

test the lack of jobs and support the On To Ottawa Trek. She was swept into the streets with many of the crowd by the attacks of the police and mounted RCMP. She came to Vancouver in 1936 without a job and was placed as a domestic by the YWCA. She moved on to waitress at Kennedy's where she was laid-off for her union sympathies. She then worked at the Melrose and then Love's Cafe. Waitresses ^{such} worked 4-way split shifts at that time. She participated in job actions ~~as like the following:~~ waitresses wore their aprons for 6 weeks without washing them to establish employer responsibility for laundry. Restaurant work was very hard: ^{It} required physical labour and long hours of work. Women faced sexual harrassment on the job. ^{while} Some restaurants even tried to exploit waitresses as prostitutes. Most women who worked did so out of economic necessity not choice. Mr. Bill Stewart was the Business Agent of Local 28 during the 1930's and early 1940's. Mrs. Stewart later took over as Business Agent, travelling all over the city, for \$20/month. A major struggle of the union was to change the laws so that employers would have to provide transportation for waitresses after dark. Mrs. Stewart, as Business Agent, was also a delegate to the VDLC. (2) She went into houses to organize them, worked on the White Lunch and Trocedero strikes.

LIL STONEMAN

Lil Stoneman came to B.C. in 1913. Her father was a sailmaker who hoped to start a canvas cover business in Saskatoon. She had an Oxford certificate and was able to teach with this and so went to normal school. She first taught in Harris in a one-room school and then in Lenning, living with a local family. In 1920, she married a master painter. In 1924 the B.C. economy was already in a slump and by the early 1930's they were forced onto relief. They received \$18/month for 2 people. She became active in the unemployed movement as it formed to protest the distribution of food by gunnysack as opposed to script. She went to the relief office to represent recipients and participated in organization on a local level, forming neighbourhood committees, block committees, halls and associations. Mrs. Stoneman joined the Women's Labour League, ^{which} organized for jobs, supported unemployed struggles and fought for birth control. She returned briefly to Saskatchewan and organized there. The W.L.L. eventually became the Mothers' Council. ^{and} They organized demonstrations for clothing as well as food. ^{as well} The Labour League grew in its membership and groups formed on the Island. She was Secretary. The League was accepted into the local Council of Women. Mrs. Stoneman ^{was elected} studied with Becky Buhay while she was in B.C., researching the history of working women's struggles. Mrs. Stoneman was present at the Battle of Ballantyne Pier, where she narrowly escaped from the police as they attacked striking Longshoremen. During the War, the Mothers' Council fought for decent allowances for soldiers' wives. ^{secretary of the league and later}