Dominion Fair Wage Officer, was in touch with the Department of Labor in Victoria and made a request for information regarding the method of procedure to be followed by those interested in asking for a Board and was informed, so I am told, that no official forms were available and that all that was necessary was an application over the seal of the organization.

Personally I am under the impression that the services of the Board would not be required now, as an agreement has been reached with the majority of the men affected, coupled with the fact that the fishing season will soon be over. However, this is a question that the Fishermen themselves through their organization have to decide, so I am unable to make this statement officially.

In the meantime, in view of the correspondence enclosed, I think you will agree that an application for a Board was made by the Fishermen and accepted by the Commissioner.

Yours sincerely,
PERCY R. BENGOUGH,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

TORONTO LABOR DEMANDS NEW MANDATES IN CRISIS

Toronto.—An immediate general federal and provincial election is demanded by the Toronto District Council, one of the largest central bodies in the Dominion.

Dominion, provincial and municipal governments are also asked to declare a moratorium on the payment of debts.

The election is demanded "so the people may elect representatives clearly mandated to deal with the economic crisis and place the burden of responsibility on the financial interests, and not on the productive classes."

Trades Council Elects Officers for New Term

Election of officers for the next year's term of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council took place at the last regular meeting of the council. There were contests for all offices with the exception of President and Secretary. The officers are:

President: Colin McDonald.
Vice-President: C. E. Herrett.
General Secretary-Treasurer: P. R. Bengough.
Warden: Birt Showler.
Statistician: A. S. Ross.
Chairmen of Committees:
Organization: W. J. Scribbins.
Legislation: Chas. Watson.
Press: J. Price.
Grievance: Geo. Pettipiece.

Congress Issues Call For 46th Convention

Ottawa.—The 46th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the new ballroom of the Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, Ont., during the week of September 12, according to the convention call just issued.

It is apparent that the Executive Council anticipates that unemployment and under-employment will constitute the major questions to come before the convention.

Criticizes Job Relief

"The battle against unemployment," the call declares, "has not yet been won, and as the period of depression lengthens the demand increases for relief from the unjust burdens which the unemployed are compelled to bear."

Following the issuance of the call, President "Tom" Moore, with characteristic vigor, commented on the government's treatment of the jobless.

"The sacredness of finance is being made paramount to the interests of humanity," he declared.

"How long such a situation can continue is problematical. Restlessness is naturally growing in every section of the country and also in practically every industrial country throughout the world.

Changes Overdue

"Without being unduly pessimistic, it must be recognized that drastic changes are overdue and that unless steps are taken to enable willing workers to again have the opportunity of maintaining themselves in decency and comfort through their own labor, disaster is inevitably ahead."

Mr. Moore insisted that wholesale deportation of jobless aliens and suppression by force of demonstrations of protest would not solve the problem.

"The only real remedy is action which will put men back to work and provide them with the means of independently maintaining themselves," he said.

"Any obstruction to this, however powerful the interest may be, must be removed."

Work Only Solution

President Moore pointed out that a year ago there was general agreement that work is the proper solution for unemployment and that when private enterprise falls down it is the duty of government to provide jobs. This ideal, he declared, has been thrown into the discard and "a policy of direct doles substituted."

"The sole reason advanced for this is the inability to raise further loans and the difficulty of meeting interest on obligations already entered into," he said.

"The contest of money versus men goes on unabated. The determination that, whatever the cost, financial obligations must be met—without variation or modification—is constantly adding to the volume of unemployment and intensifying suffering and misery."

President Moore concluded by again appealing to the government to institute public works to relieve the situation and thus avoid the "dole."

Beverage Dispensers Picnic on Sunday

In planning next Sunday's outing, don't forget the Beverage Dispensers' Picnic to Sechelt. The boat leaves the Union Dock at 9:30 a.m. A splendid band in attendance; tea, coffee, milk, sugar, ice cream, soft drinks free. Splendid prizes for all the various sports, including a prize waltz. Come and have a real good time. Special arrangements are to be made for the children's enjoyment. If you have not yet purchased your tickets you can do so at the Union Dock. Don't forget the time —Sunday, July 31st, 9:30 a.m.

Raising Wages To Boost Business

In a day of salary cuts and wage-reductions, "when the average citizen has tied a double knot in his purse-strings because of fear of a reduction in income," in such days the news of an actual increase in wages comes pretty near being sensational.

The complete story is told, with interpretative editorial comment, by The Southern Automotive Journal of Atlanta. It is an Atlanta story.

There was Mr. J. W. Lyerly's Ansley Garage. Work was just about at a standstill this spring, "the mechanics were twiddling their thumbs, waiting for service jobs." They all thought that the next step would be a wage-reduction, and so Mr. Lyerly called his force together one day and announced—a wage-increase.

The first thing noticed was the effect on the working force:

The wage-increase was put into effect about the middle of March. One month later the business of the Ansley Garage had doubled. And about half the jobs have been the result of the outside sales efforts of the employees.

The foreman, the eight mechanics, and the porter all are busy as though this were the boom period of 1929 instead of the generally unsatisfactory year of 1932. There have been no reductions in the force. In fact, it has been necessary to add men for part-time employment during the last few weeks.

Then Mr. Lyerly decided he ought to tell the world. Not to get publicity, but to lead other employers to take similar action:

For he is firmly convinced that a general wage-increase would be the antidote to deflation, that it would be the certain remedy for depression, that it would stimulate new courage and initiative which would quickly bring a return of nation-wide prosperity.

So a modest little advertisement appeared in one of the local newspapers "stating that the Ansley Garage had found the way to end depression—that a wage-increase had been put into effect, and that this already had resulted in a large increase in business."

The effect was amazing, we read. People began to call upon or write to Mr. Lyerly, casting doubt upon his sanity, or applauding his courage.

Aside from the publicity value of this plan, the important question is this, we read in The Southern Automotive Journal, "Are higher wages of direct benefit to the employer?" Mr. Lyerly is reported as insisting that they certainly are:

He says that during the last few weeks in which his shop has had so much more work to handle, his men have insisted on working overtime, without extra compensation. Aside from a night man, the closing hour is 5:30 p.m. But on many occasions the men have insisted on working until seven or eight o'clock, and it has been necessary to demand that they "call it a day."

The other day a luxurious car with a South Carolina license tag stopped in front of the shop. "Is this the Ansley Garage?" the driver inquired. On being answered in the affirmative, he said: "Well, there's considerable work I must have done on this car, and I wanted it to go to that garage man who had the nerve to boost the wages of his men."

The Atlanta editor comes to the conclusion that Mr. Lyerly's plan has certainly been most effective in his own business:

Whether it would prove equally effective in another business might depend on whether the plan were inaugurated merely as a mercenary move or as a real public-spirited effort to help remedy the trouble which now afflicts the nation.

We feel, too, that Mr. Lyerly is correct in his belief that a nation-wide movement toward wage-increases would do more than anything else to restore that spirit of optimism and confidence which is the background of national prosperity.

In connection with the Atlanta story, it is interesting to find in the Albany (N. Y.) Evening News a statement from a manufacturer of envelopes, in Cohoes, who has gone through the depression without reducing wages, and has kept busy by active sales effort. Says this manufacturer, Mr. Robert M. Lackey:

I believe that reducing wages, wholesale discharge of employees, and the working of others on short time absolutely destroys the purchasing power of the people, and is as ridiculous as an attempt to fill a barrel by opening the bung-hole.—The Literarty Digest.

Trades Council Notes

Motion picture theatres are attempting to reduce the number of operators from two to one and this matter has been taken up by the Trades Council with the Fire Marshal of British Columbia, on account of the danger to the public which it involves.

Shingle Weavers reported still taking in new members and had been successful in offsetting wage cuts in some mills.

The First Aid Attendants' Association, which aims at efforts to be made to give better treatment to the injured and to raise the status of the First Aiders, was endorsed.

The council protested to the municipality of West Vancouver against the wages being paid by the British Pacific Properties, Ltd., which is in contravention to the agreement with the municipality. Reeve Leyland's reply is not satisfactory, so Secretary Bengough and Del. Russell will interview the Reeve.

Fred White, M.L.A., and secretary of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, asked if this council knew that the Doukhobors being detained on the island off this coast were being used to put up their own detention buildings. Matter to be investigated by this council.

Council endorsed the suggestion of R. C. McCutchan, Secretary of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, to ask Premier Brownlee of Alberta to extend an invitation to the President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, or an alternative, to attend a proposed municipal and provincial conference on unemployment in Edmonton.

Humphrey Mitchell at Vancouver Meeting

Humphrey Mitchell, Labor M.P. for East Hamilton and Secretary of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council, addressed the delegates to the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council during his recent trip to this city. He pointed out that one of the greatest problems of the labor movement in Canada was the blending of ideas received by our population from countries in every corner of the earth. This had to be done in order that the trades union and political labor movements might carry on their separate functions intelligently and unitedly.

It was important that the workers should know which way they were going on the political field, and, although Premier Bennett had been elected by the working people of this country, the real problem confronting those people had been cast aside in the recent session at Ottawa. There were three weeks of talking on the unemployment situation in Canada, but not a thing was accomplished. Instead of a royal commission on Canadian National Railway affairs, there should have been a royal commission on politicians, he said.

The present industrial conditions show that our fiscal system was full of holes, and free trade and protection were mere fallacies. The figures issued by the Government showing the differentiation between wages and output indicated the remedy but politicians, and even workers, refused to see it. The average yearly wage paid in Canada amounted to $1075, while the output amounted to $5700. Workers cannot consume the commodities on the market unless they receive wages sufficient to do so hence the remedy lies in the direction of increasing the consuming power of labor and reducing the hours of labor to better meet the intensive output of the machine. If that is not done then stagnation must inevitably continue.

Most of the labor legislation on the statute books of every province had its birth in the union halls of this country, and there was quite a lot of legislation needed yet, but it was not likely that we should get it from Premier Bennett, as Millionaire Bennett gets his ideas from his millionaire associates.

Mr. Mitchell closed his short talk by stating that on account of the work done by the trades union movement that he was not ashamed to be a trades unionist, nor was he ashamed of the efforts made by the four labor members in the Federal parliament.

FIRE FIGHTERS GROWING

In spite of the depression, the International Association of Fire Fighters made a net gain of 2233 members during the fiscal year ended June 30, General Secretary-Treasurer George J. Richardson announ[illegible]

B. C. Electric Co. Terminates Agreement

With the fare question satisfactorily settled so far as the company is concerned, the B. C. Electric Railway is losing no time in taking advantage of the Motor Coach Operators and Despatchers on the Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack runs. These operators and despatchers have been members of the Street Railway Men's Union since the inception of the service in 1924, and have been working under written agreement since that time. In terminating the agreement, Mr. Murrin emphatically states that there is no connection whatever between the B. C. Electric Railway and the B. C. Motor Transportation Company. While this may be true insofar that the assets of the Rapid Transit have been sold to the B. C. Motor Transportation Company, it is, of course, merely a transfer of assets, the B. C. Motor Transportation Company being a subsidiary of the B. C. Power Company, as is also the B. C. Electric Railway Company. There appears to be no question but what these companies are one and the same.

The manager of the B. C. Motor Transportation Company also occupies the position of e....ciency engineer of the B. C. Electric, with offices in the B. C. Electric Building, also offices in the building of the B. C. Motor Transportation Co.

The representatives of the men affected have been endeavoring to negotiate an agreement between the Coach Operators and Despatchers and officials of the company. Every effort has been made by the men to settle this matter amicably, but the company seems determined that there shall be no agreement with the Street Railway Men's organization covering these men, and has consistently refused to meet representatives to discuss same.

Officials of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council have been co-operating with the representatives of the men in an endeavor to secure a written agreement whereby these men will retain recognition by company of present affiliation with Street Railway men's organization.

A mass meeting of the operators and despatchers affected has been called for Friday, midnight, at which meeting the advisory board of the Street Railway men of Division 101, Vancouver, Division 134, New Westminster, and Division 109, Victoria, will be present.

Unless there is a change in the attitude of the company officials, and a willingness is shown to meet the representatives elected by the men, a mass meeting of the Street Railway men may be called Sunday midnight, at which meeting action will be taken pledging support to the affected members of their organization.

U. S. Rail Chiefs at British Congress

This year, for the first time in history, two members of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations—President "Joe" Franklin of the Boilermakers and Secretary-Treasurer E. E. Milliman of the Maintenance of Waymen—will represent the American Federation of Labor at a convention of the British Trades Union Congress.

The convention will begin its sessions at Newcastle, England, September 5.

The Boilermakers' chief is accompanied by Mrs. Franklin. Prior to attending the convention they expect to visit Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, Scotland and Ireland.

Milliman intends to make a side-trip to the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, and trade union headquarters at Paris and a few other points on the continent.

The two men were elected delegates to the B. T. U. C. at the Vancouver convention of the American Federation of Labor last October.

REP.-DEM. PLATFORMS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY

Atlantic City, N. J.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at its summer session here, voiced its deep disappointment with both the Republican and Democratic platforms and announced that it would adhere to its nonpartizan policy during this year's Presidential campaign.

Although the Republican party's platform contained more planks favoring organized labor's proposals than the Democratic platform, the council declared that neither party had handled labor's program satisfactorily.

We Do [illegible] Patronize
[illegible]
ROYAL THEATRE
UNFAIR TO THE B. C. PROJECTIONISTS' UNION

Mr. R. H. Plant
Dept. of Labour

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, R. P. Davis; 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 311, Labor Headquarters, at 8 p.m. President, W. Dickson; Secretary, P. Lauret, Room 311, Labor Headquarters. Phones: Office, Sey. 7495; Residence, High. 5679-X.

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, Fred Kinsella, 3131 Portland St., New Westminster.

Bricklayers and Masons International Union No. 1—Room 309, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Wednesday, in Hall No. 3. President, L. Padgett, Phone Bayview 1558-R; 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, T. Sade; Secretary, K. Tsuyuki, 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 195 East Pender, at 8 p.m. President, Jack Wood, 4571 Fraser Street; Secretary-Treasurer, George Harrison, 3427 Triumph Street.

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 2nd or 3rd Thursday at 195 East Pender. President, N. McDonald, 1136 McLean Drive; Financial Secretary, C. A. Watson, 1626 East 13th Avenue.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Marine Cooks and Stewards.—Local 28, Room 308, Labor Headquarters, meets second Monday each month at 3 p.m., and last Monday at 9 p.m. President, J. R. Kitto; Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent, Harry Wood. Phone Seymour 7495.

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. Paterson; Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, 2841 Triumph. Phone High. 5327.

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

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at the G.W.V.A. Auditorium, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, J. Bowyer; General Secretary, Edward A. Jamieson. Office, Suite 307-319 West Pender Street. 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, 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 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, 2829 W. Broadway; 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 Labor Headquarters, first and third Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, F. E. Griffin; Recording Secretary, A. V. Lofting; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, H. W. Speed. Office: Corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Sey. 5151.

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.

Taxi, Stage and Bus Drivers, Local 181—Meets second Monday at 8 p.m. and second Tuesday at 10:30 a.m. President, C. Kontze. Office, 306 Labor Headquarters; Phone, Sey. 7495.

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 12th Ave. E.; Financial Secretary, H. Nordlund, 1930 12th Ave. E.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, Local 118 of the I.A.T.C.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, Syd. Summers, address, P. O. Box 711.

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

Union Label Trades Council meets in Hall No. 4, Labor Headquarters, 529 Beatty Street, last Monday in each month at 8 o'clock. President, C. E. Herrett; 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

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The Labor Statesman

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14

Vancouver, Canada, August, 1932

OILING THE TOBOGGAN

Politicians and diplomats are beginning to get disturbed about the depression. They have been under the impression that the situation would adjust itself, and with a little tinkering here and there that the wheels of prosperity would slowly but surely speed up again. The present Ottawa conference is a little of that tinkering and then there will be a world conference to oil up the machinery a little more. With each conference leaving them with no improvement in the situation, we find that they are taking more radical action and one of these days we expect to see them actually talking back to the bankers and big industrialists. Just at the present time the British Government is not on very good terms with Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, who insists that Great Britain must return to the gold standard. But a lot of those politicians at Ottawa are seriously talking about an imperial currency, good anywhere under the British flag. If the bankers cannot prevent this, that is likely to be one of the results of the conference. Tariffs will be revised not only because they have proven a fallacy, but because all Europe is bending in that direction. This, however, will not bring about the needed trade revival, but what else can these delegates do who are tied body and soul to the profit system of industry? And then again if these people still cling to the private ownership of industry idea, how can they expect the private owners of industry, or the common people, who support private ownership, to become sentimental and overcome the economic nationalism of each part of the Empire? The cheapest market and the cheapest price will eventually rule that sentiment, and Empire trade will remain but a myth. Another thing that must be considered is the power of our financiers. These have heavy investments in foreign countries and, how, for instance, can the interest on Argentina investments be paid if Britain does not purchase Argentina grain? And how can American investments in Canada pay dividends if we fail to trade with the United States? No, there is no sentiment in business; that is why the Ottawa conference is going to be another chalk mark against the present system of wealth production and distribution.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL

People are puzzled over what is going to happen in connection with the C. N. R. since the resignation of Sir Henry Thornton. Nobody seems to be able to deny that it was not a forced resignation, but many are at sea as to the motive. Most people seem to think that the C. N. R. will be handed over to the C. P. R., in which case it will be a tremendous steal. The C. N. R. has had the C. P. R. on the run for many moons, but when the Bennett government got onto the job, the Railroad Board put the gun up to the C. N. R. and forced it to relinquish many services that were eating into the profits and business of the C. P. R. Now there are only two things that can happen: Either the C. N. R. will be given away to the C. P. R. or the government will purchase the C. P. R.—which is already financially embarrassed—at a fabulous price, and some railroad contractor, such as our Hycroft Senator General McRae, will be given the job of running it. Anyhow, whatever happens, we common people are going to pay heavily for the manipulations of the Bennett government in the railroad situation.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND DEBTS

The unemployment situation shows no signs of improvement. At the end of June, when registration was stopped, there were 22,685 registered in the city of Vancouver; this included 11,688 married men. In the outlying municipalities the situation is even worse. In Burnaby over 700 families are living on bread and milk despite the laudable efforts of Reeve Pritchard and his colleagues. In North Vancouver and the district the end of relief, so far as municipal payments are concerned, is in sight. And in the meantime every avenue from whence finances comes is slowly but surely blocking up. The public debt of Vancouver city amounts to $72,000,000. The public debt of the provincial government amounts to $142,000,000, and the public debt of the Federal government amounts to over $300,000,000. While unemployment continues these debts cannot be reduced and will certainly grow and will entail greater burdens on all those who are working. Can anybody endorse the wage and profit system of production when we can see the tremendous natural resources in our midst lying idle along with the unemployed?

ACTIVITY IN THE GAS HOUSE

Events seem to be moving fast now in Victoria and in a couple of months the sovereign citizens of this glorious province will be called upon to again intelligently exercise their franchise. There will likely be a motley crew of candidates, including a coalition party, put into the field. There won't be very much time to wash any dirty linen or to sling very much mud, but the sovereign citizen will be so confused that he and she will put the forty thieves back into power and will rue it again for another four years. Some people imagine that because the province owes $142,000,000 there will not be much chance to spend very much money, but we have yet to see the old party politician, who got to the top, who failed to become as reckless with money as a drunken sailor. The Tolmie government has had the hardest financial problem to solve of any provincial government, but it has not lost any sleep over spending the receipts. But if one is to judge the previous actions of the sovereign citizen, the spendthrifts will be put back on the job.

5-Day Week, 6-Hour Day Up To Hoover

Atlantic City, N. J.—In a statement trenchantly criticizing the owners and managers of private industry for their failure to apply the shorter work week and work day on a national scale to end unemployment for over ten million jobless workers and prevent it in the future, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor decided to ask President Hoover to convene a conference of representatives of industry and labor to develop a plan for the early application of the five-day week and six-hour day to all the 50,000,000 working men and women in the United States.

The council held that under machine production "we must adjust the work time, the number of hours worked per week, and the number of hours worked per day, so as to conform to the increased productivity of the individual workers and of industry."

"Obviously," the council said, "industry as now mechanized cannot supply work for more than fifty million working men and women in the United States six days per week and long hours per day. The Nation must either give up machinery or give up the long work week and the long work day."

The executive council directed William Green, president of the Federation, to take up the proposal for the national conference immediately with President Hoover as soon as the council adjourned.

Members of the executive council found precedent for the conference in the industrial meeting at the White House on November 22, 1929, when President Hoover urged employers not to reduce wages.

The Machine Tender

The following item appears in the Manchester Guardian, under the heading "Machines as Man-Haters," which reads as follows:

"Men may be satisfied with their own superiority but machines are not. They prefer girls." Thus spoke Sir Herbert Austin to a London audience recently, in the course of an address wherein it was lightly suggested that the ultimate division of labor might present the spectacle of more and more men making machines while more and more women are engaged to work them. What sort of labor will be left for man, when he has made all the machines which are required for the women to work?

Don't you think husbands should be frank and tell their wives everything, and that wives should be generous and believe them?

Three-year-old Mabel believes manufacturers of unbreakable dolls should be told about truth in advertising.

HOME GAS MADE IN B.C.

You can buy no better

STERLING

LONDON DRY GIN

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SHE WOULDN'T BE WITHOUT A TELEPHONE!

"I wouldn't try to get along without my telephone," Mrs. Jones was telling Mrs. Brown. "Why, within the past few days it has saved me at least half a dozen trips down town—you know I always order from the grocer's by telephone.

"And talk about banishing the blues—it would be pretty lonely if we couldn't call up our friends once in a while, or if they were unable to call us.

"Then last month, when John was taken suddenly ill, the telephone brought the doctor to the house. The doctor said if we hadn't been able to reach him right away, he wouldn't have been able to save John. Believe me, Mrs. Brown, our telephone is indispensable."

B. C. TELEPHONE CO.

HARD TIMES, ISN'T IT?

HIDDEN WEALTH—FOUND MONEY!

Dig out your Scrap Gold, Bridgework, Old Jewelry; I pay cash for it. TAKE YOUR WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRS TO

E. C. APPLEBY 438 RICHARDS STREET, (Near Pender)

THE OLD COUNTRY EXPERT

As I can save you money on your repairs

Cooling

"GOOD LAGER IS GOOD FOR YOU"

WARM summer days bring with them the need of cooling relaxation. A plunge in the ocean surf or a glass of cool, sparkling B.C. Bud are two ideal ways of refreshing oneself.

B.C. Bud is a pure and wholesome malt beverage, perfectly brewed from only the choicest barley malt and selected B.C. hops.

During the summer months it is always convenient to buy B.C. Bud in the handy cartons of one dozen bottles.

$2.00 PER DOZEN At Government Stores

A Product of COAST BREWERIES LIMITED VANCOUVER, B.C.

Also brewers and bottlers of Silver Spring Lager Old Milwaukee Lager

ORDER a DOZEN TODAY

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ELECTRICITY IS CHEAP · USE IT FREELY

YOU FIX YOUR OWN ELECTRIC LIGHT RATE

IN A HOUSE OF 1000 Sq. Ft

KILOWATT HOURS	AVERAGE RATE
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50	3.2¢
100	2.6¢
200	2.3¢
300	2.2¢

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The more you use, the lower your average rate

EVERYWHERE on the lower mainland, B.C. Electric rates make it possible for you to set your own rate.

As soon as you have used a comparatively small amount at the first rate, you can use all you want at 2 cents a kilowatt hour (3 cents in the Fraser Valley and outside points).

B.C. Electric rates help those who wish to take advantage of modern electrical appliances by giving them the benefit of a lower average the more current they use.

No one needs to skimp on electric current under our low rates.

ELECTRICITY
Your lowest priced domestic servant!

B.C. Electric
Serving British Columbia

L&P 19-31

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO. LTD.

BACK THE WINNER!

PILSENER LAGER

More people drink Pilsener Lager than any other beer brewed or sold in British Columbia. . . . Its quality has won the approval of thousands. . . . You're backing a winner when you drink Pilsener.

$2.00 per dozen carton At Government Liquor Stores

ALE and STOUT $2.40 per dozen.

Light, clear, sparkling, fully matured. It must be good to satisfy so many discriminating drinkers. . . . And it's a British Columbia product.

VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

Brewers and Bottlers of

PILSENER DUTCH GIRL CASCADE

U. B. C. BOHEMIAN BEERS

OLD COUNTRY ALE CREAM STOUT

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"BUILD B. C. PAYROLLS"

Vacuum Another Progressive Step

Once again Pacific Milk brings forward an improvement. Vacuum packing has further improved the flavor. As far as known, flavor in canned milk has now reached its zenith.

Pacific Milk

100 per cent. British Columbia Owned and Controlled

PLANT AT ABBOTSFORD

DICK'S for Clothing Style -- Quality Value!

From our extensive stock of high grade clothing at moderate prices you can get a better selection and more value per dollar.

We guarantee satisfaction!

William DICK Limited

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back!

HASTINGS at HOMER

Something for Good Measure

Street Orator: We must get rid of radicalism, socialism, bolshevism, communism and anarchism.

Voice from the Crowd: And while you're about it, why not throw in rheumatism?

Correspondence

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA
July 18th, 1932.

Editor, Labor Statesman:

We feel that, as 99 per cent of the membership of this organization, previously known as the I. L. P. (Socialist), are now functioning under the name of the Socialist Party of Canada, the one per cent attempting to carry on as the I. L. P. with Socialist deleted, will find for themselves much more congenial associates outside the ranks of the party from which they have fortunately decided to secede. As quoted in your columns of previous issue "if the change of name to S. P. of C. means anything it is that the membership wishes to be—and for the world at large to know it—more strictly Marxian Socialist than it may have been in the past."

Our propaganda meetings and economic study classes are open to all who are interested in or desire to become acquainted with the fundamentals of scientific socialism. Our earnest desire is to become ever more efficient instruments in the education and organization of the revolutionary section of the working class.

Thanking you for the courtesy of the publication of this communication.

Yours sincerely,
ERNEST E. WINCH,
Prov. Sec. S. P. of C.

Vancouver, B. C., July 5, 1932.

Editor, Labor Statesman:

Dear Comrade,—Your front page article in the July issue, entitled "Labor Must Take Hold," is so timely and so much to the point that I am taking this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the manner in which you have set out the necessity of the various labor and socialist organizations preparing a provincial or nation-wide plan in order to be ready to take hold of affairs without throwing the country into a worse state of chaos and confusion than it is in at present. One of the most glaring weaknesses of the I. L. P., the S. P. of C., or any of the other radical parties that are more or less prominent or bidding for political prominence at the present time is in their almost total bankruptcy of ideas or detailed plans for reconstructing society in accordance with their policies or aspirations.

It isn't enough to say that under socialism production will be for use and not for profit. That bare statement conveys no information to the average voter. Ask any of the public advocates of socialism to express in detail just what they would do if they found themselves in control of public affairs. Experience shows us that few, if any, of them know or have the faintest idea what they would do or how they would go about doing it. And yet they expect the people to vote for them at election time. If it is the hope of the socialist organizations to bring about a social and economic change by constitutional means it is regrettable that a more intelligent effort is not being made to acquaint the voting public with just what may be expected in return for their political support.

I realize that any group of plans or pledges may be subject to modification or possible abandonment; nevertheless a provisional plan is necessary. As far as I have been able to discover there is nothing any of the so-called leaders of the various labor or socialist parties have to offer that conveys the slightest information in respect to any plans they may have in mind, except in broad and incomprehensible terms. By way of illustrating my point, take the case of Soviet Russia. The revolutionary party existed there for a good many years prior to the revolution. They were students of Marxian socialism, and finally obtained control of the State. Granting that they had a terrible mess to clean up, and a backward and ignorant population to govern, they found that the masses couldn't be governed by mere theorizing or quoting socialistic phrases. After seven or eight years of haphazard application of social science the necessity of establishing a national plan of operation finally occurred to someone. This plan (subject to various changes) was put into practice, and from that day to this Soviet Russia has gone steadily forward, in spite of all the obstacles other nations have placed in her line of progress. Much delay and trouble would have been avoided if the revolutionary party in Soviet Russia had had some semblance of a plan to put into practice immediately upon securing control. Nevertheless, innumerable excuses can be given for the Russians, for they were obliged to experiment and learn by bitter experience as they went along.

Lack of plans, however, would be the worst kind of an excuse for a labor or socialist party in this country to offer in the event of chaos resulting while the party happened to be in power, for they have had ample time to formulate their plans, and, in addition, they know from Russia's experience how vital it is to have a detailed program embracing the entire national economy.

I realize that the preparation of this plan is no small task, but it has got to be done, and if any of the so-called labor or socialist parties would take the trouble to work out the problem and present it to the public in more or less detail so that each and every one could grasp its significance, there is little doubt but that such a party would sweep the country in the event of a general election. There is one thing sure, and that is that whether a change in the economic system comes by constitutional means or by violence, somebody will sooner or later have to get down to brass tacks and find the way of putting the people to work in an orderly manner in accordance with a national plan embracing the entire scheme of national development. The time to do that planning is now, and it is the duty of the exponents of socialism and the aspiring candidates to get busy on the problem. If they are sincere they will do it and stop wasting their time and ours telling us how capitalism has failed, and what so-and-so says, and a hundred and one other things of little importance that we have heard time and time again until we are tired of listening to them. Let them come out and tell the people just what they are going to do when they get in control. R. B. Bennett promised to end unemployment if he was placed in power. He didn't end unemployment because his plan was faulty and he wouldn't change it, but on the strength of his promises he was sure placed in power. The labor or socialist candidates could very well take a leaf out of R. B.'s book of promises. Heretofore the candidates running on the labor or socialist ticket have relied upon accident or personality to enable them to win their seats. It is time they came out with an appealing list of promises, and thus give the people in general a chance to know what kind of a program they are voting for, or what they can expect if labor takes hold of affairs in the event of a crash prior to election time.

Sincerely,
E. M. MORGAN.
626 50th Ave. East,
Vancouver, B. C.

The Open Road

AFOOT WITH JACK LOGIE

Judging by all the ballyhoo and journalistic applesauce, the Imperial Conference is going to usher in a new era of prosperity and a sort of new heaven on earth. As an item of interest it has crowded Ogopogo off the front page and, on the radio, Amos and Andy have had to take second place to Jimmie Thomas. I missed all the sparkles of wit and the uproarious laughter which came from the well-fed banqueters, but am afraid that they would have left me quite cold anyway. The following morning I saw the old lady next door was being put out because she hadn't paid her rent, and her few belongings were being piled in the alley outside her window. When she left we could see that she had been crying. Her own tragedy was of more importance to her than even the Imperial Conference, and, I must confess, that it seems of more importance to me.

When the tumult and the shouting have died, when the captains and the kings have given place on the front page to some other political palliative or sensation of the day, and when all the distinguished delegates have dispersed to the four corners of the globe from whence they came, we can search among all their verbiage for an atom of political reality and we won't find it because it will not be there. The purpose of the Conference, of course, is to find some sort of a market or means of disposing of the surplus which has been wrung from the workers who produced it, and that expectation is doomed to failure from the outset. When Canadian textile manufacturers are willing to accept British textiles in exchange for our wheat and raw materials the millenium will be just around the corner, and any market will soon be glutted under modern methods of production and with a consuming class unemployed and on the verge of destitution. The problem today is not one of markets but of ownership and, as the Imperial Conference will carefully ignore that aspect of the situation, it will be a miserable flop and just another of those pitiful attempts on the part of the press and a very adroit ruling class to bolster up for a little longer a system which has gone beyond recall.

* * *

From the larger problem of British preference and Imperial markets we now turn to our own immediate necessities. Basically, of course, the problem is part and parcel of the same thing whether we regard it from the parochial or the international aspect. While the pseudo statesmen at Ottawa are wrestling with the question of markets, our master minds of business here at home are going to tell us how to practice economy with a capital E. It is perhaps not fair to criticize the report of the Kidd Commission until it is made public, but of one thing you can be quite positive. Like the Imperial Conference, it will quite ignore the real cause of our troubles and boldly proceed to knock a few twigs off the political tree, while at the same time the root is suffering from collar rot, senile decay, woolly aphids, San Jose scale, water core, and everything else that roots usually have when the tree is dying.

It is evident to anyone that the situation here in British Columbia is becoming desperate and it will also be evident when the report of the Kidd Commission is published that it will miss the real solution by about a million miles. Who in hell wants economy when any child knows that we produce too much and why advocate curtailing education and social services when half our income has to go to bond-holders so that they may get their pound of flesh? I said above that our ruling class was adroit. Slick is perhaps a better word, but apart from figuring interest and profits and by their control of the press possessing the power of pulling the wool over the eyes of a public which is no more intelligent than it ought to be, they are appallingly ignorant. Their sense of values is quite perverted and their knowledge of statesmanship and economics is derived solely from the Financial Post, The Saturday Evening Post, and Old Moore's Almanac.

As we are quite sure from the outset that the Kidd Commission will fail to reach the root of the problem or to advocate anything but palliatives for a situation which is desperate, we must apply the clear-cut criticism of our Socialistic analysis to the recommendations which will be given. According to this report and to the editorials of the Vancouver Daily Province, if your dog is starving because the cupboard is too full of bones, the proper thing to do is to cut off his tail. In the sacred name of economy we are to have a smaller legislature and a more compact cabinet. With larger constituencies and consequently greater expense in connection with political campaigns, no one but a rich man will be able to afford to become a candidate. Labor and Socialist candidates will be practically barred except perhaps in the two large rcities, and no member will possibly be able to keep in touch with his constituents, nor will they have sufficient contact with him. A coalition government is always the last desperate expedient of capitalism in decay and the smaller it is the easier it can be controlled by the plutocratic oligarchy which really governs this country.

* * *

I said some months ago that plans were being laid for a coalition government which would go to the country with a campaign of sweeping economies and with non-political government as a battle cry. It will be a trap for political suckers and will catch lots of them, so many that it will be easily elected in spite of all the dissatisfaction and discontent which exist throughout the province. In fact, it will be created for the very purpose of minimizing and offsetting any possible chance of radical groups getting a balance of power or control in any way. Then after our master minds of business have put into effect their financial dictatorship (for that is what it will amount to) and have dismally failed in their attempt to perpetuate the reign of capitalism, then the way will be clear for the election or creation of a government of the people which will be obliged to put socialism into effect. Some of us may starve to death before then, but until our fellow citizens become politically intelligent there doesn't seem to be anything that we can do about it.

* * *

Let me again remind my readers that Krishnamurti will speak in the Arena on Sunday, August 7th, at 8 p.m., and that he is well worth hearing. Even when our economic problems have been settled and socialism has been ushered in, there will still be sorrow, suffering, death and separation in the world. Krishnamurti claims that he has found the way of escape from these which all mankind is seeking and it is of that simple and direct way of which he will tell us. The lecture is open to everyone, but there will be a collection to pay rent and other expenses.

S. P. of C. Notes

Six new branches recently formed at Abbotsford, Aldergrove, French Creek, Langley Prairie, Mission and Prince Rupert. Several of the older branches report increasing membership. Vancouver Centre being particularly prominent in this respect.

Various districts are arranging for definite selection of candidates for the forthcoming provincial election—all the Greater Vancouver districts, also North Vancouver, New Westminster, Burnaby, Fraser Valley, Cranbrook, Prince Rupert, Dewdney and other centres.

HOLLYWOOD AIRPLANE PILOTS ORGANIZE FOR PROTECTION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Airplane pilots employed by the Hollywood motion picture studios, assistant directors and script clerks, scenic artists and costumers and a group of allied employees informed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in session here that they had formed a strong organization and asked the Federation's assistance in negotiating contracts governing their crafts.

It was also reported that the "stunt" men employed by the studios were organizing a union and that they planned to ask for a charter direct from the Federation.

One of their grievances was reported to be that "outsiders" had invaded their field with offers to risk their necks in staged automobile accidents and thrilling "leaps for life" in airplanes for a mere $5 a stunt.

But He Should Have

"I say, old man, where did you get that black eye?"

"You remember that pretty blonde we met at the dance—the girl whose fiance went to Ireland?"

"Yes."

"Well, he didn't!"

UNION TAXI CABS

GRAY CABS

LOWEST RATES IN VANCOUVER

No Charge for Extra Passengers. Union Drivers.

You only pay for distance you actually travel!

SEY. 7131

B. C. MOTOR TRANSPORTATION LTD.

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

RADIO SERVICE

When you want it—
At a price you'll like

REPAIRS TO ALL MAKES

Day Service: Trinity 2723
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RICHARDSON & HOWARD

665 Smythe Street Balkite Specialists

(Across from Vancouver Motors)

Demand ...

DAD'S ORIGINAL OATMEAL COOKIES

A Health Cookie Simply Delicious!

DAD'S COOKIE COMPANY
Phone Bay. 8780
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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

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.

The London Bakery

Gold Wheat Bread

Fairmont 122 439 7th Ave. E.

After 5 o'Clock Phone Fraser 763L-1
Day Phone: Fraser 167

FRANK PARSONS

ART FLORIST

WREATHS AND WEDDING BOUQUETS MADE UP

GREENHOUSES:

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PHONE SEY. 2800

Star Steam Laundry

CO. LTD.

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Also Pan-Co-Vesta Dry Cleaners

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DOCTOR OF CHIROPRACTIC

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ALBERTA ROOMS Phone: Sey. 435

Modern, Convenient—The Best for Less!

655 ROBSON, CORNER GRANVILLE

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

CONVENTION BOYCOTTED

Milwaukee, Wis.—As a protest against the refusal of Governor James Rolph, Jr., of California, to pardon "Tom" Mooney, the Milwaukee local union of the International Association of Fire Fighters has voted not to send delegates to the organization's general convention in San Diego next month.

Buy Lang's HAND MADE WORK BOOTS $4.50

M. Lang & Co
535 MAIN ST

VANCOUVER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED

CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS

"BUY MADE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA"

WHEN OFFERED AN ARTICLE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE FOR YOUR APPROVAL BY OUR COURTEOUS SALES STAFF, YOU CAN BE ASSURED IT IS SUPERIOR AND IN ALL CASES THE EQUAL OF HIGHLY-PRICED IMPORTED GOODS. QUALITY—SERVICE—SAVING.

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.25 and .50 Sun Visors	.23 and .32	.10 Paul's Castile Soap	2 for .14
.25 and .50 Sun Goggles	.19 & .32	.50 Glazo Polish and Remover	.32
1.00 Mercolized Wax	.62	1.00 Blondex	.67
.50 Vanex Milk of Magnesia	.28	.25 Extract of Vanilla or Almonds	.14
1.00 Phophylactic Hair Brush	.63	1.00 Dr. Reid's Blood Purifier	.56
.75 Stacom	.49	.10 Dytint	3 for .25
.50 Aristocrat Cleaning Fluid	.27	1.50 Oriental Cream	1.06
.50 Manicure Scissors	.28	1.00 Theatrical Cold Cream, 1-lb. tin	.57
.60 Pears Soap (3 in box)	.42		
.25 California Poppy Perfume	.17		
.50 Superior Bay Rum	.27		
.75 Vanex Russian Oil (highest grade)	.38		

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Grandstand Admission Tickets, including Paddock Privileges, covering Seven Days Racing, at any of the above tracks, are now on sale at the above rate—an average of about 85 cents a day.

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We Don't Patronize Quaker Oats Produce

The Summit County Central Labor Union, of Akron, Ohio, has asked the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council to place the Quaker Oats Company products on the "We Do Not Patronize" list. This has been complied with. The Akron c ouncil states that wages paid in the Akron plant are, and have always been, notoriously low, employing mostly women at slave wages. The company recently started to extend its plant and during the wrecking of an old brick building paid the workers 20c per hour.

Oh, well, the porch swing never runs out of gas or punctures a tire.

Western Canada Municipal Conference

The following communication, received from the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, dealing with the recent unemployment conference of municipal officials from Western Canada, is somewhat interesting.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has endorsed the suggestion that labor should be represented at the proposed Alberta conference and has written Premier Brownlee accordingly.

The letter from Secretary McCutchan says:

To All Central Bodies in Western Canada affiliated with the T. & C. of C.:

Herewith is a copy of the resolutions as adopted at a recent unemployment conference of municipal officials from Western Canada, also details as to number on direct relief as given by each city official, and is submitted for your information.

In common with organized labor elsewhere, the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council maintains that government construction work at trade union wages is the proper kind of unemployment relief, yet we are now faced with the fact that the different governments in Western Canada are now generally adopting the policy of direct relief only.

With that in mind the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council recently adopted an unemployment direct relief program, that in most respects was in line with the following resolutions, and we submitted same to the civic authorities of the 11 municipalities comprising Greater Winnipeg, hence our interest in sending you the following.

Our council has written to Premier Brownlee of Alberta, and urged upon him the importance of inviting Bro. Tom Moore, or an alternate, to be present, when he calls the conference of provincial and municipal officials as per resolution No. 3, adopted by the mayor's conference. By instructions of our council, I am enclosing a copy of this letter, with the suggestion that your council may use their influences in this matter. Without a doubt, at present, unemployment relief is the biggest "industry" that we have.

Resolutions Adopted, Western Canada Unemployment Conference

Moved by Mayor A. Davison, seconded by Mayor J. E. Underwood, Saskatoon, Sask:

Whereas, in the opinion of this conference of accredited representatives of Western Canadian urban municipalities, held in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, on July 6th, 1932, the present unemployment situation has become a matter of grave national concern, and one beyond the power of said municipalities to cope with, owing to their limited field of taxation and their inability to collect such taxes in full; and

Whereas, due to the heavy expenditures for direct relief during the past two years and which are increasing daily, and to the large sums required to finance works, the said municipalities now find themselves in difficult financial circumstances; therefore

Be it resolved that we respectfully request the Dominion Government to assume entire responsibility for the administration of direct relief in the Dominion of Canada at the earliest possible date, and, in any event, not later than January 1st, 1933, on a basis which require the municipalities to pay not more than 10 per cent of the cost of relief for married persons, and be entirely relieved of any cost for the care of single persons; and

Be it further resolved, that, pending the completion of arrangements by the Dominion Government for the administering of such relief, we respectfully recommend that the basis of payment be as follows: Dominion Government 65 per cent., Provincial Government 25 per cent., Municipalities 10 per cent., as from May 1st, 1932; and

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, for his consideration and action; and to the Premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, with the request that they endorse this resolution.

Resolution No. 2—Moved by Alderman Barry, seconded by Alderman P. L. Hyde, Regina, Sask.: That this assembled conference respectfully request the Dominion Government, as a national duty, to immediately set up a commission to go into the whole unemployment situation, with a view to relieving the already overburdened cities and municipalities insofar as direct and unemployment relief is concerned.

Resolution No. 3—Moved by Alderman A. Eddy second by Mayor D. K. Knott: That this conference is of the opinion that a meeting be called as soon as possible of the Premiers of the four Western provinces, or their representatives, to meet with representatives of the larger cities, to further discuss the unemployment relief situation as it effects the larger urban centres, feeling as we do that more co-operation and unity of action is required as between the provinces and the cities, and that Premier Brownlee of Alberta be requested to call the meeting.

Resolution No. 4—Moved by Mayor A. Davison seconded by D. J. Thom: That this conference agrees that the facts and figures pertaining to unemployment relief expenditures, etc., as given verbally this afternoon by the various representatives present, be tabulated and sent with the resolutions to the Federal and Provincial governments.

Resolution No. 5—Moved by Mayor J. McAre seconded by Alderman A. Eddy: That this conference urge upon the Federal Government to cause an immediate investigation into the feasibility of contributory unemployment insurance, based on the experience of Great Britain and other countries where it is now in force, with a view to having a Bill ready for the next session of the Federal Parliament.

Resolution No. 6—Moved by Reeve Pritcherd, seconded by Mayor A. Davison: That this conference, realizing the large expenditure for administration of unemployment relief, ask that the Federal and Provincial governments be requested to pay their share of this expense, viz., one-third; as it is felt that administration and investigation have been equally in the interests of the two governments. This to be retroactive to January 1st, 1932.

Resolution No. 7—Moved by Alderman McRae seconded by Alderman Hooper: That the representatives at this conference recommend to their councils and the Provincial and Federal governments, that home-owners and those buying homes on agreement of sale, be given equal consideration with home-renters.

Resolution No. 8—Moved by Alderman M. A. Gray seconded by Reeve Partridge: That this conference views with alarm the steady rise in interest rate being charged the municipalities by the banks, and urge the Federal Government to take the necessary steps to obtain as low an interest rate as is consistent with the best interests to be served.

Resolution No. 9—Moved by Alderman J. A. Barry seconded by Mayor D. K. Knott: (To be sent to Provincial Government only). That this conference is much concerned with the problems created by the Provincial Governments in their absorbing practically all fields of taxation for their own use, and still expecting the municipalities to carry on the responsibilities of local government and unemployment costs. We therefore call upon the Provincial Governments to appoint a commission to study sources of taxation which will be equitable to both the provinces and the municipalities. The tax on land has now become so great that it is beyond the ability of the taxpayers to pay, and under inevitable future conditions the result will either be much less revenue, or properties will have to be taken over for arrears of taxes and thus produce no revenue at all.

Resolution No. 10—Moved by Ald. A. Eddy seconded by Mayor D. K. Knott: That this conference agrees that all municipalities represented here make a suggestion to their councils that a shorter working week be introduced, with the end in view of creating more employment, or spreading the existing employment amongst a greater number of people.

The Universal Question

The United Farmers of Alberta have recently made the proposal that there should be formed in Canada a co-operative state, that the gold standard be abolished and that the monetary system be nationalized. The Daily Mail and Empire, in commenting on this supposedly revolutionary suggestion, asks us to imagine the result of nationalizing the financial and credit systems of the Dominion, and avers that this was what the Labor government of Britain had in mind, and then proceeds:

"Such revolution would place the delicate machinery of finance in the hands of rather wild-eyed politicians, possessing little knowledge of economic laws. The result could only be disaster, particularly for the farmers and wage-earning classes throughout the Dominion."

In this wholesale condemnation of the possibility that there might be an economic mind or two in the country outside parliament, the Mail and Empire seems to overlook the very pertinent point that it is just the economic minds which have so far run the finance and credit of the country which must be held responsible for the present inability to straighten things out. They have helped to bring about the present debacle, but, seemingly, they cannot produce the economic genius who has the power to unravel the entangled problem. If they cannot do this, to whom then, are we to look for relief? For surely it is the problem of the economist. And if he is not to be found in parliament, must we and the United Farmers of Alberta and everyone else sit still and twiddle our thumbs, placidly watching the ineptitude, and allowing matters to grow worse?

Not only the United Farmers of Alberta, but everybody is asking the same questions regarding our present position, and if the responsible parties cannot give the answer, somebody else will, and possibly they will be no more wild-eyed in their political ideas than the very people on whom the Mail and Empire seems to rely.—The Fairview News-Gazette.

Terrifying Theory Has Now Been Reversed

In 1798, Malthus, an English economist, caught the attention of the world with his terrifying theory that population was increasing faster than the means of sustaining life, and imagined men would starve because they could not produce enough. But now we find men starving because they have produced too much.

Dr. William Crocker, Director of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research in Yonkers, New York, has just given some striking figures on the increase in farm production.

"With the grain sickle," he said, "it required five men one day to cut and bind one acre of wheat.

"With the cradle, two men could accomplish as much. With the reaper, one man could cut and bind two acres a day. With the binder, ten acres was a day's work for one man, and finally, with a combine, one man could cut and thresh ten acres a day.

"From the sickle to the self-binder has increased man's efficiency in harvesting his breadstuff 50 fold.

"In 1870," he said, "90 per cent of the population of the United States was on farms. In 1929, only 22.9 per cent. Farm machinery has released about two-thirds of the population of the United States for factory production."

CRYING FOR BREAD

Philadelphia.—What is happening to 57,000 jobless families now that the Committee on Unemployment Relief has disbanded because its funds are gone is being disclosed in a survey conducted by welfare organizations.

Slow starvation, disintegration of family life, disease, increase in begging and petty thefts are reported as the harvest this city is reaping because it cannot provide for the needy.

Dr. Jacob Billikopf, secretary of the Federation of Jewish Societies, declares that thousands of people are "crying for a piece of bread and milk for their babies." He told of women and new-born babies who died in hospitals of starvation.

GRANITE WORKERS STRIKE

Quincy, Mass.—Granite workers are on strike here against an attempt by their employers to discontinue accident compensation insurance. The insurance plan has been in effect for the last two years, part of the cost being paid by the bosses and part by the employees. The bosses, however, recently decided to quit paying their share and the walkout resulted.

Alberta Farmers Favor a Co-operative State

Ottawa.—The United Farmers of Alberta, who dominate the politics of that province, last week adopted a programme which has been criticized as "radical" by some sections of the Canadian press.

The document was formulated at a two-day conference at Edmonton, with Premier J. E. Brownlee and Robert Gardiner, Progressive leader in the Dominion House of Commons, directing the proceedings.

The farmers frankly declared their object was "to end the present distress and lay the foundations of a co-operative state."

They called on all organizations "both urban and rural" to join with them in putting over "a national programme for Canada."

Ten points were emphasized including: Nationalization of financial and credit system, based on "a well-considered policy of inflation"; public ownership of public utilities; public ownership of the facilities needed to handle and process farm products; more equitable distribution of wealth; adoption of a national planning policy; revision of the constitution of Canada so as to make it "more in harmony with the economic requirements of the age"; recasting of the tariff so as to encourage export trade and "protect the welfare of the primary producer and the general consumer"; a foreign policy which will encourage trade, industry and finance and at the same time promote disarmament and world peace.

Finally, the farmers declared their firm belief in a non-party system of government, and the total elimination of the patronage system and secret campaign funds.

CAPITALISM

Report of Alderman Schubert to the Montreal City Council, after tour of continent:

"I have found that one-third of all employable persons in the large centres of industry and commerce are unemployed; that the situation has become chronic; that private sources of income are becoming drained; that the raising of taxes is becoming more and more difficult; that although two out of three employable persons are still employed there is the constant fear of insecurity."

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