Labor Statesman

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

Official Organ of The Canadian Labor Party

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Department of Labour (Dec. 31st, 1925)

Theatrical Employees Accept Schuberg's Challenge

Five Day Week Is Advocated

The question of a five day week in the building trades will be very much to the fore this year according to reports made at the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council meeting held in the Holden Building on Tuesday evening. The Bricklayers Union has it already, Carpenters union, 452, voted unanimously in favor of it, and now a referendum is to be taken among the unions affiliated with the Carpenters District Council. These along with other building trades will involve some 4000 men.

Reporting for the building Trades Council, Del. Watt of the Plumbers Union, stated that there was a splendid turnout at the last meeting and plans were drawn up for an intensive organizing campaign to commence at an early date.

Pressmen Lose Jobs

Pressmen reported that the change in the publication of the Morning Sun put six men out of work but that the union was providing work for these men by having all the members of the union work five days a week.

The Upholsterers reported trouble with a firm during the week but had succeeded in obtaining a favorable settlement.

Expect Busy Season

Del. Smith of the Painters, reported that his union was looking forward to a busy season. An organizing campaign had been fairly succesful and that a big dance and a whist drive would be held in the Cotillion Hall, on Thursday, Feb. 18th. Usual prices.

Del. Jamieson Musicians Union, reported trouble with the Empress Theatre on account of the management reducing the number of stage hands called for in an agreement made last September. The Musicians Union asked to have Mrs. G. F. Gingell, piano player, placed on the unfair list. So ordered.

Another Act Violated

The Mill & Factory Workers asked that the council take up with the Attorney-General, the question of the Brooks Woodworking Co. being able to avoid the Semi Monthly Pay Act.

The Hotel and Restraunt Employees reported they will hold a Cabaret Supper in the Ambassador on Monday, Feb. 8. Dancing 9 till 1. Tickets 75c. No cover charge.

Wages Petition

Del. Pallin of Electrical Workers 213 reported sending a donation of $25 to the striking Anthracite miners. The union also urges all unions to petition the members of the legislature to provide that the foreman on all Coroners Jury's shall be a mechanic in the trade affected.

Machinists Lodge 182 voted $15 to the Anthracite miners.

Application of the Floorlayers Union for affiliation with the council was accepted.

Del. Showler suggested that the Building Trades Council could help their own trades and that of the Teamsters if they would help to organize the Teamsters who drove the building material trucks.

The question of amalgamation of the Labor Statesman and the Labor Advocate was favored by a vote of 26 for, 20 against, after a lengthy discussion which ended at 11.15 p.m.

WILKINSON GETTING BETTER

J. W. Wilkinson, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, whom we reported recently as being seriously ill in the local hospital is now much better. He has been removed to his home and is now progressing toward complete recovery.

EMPRESS THEATRE LOCKS OUT ITS STAGE EMPLOYEES

THE Stage Employees at the Empress Theatre after eighteen years of harmonious relations with the various lessees of that place of entertainment since its opening, are now on the streets, and their places filled with non-union strike breakers. Since the building of this theatre, which has been devoted to the production, in what is known in the theatrical world, as Dramatic Stock; and in which it has practically continued exclusively throughout its career, has never once disputed with its stage hands, the employment of the standard crew for this class of attraction. A theatre stage can be compared to a ship, in the manning of the various duties, to successfully pilot the productions to an efficient conclusion, and consequently the men employed on the stage are known as the working crew. They also resemble a ship's crew in the fact that the commencement of a theatrical season is very much like the starting of a voyage, and the work proceeds continuously night and day, holidays being unknown to the stage employee, unless enforced through lack of employment, until the end of a season, which varies in its length according to the successes, or failures, of the plays, and their financial income at the box office. A short season means a long spell of unemployment, until the re-opening of a new season once more provides the work for a stage hand.

The season starts officially on Labor Day, from which date contracts and agreements are dated; running until the following Labor Day, when new agreements are made for the new season. The Empress Theatre like all other theatres in the city, were presented with the form of contract covering the coming year, in the early part of August, to allow a little time for consideration and negotiation of disputed points, before the date set to become operative. After its acceptance by both parties, the contract is usually sewed up and remains in effect without interference for the ensuing year.

The foundation crew agreed upon at the Empress Theatre to successfully build and produce the various dramas and comedies of stock production was accepted as seven men. This number had never been lowered in eighteen years, but had been occassionally exceeded on extra large productions. Seven men is the minimum number accepted in all cities where this class of theatres operate. Mr. Schuberg signed acceptance on Sept. 22nd and continued to live up to its agreed qualifications until Jan. 11, 1926, when without warning or notification to the organization he gave notice to two men that their services were no longer required; stating that five men would have to do the work of seven, and he would not allow any union to dictate to him how many men he would employ. To him the principle of a signed and broken contract was merely a scrap of paper; and the principle of collective bargaining did not apply evidently; and in spite of various attempts to get him to reconsider the situation; and also warned that this was a flagrant revocation of his agreement; and a condition of eighteen years standing; refused to retreat from the position taken up, and forced the men out in support of the two discharged men. An International officer of the Theatrical Stage Employees was brought in immediately to interview Mr. Schuberg of the Empress Theatre, and the position placed in his hands; a conference was arranged and efforts of conciliation offered. Suggestions made to Mr. Schuberg if a rearrangement of his shows could be made possible something might be offered to meet him in the matter. Mr. Schuberg however, remained adamant in his stand and no other alternative was offered but to bring such pressure to bear that the stage hands should be able to reestablish themselves on fair and equitable grounds that had stood the test of so many years. The Empress Theatre has inaugurated a press campaign, seeking to belittle the actions taken by the Stage Employees by offering a challenge of $500.00 to a Charitable Institution if it can be proved The Empress Theatre is unfair to organized labor. This bluff has been accepted by the Stage Employees who are willing to see that this money does go to where it is offered, some Charitable Institution.

Columbus discovered America, but the real estate agents are selling it.

L. O'Connell Heads Toronto Trades Council

By a majority of 5 votes Lawrence O'Connell, a member of the Street Railway Employees' Union, was elected chairman of the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council, at the last meeting, defeating John B. Loan, a member of the Letter Carriers' Union.

Samuel Garland, a member of the Laborers' Union, defeated W. H. King, of the Civic Employees' Union, by one vote in the contest for Vice-Chairman. Those elected as members of the Executive Committee were James Simpson, John Macdonald, H. W. Wrigglesworth and James Scott.

Strike Dispute

At the request of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the Council decided to give the union its moral and financial support in its fight for th eright to picket. Business Agent W. Phillips, of the Shoe Workers' Union complained that under officials of the police department were doing their utmost to assist the employer who had broken his contract with the union.

South Vancouver Labor Party

The regular Social and dance will be held in the I.O.O.F. Hall, 30th Ave. and Main St., on Saturday, February 6th. Admission fee to these socials is left entirely to the individuals themselves, in the form of a voluntary donation. Ladies are requested to bring a cake or sandwiches. Tea, coffee, etc., provided. You can always be sure of spending an enjoyable evening with the South Van Labor Party. Good concert from eight to nine o'clock. Dancing until twelve. Come along and bring a friend.

Canadian Labor Party

Open Forum

ROYAL THEATRE

Sunday, February 7th

8 P.M.

Speaker: W. W. LEFEAUX

Topic: "The Right and Left Wings."

DOORS OPEN AT 7:30 P.M.

COLLECTION QUESTIONS DISCUSSION

Condemns Canada's Immigration Policy

C. L. P. RESOLUTION

At the regular monthly meeting of the Greater Vancouver Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party, held in the Holden Building last Friday night, the following resolution presented by the Communist delegates was adopted:

WHEREAS: The Canadian Federal Government has entered into an arrangement with the British Imperial Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Canadian National Railway to immigrate thousands of British and European workers into this country, for the purpose of (in the words of E. W. Beatty) making a "substantial improvement in railway earnings"; and

WHEREAS: In every province in Canada there are today thousands of wage workers unable to secure employment, whilst in the farming provinces thousands of farmers are being forced to abandon their farms and seek employment in the cities because of crop failures and mortgage indebtedness, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1923, in the Province of Alberta, seven million acres of farm lands, or one and one-half million acres more than the total area under cultivation in that province that year, were sold at tax sales; and

WHEREAS: Canadian Government and railway agents are carrying on an intensive campaign in Great Britain for more immigrants to Canada, deluding British workers with misleading propaganda; and are even going to the extent of conducting pseudo correspondence courses from London on how to farm on the Canadian prairies;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this meeting of the Greater Vancouver Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party condemns the action of the Canadian Government, and demands that this campaign cease immediately; and be it further

RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Premier King; the two Labor members in the Federal parliament at Ottawa; the "Daily Herald," London, England; "The Sunday Worker," London, England; and the "Forward," Glasgow, Scotland.

Cabaret Supper at the Ambassador

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union desires to be made known that there will be no cover charge at their Cabaret Supper at the Ambassador Cafe on Monday evening, February 8. A first class orchestra will provide the music for the dance and the spread will be a surprise one. Tickets are 75c each. Dancing will be from 9 till 1 a.m.

If you think co-operation isn't necessary, watch what happens when a wheel comes off.

Cook Says That Storm Is Coming

London.—"A crisis is coming—the greatest economic storm this country has ever had to face," said Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, speaking at Birmingham.

Mr. Cook was urging the need for constructive thinking. He said he had never stood for destruction without creation.

"The mining industry was at the centre of the crisis, and its treatment would decide whether Britain went forward or went into bankruptcy.

Mr. Cook indicated that he was optimistic as to the future. Some people, said he, thought there was no silver lining to the dark clouds in the industrial sky, but he was pleased to say that he could see the sky beyond, and others could see it with him.

Not only could he see a silver lining beyond, but the storm that was threatening, in some people's minds, to overwhelm us could be met with something better than an umbrella.

Peace, But Justice

"I don't want a strike," declared Mr. Cook. "I don't want a lock-out and there is no man in this movement who wants peace more than I do. My health is breaking down. I can't sleep sometimes for thinking of what is overshadowing us. But with unity victory is certain."

While the miners' conditions justified a fight, Mr. Cook said, he was not going to lead them into a struggle until they had the means of winning.

An eight-hour day would never be adopted, and if the Government attempted to pass legislation to that effect he would tell them that the miners would never work it.

He wanted peace in the coal industry, but why should not they have a wage based on the cost of living? A conflict was inevitable unless the Government had the common sense to see that justice was secured for the miners.

Would Mean Slavery

After making a plea for a live and united rank and file, Mr. Cook remarked that Mr. Evan Williams, chairman of the Mining Association, was one of the nicest men he had ever met. Mr. Williams was every inch a gentleman, but all his niceness did not prevent him, on behalf of the coal-owners, from putting forward proposals that would mean slavery for the miners.

"The whole Labour Movement is behind our proposals. I say to the Marquis of Londonderry, 'I am not out to destroy this industry, and when May comes, if there is a struggle, we will not destroy the pits, because they are the miners' livelihood, and the nation's livelihood. We are interested in keeping the pits safe. I shall fight against any flooding or destruction of the pits. We must preserve this industry."

Junior Labor League

The Junior Labor League held their regular dance in the Elks Hall, 49th and Fraser Aves., on Saturday, Jan. 30th. Astor's Orchestra were in good form and helped to make the dance a very successful affair.

The next regular meeting of the Junior Labor League will be held at the home of Miss Emma Thope, 427 25th Ave. E. At this meeting members who were elected as officers for the coming year will have a chance to give their ideas as to how they will benefit the League by their election. As this meeting is of special interest to all concerned it is urgently requested that all members make a special effort to be present. Meet at the corner of 25th and Fraser Aves., at 7:45 p. m. sharp.

Unemployment In England

By JOHN A. HOBSON, in New York "Nation."

A trade depression of unprecedented duration and intensity has held Britain in its grip ever since the brief post war boom burst at the close of 1920. The statistics of unemployment during these five years show several brief periods of partial recovery. From the nadir of June, 1921, when the unemployed figure, reinforced by strikes, registered 23 1 per cent of trade-union members, we floundered on through 1922, with a figure varying between 16 and 14 per cent, to drop in 1923 to an average of about 11 per cent. Early in 1924 a distinct revival was indicated, which brought down unemployment to 7.2 per cent in June; but the figure soon fell back a little, and through the rest of that year there was a worsening of the position, passing from 8 to 9 per cent. The setback grew in strength until last June, since when a slight and slow recovery has been recorded, the average for October standing at 11.3. This recent improvement, which still leaves our volume of unemployed at some 1,200,000, is, however, less significant than it appears, because there has been some transfer from the unemployment-insurance lists to the outdoor relief of the poor law.

In other words, there are as yet no clear signs of any substantial improvement. So far as unemployment goes we are bumping along a bottom that is distinctly lower than ever before recorded in our industrial history. And yet within my lifetime I have known several depressions in which far more misery and active disturbance have prevailed among the workers. The operation of the insurance acts, which now cover nearly all the organized trades of the country, has greatly alleviated the stress of the situation; and, taken in conjunction with the rent restriction acts and a looser administration of the poor law, has bought off exasperation and despair which might easily have brought a violent insurrection. Among the ignorant well-to-do (harassed by high taxation, high prices, and a shortage of domestic service) there prevails a widespread conviction that the "dole" (insurance relief) is responsible for most of the unemployment, for "Why should a person work when he or she can be kept comfortable in idleness at the expense of others?"

There is no substance in this general charge. It has recently been examined and rebutted by an official committee of inquiry. In the first place, the insurance relief is in part the proceeds of the weekly deductions from their wages when they work. Secondly, the trade unions and the official employment bureaus are interested in stopping all cases of imposture and malingering and, as they have close access to the facts in each case, cannot make many errors. Thirdly, the rate of unemployed allowance is, except in a few unskilled trades, much lower than the ordinary weekly earnings for work done. While, therefore, there must be among the recipients of the dole a certain number of idlers who could get work if they were willing, the quantity is negligible in relation to the size of the problem. There is no lack of applicants for any job that is going.

Some difficulty and some wastage may be attributed to the obstacles set by trade unions in the way of transfers of labor from one trade to another. It is likely that the building trades could usefully absorb some labor from outside their ranks, if they would run the risks of an oversupply such as prevailed thirty years ago. But to no other considerable trade does this apply. The problem which presents itself to employers is that of a deficiency of markets for the goods which they could produce with their available plant and labor, at a price which would cover costs of production and yield a minimum profit. The term "costs of production" bulks big in any considered approach to such a problem, and here a clear rift appears in public opinion. Most employers hold that wages should come down, in order that England may resume the place in the world's trade she held before the war. Most workers insist that a fall of wages, besides the injury it would inflict on their standard of living, would, by reducing the purchasing power of the people, diminish the volume of consumption so produce more unemployment in trades supplying the home market. These informed advocates also insist that more science, better organization, and more enlightened finance would enable industry to make economies of production adequate to lower costs without taking it out of labor. They point especially to America, where high wages have notoriously stimulated greater use of machinery and other economies of overhead charges, enabling firms to outcompete low-waged competitors in many lines of manufacture. It is common knowledge that, in the application of electrical equipment for industry, transport, agriculture and domestic uses, we have much to learn, not only from America, but from several continental countries. We were sluggish in new enterprises before the war, and we are not rich enough now to embark quickly on new expensive improvements.

A good deal of our present trouble is due, however, to causes directly connected with the war. The distribution of our unemployment shows that the trades suffering most are iron and steel, ship-building, engineering, the miscellaneous metals and mining. Now, these trades have been injuriously affected in two ways. They were excessively stimulated and overdeveloped, both with capital and labor, for war purposes, so that in any case the return of peace would have deflated them. Secondly, they are especially injured by the reduced purchasing power of most other countries, the contraction of the world market due to the damages and dislocations of industry and finance during and following the war. For these are among our great export trades, and the shrinkage in value, still more in volume, of our export trade is universally recognized as a chief direct cause of the persistency of the trade depression. About 30 per cent of our total production is normally designed for export; and as the reduction of our exports during the past two years cannot be put at less than 25 per cent, it is evident that this fact is enough in itself to account for the greater part of our unemployment. Allowance here ought doubtless to be made for some substitution of home sales for foreign sales. But to us it appears as if the recovery of our pre-war position in the world market were essential to our economic safety and success. The intensified nationalism not only in Europe but in Asia, a political war product, has brought with it an economic policy of self-sufficiency, which by protective tariffs and subsidies seeks artificially to foster home industries and to reduce foreign-trade relations to a minimum.

It is probable that even before the war the advance made by other nations along the road of capitalist enterprises was tending to diminish our supremacy in the main lines of export and of transport. But the total quota of foreign trade was so large that a smaller proportionate holding of it would have sufficed for our needs. And this is still the answer we may make to our pessimists. If the world can be restored to peace and prosperity, rid of the huge wastes on arms and wars, with the enlargement of every sort of international intercourse that would ensue, our share of export trade would doubtless suffice to meet our import bill and leave a not inconsiderable surplus for overseas investment, as in pre-war days. The notion that we are permanently handicapped by competition with lower-waged nations in a limited market is refuted by facts. Though our present export trade is cut down, it represents not a smaller but a slightly large proportion of the aggregate world trade than in 1913. The notion that by a general reduction of wages we can materially strengthen our industries ignores the reactions of such a policy on trade as a whole. A recent study of unemployment published by the International Labor Office at Geneva thus succinctly states the case:

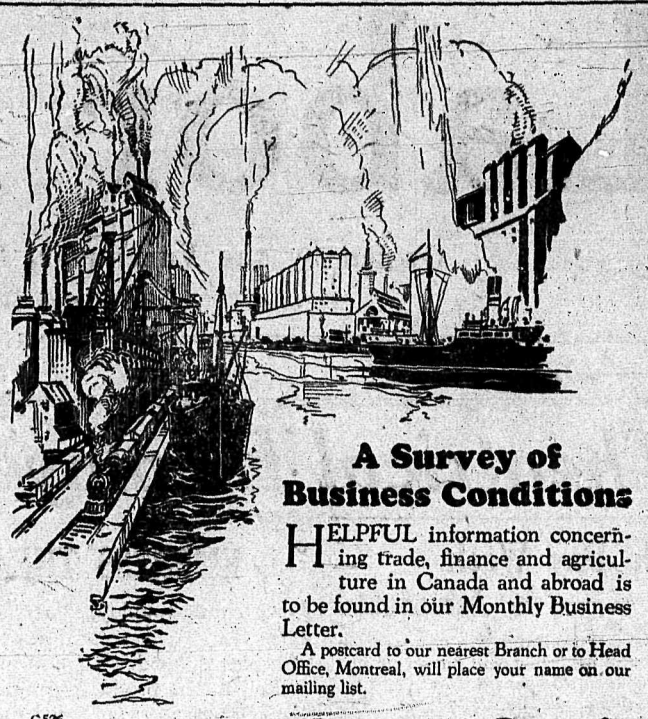
"The diminution of wages has sometimes been suggested as a means of alleviating the situation in exporting industries. The immediate effects of such diminution would appear to be to assist the industries concerned into securing foreign markets. Such relief as might be given in this way must, however, be essentially at the expense of domestic trade; for the reduction of wages will be reflected immediately in a diminution of home demand. Whether such preferential treatment of the exporting section is desirable or not depends to some extent upon the relative importance of domestic and foreign demand and the conditions in the respective industries supplying the demand."

That our people should have to accept wage reductions and work longer hours in order to reduce poverty and unemployment by capturing more foreign markets is a doctrine as economically foolish as it is politically dangerous. And yet that is the policy of the bulk of our ruling classes at the present time. They profess to deplore the hard times. "But hard times require hard measures. We are producing less than before the war, and we find it more difficult to sell this reduced product at a profit. The workers to whom in war and post-war emergencies concessions were made of wage rises and reductions of hours must give them up as sacrifices to the needs of the nation." Such is the contention. The sheltered trades, those supplying goods and services for domestic consumption, are naturally the chief subjects of attack. For they include the public and semi-public services where wage rises have been largest, advancing most from a low level before the war.

It is, no doubt, true that these, together with some other strongly organized domestic industries, such as railways and building, have by raising the cost of their services, kept up prices and taxes and so impaired the real wages of less favored workers. There is some immediate divergence of interests between the sheltered and unsheltered trades which the opponents of the labor movement seek to play upon. But there is no chance of breaking the solidarity of labor by such tactics. The very fact that the main assault on wages is well advertised in the public inquiries recently set up into the railroad and mining industries has evolved a working-class opinion solidly against concessions on wages and hours.

The superficial case both in mines and railways for lower wages and longer hours is strong. A large proportion of the mines cannot afford to pay the present costs without a subsidy, and the railways are badly hit by reduced receipts and higher costs, and are only paying dividends out of back reserves. But the workers with sane obstinacy insist that a way must be found for maintaining a decent standard of living, and when they are told by statisticians that the country is not rich enough to meet that demand they rightly refuse to accept this verdict. They are aware partly from experience, partly from a sort of instinct, of the sophistry of the capitalistic contentions. They believe, and justly, that if they persist in their demand for a human standard certain industries can and will be reorganized technically and financially so as to be able to meet this demand. For the wastes both in our railroads and in our mines from stock management, overlapping, want of co-ordination and co-operation, not to speak of technical improvements, are attested by plenty of good expert evidence. The report of the coal commission some time next spring will bring the matter to an issue. The present subsidy policy no one defends except as a stop-gap. The purse with which this Government seeks to buy off trouble is ill furnished, and other claimants, such as agriculture, press their claims. Unless, for reasons so far unrevealed, the industrial clouds pass away, next summer will be a testing time for this Government. Nothing has been done in the way of internal developments or export credits to relieve unemployment. Protection is being introduced piece-meal, and possibly may by that time have included the iron and steel trades. The sudden restoration of the gold standard indubitably checked the slight revival of export trade in the early months of last year and aided the continuous clamor for reduced wages.

There remain, however, two considerations which should temper excessive despondency in our industrial outlook. Part of our unemployment is undoubtedly attributive to the temporary check on emigration during the past ten years. Whereas in 1913 our net emigration amounted to 329,073 the average for the last five years hardly exceeds half that number. With revival of world trade and a more liberal policy in our overseas empire, to compensate the restrictive policy of the United States, some considerable relief to our surplus population may be anticipated. Lastly, there are many valid indications of prosperity in our internal trades, especially in those catering for luxuries and comforts, attesting a rise in the standard of living for considerable sections of our population. The rapid and profitable expansion of automobiles and their accessories, the new manufacture of artificial silk, the increased national expenditure upon holidays and recreation, drink and tobacco, the large profits made in retail trades serving the working classes, have considerable significance, in view of the dismal pictures of our poverty and economic impotence drawn by some of our scaremonger visitors to America. The truth is, I think, that while the war has left us a little poorer than before in national income, that reduced income is distributed somewhat better in favor of the general body of the people.



A Survey of Business Conditions

HELPFUL information concerning trade, finance and agriculture in Canada and abroad is to be found in our Monthly Business Letter.

A postcard to our nearest Branch or to Head Office, Montreal, will place your name on our mailing list.

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The Royal Bank of Canada

BUYERS' DIRECTORY

BAKERS
Esther Bakery, 3728 Hastings East.
Dr. Middleton's. At all Grocery Stores.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
Dr. Middleton's 852 Hastings East.

BOOTS & SHOES
P. Paris, 51 Hastings St. W.
Sample Shoe Store, 37 Hastings St. W.

BATHS
Hastings Steam Baths, 766 Hastings St. E.

CHIROPRACTORS
Dr. Hilda Marshall, 502 Holden Bldg.
Dr. Bertha Wintermute, 403 Dom. Bldg.

CIGARS & TOBACCO
Mainland Cigar Store 310 Carrall

COAL DEALERS
Leslie Coal Co., 944 Beach Ave.

DANCING
Cotillion Hall, Granville & Davie
Alexandra Academy, Robson & Hornby

DENTISTS
Dr. W. J. Curry, 301 Dominion Bldg.

DEPARTMENT STORES
Hudson's Bay Co. Granville & Georgia

DRY GOODS
A. Hilker & Son, 2425 Main St.

DRUGGISTS
Red Star Drug Store. Carrall & Cordova
Vancouver Drug Stores 12 stores

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES & CONT.
City Electric. 8th & Main.
Hirst's Electric. 4099 Hastings E.

FLORISTS
Brown Bros., 48 Hastings E.
655 Granville 151 Hastings W

FURNITURE
W. E. Orr, 1163 Granville

FLOUR
Dr. Middleton's Ironized Whole Wheat.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS
A. Frith & Son, 2313 Main
M. J. Phillips, 671 Columbia, N. West.

GROCERS
H. A. Hill, 3722 Hastings St. E.
A. Frederickson, 26th & Main.
Kirkhams 41 Hastings W.

JEWELLERS
Henry Birks & Son., 710 Granville

MEAT MARKETS
W. Dickinson, 3734 Hastings E.
Kirkhams 41 Hastings W.
Pearson's Market, 26th & Main
Sanitary Market 2513 Main St.

NOTARIES
P. E. Bengough, 803 Holden Bldg.

PLUMBERS
J. C. Colvin 4178 Main St.

PRINTERS
Labor Statesman 803 Holden

REPAIR SHOPS
Cycle's Etc., Robinson's 3917 Main

RESTAURANTS
Bergman's Cafe 324 Cambie St.
Empire Cafe 76 Hastings St. E.
White Lunch 5 Houses

TAILORS
Perry & Dolk 18 Hastings St. W.

THEATRES
Broadway Broadway & Main
Pantages Hastings at Carrall
Strand Georgia & Seymour
Victoria 43rd & Victoria Dr.

UNDERTAKERS
Mount Pleasant Undertakers Kingsway & Main.
T. J. Kearney, 802 Broadway W.
S. Bowell & Son, 66 6th N. West.

YEAST MANUFACTURERS
Peerless Yeast At All Grocers

T. J. Kearney & Co.
Funeral Directors and Embalmers
New Chapel and Parlors
Private Ambulance Service
802 Broadway W. Phone Fair 3

It is illegal to boycott, but the following are on the

UNFAIR LIST

of the

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Empress Theatre
Royal Dairy
Crescent Ice Cream

UNION DAIRIES

VANCOUVER
Fraser Valley - - - Fair. 1000
Independent Farm - - Fair. 3304
Purity Dairy - - - - Fair. 4181

NEW WESTMINSTER
Fraser Valley - - New West. 1445

NORTH VANCOUVER
Fraser Valley - - North Van. 122

If You Want Clean Milk Patronize a Union Dairy

OVERWORKED BUSMEN

Scottish trade unionists are to direct attention to the problem of organizing the motor-bus workers, now a numerous and growing body in all the large industrial centres. Tramway workekrs are for the most part a well-organized body.

The coming of the motor-bus has introduced a new element. In Aberdeen, Glasgow, and some of the other industrial centres, a fierce war is being waged between the private bus combines and the corporation tramways, and the net result of this competition with underpaid labor is already having an adverse effect on the municipal services.

Trades Union Directory

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, R. H. Neelands, M.L.A.; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office, 503 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings East. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

Automobile Lodge 702, I. A. of M. — Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in Room 310 Holden Bldg., Pres., W. W. Hague; business agent, G. S. Hague, 807 Holden Bldg.

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—meets first Sunday in month at 2:00 p. m., at 441 Seymour St. President, W. H. Clancy, 1117 E. 10th Ave. Secretary and Business Agent, T. J. Hanofin, 2376 W. 6th Ave. Office: 441 Seymour St. Phones: Sey. 125 and Bay. 1656-R.

Boilermakers and Helpers, Local 194 — Meets first and third Mondays in the month at Holden Building. President, L. C. Campbell; Secretary, A. Fraser, 5079 Ross St. Phone. Fraser 501Y.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso.—Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, James F. Burns; Secretary, James Dunn, Box 302 City; Phone Doug. 1939Y.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Holden Building. President, J. Flynn. Secretary-treasurer. W. Watt.

Bakers' Local 468, Journeymen, of America—Meets first and third Saturdays at 7 p.m. President, H. Hall; sec., T. Rigby, 37 Broadway West, Phone Fair. 5882R.

Bakery Salesmen, Local 371 — Meets second Thursday every month. Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings E. President, A. Wylie, 4336 Elgin Street; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 744 15th Ave. E., Phone Fair. 3681X.

Barbers', Journeyman International Union of America—Local 120, Vancouver, B. C., meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 310 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. President, Fred Dawe; fin. secretary, A. R. Jenni, 728 Hastings Street West; rec. sec., Bert Deprey.

Bookbinders Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month 804 Holden Bldg. President, F. Milne, 536 Drake St.; secretary, A. H. Hostins. 118 52nd Ave. W.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 505—Meets in the Holden Building on the first Wednesday of each month. President, J. Turner, 1919 54th Ave. E.; fin. sec., J. Griffiths, 3622 McGill St.

Brewery Workers Union No. 300—meets first and third Wednesday in month in room 313, Holden Building, at 8 p.m. President, Angus McLennan; Secretary, C. Graham, 2219 16th Ave. W. Phone Sey. 3353R.

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union No. 1—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in the Holden Bldg President, G. E. Halliday; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall. 1244 20th Ave. E. Phone Fair. 845 R.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of,—Vancouver, 1st Branch meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. President, W. Taylor; Sec. F. Prosser; business agent, J. McKinley. Headquarters, room 35, 163 Hastings St. W.

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, R. W. Hatley; recording secretary, W. Page; business agent, Wm. Dunn. Office, Room 808 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m.

City Hall Employees' Association meets first Wednesday of each month at 251½ Hastings E., at 8 p.m. President, W. H. Lewthwaite; business agent and treasurer, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St., E.; Secretary, H. A. Black, 2870 Yale St.

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28 — Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 251½ Hastings E., at 8 p.m. President, R. K. Brown, 2527 Charles St.; secretary-treasurer, George Harrison. 1182 Parker St.

Dominion Express Employees, Local No. 15, Brotherhood of—Meets first Friday and first Tuesday alternating each month in Room 810 Holden Building. President, G. M. Payton, 4136 Sophia St.; Sec.-Treas. H. C. Haines, 1919 Kingsway.

Electrical Workers, Local 213, International Brotherhood—Meets every Monday at 8 p.m. in Room No. 5, 319 Pender Street West. President, D. W. McDougal, 910 Hastings Street East; business agent, E. H. Morrison. Office, 319 Pender Street West.

Engineers—International Union Steam and Operating Local 844—Meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 806 Holden Bldg. President, R. Finley; business agent and financial secretary, F. S. Hunt; recording secretary, Herbert McSavaney.

Engineers, Steam and Operating, Int. Local 882—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in room 806 Holden Bldg. President, W. Hulbert; vice-pres., A. Russell; business agent and financial sec., W. J. Irwin; rec. sec., W. L. Ainger. Office, 806 Holden Bldg.

Fire Fighters, No. 18, International Association of—Meets every month at call of president, at 251½ Hastings E. President, J. Anderson, No. 2 Fire Hall; financial secretary, C. A. Watson, No. 3 Fire Hall.

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U.B. of C. & J. of A., meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in 310 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, E. C. Woodward; Fin. Sec., A. Reid; Rec. Sec., W. D. Wilson, 1251 Howe St.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets Second Wednesdays at 3 p.m. and last Wednesday at 9 p.m. President, G. Coleman; business agent, Harry Wood, Phone Seymour 125.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207 — Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in month, at room 299 Holden Bldg. President, Frank Julian, 7594 Ontario; Secretary, Bert Jenkins, 50 45th Ave. E.

Lithographers Union, No. 44 — Meets third Wednesday in month in Room 804 Holden Bldg. President, C. Addle, 217 23rd Ave. E., Phone Fair. 3968Y; secretary, 120 10th Ave. E., Phone Fair. 239X.

Machinist Local 182—President, E. B. McLean, 453 6th Ave. W. Secretary, S. A. Boardman, 3388 Parker St. Meets second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m. in Room 313 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East.

Machinist Local 692—President, Thos. Sills, 1352 Burrard St. Secretary, P. R. Bengough. Office, 807 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated—Meets first and third Tuesday in Holden Bldg. President, W. R. Walter, 762 Hamilton St.; Sec., W. L. McGregor, 1751 38th Ave., E.

Mental Hospital Attendants' Federal Union No. 35—Meets at Essondale 1st Thursday in month. President, J. A. Gibson, 312 4th St., New Westminster; rec. sec., Will Mackie, Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale.

Mill and Factory Workers' Union, Local No. 1599 — Affiliated with United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. Meets first and third Thursdays in Room 313 Holden Bldg. President, Allan Graham; Fin. Sec., H. Brewer; Rec. Sec., B. Holden, 1710 5th Ave. W., Vancouver, Phone Bay. 3123-R.

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Meets second and fourth Friday in Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. Business agent, Birt Showler, 1115 Robson St.

Molders Union Local 281—International of North America—Meets first and third Fridays in month in room 313 Holden Bldg.; at 8 p. m. President, John Maley, 1336 2nd Ave. E. Corresponding representative, J. Pinkerton, 2159 Victoria Drive.

Motion Pictures Projectionist's Union, Local 348 of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—Meets at 991 Nelson St. on first Sunday in each month at 7:30 p.m. President, J. R. Foster, 1161 Granville St.; Secretary, Geo. Gerrard, Box 345. Business Phone: Sey. 3923.

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, Ernest C Miller, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, Edward Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson Street.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 319 Pender St. W. Business agent, Walter Wilson. Office, room 204 319 Pender St., W. Phone Sey. 3609.

Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders Local No. 2404—Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m. in 112 Hastings St. W. James Thomson, secretary, P. O. Box 320.

Plasterers, Local 89—International Association of Operative, meets first Wednesday in month at Holden Bldg. President, Chas. Keall, 1925 McKay Ave. Secretary, Ed. Williams, 1048 Robson St. Phone Douglas 1928 L.

Plasterer's Laborers' No. 602 International. Meets third Friday in month at Holden Building. President, F. Phillips, 1574, 2nd Ave. W.; Rec. Sec., F. Tait, 289 47th Ave. E., phone Fraser 596L.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Asso. of—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in the Holden Bldg. President, Bert Stinchcombe, 1899 Ogden Ave.; secretary and business agent, W. Watt, 805 Holden Bldg.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 213 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Harry F. Longley, 303 8th St., North Van.; secretary, Frank H. Humphrey, P. O. Box 894, 4038 Victoria Dr.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotillon Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 5873 Pr. Edward St.; secretary, J. D. Vullamy, 2215 15th Ave. W.

Street and Electric Railway Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets K. P. Hall, Eighth and Kingsway, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, J. E. Smith; recording secretary, F. E. Griffin; treasurer, H. W. Speed; financial secretary and business agent, Angus MacInnes, 3544 Pr. Edward St. Office: corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Fairmont 2150L.

Sheet Metal Workers, Amalgamated, Local Union No. 280—Meets second and fourth Thursday in month in Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings St. E. President, N. C. Smith, 4425 Inman Ave.; fin. sec., E. J. Wardrop, 425 15th Ave. E.; cor. sec., A. P. Ashton, 4503 Spruce Street, Burnaby.

Shingle Weavers, Local 17813—Meets second Tuesday in month, in Room No. 2, Labor Temple, New Westminster, and 4th Sunday, 7 p.m., in Room 213 Holden Bldg., Vancouver. President, J. N. Chute, Phone High. 1982Y; sec., W. H. Matthew, Joyce Rd. P. O.

Tailors', Journeymen Union of America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Thursday in each month, 8 p.m. Executive meets third Thursday of every month in Labor Hall. President, A. R. Gatenby; secretary, C. McDonald, P.O. Box 603. Executive meets third Thursday of every month.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 310 Holden Bldg. President, L. Warren, 1043 Burrard St.; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Black, 519 Hamilton St.; recording secretary, R. Reynolds, 1790 3rd Ave. E.

The Vancouver Theatrical Federation—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the first Sunday of the month. President, E. A. Jamieson; secretary, G. W. Allin; business agent, Lochley Clark, 991 Nelson St.

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, C. S. Campbell; vice-president, R. Gouthro; Secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P.O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m., in Holden Building, 16 Hastings St. E.

Overdevelopment of the Coal Industry

A REVIEW

Coal.—By Edward T. Devine, member of the United States Coal Commission (1922-1923). American Review Service, Bloomington, Illinois. Price $3.00.

Too many mines, too many miners, wholesalers, retail dealers, commission agents, and others who are connected with the business of supplying coal from mine to consumer. The industry is over-developed. In the anthracite fields an entente cordiale exists among the operators to restrict production and stabilize prices at a sufficiently high rate to ensure satisfaction to the shareholders. Whilst legal proof that a trust exists is lacking, most readers of this book will have no hesitation in concluding that a trust it is, designed to escape the Sherman Anti-Trust law and do its business without governmental interference. As the supply of this high-class fuel is limited, the market has been kept stable, with an upward trend of prices that far outstretch increases in wages and costs of supplies necessary for its production. The consuming public is gouged and the miners are underpaid and suffer from periodical shutdowns that leave many of them either social derelicts or industrial serfs. The miners are well organized and exercise some influence on wages and working conditions. But their economic strength is puny when compared with that of the owners, and operators. The present struggle in Pennsylvania illustrates the unequal strength in a strike of this kind: The miners, dependent on outside help from fellow unionists to aid the worst cases of distress; the operators, with the aid of financial and railroad interests, can afford to wait. In the meantime the public suffers also.

Conditions are bad enough in the anthracite fields, but in the bituminous industry they are infinitely worse. Chaos is the only word one can use to describe the waste in coal and miners. The cross hauls, cut-throat competition, inefficient and bullying management, preventable accidents, company towns, mine guards, poor housing, unsanitary conditions, contaminated water supply, hand picked miners who are ignorant, unorganized and good breeders, who can never escape the economic bondage they are chained to by circumstances which they are too weak or too ignorant to combat. Some of the communities are not quite so bad, a little more paint and pride, assisted by a more tolerable management, has brought a measure of relief in their social life. However, the industry is so overdeveloped that the non-union areas are competing the unionized districts out of business. Without restriction and reorganization from within, as suggested by Doctor Devine, conditions tend to get worse. And after reading his book it is difficult to see how they will check the present evils by voluntary methods. Accidents might be cut down, coal waste incidental to its production reduced, social life of the miners and their families improved, all these and more may be arrested by a strong national sentiment. But as for the industry itself, economic factors enter that are as immutable as they are ruthless. Without nationalization or some form of government control the possibilities of a sane policy are remote.

Nationalization would seem to be the only real solution. But the present psychology of the United States is against this. Big business is too powerful, organized labor afraid of its consequences, the politicians are too timid, the press is too intolerant, and the public too indifferent. Failing nationalization, a "Plumb Plan" would be of some real service in curbing some of the evils. Even the Coal Commission's recommendations would be of special benefit if adopted.

But chaos it has been, is now, and will probably continue for some years to come. Until economic factors are more favorable for some form of controlled monopoly, be it private or national, the prospects of stability in the bituminous coal industry is slim. Strikes and lockouts will continue, periodical suspensions from glutted markets will still be there to remind the miner that his economic freedom is a myth, if he has the sense to understand.

The influence of the railroads in both the anthracite and the bituminous fields is considerable. In the anthracite they are part owners and operators, and by a system of bookkeeping jugglery they are able to dictate freight rates and market prices, changing their identity to suit the occasion with the innocence of a hick and the effectiveness of a chameleon. In the bituminous they consume 28 per cent., and haul to market all the coal, so that they constitute a considerable factor. Included with the financier, they dominate the industry and dictate its policy. The average operator is looked upon by most of the miners and many of the public as a hard-boiled individual. In most cases he is. But he is also a mere marionette, manipulated by the financial power behind the throne of King Coal. Such conditions as the miners have gained are the result of years of struggle. Their leadership has not always been of the best, and at present is open to some criticism. Our own experiences in Nova Scotia give some idea of their task in the United States. But great as it is, more effective and lasting results could probably be gained by giving more attention to things at hand than denouncing radical experimentors in foreign lands and purging the union of similar doctrines.

The book is worthy of serious study; its maps, charts and diagrams are very helpful; it could easily be used as a text book to good advantage, and it is almost certain to form the basis of further comment on the subject for many years to come. The advantage of being a member of the Coal Commission has been fully utilized by the author. He has been most fair in presenting a picture most difficult to paint, owing to the diversity of interests. One thing that to the reviewer is conspicuous by its absence is the bogey of communism. Miners the world over are inclined to be radical in thought and aggressive in action. America has its share. And it is noteworthy that the author never mentions the word. He finds the miners much the same as other workers, possessing the average frailties of human nature. "Workers who take out their revenge for real grievances by a drunken cursing of their employers and vague threats of what they will do are not very dangerous critics of the economic system from which they suffer." Another sentence which hits the nail very well is the best we can find to conclude this review: "Coal should be mined and brought to market because people want it to burn, not because operators want to make money out of producing it."

J. SIDAWAY.

Return Engagement of "Saint Joan"

Lovers of the dramatic in Vancouver will be pleased to hear that Julia Arthur appearing in Saint Joan from the pen of George Bernard Shaw, will return to the Orpheum Theatre for two more days. Next Tuesday and Wednesday, with a matinee on Wednesday will be the dates for the return and it is expected that a large number of people who saw this wonderful attraction last week will witness it again next.

SAINT JOAN is the story of the rise to power and the death at the stake of Joan of Arc. The critics last week raved over this production saying that it was undoubtedly one of the finest plays of the year. The cast is one of note, being composed of such stars as Julia Arthur, Phillip Quinn, Lynn Pratt, Stanley De Wolf and others. The settings are massive and most suggestive of the medieval days in old France. Altogether Saint Joan is one the most impressive plays ever presented in Vancouver and should be well received on its return for it was only at the many requests from local societies and patrons that the return dates were arranged. Seats are now on sale and as the demand is heavy it would be wise not to wait. Many sermons will be preached this coming Sunday about Saint Joan, all of which create great interest in the play.

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Breezy Vaudeville at the Orpheum

One of the brightest and breeziest of shows in many weeks is promised at the Orpheum Theatre next Thursday, Friday and Saturday. It is headed by Ted and Betty Healy, a talented pair of comedians who have never been to Vancouver before, but who now come from their successes in New York. They are great favorites wherever they have been and are scheduled to take Vancouver by storm. Their fun is a brand all their own and runs the gamut of entertainment, form song to hokum. One of the most pretentious dance extravaganzas seen here this year will be the featured Mascagno Ballet which is also on this splendid bill. Stefano Mescagno is noted for his wonderful ballets, being acknowledged everywhere as one of the world's leading ballet masters. The settings of this act are said to be exceedingly beautiful while the dancers are all star pupils of the famous Mascagno. Special musical scores have been arranged for each dance and the lovers of terpischore in Vancouver are in for a great treat.

Then there will be Eddie Elliott and his Blue Melody Boys, a jazz aggregation of the first order. This band has a reputation of being one of the most original in vaudeville, every minute of the act being full of a novelty of some kind or other. Popular music and the odd classical number will be permeated with bits of comedy and singing, rounding out one of the most attractive band numbers conceivable. Everyone has heard of the Six Hassens. They are a half dozen Arabs who came to this country and dumfounded New York with their tumbling ability. They have come to the Orpheum Circuit straight from one of Broadway's biggest musical shows. One of their publicity stunts in New York was to turn hand springs and cart wheels along Broadway from Forty-second street to Fifty-sixth street through traffic and all. Jerome Mann is a clever entertainer who offers a little of everything, and in a most pleasing manner. To finish off this great show, every artist on the bill will join in a comedy carnival afterpiece. Altogether there will be thirty five persons in this act, everyone of whom will do a specialty number. It will be a great carnival of fun to polish off one of the most attractive shows of the year. Don't miss it.

EXPELLED

Sunderland (England) Trades Council has decided to expel Mr. James Lenagh from membership on the ground that he is a member of the Communist Party. Mr. Lenagh's expulsion was recommended by the Executive Committee, which directed that a card vote should be taken, this resulting 5,186 votes in favor of the recommendation, and 1,168 against.

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The Labor Statesman

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J. Sidaway, Editor.

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Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 5th, 1926

LABOR BANKS

Co-operation banking is a growing factor in the economic life of farmers and industrial workers on this continent. Municipal banks have also been established in Europe and are proving a success. Their activities are naturally restricted in accordance with their capitalization and other determining factors. The municipal bank of Birmingham, England, promises to support our opinion that the city is a paradox. The home of the Chamberlains it has long been a centre of organized re-action, yet it has the best managed and most successful municipal bank in Britain, possibly in the world. It has done this in a quiet way and forms a striking argument in support of co-operative enterprises to give service to a neglected and overcharged community. In the North Western states small banks have become firmly established to suit the needs of the farming community. They have the confidence of the farmers who are part owners, and practically full users of the available resources.

In recent years a number of Labor banks have come into being, particularly in the United States. Norman Thomas describes them in his pamphlet, "What is Industrial Democracy?"

"These banks are co-operative to the extent that usually, earnings of over 10 per cent. (or sometimes 8 per cent.) are divided among depositors. They are democratic to the extent that they represent a control of credit likely to take into account rather more than existing banks, other features of industrial enterprise than the ability to earn a profit. For instance, the Amalgamated and international union banks in New York are considering plans for better housing for workers. They are already extending to their patron owners a service and an education in money matters, beyond that of other banks. In proportion, moreover, as labor banks control credit they can use it to strengthen those employers who meet their demands and weaken others. Labor banking, moreover, adds somewhat to the prestige of the labor movement. It tends to develop labor's confiidence in its ability to run industry, gives labor's leaders a better insight into financial conditions that is likely to prove valuable in determining labor policy, and may whet labor's appetite for further industrial control."

THE SITUATION AT OTTAWA

The closeness in the divisions in the House of Commons is indicative of the shaky condition of the Government. As this is written they have just emerged from defeat with a majority of one. This evidently can not continue. Either the Government will have to throw out more ballast (in the form of remedial and other vote catching measures) or they will be swamped. They can not always depend on the outcome with such a small margin. The strategic position Labor finds itself in is apparently being used to good advantage. It is true they will be soundly criticized, no matter what policy they adopt.

But being on the spot they can best judge the wisest course to follow. When the old parties are evenly balanced the chances of forcing something out of the Government are greater than at other times, when Labor's arguments are ignored. With the certainty of defeat facing them without Labor's support the Liberals have definitely promised to bring in an old age pension bill. If that is passed and the Tories pledged themselves to the enactment of an unemployed insurance scheme or similar urgent measure, Labor would naturally swing to their side. However, it does not work out, with the ease and precision implied by the term "balance of power." Before this is in the hands of the reader the government may have been defeated and a new alignment of the Progressives or another election sprung. Whatever happens the present or a similar balancing of the parties is more conducive to radical legislation than when one or other party has a working majority. It suits us all right.

What Others Say

WHAT RULES POPULATION?

With her wide expanse of territory and her great and costly railway systems, it is imperative that Canada have greater population. Everybody acknowledges this. There is general acknowledgement also that the place for an incoming population is on the land. With greater farming population there will be more hope for the manufacturers and better prospects for the railways. Mr. Robson Black, manager of the Canadian Forestry Association, presents a new view of the situation in words that are worthy of consideration:

"Brought up as we are on public speeches that identify the getting of population with the opening up of 'farms' it sometimes takes us by surprise to learn that the forest is, in large sections of Canada, the best agent of immigration we have and as regards millions of acres is the only member of the family of resources that can provide human sustenance. We have talked of population for so long in terms of prairie acres that we have entirely overlooked the fact that on eighty per cent of the area of Canada there are no farming possibilities; forest growth, and forest industries alone can attract people. We have equally forgotten that the deforesting of great areas of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick has exiled from those districts and the Dominion vast bodies of population. In our hurry to greet new batches of immigrants we have neglected to consider the problem whereby hundreds of once prosperous, well populated Canadian towns and villages have decreased in population or closed-up shop altogether because of the disappearance of the forests, representing their reason for existence."—Western Home Monthly.

INDIA RICH FIELD FOR BRITISH EXPLOITATION

India is the typical colony for exploitation. Immensely rich and thickly populated, she represents for her masters at once a fortune and a defense. It is through India that the British Empire assures her destiny. India is the halting place of British commerce to the Far East. India gives the fleet places of support for the sea route. India recruits for the army legions of high-spirited soldiers; native contingents fight for Great Britain in China and South Africa.

During the Great War India supplied more than a million men, of whom more than 100,000 were killed. India is for Great Britain an enormous market; two-thirds of her importations come from English sources; she furnishes 51 per cent of the wheat productio nof the Empire; 58 per cent of the tea, 73 per cent of the coffee, almost all the cotton. An immense British capital is invested in Indian mines, factories, plantations, railways, and irrigation works. India pays the interest on probably 350 million pounds sterling.

India keeps busy an army of British officials, whose salaries she pays and whose savings go every year to Great Britain. She pours into British coffers the interest on her public debt, the pensions of old officials, the governmental expenses of her administration. More than 30 million pounds sterling a year is the estimate of the sums that India pays in the Unite dKingdom to her creditors, her stockholders and her officials. And we do not know how much she brings to the merchants who trade with her and the shippers who transport her goods. Never was the term exploitation better applied.—By A. Demangeon, in "America and the Race for World Dominion."

By re-electing the officers by acclamation at the semi-annual meeting, the Hamilton and District Trades and Labor Council delegates showed that they were satisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the Central Labor Union were administered during the last term.

Old Age Pensions

By MURPHY

Something like a year ago this writer pointed out that if the labor groups of Canada used their organization, their press and the opportunity, that the Federal elections then in sight offered, a modest Old Age Pension scheme could be pulled through in a year. The Labor groups made no organized move, but the exigencies of politics is likely to give us what we failed to demand. The Government carrying on with a majority so small that every last man is as important as the trigger on a gun, found that three members—the two Winnipeg labor representatives and the Independent member for Alberni—were aggressively favorable to Old Age Pensions; and as "all things will a man (and also a political party) give for his life" press reports quote the leader of the Government as definitely promising an Old Age Pension measure during the present session of Parliament.

Arising from the activity of the member for Alberni, who has kept this subject to the front during the time that he has been elected to the House, a Committee reported at a recent session recommending a policy which would pay twenty dollars, effective at the age of seventy and requiring twenty years residence in the country, one-half of the costs to be borne by the Province in which the persons lives, and the other by the Dominion Government. We can find a great deal of fault with every essential point of this proposed arrangement. At seventy, the worker requires a shroud, not a pension. Why and how justify excluding the person who came to the country at the age of fifty-five? The amount proposed does not compare favorably with the ten thousand dollars per year old age pension voted by the same parliament a year ago to Mr. Fielding, a Liberal politician. We hold that the skin of a working man is as good as the fat of priests or partizans and Fielding the sewer worker is as necessary to our scheme of civilization as Fielding the politician, and his stomach lining is just as delicate. And again the proposal to tincan one half of the costs on to the Province will not work well. Each Province will make its own conditions as to duration of residence, etc. for instance; with other conditions equal a prairie resident would prefer the more kindly climate of British Columbia and there will be many cases where the remaining individual of a broken pair will wish to end their days in reach of their own kin in another Province. These and other objections we could raise, but rather than waste good ink and space in this direction we must face the fact that the Ottawa House is not by any means a working class institution. One of the Vancouver members recently swore to his election expenses as being somewhere around fifteen thousand dollars. When any interests are prepared to put up that amount of money to elect their man, we can safely assume that the gentleman has other interests than that of the old and penniless to look after.

If three men working in this direction can pull through the framework of an Old Age Pension scheme, they will do well, and whether the scheme be adequate or inadequate we can rely that it will be the best that the situation will permit these men to produce. And as to any weakness, long experience has taught us that the real fight in matters of this nature is to secure the acceptance of the central principles. When this is done the long step is taken and men who have neither the courage nor persistency to take on the main fight, will readily undertake to improve a detail.

While it reflects no credit on the intelligence of a class who either control or hold the balance of power in four-fifths of the electoral divisions that its requirements in an outstanding matter such as this, should be picked from between the squabbling feet of the two old parties, we owe much to the three men who are endeavoring to turn the old parties' fight to a useful purpose.

During the first nine months of this year (1925) Sir William Joynson-Hicks gave permits to 1,127 alien domestic servants (mostly females) to enter this country. He also permitted the entry of 271 workers intended for the beet sugar industry, ish taxpayer with a view to finding which is being subsidized by the Britwork for British unemployed.

During 1925 the National Union of Allied Workers (Gt. Britain) enrolled 24,600 new members.

C.N.R. Doesn't Cost People of Canada a Penny, Says Thornton

By J. A. P. HAYDON.

Another concerted effort to put over amalgamation of the two chief railways of Canada is under way.

Friends of the Canadian National say it is prompted by the knowledge that to be successful it must be won this year; for the National is rapidly approaching the point where deficits will be a thing unknown.

Here is the record: In 1922 the government road's net operating profits were $3,000,000; in 1925 they exceeded $30,000,000.

St. James Street, Montreal—the Wall Street of Canada—is undoubtedly behind the amalgamation scheme.

Holt's Speech

Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank (one of the largest banks in Canada), head of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. (which although private owned enjoys greater privileges than those conferred upon the publicly owned Hydro Electric by the Ontario government), and a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is leading the fight for amalgamation.

In his annual statement to the shareholders of the Royal Bank he places the C.N.R. "as the most serious domestic problem," and favors some sort of amalgamation of the two chief railways which will guarantee dividends to the C.P.R. His exact words are:

"I am convinced that the consolidation of our two great railway systems for the purposes of administration and operation on a basis that would not penalize the past efficiency and economy on the part of the privately owned railway is the only practical means of quickly eliminating the present enormous loss."

Bourassa's Bombshell

During the recent Dominion general election, St. James Street attempted to elect a so-called independent group from Quebec in the hope that it could secure the balance of power in the Dominion parliament and be in a position to dictate railroad policies to Liberals and Conservatives.

Henri Bourassa, who publishes a French language daily newspaper in Montreal, lifted the veil a trifle in the House of Commons a few days ago when he said:

"During the recent election a gentleman tried to get the influence of my paper in favor of a certain railway policy. There was a big national programme to cover up that policy. But in that big display of fine words there was one black spot; and it was that the gentleman who would accept the candidature under that national programme — and plenty of money to support it—would have to accept an engagement with regard to the railway policy in question—make it safe for the holders of Canadian Pacific Railway shares to get, some said, 10 per cent., others 7 per cent."

Bourassa has been asked to be a little more specific and he is expected to furnish new sensations before parliament adjourns.

Sir Henry Comments

Sir Henry Thornton, president and chairman of the C.N.R., is well aware of this latest campaign.

"When the system earned nothing but deficits it was regarded with tranquility, even complacency," said he. "But once it began to make an effort to improve the service, to excite the enthusiasm of its workers, and to show substantial operating profits, people suddenly began to rush around with life preservers looking for means to 'save the wreck.'

"Now that the people of Canada are faced with the staggering fact that the C.N.R. has made an operating profit in excess of $30,000,000 in 1925 as compared with $3,000,000 in 1922, this frantic rushing around to save the shipwrecked has taken on a new zest.

"Remedy after remedy has been offered to bring about our salvation. All eventuate in the same solution, the disappearance of the C.N.R. by one means or another; the breaking of it into unrecognizable fragments; the handing it over to the tender mercies of some form of private ownership; the taking of any step that will get rid of it as a publicly owned system. The solutions are all solutions by annihilation.

Not Costing a Penny

"In the last analysis," he concluded, "the C.N.R. is not costing the people of Canada a penny, because the people of the Dominion are enjoying the lowest freight rates in the world."

More will be heard of amalgamation in the near future, in the opinion of Mr. Robert Forke, leader of the Progressive Party in the House of Commons, but he advises parliament in advance that he "will never indorse a railway monopoly in this Dominion by a private company."

After the annual report of the C.N.R. is tabled in the House of Commons Sir Henry and other officials of the system will answer to the people through the Committee on Railways and Shipping.

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Bread Ingredients to Be Trustified

NEW YORK—There are Wall Street rumors of a gigantic combine that will include sugar, flour, yeast, salt, milk and other ingredients of bread making. William B. Ward, who is uniting scores of bakery plants, is promoting the new super merger, it is said.

The bread companies buy their flour and other bread-making ingredients, and it is proposed to save on these articles by having them under one control.

The Federal Trade Commission is alleged to be investigating the new bread trust.

COMPENSATION LAW UPHELD IN ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz.—The state supreme court has upheld the Arizona compensation law. The act was written into the statute after long opposition by ambulance-chasing lawyers, private liability companies and large employing interests.

The court sustained the law in every particular except one, and in that case the decision extends to employees engaged in non-hazardous private industry the same rights as employees in hazardous occupations.

The court dismissed as "trivial" all other objections.

Mexican Labor Makes Progress

Washington.—"Let no one delude himself that special interests in the United States will accept a social development now in progress in Mexico," said Santiago Iglesias, Spanish language secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, who has just returned from Mexico.

"It is charged that Mexico has undergone a revolution, and this is true," said Mr. Iglesias. "The revolution is in that government's attitude toward the workers. Today they are considered as men and women, rather than peons and serfs, which was the rule under the Diaz regime.

"Under the laws of Mexico the old policy of smashing strikes is ended. Employers must treat with organizations of labor. A majority of the workers in each establishment have the right to decide what union they will join. This outlaws the company 'union.'

"Only recently an oil company in Vera Cruz ignored this law, and proceeded to break a strike of workers who were attempting to improve working conditions. When I was in Mexico City the Mexican supreme court ruled that the company violated the law by its refusal to treat with employees, and assessed damages against the company for wages of the workers that amounted to $500,000 in American money.

"Most of the employers have accepted the principle of collective bargaining, compensation laws and legislation that protects women and children.

"The new agricultural laws are similar to the United States homestead laws, with the exception that land given Mexican agricultural workers must stay in the family. It can not be mortgaged or sold. The government is determined to provide land for those of its citizens who would follow agriculture. The government is taking over vast areas of choice land that was handed to foreign interests by the corrupt Diaz regime and returning it to the people."

Mr. Iglesias declared that Mexico has made greater social progress in the last few years than any country in the world. These workers, he said, have accepted wholeheartedly the evolutionary theory of trade unions, as advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

He said that the Mexican government and the Mexican trade unionists, who are entirely in sympathy with their government, are alert to the opposition of small groups of privilege-seeking capitalists in the United States who are biding their time to turn public opinion in this country against the southern republic.

Painters' Union Notes

The B.P.D. & P. of A., Local 138, held a meeting on Thursday, January 28th, at 318 Pender St. Several new members were initiated; the members and officers are very optimistic for the coming season in the painting trade and better conditions. All are united for a drive on the non-members, the committee getting a unanimous vote to hold a whist drive and dance at Cotillion Hall, Thursday, February 18th at 8 p.m. It was decided that admission would be in the reach of all, tickets being gents, 50c; ladies, 25c. All trade unionists are asked for their support. Painters not members of Local 138 are cordially invited. A real time is assured, the proceeds to help the organization meetings. Business agent Wilson reported several calls for men. He asked the local to give its support to the Building Trades Council who are getting active for the coming busy season. Bro. R. Stevenson of the Local as president, reported progress by the committee on paint spray machines. Organization committee reported that another open meeting will be held on Thursday Feb. 4th, when all members and their wives and lady friends are invited to attend; another fine program is promised. Non-union painters, stop, look and listen; follow the crowd; get in line and get right with your fellow craftsman. We will make you welcome and ask you to be our guest for this night at 319 Pender Street.

THANKS.

Tell a man that there are 267,680, 408 stars and he will believe you, but if a sign says "FRESH PAINT" he will make a personel investigation.

Yours SKIBBO.

Claims Labor Vote Could Defeat King

J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., Reviews Situation in House of Commons —Future Course in Doubt

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Stressing the fact that the votes of the Labor members might have turned the Liberal Government out of power and given office to Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and his followers, J. S. Woodsworth, M. P., of Winnipeg, last Sunday night explained to a large audience in the Toronto Labor Temple, the attitude of the two Labor members of the House on the Meighen motion.

Mr. Woodsworth expressed the view, which, he believed, was held by Progressives, that the Liberal Government had the right to go to the House, but regarded Hon. Mr. Lapointe's request for confidence as a blunder. He regarded Mr. Meighen's amendment as a second blunder.

"Our independent group had little confidence in either party, but if we voted no confidence in the Government, we would only be putting the Conservative's into power," he said.

Mr. Woodsworth commented upon Mr. Meighen's second resolution expressing the need for protection by remarking: "There were some of us who do not believe protection will save the country, nor free trade either." Mr. Woodsworth said the position of those who voted against Mr. Meighen's resolution was that there was no necessity of an election.

"If the Government will bring down legislation in the interests of the masses of the people, we will support it," declared Mr. Woodsworth. "I must say that there is nothing in the speech of Mr. King in the interests of Labor. I am inclined to think that the Government will go farther in this direction than was indicated by Mr. King's speech.

Mr. Woodsworth noted that Labor "had been telling the Government the necessity for old-age pensions and of an arrangement of Federal assistance for unemployment in the absence of unemployment insurance." He said Labor members would support the Government if it would do something for industrial workers, but otherwise it would give its support "to the other fellow."

Mr. Woodsworth told others who interrogated him that he had a resolution on the order paper asking the House to take the view that Canada should not be drawn into war by the foreign policy of the United Kingdom." He said he opposed conscription, and he hoped the time would come when Canada would assert its right for or against any war.

Miss Agnes Macphail also spoke for five minutes, but her remarks were simply explaining her stand in the House of Commons. She will support measures that appeal to her and oppose any party that introduces legislation that does not coincide with her views.

Mussolini Defended By New York Bankers

New York.—Mussolini was defended by Thomas W. Lamont and Otto H. Kahn, bankers, before the Foreign Policy association at its bimonthly meeting.

"Mussolini is neither a demagogue nor a reactionary; he is a patriotic realist," said Mr. Kahn. "He is no dictator in the generally understood sense of the word. He holds his position and power by the overwhelmingly expressed will of the people and with the approval of the constitutional head of the state, the king."

The bankers were opposed by Dr. William Y. Elliott, lecturer on government at Harvard university. The Mussolini government, he said, "is based on force and fear. Personal liberty and liberty of the press no longer exist in Italy and the violence of Fascism will be met by counter-violence in the future.

"Fascism," continued Dr. Elliott, "is merely an organized body of armed thugs who will remain in control until the public arise. The people in Italy do not dare talk, nor do Italians abroad dare discuss the government, for if they do, their property is taken from them."

"STOLEN" TUNES

That "Stop Your Tickling, Jock," was written in and sung on Tyneside more than a century before Sir Harry Lauder was thought of was asserted by Mr. C. E. Catcheside-Warrington in a lecture to the Northumberland and Durham Association in London.

Mammon Owns U. S. Says Morgan Jones

Morgan Jones, M.P., was a member of the British Labor government, having been parliamentary secretary of Education under Trevelyan.

A school teacher by profession, he comes of miners' stock and has long championed the South Wales miners.

Tall, lean and thin faced, his speeches are weighted with thought, which often flares out with Gaelic fervor.

Last autumn he lectured in America, in company with Arthur Henderson. He came here as a delegate to the Interparliamentary Union.

Since his return to Britain, he has been busy giving his impressions of America. They are seldom complimentary, often inaccurate, but always interesting.

The following was written for the London Herald, Labor's daily:

By MORGAN JONES, M.P.

"Whatever other impressions a traveller may receive on the occasion of his first visit to America, he certainly can not accuse it of being dull and uninteresting. On the contrary, he passes breathlessly from challenge to challenge.

"In a very real sense the European passes into a New World, whose inhabitants are apt to regard the newcomer as an interesting species of the genus of Old Fogy, as one who has missed the tide that leads to fortune, and who, because of his antiquated ideas, requires to be told how the old world might be run, provided the traveller will condescent to listen and learn:

"I said that one passes through America in an atmosphere of perpetual challenge. One finds it everywhere.

Many Contradictions

"The well dressed people and their fur-coated stenographers—their well-controlled traffic and their ill-kept side streets, their externally untidy looking wooden houses, with their internal comfort and economy of labor, their fervent praise of the American Republic, and the fatal indifference to the majesty of its laws, the perpetual singing of the songs of freedom and the daily violation of the practice thereof, tremendous expenditure upon educational institutions and the extraordinary ill informed public opinion—constitute a challenge indeed.

One's first impression in the streets of New York was that there was no evidence of poverty such as you find, say, in London or any of our large cities. I dare say there is poverty even in New York. But it was not so evident as is the case here.

Stylish Stenographers

"The people were very well dressed—far better dressed on the whole than in London. You could not easily pick out the members of one class from another in the streets as you can here. The stenographer, let us say, was as well-dressed as the wife of the director of the firm for which she worked. That is, of course, as it should be, but, for the moment, I am merely recording a fact.

"The cost of living is, of course, higher than it is in Britain, but the standard of comfort demanded by the worker there is higher than it is in the old country. I can not say that I liked the appearance of the wooden houses in America, but that was perhaps merely a prejudice of mine. But it is quite certain that the labor-saving appliances to be found in the ordinary American home make the work of the housewife there far less laborious than it is with us.

Says We Are "Gay Dogs"

"Socially, the American is a very gay dog. He is extremely fond of feasting and dancing. The pleasures of life have an increasing appeal for him. Hotels seem to be very crowded, lunches and dinners are a great feature in their social life. The theatres and movies have a vast clientele, and football and sports draw enormous crowds.

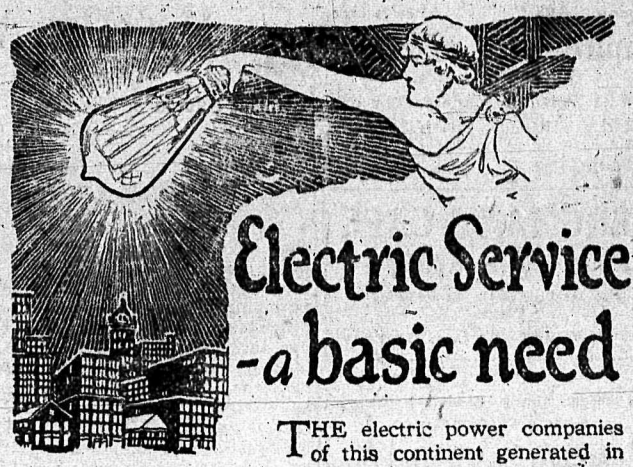
"It is quite common to see in the lecture hall of a club a big crowd of men and women 'listening-in' to a description of a football game sent through the ether by a special correspondent straight from the football field, where a big match is in progress. This sporting instinct is 'played up to' in the States, just as it is in this country—and with the same results!

The American loves to sing about Liberty, but knows little of its practice. The Socialist movement in America is extremely weak and uninfluential.

But Mammon Rules

"Such is my impression of 'God's own country.' And although I willingly testify to the many fine qualities of the average American, and particularly to his generous hospitality, I must demur to that title.

"It is a great country—a country of fine opportunity. But it is not God's country! It is Mammon's. Anyhow, that gentleman possesses a very long lease upon it, and there are many years as yet unexpired! When that lease shall terminate depends upon the American people themselves.—Labor.



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Italian M.P.s Beaten Up

Chiasso, Jan. 17.—The Fascist deputies surpassed their own record for hooliganism and indecency yesterday. Members of the Popular Party, who had returned to parliament for the solemn memorial sitting for Queen Margherita, were driven from the chamber and savagely beaten by a mob of Fascists.

The incident is of great political significance. For it marks a definite revolt against Signor Mussolini's authority by Signor Farinacci and the Fascist extremists.

Signor Mussolini has recently been planning to effect a compromise with the "Popolari," as the strongest of the parties of the "Aventine Opposition."

He is anxious to get them to return to the chamber. But Signor Farinacci and the extremists vehemently opposed this plan.

In spite of this, Signor Mussolini persisted. He forced Signor Farinacci to cancel a meeting last week at Milan at which the latter was going to warn all "Aventinists" that they had better not think of returning to the chamber.

Debt and Drama

At the same time he summoned the chamber yesterday—earlier than had been arranged—apparently in order that the dramatic return of the Popolari should happen during the London debt negotiations and produce a good effect on English public opinion.

Yesterday's outrage was the reply of the Farinaccists to the "Duce."

During the tumult Signor Mussolini sat pale and angry. But it looks as though, to avoid a split in the party, he is going to climb down.

The Popolari have now issued a statement declaring that they have completely renounced all intention of returning to the chamber.

The struggle between the Fascist chiefs will probably be resumed when the grand council—which adjourned on account of the queen's death—reassembles.

It is reported that Signor Mussolini will endeavor to get Signor Farinacci removed from the secretaryship of the party. And there is even speculation as to the possibility of Signor Farinacci, in that case, leading an open revolt against the authority of the dictator.

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British Miners Have Plan for Control

London, Jan. 25.—The Coal Commission has closed its public hearings. Its report is expected to avert, or precipitate, the coal crisis due next May 1. The last word before it, the Miners' Federation's nationalization plan, has made an unexpected impress on public opinion. This was chiefly because of its inclusion of a nationalized electric power scheme.

To offset it Prime Minister Baldwin hurried to Birmingham to make a speech announcing "a government program for power to make England blossom like a rose." This revolutionary plan, however, is to be developed by private companies under government subsidy.

Miners' Comprehensive Plan

The miners' plan, the most detailed ever put forth by labor, would create a single industry to mine coal, generate electricity, manufacture coke, fuel oils and other by-products, all to be nationally owned under a power and transport commission of six members. Other commissions would operate under this, including a consumers' Coal Council and a Coal Export Commission.

The impression, created by the constructive character of the miners' proposal, was accentuated by the 'die hard position' of the coal owners, who urged their old remedies—the miners to give up their seven-hour day and to take reductions up to $4 a week.

Besides asking the miner to "volunteer" an extra hour a day without pay, the owners want a 25 per cent. reduction in freight rates, which means a reduction in rail wages.

Why Baldwin got Busy

Baldwin's electric promise was a new note. Recently the government, through Earl Birkenhead, had announced a year's postponement of all electricity proposals.

Baldwin himself is a coal operator as well as a steel maker, and last summer urged general wage reductions just before the general strike threat forced him to change that tune and buy peace with a subsidy to coal pits.

Now, sensing the bad effect from his brother owners' proposals, and the good effect from the miners' scheme, and fearing also Lloyd George's advocacy of nationalizing coal royalties, the Prime Minister is attempting to show the government ready to create Britain's needed electric power.

Situation Regarded as Grave

A member of the Coal Commission says privately that the report will be made secretly first to the cabinet before being drafted for the public. The proceeding indicates how serious the coal trouble is regarded.

Labor has begun preparatory conferences. The miners have gone over plans with the Special Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the small group for combined general sympathetic action which handled the crisis last summer.

GRAND JURY SYSTEM DECLARED "USELESS"

New York.—The grand jury system was declared a "useless body" by William D. Cunningham, district attorney of Ulster county, in an address to the New York Bar association.

"Grand juries," he said, "are dominated by district attorneys, anyway, and their elimination would leave the responsibility directly upon the shoulders of the prosecutors, where it belongs. In my long experience as district attorney, I never knew a grand jury to perform a useful function."

HERE AND THERE

BY A FLOATER

In his column in The Star of Jan. 28th, Prof. Odlum infers that civilization is doomed to be wrecked by intelligence and must be saved by the moral code of the meek and lowly Nazarine. This appears to be a diversion from the Mosaic stuff that he usually hands out. But it does come as a surprise to learn that intelligence has a destructive effect on civilization, such as it is. He appears to be reasoning from the same hypothesis as that laid down in the book of Genesis, that man fell because he ate the fruit of the tree of knowledge. Our contention is the reverse of that. The cause of the backwardness of man is the fact that he does not eat enough fruit from the tree of knowledge. Man advances in direct proportion as he learns. All progress ever made in the affairs of mankind is due more to knowledge than to any other factor. Because he disobeys existing authority and disregards past instruction for the reason that the same do not harmonize with his knowledge of facts, does not prove error on his part. In fact, it can be proven that disobedience in many cases can be just as much of a virtue as a vice. No greater error can he commit than to disregard the facts revealed to him by natural processes. If the professor thinks that the main behaviour of "meek and lowly" people should be to "turn the other cheek," and to love those who "despitefully" use them, we are of the opinion that he has been overloading himself on the fruit of some other tree than the tree of knowledge. As a matter of choice between the Nazarene doctrine of giving something for nothing, and the Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," the latter would the more coincide with our favor. The latter is fundamental justice and harmonizes more with Nature's law of compensation than the former. It is an indisputable fact that the "meek and lowly" workers of the world are seeking a change from their historic function of giving their surplus energy to an exploiting class in exchange for a miserable existence, and are demanding their rightful compensation for what they produce. They are becomihg intelligent enough to reason that if they produce all, they should receive all. If that is the intelligence the professor refers to, as wrecking our civilization, then he is correct, for on that rock will be shattered the remains of the present unjust social system. Upon that rock also will be erected a system of wealth production that will more justly compensate mankind for the energy expended.

* * *

The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, recently in the city made the following statement, as reported in The Province:

"The fact that the Legislature authorized the loaning of money for the construction of dwellings on property purchased from the government in the university tract will assist in the sale of lots and stimulate building operations this spring."

People reading that will be led into thinking that at last the government is getting down to brass tacks and is intending to encourage people to build on the wild lands on the university site. Well, it looks that way in print. But a case was recently brought to our notice of one of Vancouver's unemployed who wrote to the same honorable minister asking for a loan for a similar purpose in the Fraser Valley, but did not receive the same consideration. The proposition this fellow made to the minister was as follows: He wanted the government to sell him about 10 acres of land in the Fraser Valley, the same to be paid for on the installment plan covering ten years. He also wanted a loan in conjunction with the same of a sufficient amount to provide him with a shack and some tools and seed, the same to be charged against the land. This proposition was made to the minister about two or three weeks ago and from what we could judge of the reply the applicant received from the same honorable minister, the government will not loan money for the erection of houses. Meanwhile the young man in question is idle in Vancouver and the land is also idle in the Fraser Valley, and the minister is taking no steps to connect both. But when it comes to encouraging people to buy university lands for speculation purposes, the minister is there with both feet. Many of the immigrants who will come next spring to settle in the Fraser Valley will also have money loaned to them for that purpose. But not so, the unemployed already here and looking for a chance to domicile on these green pastures.

* * *

Premier John Oliver has the reputation of being frank and of often saying things that one can sometimes make no mistake about. Regarding the P.G.E. and its disposal, he recently told us in the press that it made no difference to him whether it was controlled by British, Canadian or American capital. Well, that is the general attitude taken by all real estate vendors; to sell to the highest bidder. But since the United States won the war—at least most of the shekels that was to be had from it—it is natural for most of the countries to look to Uncle Sam when they have any of their natural or economic resources to dispose of. And the government at Victoria is no exception to that general rule. Since John Oliver's government has been in power, the economic annexation of this province to the United States has been growing apace, and if it continues so, much longer, all that it will be necessary to do will be to take down the Union Jack and haul up the Stars and Stripes. By the time they have disposed of the P.G.E. and the land thrown in with it to the States, all that will be necessary hen to do will be to deed off to that country all the rest of the land north and west of it, so that they will be able to do o the rest of Canada what was done years ago in the case of the Alaska-Yukon boundary.

We are told also by him that: "If it is a private corporation, it will operate for profit. Capital knows no international boundary." That is nothing new to us, for we have known that for quite a while. That is known also to the industrial magnates, K.K.K. potentates and such like, who have been extending the economic boundary line north of the 49th parallel for some time. The boundary is very much in evidence, however, when the workers of both countries wish to extend their international relations.

* * *

The civic authorities are bemoaning what they claim was an overexpenditure on civic relief last year. Those unemployed who were compelled to perform useful and necessary civic work for half the regular civic pay might be able by some means of hocus pocus to coincide with that complaint. But we are not told what portion of the $144,141 grant given by the provincial government to the municipalities for relief purposes was received by the Vancouver unemployed. We would like to know also the amount of work done by the unemployed for their so-called relief? We are inclined to think that the book-keeping would show on appraisal to the effect that the city had quite a large amount of work done for half the civic wage. On the basis of dollar for dollar, this relief work is a highly profitable business, but the trouble is, the contractors cannot make much out of civic work done on the relief basis, hence the city council is opposed to relief work.

* * *

We have been told repeatedly that the old country is becoming overstocked with men; though quite a large portion of the farms over there are being converted into deer parks. Hence there is a scheme devised between the Canadian and British governments to ship some of them to Canada. There are 5,000 families booked to come to Canada this spring, where they are told there is more room for them. We are led to assume that there is no room for them in the old land. But if that is so, will someone be good enough to explain the phenomena of the Home Secretary of the United Kingdom, during the first nine months of 1925, giving permission for 316,615 aliens to enter Great Britain? Here we have 5,000 families leaving Britain this year, possibly aggregating 20,000 persons. Can it be possible that these 20,000 Britishers have been driven out to make place for the 316,615 aliens? We have heard much at different times about "undesirable citizens," and the question might be raised as to whether the alien is more desirable than the Britisher in that country, when there is room for that number of alien immigrants. As to the claim that there is no room in Great Britain for the 5,000 families, due to come here, it may be well to remind the readers of the Vancouver Star that there appeared therein the other day a dispatch from the old country that there was a district of 400 square miles of land in the natural state in one portion of England alone. That is the equivalent of 256,000 acres, which if divided among the 5,000 families would give each of them 51 acres, whereas many of these families are coming to B.C. to farm areas of land embracing only 40 acres.

This state of affairs will exist so long as the Canadian government functions as the passenger agent for the transportation companies and continues to circulate their land settlement bunkum among the industrially depressed Britons. Meanwhile the workers are being driven from Britain to make lace for aliens, and Canadians are being driven from Canada to make way for immigrants from Britain. The Canadian and British governments throw up the smoke screen, "Canada needs settlers." The transportation companies know perfectly well what is wanted. They want "floaters," and they are certainly getting them—getting them coming and going.

Worker Admires the Spirit of Solidarity

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—The spirit of solidarity among brewery workers in America is admired by E. Backert, representative of the German Brewery Workers' Union, who made a recent tour of the United States with a delegation of German trade unionists.

Writing in the Brewery Workers' Journal, published in this city, Mr. Backert, who has returned home, says "our German colleagues can learn something from this spirit of solidarity."

"What I have seen in America along the lines of industrial development and activities in general surpasses all that has been imagined in Europe," said Mr. Backert. "Living conditions of the American workers, including those of the members of our organization, are decidedly better than those of the German workers in general."

Happiness is just the accumulation of joys rightly appreciated.

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MR. HORNIMAN IN BOMBAY

A great reception was accorded by Bombay Nationalists to Mr. B. G. Horniham, former editor of the Bombay Chronicle, when he arrived in that city after his five and a half years of deportation.

1926 Spring Catalogue

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FREEDOM

By F. W. MOORE

The word "freedom" has, no doubt, a connotation as expansive as the inhabited world itself, but insofar as it pertains to industrially-developed countries, we might say that it consists chiefly of being able to follow without restraint imposed by private interests the bent of those inclinations that instinctively urge humanity to find pleasure in speech or acts inspired by the spirit of altruism.

The very great poets, authors and inventors come very near to the possession of absolute freedom, but the less famous members of these fraternities, along with billions of the world's inhabitants, must shape their courses in accordance with the humiliating dictates of Mammon; for Mammon rules a monoplistic world, and monopoly and freedom are antitheses. They stand respectively in the same relation to each other as fire and water. Hence monopoly must avoid her arch enemy Freedom.

The question then presents itself: Is absolute freedom possible under capitalism, and the emphatic reply must necessarily be: It is not.

But if we asked whether freedom were possible under any circumstances, we might reply just as emphatically: It undoubtedly is.

It can be proved that freedom is a concomitant of a well-developed system of industrial government, implying the public ownership of mines, mills and factories—an ownership that would admit of their products being administered by officials who owed their positions of responsibility, directly or indirectly, to the franchise of workers as members of trade unions or professional organizations, or, in other words, to the franchise of organized humanity.

The means of life would thenceforth be produced in a scientific manner, as distinguished from the anarchistic methods that breed unemployment and starvation when goods are so plentiful that the market for them is filled to repletion. There would still be the superintendent, foreman and ordinary workers, but their relations to each other would, in some ways, be quite altered, since the making of one's living would now be of trifling importance. Work done under sanitary conditions, amidst a host of congenial companions and with up-to-date machinery, would be regarded as delightful physical exercise.

And, strange to say, the really important and interesting work of one's life would, in multitudes of cases, be of an amateur nature, but amateur only in the sense that there would be no obligation to use such work for the purpose of earning a livelihood. Studios, laboratories, workshops and experimental conveniences would be as common as sleeping-rooms, and in them the individual would jubilantly pursue his or her hobby in efforts incidental to invention, discovery, science or art, in accordance with the dictates of an everlastingly increasing culture.

All the more reasonable does this seem when we consider that the greater part of each day would naturally be at one's disposal, and that the deplorable inhibition that is automatically imposed on the intellectual development of the masses would immediately give place to universal opportunity.

If such a degree of freedom is not absolute, it is as close to it as our present stage of development enables us to appreciate, and if the measure then enjoyed be the means of endowing people with vision to see higher degrees of emancipation still, it will also enable them to discover the means of attainment.

Absolute freedom, therefore, is no myth. The instinctive desire for it is indestructible; its attainment is the gateway to a development, grand, beautiful and noble. That gateway, at present, is locked, and the only possible key that can open it is lying in one of the pockets of a future industrial government. When we succeed in establishing such, there will be no difficulty in finding the key, and until it is found the idea of a measure of freedom worth having must, for the vast majority of mankind, continue to remain a myth.

"Release the 12" Campaign

London Labor Party Executive's Plans.

Careful consideration has been given by the London Labor Party to the question as to what further steps should be taken by the movement in the metropolis for the purpose of securing the release of the twelve Communists and the South Wales anthracite miners who are now in prison.

The executive has come to the conclusion that it is wisest that the party should act "on its own responsibility and not in conjunction with Communist organizations."

Bodies affiliated to the London Labor Party who have not already done so are therefore requested at once to forward resolutions to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary and local M.P.'s, demanding the release of the Communists and the South Wales anthracite miners. It is also urged that deputations should meet local M.P.'s with a view to urging them to bring pressure to bear on the government to take steps to release the prisoners.

The executive itself is seeking an interview with the Home Secretary for the purpose of submitting reasons for the resolution of protest passed at the party's annual conference, and again to urge the release of the prisoners.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 23.—Multiple looms and other speeding-up devices have thrown 10,000 textile workers out of employment in New England, according to workers in this industry. Wage reductions and poor working conditions go hand in hand with this situation.

"Our industry is one of the lowest paid in the country. There is no incentive for any one to go into it; there is every incentive for those who are in it to try to get out of it. The only aspiration of the young people is to get away from the mills."

Labor in Provincial Legislature

By "SWAMPER."

Another session has passed and it is of some advantage to take stock of the situation. The active workers behind the political movement are very small in number and are of varied economic faiths, running the whole scale of socialistic ideas from philosophic anarchy, syndicalism and utopianism, to revolutionary communism. The voting power is made up largely of persons dissatisfied with the old political parties who desire a change and the application of ethics to politics. The average member of a trade union does not support political labor, being still bound by sentimental ties to the old parties. The instructions to be followed by the elected member are therefore not always as clear as might be desired. True, there are platforms and manifestos galore, but always the alternate courses of making grand-stand speeches or of attempting social legislation are present.

The provincial legislature, after all, is but an enlarged municipal council—its activities are more civic than parliamentary. A labor councillor or school trustee who aired his oratory and neglected sidewalks and schools would receive little encouragement. After the election of 1924 the Conservative party started the cry that Labor had the balance of power, hoping to turn the vote its way in all cases. The official parliamentary party, responsible to the Canadian Labor Party, consists of two members, Neelands and Browne. Uphill of Fernie is Independent Labor, and Burde of Alberni is Independent Liberal.

The Greenwood by-election gave another seat to the Liberals, who have also been joined permanently by Stoddart of the Provincial Party. On the worst possible division they are likely to have a majority of four.

In considering the possibility of extracting reforms from the government these facts have to be considered, besides the price that might be required as payment.

The K.K.K. Fiasco

When the secret history of the Ku-Klux Klan episode is written, much that would disclose the cowardice of some public leaders would be disclosed. Labor workers requested that opposition be raised in the House—the record of the body in the U.S.A. had been not only reactionary and productive of intimidation towards unionism, but its method of merchandising local hatreds for gain placed it at the lowest depths of human baseness. Scared by the bluff of the boosters, politicians fled to cover in an attempt to escape a vote. Ridicule failing, a combination of military and legal members just managed to sidetrack the question and are still worrying. The bogie has been laid, however, and we are never likely to have the real article here. No person of standing will admit membership, public stunts have ended in fiasco, naught remains but a vaudeville skypilot and an emaciated tail to the association known as the British-Israel, which wearily endeavors to prove that the Scotch are descended from the Hebrew.

Waiting Period Eliminated

The best feature secured in the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act was the elimination of the waiting period for sickness exceeding fourteen days. Compensation in such cases will be paid from date of disability. For the benefit of the workers affected it may be explained that all anticipated amendments to this act have been reduced to a cost basis by the department and the minister is able to say this will cost such an amount. As private members cannot introduce any measures necessitating the expenditure of money, it is obvious that the government requires considerable pressure before they will initiate alterations. Provisions was also made for payment to foster-parents who take custody of those who are orphaned.

Minimum Wage Act

The real feature of the session from a labor standpoint was of course the minimum wage act. During the debates in previous sessions on the Forest Act and Eight Hours Act, Labor members had stated that a minimum wage law was due and necessary, and that, the principle having been admitted for women here and for all workers in various other places, no further delay was needed for action. The ears of the powers that be were deaf. Again this session, in speeches on the address and budget, stress was laid upon this need. Still no action. It was arranged that Major Burde having originally been active in the eight hours question, should introduce a minimum wage bill. Being friendly to the government and unopposed by them at election time, the measure was likely to receive better consideration under his care. In due time he introduced a bill dealing with industry as a whole on the lines of the act for women. He was prevailed upon, however, by the Attorney-General to withdraw it and substitute one dealing with the lumber industry only. Labor members stated that this would not do and demanded a wide-open bill. Then ensued a struggle—for position between the two major parties. Neither wished to do anything—both feared to reject the measure. Internal friction developed in both parties between those of actual or expected cabinet rank and those who aimed thereat. Conservatives did not know whether to dish labor or dish the government. Labor pursued its even path, goading either side. Finally, before either government or opposition realized what they were doing, the bill was through. The measure states that it shall apply to all occupations other than farm laborers, fruit-packers, fruit-pickers, fruit and vegetable canners and domestic servants. These exceptions are mainly on the lines of the act for female workers. The actual wage will be fixed for each industry by a board. Careful readers of the daily press will have noticed that the real purpose of the act is just beginning to be understood. No one with any length of experience in the movement will suggest that such a law is all that might be desired, but the past effect of similar laws has been good and the gains have outweighed the alleged defects. Like all legislation, it can only function if it has solid opinion behind it—it should be our purpose to see that such a backing is there. It is certainly another signpost on the way to better conditions, and here, where our economic worries are made greater by the presence of the Oriental, it is a sign that unfair competition can only be remedied by standardizing human needs.

Two Pence a Day for Food

Startling revelations as to the conditions under which Indian political prisoners, arrested under the Bengal Ordinance, were transported to Mandalay were made in the recent debate in the Bengal legislative council.

Mr. Sen-Gupta, mayor of Calcutta, and leader of the Swarajist party, described these conditions, and was not contradicted by any responsible official. Prisoners, including the chief executive officer of the Calcutta corporation, and the secretary of the Bengal Sawrajist party, were kept, he said, during their journey to Mandalay, in a cell which contained no sleeping accommodation, and the floor of which had not been swept for days.

This in spite of the official assurances that prisoners were treated "in accordance with their station and rank in life."

The prisoners were reported to be suffering from insomnia, loss of weight, and in some cases from diabeter and other diseases. It was also revealed that a recommendation by Mr. J. R. Das (now a justice of the Rangoon High Court), supported by the superintendent of the jails, to increase the prisoners' food allowance of about 2d. a day to 4d. per head was rejected by the Bengal government.

The main reason advanced on behalf of the government for the deportation of the prisoners to Mandalay was that it was not possible "to keep the prisoners in human conditions" in the Bengal jails. What must the Bengal jails be like!

The council, it will be remembered, finally demanded the immediate annulment of the Bengal ordinance by 55 votes to 35. Only five elected Indian members voted against the motion.

A TURCO-AFGHAN TREATY

It is rumored in India that the Turkish and Afghan Governments have concluded a treaty of defensive alliance against all attacks on Moslem states.

The negotiations, it is said, were opened through the good offices of the famous propagandist, Moulvi Barakatul-lah, who was last year expelled from France at the request of the British Government.

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TERM "DOLE" A MISNOMER

LONDON, England—The London Economist protests against calling the British unemployment scheme a "dole."

"The term is a misnomer, implying as it does that the recipient is living on charity," says this publication.

"The whole scheme of unemployment pay is a properly worked out insurance scheme, whose actuarial basis, it is true, has been strained from time to time by unexpectedly large-scale unemployment."

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STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Houston, Texas.—Officers of the Texas State Federation of Labor have issued a call for the annual convention, to be held in this city beginning Monday, April 19.

"DARE TO DIE" CORPS FORMED IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai.—Colonel Yen Chung-chang, Chinese chief of police of the native city, has prohibited public meetings following the formation of a "dare-to-die" organization of militant national liberationists, who openly proclaim they will fight to the death against police and soldiery breaking up meetings of the workers and the national liberation movement, of which the Kuomintang is the leading party.

This is merely an indication of the growing spirit of the Chinese masses, stirring under the heel of alien imperialism, and kept from open revolt largely by native official repression.

RUSSIA USES DIFFERENT METHODS IN GRAFTERS

Moscow—Soviet Russia will not relax its campaign against graft and corruption, it was said following the execution of twelve Russians who profited by the sale of quartermaster stores from the red army.

The drive against the alleged ring dealing in quartermaster supplies brought 123 persons before the courts. Besides the twelve who executed, there were 93 who were given heavy prison sentences.

Thi sis the largest number of executions ever carried out in Russia for this offense.

When anything falls in Europe it is generally either the Prince of Wales or the French Cabinet.

What the Snow Means to Me

BY A FARM LABORER IN DAILY HERALD

By a Farm Laborer in Daily Herald.

Snow, to some people, means health, happiness and untold pleasure. Is it not the basis of some of our most enjoyable and healthy sports, anticipated and received with enormous pleasure and delight? But to others it means ill-health, unhappiness and untold misery; it is dreaded and received with a sad and weary heart.

Those two opposite views have been particularly brought to my notice these last few days "somewhere in England." I live in a little East Anglian village where the families of the local squire and parson have been enjoying all the fun of winter sports without going to Switzerland. Shrieks of joy and laughter, mingled with the crunching noise of the toboggans over the crisp snow can be heard almost day and night.

But in the same village most of the inhabitants detest this beautiful snow—there is nothing in it to cheer them.

On the contrary, it means unhappiness and perhaps misery. Given fine weather, a full week's work enables the husband and father (a farm laborer) to return home with his magnificent week's wage of 27s. 7d., which, after paying rent, insurance, sick clubs, and so on, has to provide all the necessities for himself and his family (often half a dozen children under 14), but the snow is here, and while others are enjoying their sports, these poor wretches are huddled together in their draughty, brick floored cottage. They cannot keep warm, funds allow little or no coal, and wood is not so plentiful as most town workers imagine.

The children find no real delight in the snow. Their clothes are not suitable, and their boots too thin for them to play in it, and their little bodies do not receive sufficient nourishment (their chief diet is bread and margarine) to keep them warm.

I wonder what the gods think of mankind when the snow is here.

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A Mighty Sale
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The Empress Theatre is UNFAIR to Organized Labor

The Management of the Empress Theatre Has Published the Following Item in the Daily Press:

A CHALLENGE!
$500 FREE

THE Management of the Empress Theatre will give Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) in cash to any charitable institution in the City of Vancouver if the Vancouver Stage Hands' Union, Local No. 118, can prove to the satisfaction of any responsible representative group of citizens that the Management of the Empress Theatre is, or has been, unfair to organized labor, either directly or indirectly. This is a challenge to the I.A.T.S.E., Local No. 118, to prove their statement as set forth in circulars which have been distributed throughout the city.

The Empress Theatre pays the highest wages and has not in any way violated any agreement with any Union.

(Sgd.) JOHN A. SCHUBERG,
Manager.

Local 118, Theatrical Stage Employees
Accepts the Challenge
And Calls Upon Mr. J. A. Schuberg to Make Good His Charitable Offer.

The stage employees have been locked out of the Empress Theatre on account of the management arbitrarily violating a solemn agreement which was entered into September 22, 1925, and which was to have been in effect for one year.

Working conditions that have been in effect at the Empress Theatre for the past eighteen years are now denied the Stage Employees, which conditions prevail in Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg and American coast cities.

European Labor Swings to Left

Berlin.—A general swing to the left throughout Europe is seen as the result of recent elections in Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Latvia, Belgium and Czechoslovaki. Not only have the working class parties made big progress, but their left wing, the Communist parties in particular, have made the most remarkable strides. In Czechoslovakia the Communist party polle dclose to a million votes and proved tne second strongest party (or the strongest party, according to some estimates, for the returns are not completed), increasing 27 to 42 at the time of writing. In its parliamentary representation from Berlin municipal elections the Communists more than doubled their vote and now have 43 representatives instead of 20; and in Latvia, where the Communist party is illegal and could not put up any candidates, the Social-Democrats made the biggest gains, heading the list with 32 members out of a house of 100.

In Great Britain the November municipal elections show more than 40 per cent. increase in the strength in the municipal elections, though not to the same extent as the Communists. In Berlin the Social-Democratic party increased its representation from 46 to 75. In the parliamentary elections in Czecho-Slovakia, however, the Czech Social-Democrats receding from 52 to 29 members and the German Social-Democrats from 2 9to 18.

In the Belgian municipal elections this fall the right parties have been outdistanced by the working-class parties. According to latest figures, the Conservatives (Catholics) have lost 11 seats and the Liberals 23, while the Socialists have gained 30 seats and the Communists 11. Swiss elections in October showed gains for both Socialists and Communists.

EVERETT STREET CAR MEN HOLD ELECTION

EVERETT, Jan. 29.—The local union of Street car men at its last meeting decided to keep Tom Mitten on the job as president, and elected . Meegan, vice-president, H. Love secretary, and H. Hanson, member of the executive board.

CRY "LABOR SHORTAGE" FOR VICIOUS PURPOSE

Washington.—San Francisco trade unionists inform President Green of a plot by anti-union employers to fill the west coast city with unemployed. Although thousands of idle workers are walking the streets of that city, the anti-unionists advertise a "labor shortage."

One trade unionist writes: "The reason for this action by these labor haters is that the Brotherhood of Carpenters is conducting a vigorous campaign to establish union shop conditions on April 1 next."

The United States employment service sustains the workers' claim that there is an oversupply of mechanics in the San Francisco bay district.

CAP MAKERS RAISE WAGES

Baltimore.—Wage increases that range from $1 to $5 a week have been secured by the Cap and Hat Makkers' union.

TOWARDS AMALGAMATION

Following a recent joint conference in Great Britain between the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Railway Wagon Builders, agreement has been reached that full recognition of the cards of each organization be accepted on any work of vehicle building on which members of the respective organizations may be engaged. Joint working committees will be set up where branches of both unions exist.

GARMENT WORKERS ACTIVE

NEW YORK—A voluntary committee of 500, under direction of officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is conducting an organization drive in this city. Hundreds of non-union shops, employing thousands of workers, are visited. In the first three days 120 shops were tied up. Many of them signed an agreement with the union.

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1.00	Dr. Reid's Blood Purifier	.60	
1.00	Molle (for shaving)	.61	
3.00	Combination Vaginal and Rectal Syringe	2.17	
4.00	Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, per gal.	2.65	
.50	Aristocrat Cleaning Fluid	.31	
1.00	and $1.50 Ariola Compacts	.39	
1.00	Auto Strop Blades, 10s	.63	
.15	La Semeuse Castile Soap, 4 for	.34	
.35	Safetee Shaving Cream	.22	
1.00	Clinical Thermometer	.54	
.35	Cutex Cuticle Remover	.23	
1.00	Penslar Palatable Cod Liver Extract	.61	
.75	Saxx Malt and Hops	.47	
.50	Dr. Reid's Red Pepper Ointment	.27	
.25	Cascarets	.16	
.10	Fairy Soap, 8 for	.41	
.10	Plantol Soap, 5 for	.25	
.50	Glycerin & Rose Water, 8 oz.	.28	
1.00	Dr. Reid's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil	.52	

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