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

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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. 410 VANCOUVER, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1932 Price: Five Cents

Bankers Take Over Direction of Labor Policy of Industries

CINCINNATI.—A graphic picture of how the big banks have become actual dictators of industry was presented to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department, which opened here.

"One of our most serious problems has been created by the bankers' far-reaching influence in shaping industrial policies," President James O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer John P. Frey declared in their yearly report to the delegates.

"Today, many corporations are unable to alter the terms of employment and conditions of labor given their employees without the banker's appropal."

In addition to demanding the usual collateral when loans are made to industry, the report points out, bankers have for some time been requiring as one of the terms of the transaction that a representative of the bank be placed on the board of directors of the firm securing the money.

As a result, 15 banks in New York City alone now have their own men on the boards of 5,324 corporations, and they are increasing the list.

There is scarcely a branch of industry where the banks are not actively directing labor policies of employees, O'Connell and Frey said. To bank up that statement, the names of the institutions and their directorate- connections are cited.

"When," the report pointed out, "Chairman Albert Wiggin of the Chase National Bank informed the world, some 20 months ago, that wages must be reduced before prosperity could return, he was serving notice directly upon;

Wiggin's Long Arm

"Forty-two banks, 52 public untility companies, 99 transportation companies, " insurance companies, 183 manufacturing concerns, and 227 other industrial and commercial corporations, through the directors of his bank who were also on the board of directors of these 659 corporations, many of which depended upon the Chase National Bank for the necessary credit to finance their business."

It is an impressive list—one that grows to astounding proportions when it is traced through the maze of interlocking directorates. And the Chase Bank is only one o fthe 15 New York financial institutions cited in the report to the Metal Trades convention.

"The chairman of the Chase National Bank personally holds directorships in 30 manufacturing corporations and 33 additional ones in transportation, etc.," the report declares.

Private Banker's Iinfluence

"Yet this record of an individual's activities as a wholesale director is overshadowed by a representative of the Chemical Bank & Trust Company, who is a director in 125 other corporations!

"There is another powerfu lbanking influence concerning which little accurate information can be secured. Behind the policy of practically all of the largest commercial banks is the programme of private banking houses, such as Morgan, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Dillon, Read & Co., and a number of others.

"The partners of these private banks, or a great majority of them, are on the boards of directors of the leading commercial banks, whose directors in turn sit upon the boards of directors of many thousand corporations.

"It has been evident for a number of years that the great private banker, through his partners serving as directors of commercial banks, influences the attitude of the latter on many questions which directly affect labor.

"A generation ago, the average wage-earner dealt with his employer directly, either through personal contact or through trade-union organization. But as corporations grew in size it was frequently found that the general manager or superintendent could not change terms of employment or conditions of labor until he had consulted with his board of directors.

"Now in thousands of instances the board of directors is unable to determine what its industrial policy will be until it has secured the permission or approval of a great banking institution.

"This condition, from which we cannot escape at present, makes collective bargaining, so far as the manufacturing and other large employing corporations are concerned, a graver problem, a more difficult one, than our trade-union movement faced a generation ago."

Union is Answer

The answer to this problem, the report emphasizes, is more far-reaching trade union organization, and changes in methods, where necessary.

"There is nothing more certain," it points out, "than that sweeping industrial changes must occur, and that our trade union movement must adapt itself to these if it is to be successful.

"Some of the new problems can only be met by far-reaching collective action in the industrial field—trade union organization. Others can only be regulated through state and Federal legislation.

Better Than Legislation

"The practical value of legislation, however, is only effective when wage-earners are organized. The experience has been that protective legislation is only enforced when the workers are sufficiently well organized to demand its fulfillment.

"Nothing can replace the influence and effect of an active trade union movement. It is the steady, determined, collective effort, the everyday watchfulness of trade unions, which alone can give the wage-earner that protection which is so essential in his job.

"The moral influence of an active trade union movement in the shop is more constanly in the employer's mind than the labor legislation which may be placed upon the statute books."

Belated Move by Government For Unemployment Insurance

Although very indefinite as to details of what is proposed, the announcement by Premier Bennett in the House of Commons on Tuesday at least indicates that the Government has finally come to the place where it sees the necessity of instituting an unemployment insurance scheme. City councils and public bodies of various kinds have been urging the enactment of unemployment insurance for some years, and the Labor Movement has been requesting it for a considerably longer period, but Mr. Bennett and his party has always opposed the whole idea. What is now being proposed is apparently done in some kind of desperation.

The Labor Movement had the foresight to see the need of unemployment insurance many years ago. If its representations had been heeded the Government of Canada would not find it so difficult to deal with the present unemployment situation.

One of the most satisfactory features of the announcement by Mr. Bennett is the fact that the provinces will be asked to agree to amendments to the British North America Act which will make unemployment entirely a federal responsibility . This is also something that should have been attended to long ago. Everybody seemed to realize the necessity of it except the Governmnt itself. And if the kind of a conference that is now to be held was necessary, why wasnt' it held long ago. The procrastination of the Government in dealing with the question of unemployment is deplorable.

It was expected that when unemployment insurance was inaugurated it would be a contributory scheme. There will be no serious objection to that, providing the workers are not asked to bear too great a share of the payments. Industry itself has a responsibility that cannot be overlooked and so has society as a whole. Organized Labor will watch very carefully the proposals that come out of the coming conference.

In view of the fact that organized Labor and employers are interested to a greater extent than anybody else in the question of unemployment insurance, Mr. Bennett should see that those two groups are represented at the conference so that their views may be given on the various angles of the proposed legislation. In this case, the Prime Minister's tendency to ignore the opinions of others should be set aside and those most interested in unemployment insurance should have some part in the councils concerning it.

Even though the action of the Government is belated, and although nothing definite yet is promised, organized Labor has some reason to be gratified over the recognition that is finally being given to its representations. Once again it has been demonstrated tha tLabor sees farther ahead than the politicians who are only concerned wit hsecuring and retaining office.—Alberta Labor News.

SPENDING WISELY

Economy can never be a fault, but it must be sound economy, and most people are well aware—in their own conscience—of the distinction and where to draw the line. To cut off ordinary and normal expenditure on which the welfare of others depends, without necessity, in times like these, after the requirements of prudence have been reasonably met, is to do the State not service but dis-service. The vast and still growing deposits at the banks are a sign that the Chancellor's exhortation to spend wisely is well-timed.—London Daily Telegraph.

SPAIN ACCEPTS ALL LABOR CONVENTIONS

GENEVA.—Spain, the youngest republic, holds first place among all nations for the most ratifications of international labor conventions.

She now has ratified 30 of the 31 proposed world labor conventions, according to an announcement from the International Labor Office of the League.

The Spanish government has just registered six ratifications with the labor office. Last month she registered eight others, placing her well in front of those nations which are trying to bring their national systems of legislation into harmony with international social legislation.

Stenogs and Typists Plan Novelty Dance

Local Union 18177, Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers and Assistants, will hold a novelty dance in the Peter Pan Ballroom, 1636 West Broadway, on Friday, December 16. The dance will start at 9 p.m., music being supplied by Frank Nichols' Arcadians. During the dance there will be several Lucky Spot Waltzes, those "On the Spot" getting prizes.

Tickets are 50c each and can be obtained in the various labor union offices where girls are employed.

800,000 Canadian Are Getting Meagre Relief

Hon. W. S. Gordon, Minister of Labor, informed the House of Commons that 800,000 men, women and children were in receipt of direct relief in Canada at the present time.

This high figure—one-tenth of the population — apparently frightened the minister, for he immediately added that this included 144,000 persons who, according to government figures covering the 10 years up to 1929, had been on the average unemployed. It also included 140,000 transients, of whom 50 per cent. were recent arrivals in Canada.

Farmers Demand Aid

Premiers of the three prairie provinces met in Winnipeg recently and demanded further aid from the Federal Government.

It is now freely admitted that the unemployment situation is daily growing worse, with little prospects of an early improvement.

Fifty-second A. F. of L. Convention Opens

Cincinnati, Ohio. — The fifty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in the Hall of Mirrors of the Netherland Plaza Hotel here by Adolph Kummer, president of the Cincinnati Central Labor Union and chairman of the Arrangements Committee.

Three hundred and twenty-two delegates and hundreds of visitors were present.

For half an hour preceding the opening of the convention an orchestra composed of members of Musicians' Union No. 1 of Cincinnati, directed by Oscar F. Hild, president, entertained the throng.

Visions Wealth Readjustment

Chairman Kummer told the delegates that conditions existing in the United States today are not caused by floods, crop failures, insufficient moisture or earthquakes.

"These conditions," he said, "are man-made, the result of the action or inaction of mankind. When there is on one side of the fence too much wheat, too much corn, too much wool, too much cotton, in fact, too much of everything that is necessary to life, and on the other side hungry, starving people, people insufficientl yclothed and badly housed, there is something radically wrong. Such conditions demand a readjustment of wealth and a reconditioning of society."

World Economic Conference Issues

On all the main issues the economists have long ago given their answers, and they can do no more than bring their facts and figures up to date. What remains to be decided is whether the politicians will act. If not, each in their own countries will have to deal with falling revenue, gaping deficits, chronic unemployment, hunger marches, rising discontent, with consequences which no one can foresee, but which will assuredly not make for the peace of Governments or the wealth of nations.—J. A. Spender in the London News-Chronicle.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP FALLACY IS NAILED

TORONTO.—Power Trust propagandists have been fond of saying that public ownership "destroyed initiative." This theory was jolted recently when Ontario's Power Commission announced the publicly-owned system had just perfected a grain grinder which will make it unnecessary for Ontario farmers who use electricity to haul their grain to a custom mill. Farmers will be permitted to purchase the device on easy payments.

Council Complains of Too Much Officialdom

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council sent a delegation to the City Council to object to the questions being put to people seeking city relief. Many of these questions were not on the printed form, but were questions adopted by the investigators themselves. After the delegation had met the relief committee, the City Clerk forwarded the following communication to the Trades Council:

Vancouver, November 29, 1932.
Percy R. Bengough, Esq.,
Secretary,
Trades and Labor Council,
529 Beatty St., City.

Dear Sir:

I beg to notify you of the following recommendation of the Relief and Employment Committee, which was adopted by Council on the 28th instant:

"Mr. P. Bengough appeared before the Committee on behalf of a delegation from the Trades and Labor Council, and stated that his organization had received complaints as to the questions asked by investigators from applicants for city relief, and exception had been taken to the attitude adopted by some investigators towards the persons to whom their inquiries were directed. Mr. Munday, the Chief Investigator, was present and gave details of the instructions furnished to investigators for their guidance, and of the manner in which their work was supervised.

"Recommended that the Trades and Labor Council be requested to furnish details of specific cases in which complaint is made, to the Relief Officer, who will see that all such cases are investigated, and particulars of same supplied to the Trades and Labor Council."

Yours truly,
CHAS. JONES,
City Clerk.

A. F. OF L. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLAN PROTECTS UNION RIGHTS

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—In approving the general principle of compulsory unemployment insurance, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in its report to the annual convention of the Federation here, submitted a plan calling for insurance by State laws instead of by the Federal Government.

While expressing the conviction that the enactment of one uniform insurance measure covering the entire United States would be preferable, the Council said that the Federal Constitution, as interpreted by the courts, made it impossible to secure such a measure.

Unemployment insurance legislation must therefore come from the separate States. with supplementary Federal legislation, including the District of Columbia and territories, as well as employees engaged in interstate commerce.

The detailed plan for a model unemployment insurance act, which the Council presented to the convention, covered a number of significant features.

Trade Union Protection

The Council declared that "every unemployment insurance act should contain specific provisions to protect union members from being obliged to accept work contrary to the rules and regulations of their organizations or employment under such conditions as tend to depress wages or working conditions," and that provision should also be made for "a full measure of protection to the membership of the American Federation of Labor and the preservation of the right to become a member and to continue membership in a trade union."

Compulsion Favored

In discussing voluntary versus compulsory insurance, the Council said:

"The American Federation of Labor advocates a scheme of unemployment compensation made compulsory by law. Voluntary schemes are unlikely to pervade industry generally, and are frequently open to other serious objections. Only by compulsory legislation can workers be adequately protected."

Employers Should Pay All Costs

In expressing its conviction that the entire cost of insurance funds should be paid by employers, the Council declared:

"Since unemployment is, to a certain extent, one of the inevitable incidents of production and must, therefore, be regarded as part of the inescapable cost of industry, it, like other costs of industry, should be paid by industry itself. It, therefore, follows that, as a matter of principle, no part of the contributions to support unemployment insurance should be paid out of the wages of labor, but the whole should be paid by management as part of the cost of production. The necessary funds should be raised as a charge on industry."

Eligibility for Benefits

The Council also declared that unemployed insured workers should not be compelled to accept work in plants where strikes or where unfavorable wages prevail, or under conditions which would restrict the worker's right to membership in trade unions. On these points the Council said:

"Insurance in general should cover temporary and involuntary unemployment. Unemployment means the conditions caused by the inability of an employee who is capable of and available for employment to obtain work in his usual employment or in another for which he is reasonably fitted.

"Nothing in the unemployment compensation act should require an employee to accept employment, nor should any employee forfeit his right to benefits under the act by refusing to accept employment under any or all of the following conditions:

"(a) In a situation vacant directly in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute;

"(b) If the wages, hours and conditions offered are less favorable to the employees than those prevailing for similar work in the locality, or are such as tend to depress wages and working conditions;

"(c) If acceptance of such employment would abridge or limit the right of the employee either (1) to refrain from joining a labor organization or association of workmen, or (2) to retain membership in and observe the rules of any such organization or association;

"(d) Workers who quit work without good cause or who are discharged for misconduct shall not thereby forfeit benefits beyond a reasonable period."

Includes Clerical and Manual Workers

The Council said that both clerical and manual workers should be covered by unemployment insurance and that in general it would probably be workmen's compensation acts, and that receipt of unemployment benefits should entail loss of suffrage or other civil rights.

$15 a Week for 15 Weeks

With regard to the amount and duration of benefits the Council said they would, of course, vary according to States, but pointed out that in conditions obtaining in Ohio "a contribution of 3 per cent. of the total payroll makes it possible after a waiting period of three weeks per year based upon 50 per cent. of the normal weekly wages, but not to exceed 15 a week."

The Council also opposed plaint insurance sy[illegible]et up by individual employers or corporations and definitely declared that private insurance companies should not be permitted to write unemployment insurance.

ROAD A MONEY-MAKER

NORTH BAY, Ont.—The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, owned by the province of Ontario, continues to be a money-maker. Last week the provincial treasurer received a check for $400,000, representing the profits for the fiscal year ending October 31st.

$40,000,000 Benefits Paid by Trades Unions

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Nearly forty million dollars were paid in benefits by the standard national and international trade unions of the United States and Canada in 1931, an increase of over $3,000,000 over those reported for 1930, according to the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the annual convention of the Federation here.

The amounts disbursed for the various forms of benefits follow:

Sick	$2,220.974.64
Death	17,132,023.07
Unemployment	9,146,724.35
Old Age	6,090,742.90
Disability	3,671,380.30
Miscellaneous	1,700,027.88
Total	$39,961,873.14

In 1929 the total benefits amounted to $32,242,444.40, and in 1930 reached $36,697,979.56.

"It is interesting to note an increase of almost $6,000,000 for the year 1931 over 1930 in the payment of unemployment benefits," the council said. "In 1930 our affiliated organizations reported a payment of $3,311,279.50 and in 1931 the figures reported showed a payment of $9,146,724.35, an increase of $5,935,444.85.

"This is surely a remarkable achievement and is again a manifestation of the manner in which the trade union movement is meeting the present emergencies which it is confronted and is assisting its members during this great period of unemployment."

Edmonton Gives Labor Mayor Heavy Vote

With Mayor D. K. Knott more than doubling his majority of last year, Ald. C. L. Gibbs heading the polls for city council, the election of James East to the aldermanic board and the re-election of S. A. G. Barnes to the school board, the Edmonton Labor party has every reason to feel gratified over the results of the civic elections. The results are especially pleasing in view of the fact that a bitter personal attack was made against the Labor Mayor and Alderman Gibbs, and in fact, all the Labor candidates.

Labor now has five members on the city council. Ald. C. L. Gibbs, Ald. Jas. East, Ald. H. D. Ainley, Ald. J. W. Findlay and Ald. Rice Sheppard and with Mayor D. Knott will have a majority vote on the city council.

Mayor Knott was re-elected to serve a second term with 13,682 votes, giving him a majority of 7,248 over Joe Clarke, his nearest opponent. Mayor Knott and all the Labor candidates conducted a clean fight and declared themselves solidly for the Labor platform.

No Prosecution For Symphony Orchestra

Following a protest to the Attorney-General of British Columbia against acquiescing to the demand of the Police Commission and "Blue Sunday" puritans, the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council received the following reply from the Attorney-General, which will apparently leave the way clear for a continuation of the Sunday concerts:

Victoria, November 22, 1932.
Percy R. Bengough, Esq.,
General Secretary-Treasurer,
Trades and Labor Council,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Re Vancouver Symphony Orchestra

Replying to your communication of the 18th instant, after full consideration of all the circumstances of this case, it has been decided not to accede to the request for a fiat, especially as the assurance is given that the disposal of membership tickets on the Sunday was not intended and will not recur.

Yours faithfully,
R. H. POOLEY,
Attorney-General.

Union Dairies

With the signing up of their agreement for another year, the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees' Union is now working to see that every member of organized labor gets a list of the Union Dairies. This list is being sent to all members of the different locals that will permit the use of their mailing list, and, by this means, the Milk Drivers hope that before long it will be impossible to find any Union man taking anything but Union milk. The Union Dairies are:

Vancouver

Associated Dairies, Limited; Fairmont 1000.

Valley Dairy, Limited; Bay. 553.

Royal Dairy, Limited; Fair. 1254.

Vancouver Heights Dairy; Highland 2228.

New Westminster

Associated Dairies, Limited; N. W. 1445.

North Vancouver

Associated Dairies, Limited; North 122.

Labor Gets Small End Of the Building Cost

Low-wage advocates who have contended that "the high pay" of building trades workers is responsible for most of the expense of construction projects had that argument demolished recently by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau, after a survey of building costs in 15 representative cities, announced that only an average of 36.4 per cent. of the money spent in this form of construction goes for labor. The balance—63.6 per cent. is for material.

In none of the 15 cities did labor get as much as a "fifty-fifty" share of the building construction dollar. Dallas, Texas, workers got 27 per cent. The highest share for labor was found in Boston, where the material dealers "cut" was only 50 per cent.

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ROYAL THEATRE
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Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

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

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local No. 468, meets first and third Saturday in month at 7:00 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 Wednesday, in Hall No. 3. President, L. Padgett, Phone Bayview 1558-R; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1442 East 20th, Phone Fair. 845-R; Fin. Sec., Albert Wright, 1349 East 29th, Phone Fair. 5559-X.

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.—1:30 p.m., first Friday in month, in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, Locksley Clark; Secretary, J. W. McGibbon, 2964 West 27th; Phone Douglas 1574-R; Business Agent, F. G. Graham, 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 Thursdays at Hall No. 2. President, H. O. McDonald, 845 West 20th; 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 151—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 13th 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.

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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3728 HASTINGS STREET EAST

Alberta Federation Meets in January

Impressing upon affiliated organizations the desirability of a large representation, the convention call has been sent out this week for the Seventeenth Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor to be held in the Labor Temple, Calgary, commencing at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, January 9, 1933.

In the letter to secretaries of affiliated locals it is pointed out that the executive board is not unmindful of the drain that has been made on the resources of affiliated unions by the exigencies of the depression, but feel that the very conditions that may make it difficult for organizations to send delegates, constitute the most important reason why the convention should be larger and more representative than ever. The board further states that a small and not very representative convention could only give the impression of weakness, at a time when the trade union movement cannot afford to have its influence impaired, and urges that a full quota of strong delegates be sent to Calgary, to the end that the convention may prove the most successful in the history of the Federation.

While it may appear that progress in legislative and other matters is temporarily halted at a time like the present, Secretary Roper contends it is all the more important that the Trade Union Movement should put its best foot forward.

Ald. F. J. White, M.L.A., is president of the Federation and the vice-presidents are: A. Farmilo, Edmonton; J. E. Worsley, Calgary; Fred Smeed, Lethbridge; Robert Livett, Calgary; E. E. Roper, Edmonton, is secretary.

Which do you prefer to listen to—the one-handed piano player next door or Amos and Andy?

The Labor Statesman

Published last Thursday in month, 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:

J. Price, Chairman; P. R. Bengough (Machinist Trades); R. H. Neelands (Printing Trades); Dan McPherson (Building Trades); B. Showler (Teaming Trades); T. Hanonn (Beverage Trades); C. Herrett (Label Trades); Bert Speed (Transportation Trades).

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Phone: Seymour 6279

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL VANCOUVER, B.C. 14

Vancouver, Can., December, 1932

DAYLIGHT IN THE SWAMP

The story reproduced in The Vancouver Sun, on Wednesday of this week, from The New Outlook, entitled "What is Technocracy" is worthy of very careful study. It is repeating, in a more technical form, the story that organized labor has been telling for many years. It is one of the most remarkable and astounding articles published for many years and is supported by facts and figures that have been gathered from thousands of sources over a number of years. We have seen the machine developed at a pace that sent production far ahead of distribution, and we have tried to tell the workers—and the employers—that unless the hours of labor were greatly reduced and the purchasing power of everybody greatly increased, that we would hit the very snag that industry has now hit. According to these technical engineers, who have been mapping out our industrial progress, we have now reached a stage where only a four-hour day and a four-day week, with greatly increased purchasing power, can relieve the situation. And if this is not done, they say the whole price system will collapse within 18 months. They say that "Share the work" plans, moratoriums, doles and inflation will not save us from the tremendous crash that faces us. Those of us who have carefully studied the progress of machine development during the past twenty years can see the logic and truth of their findings. It now remains for us to go more carefully into the situation and then to use all our power in guiding the course of affairs into the most beneficial channels. Organized labor must take even a bigger share in industrial and political affairs than they have, in order that an orderly change might take place in the new policies that the machine and profit system have forced upon us.

TIMBER DELEGATION FAILS

The British Columbia timber delegation which went to Great Britain to try to arrange for the sale of timber on a large scale have failed. Competition from Northern Europe, where state-owned enterprises are able to flood the market with cheap lumber, has blocked any effective marketing scheme of British Columbia lumber barons. It shows to us that if we are to get any fair chance of marketing British Columbia timber, we must turn it into a state industry. Such an industry would undoubtedly be of great benefit to this province for it would not only stop the ruthless destruction of our forests, which has taken place under the fierce competition of the barons, but it would undoubtedly put a stop to the tremendous casualty list among workers. Intensive logging in British Columbia has caused hundreds of workers to lose their lives and incapacitated thousands of others. It is the worst industry in the country for casualties and we can see no let-up to the slaughter until the timber industry is taken out of private hands. We believe that the State could make a reasonable icome out of operating the industry and it would be a greater incentive for British buyers to concentrade on British Columbia timber.

CITY COUNCIL FIGHTS BACK

The conflict of interests between municipal, provincial and Federal governments is now coming well out into the open. Last Monday we witnessed the City Council getting hot over the new relief scale which the provincial government is putting into effect December 1st. The Council decided to accept the scale until the end of the year, pay the relief recipients the present higher scale and fight it out with the government. It seems, however, that the municipal governments, especially in Vancouver, are going to be forced into a position of footing the greater part of the relief bill. Both the provincial and federal governments have greater taxing powers that has the city—unless taxing people out of their homes is considered a greater power—and these governments try to set the relief scale by cutting down the grants to the city. To keep up the present scale of relief—which most of us think is little enough—the city will have to dig down for another $40,000 per month. Add to this the possibility of more unemployed seeking relief, and we are going to have a serious situation on our hands. The union of British Columbia Municipalities has protested the new scale, and we feel that every other organized body in the city and the province should make it their business not only to protest to the provincial government, but to also send a strong protest to the Federal Government. Everyone is already facing the winter with dread, and, except for a few who are trying to whistle up courage in the face of the pending storm, the rest of us will have to fight the encroachment of Provincial and Federal governments upon municipal finances.

Labor Candidates Win in Calgary

Winning on every side, Labor and associated candidates made almost a clean sweep of the civic elections in Calgary on Wednesday.

T. B. Riley, Labor candidate for commissioner, polled a smashing win over Commissioner A. G. Graves when he rolled up a total of 9747 against 6828 for his chief opponent. The Communist United Front candidate received 596 votes.

In the city council election, Labor and Independents secured five out of seven of the vacent seats. Ald. F. White and Ald. J. W. Russell, Labor party nominees, were re-elected, and Harry Humble and R. H. Parkyn, nominees of the Unemployed Married Men's Association, who were endorsed by the Labor party, were also returned. Ald. Joe Ross, another Independent, was also successful, and only two of the C. G. A. candidates, Dr. Lincoln and P. Turner-Bone, won seats on the city council.

On the school board, Labor won two of the three vacant seats, E. H. Starr and R. T. Alderman running at the head of the poll. Mrs. Spankie, C. G. A. candidate, was the only one of the group elected.

War Debts and Armaments

Great Britain, France and their allies of the Great War are asking Uncle Sam to postpone collection of the war debts.

They waited until "after the election," because the big international bankers, who are principally responsible for the agitation in favor of cancellation, advised them to do so.

Big Bankers Have Stake

It isn't a question of ability to pay. The fact is the victorious Allies do not want to pay unless they can collect the money from Germany, and just now Germany is refusing to put up a cent.

The big American bankers would like to see Germany relieved of the obligation because they have loaned vast sums in that country and their only hope of recovering their money is that Uncle Sam will forgive the war debts.

Germany has paid the Allies a huge sum on account of reparations. Probably it should not be required to pay more. But the irony of the situation is that probably 80 per cent. of the money Germany has paid to the Allies has been borrowed from the people of the United States; and if the Americans recover 20 per cent of the loans thus made they will be lucky.

Italy, which insists that it cannot pay $1,245,000 on December 15th, spent more than $248,000,000 last year on its army and navy; France expended over $466,000,000, and Great Britain over $465,000,000.

According to the best information available, the world is spending something more than $4,000,000,000 on armaments every year.

There is very little to be said in support of the proposition that Europe is not able to pay its indebtedness, or that the postponement or cancellation of that indebtedness—without any assurance looking to disarmament or the opening of the world trade channels—except to make it somewhat easier for a group of New York bankers to realize on some loans in Germany which they should never have made.

M. J. KEOUGH, MOLDERS' UNION PRESIDENT, DIES

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Michael J. Keough, president of the International Molders Union of North America since 1924, died here on November 3rd.

HE LOST $800 . . . . NO TELEPHONE!

Business was slack, and a certain Vancouver plumber thinking to economize, decided he could get along without a telephone.

Some time later he met an acquaintance who said: "I had a plumbing job I was going to give you; it would have paid you $800. But I couldn't reach you by telephone, so I had to give the work to someone else."

The man with a telephone has the best chance of getting business.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO.

WRESTLING!

AT THE AUDITORIUM

every THURSDAY night

Prices: 75c to $1.50

First Event at 8:30 p.m.

BETTER THAN A VAUDEVILLE SHOW!

Now at the New low price

STERLING LONDON DRY GIN

12-oz. $1.35

25-oz. $2.65

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A Case of Good Cheer

OTHER BEST B.C. BREWS

Silver Spring Lager
Blue Ribbon Lager
Old Milwaukee Lager
Bohemian Lager
Phoenix Export Lager
English Bitter Beer
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Silver Spring XXXX Stout

HERE'S the best of beverages for the Holiday Season. Special care is taken by master brewers to insure the delicious flavor and satisfying quality of B.C. Bud.

This superior, pale Lager is daily winning hosts of friends. One can always depend on B.C. Bud . . . its high quality never varies.

Brewed from only the choicest malt and B.C. hops.

Order B.C. Bud by the Case!

$2.00 PER DOZEN

At Government Stores

C.B. 9

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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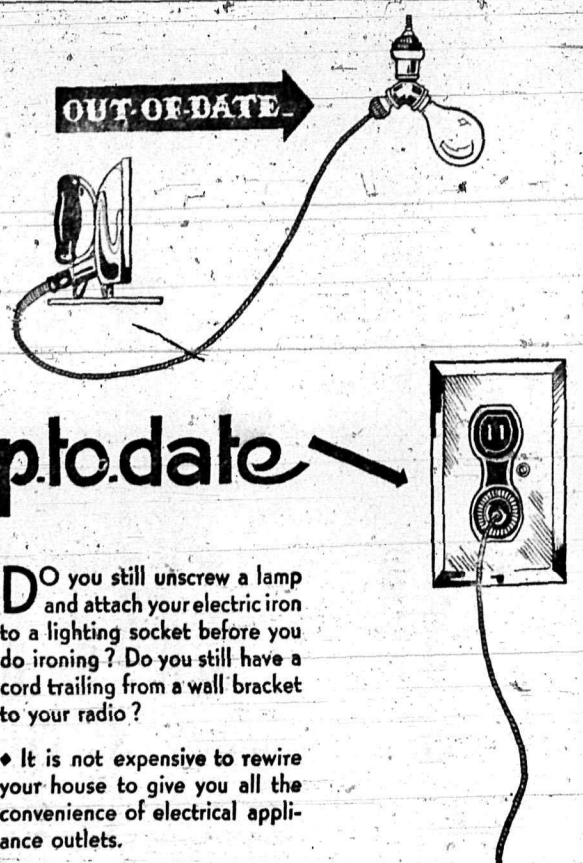

Do you still unscrew a lamp and attach your electric iron to a lighting socket before you do ironing? Do you still have a cord trailing from a wall bracket to your radio?

♦ It is not expensive to rewire your house to give you all the convenience of electrical appliance outlets.

♦ See your neighborhood electrician. He will be glad to instal one outlet or a dozen at a small cost.

♦ Ask him for an estimate on rewiring your house to the modern "Red Seal" standard.

LAP 11-32

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

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What Shall We Give?

WHAT is more acceptable to a child, a relative or an employee, than money? In the form of a Savings Account, it will endure from Christmas to Christmas and can be added to throughout the year. Give a Bank Book this Christmas. A special seasonal gift cover will be provided.

For Customers who intend remitting money for Christmas gifts, we provide at all our branches a special cheque in Christmas colours.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Vancouver Branch - A. T. Lowe, Manager

24 offices in Vancouver. 63 branches in British Columbia

1959

LABOR URGES SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC

MONTREAL, Que.—Establishment by the province of Quebec of a system of old age pensions, health insurance and unemployment insurance was stressed before the Quebec Commission on Social Insurance by a committee of the Transportation Brotherhoods and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada here.

It was the final public hearing of the commission, which has made an exhaustive investigation into social insurance the world over.

The chairman of the commission declared at the conclusion of the hearing that labor's contribution was one of the most constructive presented before the commission.

Correspondence

WOULD A COALITION OF LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES BE OF ANY BENEFIT TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Editor, Labor Statesman:

I was at a meeting the other night listening to a farmer on the platform telling his audience what the farmers of British Columbia thought of the Liberals and Conservatives.

He described the Conservative Party as a big fat hog in a nice pen, rooting his snoot into a well filled trough, filled with everything that was good. On the outside of the pen was another hog, not quite so fat. He was squealing, grunting, and raising "cain" in general, trying his darndest to get on the inside so that he too could root hi ssnoot in the same trough. This hog represented the Liberal Party.

Now, I thought that was very well put. How anyone can think that a fusion of the leaders of these two parties can benefit us in any way is beyond my understanding. The Liberals, as well as the Conservatives, when in power, spent the people's money, had just as big a patronage list, gave away the natural resources of the province and helped pile up the enormous debt that this province is loaded down with. With this record that is piled up against the two parties, in regard to their stewardship of looking after the people—and the same thing counts in the Federal as well as the Provincial—the best thing we can do is to show them at the next election that we do not want any more party politics. We do not want anybody in who is only representing the private property class, like the Liberals and Conservatives have always done. The way we are taxed now with one bunch of racketeers in, is certainly bad enough; but to have them both at us would just be too bad.

Within these two parties you could only find one or two who could get on the platform and tell an audience, intelligently, anything about the evolution of our economic system. What we want today is men who have got a little "milk of kindness" in their hearts. Men who, that when the machines of production produce goods faster than the buying power of the people, will legislate so that the machines will be the slaves of the people, instead of the people being the slaves of the machines, such as at present. So let us do away with this savage and rotten system where thousands are starving, surrounded with everything that would make life happy. If there are any men in the parties who understand the workings of this system, they dare not express themselves, for fear the party machine will roll him out; and any man who is afraid to speak his mind is not the man whom we want to represent the workers.

We need men who are not afraid to make radical changes. The Liberals and the Conservatives are not the kind of men who can make the changes that are needed today. Why! Because they are controlled by the private ownership class; and to make radical changes would not be to their interest.

This province is piled up with a debt of around one hundred and forty-four millions of dollars incurred by the Liberals and Conservatives. The interest on that money alone is around eight or nine millions of dollars, with a population of seven hundred thousand to pay for it. One radical change to make would be to tell the bondholders that they will have to cut their interest in two, or as far as I am concerned, to repudiate it altogether. They should consider themselves lucky to get dollar for dollar, this would make it possible for the people to carry on, and get a little of what is coming to them. Why should the province go outside to borrow money and pay interest. Why can't the province issue its own money, our rassets in the province would more than pay for what we want. Under proper government control we could write off all our debts and be independent of any outside help.

This province is self-sustaining, and if we have to go on the outside for anything, we have gold and silver in the province with which to pay for it. Our natural resources could keep a big population with work at a good standard of living. This would increase the buying power of the people and it would not be long before the trade channels would be once more clear again. People would again be living like human beings. Keep the Liberals and Conservatives and that sort of politician out of our government. Make a regulation that any person running for office have his resignation presented if he tries to pull off the same action as Mr. Tolmie has done. In this way he can be pulled out before he has done very much damage.

We want liberty; we want to be fed and clothed properrly; we want our children to be fed like a capitalist feeds his children, instead of feeding out of the charity baskets. Under the present system we are too old at forty, for when you get around that age the employer won't hire you. There is too much younger blood around. We want legislation, so that when we get too old to work we want to be able to feel that we will be given enough so that we can live with our offspring or friends and know that all our wants will be taken care of by a kind government. You will never get it by putting in a Liberal or Conservative government. They are only in the running so as to represent a class that is opposed to the emancipation of our class—the workers and producers.

W. WOOLRIDGE.

Labor Gains in British Municipal Elcctlons

Big Labor gains in the Municipal Elections were recorded again in Great Britain.

Party gains and losses stand at:

	Gains	Losses
Labor	105	75
Conservative	56	69
Liberal	22	28
Independent	19	28
Socialist	—	1

In addition, Labor was remarkably successful in Scotland, where the Party won 36 and lost only eight seats, a net gain of 28.

Labor net gains in England, Scotland and Wales thus total 58 seats.

Ltbor's big loss was at Sheffield, where, after six years' Labor rule, a Labor majority of one has been converted into a minority of three.

The two seats Labor lost were in wards where Communist candidates intervened, and polled a larger number of votes than that by which the Labor candidates lost.

Big Plymouth Poll

Although Labor lost eight seats at Plymouth, against a Tory-Liberal coalition, its aggregate poll was far higher than that of any other Party. It secured only one seat for every 5,400 votes, while the Tories secured one for every 1,700, and the Liberals one for every 1,900.

In Glasgow, where there were heavy Socialist, Communist and Conservative attacks on Labor in every ward, all the Labor councillors were re-elected.

No Communist or National Unemployed Workers' candidates were elected in any of the 300 towns and cities in England and Wales where elections took place.

In 84 of the larger boroughs, this is how the candidates fared:

	Number of Candidates	Won	Lost
Labor	836	458	378
Conservative	490	218	272
Liberal	174	87	87
Independent	329	106	223

Department Heads Urge Shorter Hours

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Officials of all three of the departments of the American Federation of Labor at the department conventions here urged the shorter work day and work week as absolutely necessary for the protection of the workers and the progress of the people generally.

James O'Connell and John P. Frey, president and secretary, respectively, of the Metal Trades Department, said that pioneers for the shorter work day learned that reducing the hours of labor increased wages, that the first consideration was to reduce the hours of labor and the problem of wages would then more readily take care of itself.

They recalled that when the Boston convention met two years ago Federal statistics for production showed that if existing industrial establishments were operated at full capacity 300 days a year "more manufactured goods would be produced under a four-hour day than had been placed upon the market in 1928 and 1929."

John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, stated that the five-day week and the six-hour day were not a "cure all" for all industrial and social evils, but merely a "stop gap" that would create employment for men thrown out by mechanical and technical progress and mergers of corporations.

"No one knows just to what extent the work day and work week need be shortened," he declared. "However, starting at the five-day week and the six-hour day a comprehensive study could be made of the actual conditions and a policy outlined which would, in a great measure, prevent a recurrence of the problems which have confronted us during the past three years."

M. J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department, speaking for 500,000 building trades workers in his organization, declared that conditions in the building industry, with 65 per cent of the workers jobless, were such that "a general acceptance of the five-day week would bring only slight relief and a much shorter work day will be required to materially benefit our membership."

"Our efforts should be exerted toward the shortening of our present eight-hour day, as I am sure that in the cities where our organizations have not established the five-day week, it will not require any great effort or sacrifice on their part to immediately inaugurate it."

287,856 RAILWAY MEN LOSE JOBS IN ONE YEAR

Washington.—The executives in charge of the Class 1 steam railways of the country, embracing all those having $1,000,000 or more of gross annual revenue, reduced the aggregate number of employees almost 22 per cent. and their wage compensation aggregate by more than 34 per cent. during the year to the middle of July, 1932, the Interstate Commerce Commission announced in a wage statistics report.

Compared with returns for the corresponding month of last year, the summary for July, 1932, shows a decrease in the number of employees of 287,856, or 21.98 per cent.

The Man Vancouver Needs For Mayor

T. W. Fletcher

Campaign Headquarters:

Lumberman's Building

509 RICHARDS STREET

Trinity 4100

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GRAY CABS

LOWEST RATES IN VANCOUVER

No Charge for Extra Passengers. Union Drivers.

You only pay for distance you actually travel!

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"BUILD B.C. PAYROLLS"

People Soon Know

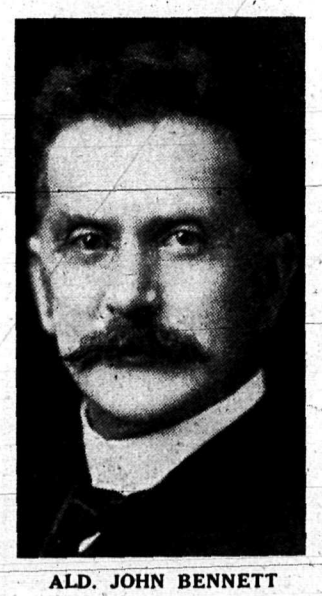
PACIFIC Milk had appeared in vacuum but a short time when good results were reported and praise given. This finer flavor means more than just a richer taste, for improving the flavor improved the whole milk.

Pacific Milk

100 per cent. British Columbia Owned and Controlled

PLANT AT ABBOTSFORD

Candidate for Mayor



ALD. JOHN BENNETT

Nine years' service on the City Council. During recent years has usually been found voting favorably on organized labor's demands.

CRONE FOR MAYOR

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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

Demand ...

DAD'S ORIGINAL OATMEAL COOKIES

A Health Cookie Simply Delicious!

DAD'S COOKIE COMPANY

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2625 West Fourth Ave., Vancouver

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The only Union Soft Drink Firm in Vancouver!

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M. Lang & Co 535 MAIN ST

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

R. H. NEELANDS

School Trustee

Twenty-five years delegate to Trades and Labor Council.
Twenty years' Public Service.

HIS MOTTO IS: "THE CHILDREN'S INTERESTS COME FIRST"

FOR RE-ELECTION

TRUSTEE

MRS. EDWARD MAHON

Believes in State Education and knows it can be protected by a sane and efficient school administration.

Mahon, Lilette Julia Caroline | X

RE-ELECT TRUSTEE

A. B. JAMIESON

Twenty Years' Public Service

Member Vancouver School Board 1929-1932;
Vice-Principal King Edward High 1916-1925;
Member University Senate 1915-1932;
Member Public Library Board 1915-1932.

Life Member of Parent-Teacher Association

MARK YOUR BALLOT THUS:
JAMIESON, ANNIE BRUCE | X

ALD. HARRY J. De GRAVES

Candidate for Re-election for

Ward 4

Twenty-three years a Taxpayer in Ward 4.

"A REAL LABOR MAN WITH A REAL LABOR RECORD"

26 years a member of the Organized Labor Movement and still carrying a Card.

During his four years of public office he has given expression to the viewpoint of Labor on all important occasions

To the Voters of Ward 7

Your VOTE and INFLUENCE is earnestly solicited for

Alderman Walter Deptford

LABOR CANDIDATE

who offers himself for RE-ELECTION.

RECORD:

Aldermanic Representative for Ward 7 for the past two years. Two years' efficient service as Chairman of Board of Works. Council Representative on Vancouver and District Joint Sewerage Board. Member of Town Planning Commission for six years. (Nominated by the Socialist Party of Canada).

HEADQUARTERS: 2232 MAIN STREET PHONE: FAIR. 705

For School Trustee

R. H. Neelands, who, after a two-year term, is seeking re-election to Vancouver Board of School Trustees, has on a number of occasions been the workers' choice for public office, and at all times has given good account of himself. He was a member of the School Board of the Municipality of South Vancouver from 1911 to 1918, being chosen as chairman for four consecutive years. For eight years he was a member for South Vancouver in the Provincial Legislature, during which time he, at every opportunity, energetically espoused the cause of those who toil.

That he is held in high esteem by his associates is evidenced by the fact that for twenty-three years, in annual elections, he has been the choice of the members of Vancouver Typographical Union for the responsible position of secretary-treasurer, which position is one requiring the exercise of tact, good judgment and fairness. Harry appears to have more than one man's share of these qualities, hence his office is one of the smoothest running at Labor Headquarters. He has been a delegate to the Trades and Labor Council for about twenty-five years, and consequently has kept in touch with all matters affecting the organized Labor movement.

R. H. Neelands

In view of the onslaught, in the guise of economy, which is very definitely being made on education at the present time, it is most important that electors give careful thought to the selection of those who will be charged with the responsibility of administering educational affairs. Even though it may be necessary to affect economy, there are many avenues which may be profitably explored before being put to the point of curtailing the opportunities now available to our young people. Mr. Neelands' attitude towards these matters is best illustrated when he says most positively that in his opinion "the children's interests come first."

S. T. Wybourn

S. T. Wybourn, nominee of the Socialist Party of Canada for the School Board in the coming civic elections. A member of organized labor in this city for the past twenty years; active in the Parent-Teacher movement for many years; for three years president of Van Horne School P. T. A., and, on vacating the chair at their recent annual election, was honored by being made honorary president; was recently elected by the Vancouver Parent-Teacher Federation for the fourth year as a delegate to the School Board, and in carrying out those duties Mr. Wybourn has become closely acquainted with the administration of our educational system.

The chap who wants to buy garters for the garden hose must be color blind.

Even the politician objects to being shaved with a razor that has a pull.

Vancouver Symphony Society Is Cultural and Material Asset

Do we want Blue Sundays? Do we want this city of ours to become a morgue, where one, on a Sunday, cannot go on an excursion or even purchase an orange, or listen to one of the few outstanding symphony concerts in a winter season? Then it is the duty of everyone, in the spirit of liberalism and toleration, to oppose the actions of the narrow-minded bigots who would impose a Quakerish Sabbath upon us.

A few points in answer to the latest attack upon the Vancouver Symphony Society should be made known, for the benefit of those who believe that a body such as this should have a fair chance. The Vancouver Symphony Society does not conduct its concerts with any idea of making profits. During its existence it has disbursed over $40,000 for services of musicians, while, during the same period incurring deficits of approximately $15,000. The Society gives three concerts in the season, and sponsors one benefit concert for the musicians themselves. These concerts are given on Sundays between the hours of 3 p.m. and 5 p.m., and therefore do not clash with church hours. Tickets are sold as a rule on week-days, which makes the purchaser a member of the society on a subscription basis. However, on an isolated occasion they have been sold on the Sunday, to meet an influx of patrons from the country, and who for various reasons could not purchase the same earlier.

Symphony societies are not a paying proposition. When we say symphony, we mean the genuine aggregations of musicians numbering from 80 to 100 or more, performing the highest class of music by the great masters, and not these scratch petty orchestras of 20 or 30 players, performing popular music, and, for advertisement purposes, masquerading under the title of "symphony orchestras." Concerts bearing the genuine label of "symphony" throughout the world are either assisted by the state, as in Germany, France and other countries in Europe, or municipally, as in the smaller towns of Germany, and in Minneapolis, U.S.A., where $100,000 per annum was allowed, or by the assistance of generous patrons, as is done in the maintenance of the Philadelphia Orchestra (which had a reserve fund alone of $2,000,000). The Philharmonic of Los Angeles, the Philharmonic of New York, and other symphony orchestras of Toronto, Seattle, San Francisco, these orchestras are conducted on an altruistic basis, in the interest of Art, to give the people a chance to hear all that is great and noble in music. It is almost impossible to run them on a profitable basis. If that could be done it would cease to be Art and would become a business. The Vancouver Symphony Society has conducted its concerts on the basis of private patronage, principally through the generosity of its President and a few of the directors. Unfortunately, many of our leading citizens who have been blessed with an abundance of material wealth, have been remiss in their obligations to the public at large, and its cultural interests, and have sadly failed in not responding to the assistance of the society. The musicians have done much to make the concerts a success, by meeting the wishes of the directors in extending the length of rehearsals; also certain free rehearsals without extra charge to the society.

The Vancouver Symphony Orchestra numbers about 80 performers. Its conductor is Mr. Allard de Ridder, of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, and who formerly was a conductor of repute in Amsterdam, Holland. For a young orchestra it already has a meritorious record, having performed such difficult works as Brahms No. 1 Symphony, Sibelius No. 1, and Tschaikowsky, and No. 6 Pathetique Symphony, in addition to accompanying piano, cello concertos, and other artists. The last concert, given in October, was broadcast throughout Canada and the United States. Telegrams were sent from Montreal and Toronto voicing their appreciation; also from the head of the new Radio Commission, while the Toronto Saturday Night declared in its editorial that the performance was a revelation to music-lovers in the East, as they had no idea that Vancouver possessed such symphonic talent. Now, with these facts before us, why should not this splendid venture continue? It is open to anyone to challenge the veracity of these figures and statements. The Society is doing a magnificent work culturally, by bringing the finest music within reach of the masses, materially by employing musicians, publicly by advertising the City of Vancouver throughout the North American continent. The City Council during the recent hubbub refused to ask for a fiat for an alleged infraction from the Attorney-General for this province, despite those aldermen voting in the minority to satisfy their conscientious quibbles. If railways and steamships can sell excursions on Sundays, why not the Symphony Society? Surely the city fathers are able to distinguish between the desire of those for a wide open Sunday and those who believe we should be liberal minded sufficiently to allow a standard symphony concert to take place on the same day, under fair conditions, without offending the scruples of our strict sabbatarians. Give the society all support by your encouragement to continue, and moreover, give your city a chance to display its assets throughout this fair dominion by broadcasting the talent it possesses. —E. C. M.

Council Protests Relief Reduction

The following communication was sent to the Trades and Labor Council, following action by the City Council on the subject of reduction of Provincial and Dominion Government grants to the municipal governments for maintenance of relief recipients:

November 22, 1932.

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council,
529 Beatty Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Gentlemen:

Re Relief Shelter

I beg to notify you of the following resolutions passed by Council on the 21st inst.:

"That this Council protests to the Provincial Government against any reduction being made by the Provincial and Dominion Governments in their contributions towards the maintenance of relief recipients, and requests that the Provincial Government forward this protest to the Dominion Government."

And

"That the above resolution be communicated to the Provincial Government immediately, and that a further meeting of the Council for consideration of relief matters be held as soon as definite information regarding Governmental policy has been received."

Yours truly,
CHAS. JONES,
City Clerk.

Publicly Owned Coal Mine in Alberta

The little town of Beverly, a suburb of Edmonton, Alberta, has something much like a municipal coal mine. It so happened that mineral rights were not reserved when the land was sold on which Beverly is built. One P. J. Rowe, administrator of Beverly, discovered this, and, instead of trying to make a personal profit out of his knowledge, he put it at the service of the community.

The whole town is underlaid by a thick bed of coal. Under the agreement worked out by Mr. Rowe, this coal is owned by Beverly. It is being worked by a company, practically all of the stock in which is held by Beverly citizens, mostly in small quantities. The royalties are paid to the town, and go to lower taxes and make municipal improvements.

It is a vision of Henry George come true, and there is plenty of room for such visions to come true elsewhere. Not every town is built above a deposit of coal, but every town needs light and water, and can save big sums for its people by supplying these necessities itself. And what utility magnate can get half the satisfaction from the money extracted from public needs that Mr. Rowe is getting out of the parks and playgrounds and schools being built with the royalties on Beverly coal?

For Alderman, Ward 6

H. W. WATTS

Twenty years of industrial and political labor activities. Member of Electrical Workers Union Local 213. Managing Editor of The Labor Statesman for past eight years. Polled 1400 votes in Ward 6 two years ago.

Is opposed in Ward 6 by Geo. Hardy, who lined up with the Conservative party in the last Federal election; W. W. Smith, a non-union Sheet Metal contractor, and John Brodie, Socialist party candidate.

The Means Test

The burden is shifted. And it is so shifted that the Treasury can now proceed, by rigid application of the Means Test, to shuffle off its own responsibilities. It must be borne by friends and relatives, by the "poor" that "always helps the poor"; or by furthery pitiful sacrifices from the workless and their families, further wastage and degradation of the country's most valuable asset. This is no economy, but a vicious and stupid non-economy; not a saving but a squandering of national wealth.—London Daily Herald.

LONGSHOREMEN GET 75c AN HOUR BY NEW AGREEMENT

New York.—Officials of the International Longshoremen's Association signed a new wage agreement with the New York Shipping Association affecting around 30,000 pier workers from Maine to Virginia.

The new wage scale is 75 cents an hour for a 44-hour week and $1.10 an hour for overtime. The agreement expires on October 1st, 1933.

It costs plenty these days to buy a key for a lock of hair.

"a bottle of beer a day - - -"

—says well known physician

"There is no purer article of diet than beer, and I firmly believe most people would be far better in health if they made it a practice to drink A BOTTLE OF BEER A DAY." . . . And make it PILSENER—the purer, better beer; the most popular beer in British Columbia.

TRY A BOTTLE OF

PILSENER

A DAY---FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE!

$2.00 per dozen carton At Government Liquor Stores (Ale, $2.40 per dozen)

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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Use the NEW

100 per cent British Columbia

YOU CAN BUY NO BETTER

HOME GAS The Standard of Quality

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THE OLD COUNTRY EXPERT

As I can save you money on your repairs

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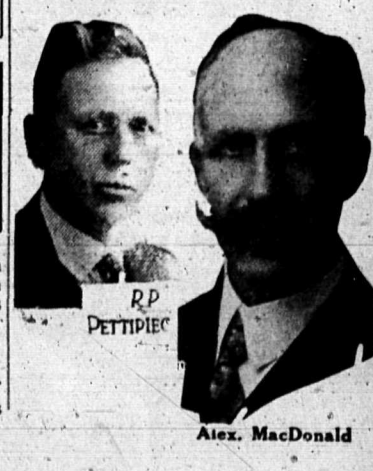
Try to weigh the other fellow's troubles on your scales and you'll swear your own are underweight.

The scientist who claims that fish kill mosquitoes does not tell us which he prefers—the ordor of fish on his pillow or a buzz near his ear.

Football apparently is a popular pastime in Canadian penitentiaries these days.

For Parks Board



R P Pettipiec

Alex. MacDonald