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Burrard Street Site Best For Civic Centre

Civic Centre Site at Burrard Street has more Satisfactory Features than any Other Site Heretofore Proposed Daily Press Opposed to Site— There's a Reason

WE ARE PUBLISHING, BELOW, Excerpts from the Preliminary Report on the Civic Centre, as made by Harland Bartholomew to the Vancouver Town Planning Commission. This report was turned over to the Labor Statesman, by Walter Deptford, delegate to the Commission from the Trades Council, and should be of interest to all home owners of the working class. The report is unbiassed and has greater merits than any previous suggestion on the subject of Civic Centre in spite of the attitude adopted by the Vancouver Daily press on the subject. The report says:

Possibilities of Civic Centre Location

In taking into account the proper location of a Civic Centre in Vancouver, it is first necessary to determine the size and location of the future business district. As Vancouver grows, the business district will continue to expand. In this connection a history of the expansion of the present business district is of interest and value. From the intersection of Hastings and Main Streets, the centre of business values has shifted gradually westward to Granville Street and then southerly to the intersection of Georgia Street where the highest values are now to be found. The ultimate centre of business values will be at a point most nearly central to the various streams of traffic (vehicular and street car) coming from all parts of the city. A study of the main approach thoroughfares to the north, south, east and west, would indicate that centre of the future business district has already reached its logical location except for unusually great unbalancing of the present street structure, which is improbable.

The ideal business district is a gridiron into which traffic from all sections of the city is fed in a uniform manner, the point of entry in the business district corresponding as nearly as possible to the geographical position of the area in which the traffic originates. The present business district of Vancouver is more or less of a gridiron and of ample size to serve the needs of a city considerably in excess of one million population. Certain new entries for purposes of more uniform distribution will be desirable, such as the proposed Burrard Street Bridge and an extension of the Kingsway from its present terminus at Main Street across False Creek to the intersection of Robson and Beatty Streets.

It has been suggested that False Creek might be filled and become the central business district, or that the entire business district might shift to the south side of False Creek. Both of these suggestions are economically impracticable, in so far as present information indicates. To fill False Creek would be extremely expensive and would involve enormous sacrifice of values now established. Its desirability is doubtful either from a standpoint of economics or a standpoint of practicability. An exhaustive study of the numerous considerations involved, might be justifiable at this time but will probably lead to the conclusion here expressed.

While some substantial increase in business values and business activities may be expected south of False Creek this area is not well suited to the future central business district because of somewhat forbidding street grades and the inherent difficulties of so revising the street structure of the city to make a genuine focus where traffic from various parts of the city could be successfully centred upon some definite area and successfully distributed therein.

Anticipating therefore the future development of the business district as being substantially bounded by Burrard Street on the west, Pacific Street on the south, and extending along Hastings and Pender Streets to the north and East, as shown upon the accompanying diagram, and applying the principles first expressed above, we may draw the following conclusions:—

1. A Civic Centre should be immediately adjacent to one of the boundaries of the future business district, such as Burrard Street, Pacific Street, Hastings or Pender Streets.

2. The Civic Centre site should be along the southern or eastern boundary of the business district since the majority of the ultimate population will live in this direction.

3. The present character of the southern and eastern boundaries of the business district are largely industrial and low cost residential, making it necessary either to rely upon strictly architectural design for satisfactory effect or to reclaim certain of this area and thereby establish a much higher degree of natural beauty.

4. There may be one large civic centre containing all City buildings or there may be a distinctive cultural centre comprised of the Art Museum, Library and Municipal Auditorium, leaving the administrative buildings, such as the City Hall, to be located nearer the centre of commercial activities, as has already been done with the Court House.

Theoretically the ideal location for the Civic Centre of Vancouver would be midway between the Granville and Connaught Street Bridges, including the entire shores of False Creek, constituting one great large park. This would satisfy the four fundamental requirements—proximity to business district—focal position—character of site and surroundings— and the logical location of each of the buildings comprising the group. There being no hill at this location, however, and the possibility of converting the shores of False Creek into a large park being improbable if not impracticable, other opportunities must be sought. There are but two other locations which would seem to satisfy the four fundamental requirements. These are:—

1. Central School site, already well known in the popular mind.

2. The area between False Creek and the top of the hill north of Pacific Street, lying between Granville Street and Burrard Street, and

Or west of Burrard Street which will hereinafter be referred to as the "English Bay Site."

(Continued on page 8)

Labor Sufficient to Fill Requirements

Once more Labor has forced the hand of the City Council. The charges made for funerals by undertakers are to be investigated. This subject was dealt with by "Spud Tamson," in the Labor Statesman, several weeks ago, and was followed by being brought on the floor of the City Council. Alderman McInnes started the move for the investigation this week.

Activities of the Labor Party has also forced the hand of the City Council in the matter of property taxes. The Labor Party, during the recent election charged that the taxes assessed in the business section were very much lower than in the residential districts. The City Council has started to adjust this, but Labor is going to keep hammering away until the adjustment is satisfactory to the workers.

Japanese Help and the Mothers' Bakery

The recent article in the Labor Statesman dealing with the subject of Japanese being employed in the Mother's Bakery, has begun to bear fruit. The management of the Mother's Bakery is very indignant, and, because the Japanese dough maker has been replaced with a white man, now comes forward with the statement—in the Daily Press— that it employs only white help. The management admits, however, that it still employs two Japanese for the purpose, as they say, of "carrying out the ashes." It seems to us that it would be cheaper to employ some disabled war veteran to do this work and he, no doubt could easily fill the bill by doing the work of the two Japanese if that is all they do. Better still, the Mother's Bakery might employ all union labour and save the Labor Statesman the job of knocking where we might otherwise boost.

Keep the Home Fires Burning

In line with their old-established policy to patronize home industry the Allied Printing Trades of Vancouver have inaugurated a campaign to boost printing "made in Vancouver," which bears the allied printing trades Union label.

The Printing Trades Craftsman—as well as others, are aware that every dollar that is spent outside of Vancouver never returns while on the other hand every dollar spent in Vancouver for "Vancouver made" articles not only keeps the money in circulation locally, but keeps Vancouver workers steadily employed and in turn gives them an opportunity to spend their union made money on "Vancouver made" articles and thus an endless chain of prosperity is formed for the benefit of us all.

To accomplish this and in order to insure that printed matter is made under union conditions and produced in Vancouver it should bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, if it does not, it shows that it is not produced in a fair printing office and the Allied Printing Trades Council appeals to every trades unionist to forward any piece of "printed matter, which does not bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council to Mr. T. A. Holland, manager for the Allied Printing Trades Council, 804 Holden Building with name and address of sender. He will send back the non-label printed matter to the buyer of printing and urge him to have his work done in a fair shop.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS DANCE

Electrical Workers, 213, Supper and Dance at Lester Court, Friday evening, March 11. Couple $3. Devonshire orchestra. From 9 til 1 p.m.

Vested Interests Against Common People's Welfare

Liberals and Conservatives in the Federal House work Together Against Farmer and Labour Groups—McPhail and Bourassa attack System

By J. S. Woodsworth

THE BUDGET DEBATE IS OVER and the vote registered. The main significance is the definite alignment of the various groups and individuals revealed. At the beginning of a new Parliament it takes a little time for everyone to discover just where everyone else stands. Parties have gone to the country on issues somewhat different from those of previous elections and individuals have not committed themselves. In various ways the relationships between the various groups must of necessity change. In the House men must sort themselves out in a recorded vote; to a greater or less extent each man goes to his own place.

It was charged by Mr. Garland that there was a co-operative arrangement between the Liberals and the Conservatives. This was stoutly denied by both of the old parties who each sought to distinguish itself from the other. However, the Conservative party was sufficiently dissatisfied with the Budget to move an amendment and various Conservative speakers expressed their approval of the changes introduced by Mr. Robb as well as the lack of change, which tended to produce the stability which they have been advocating.

The Western Liberals appeared not altogether easy. Mr. E. D. Young, however, made the best case possible for their support of the Government by urging that nothing should be done until there had been a thorough investigation of the field by the Tariff Advisory Board. If this ground is maintained, the Government will be forced next year to take some action in order to satisfy the lower tariff, western members.

Mr .Glen voiced the feeling of the Liberal-Progressives, expressing dissatisfaction with the Budget and demanding that assurances should be given that the Government was really committed to a lower tariff policy. Mr. Dunning in response read the riot act to the Liberal-Progressives, who promptly backed down, accepting the cold comfort of a few general phases. Their position can be well gathered from the speech of Mr. Brown, who attempted to "save the face" of the group that a few days previously through Mr. Glen, had made such a spirited protest. Mr. Brown said:

"While the answer given by the Minister of Railways (Mr. Dunning) to the honorable member for Marquette (Mr. Glen) is by no means as plain and specific as we would desire, yet we feel that we have possibly no warrant for assuming that the action taken in the Robb Budget of 1926 is the last step to be taken in the direction of lower tariffs. On the contrary, we would like to assume that the Minister intended to convey to us the idea that there was still to be progress in that direction."

Mr. Brown was evidently having hard sledding—"possibly no warrant for assuming" and again "we would like to assume." Surely the Liberal-Progressives were forced to a series of assumptions not at all warranted either by the present Budget or by the record of the Liberal Government during the past five years. Mr. Brown went on:

"We have felt that we can give our support to the Budget notwithstanding the fact that in itself there is nothing that arouses any particular inducement. I would like to add that the Minister of Finance must not assume that any support we may give the present Budget will warrant his concluding that if next year's budget should not show some further inclination to go in the direction of the principle we have advocated our support will be continued."

That may possibly be true. In the meantime, the Government has safely adopted a stand-pat attitude and some of us and we think the Government itself, feel fairly well justified in "assuming that the Liberal-Progressives are pretty definitely committed to the support of the Government next year as well as this.

The amendment was supported by only twenty-one. That in itself was no small accomplishment, as it united in action the Farmer and Labour groups thus probably laying the foundation for a much larger movement in the days to come. Fundamentally the vote on the amendment divided the House on the principles which, in the future, will divide the country. On the one hand vested interests and the other the welfare of the common people. As these principles emerge more and more clearly, we trust that the old party lines and allegiances will be gradually broken down. However, there would seem now to be little hope of any great change before another election.

Carpenters' Notes

A. G. McCallum, business agent of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local 452, reports that 54 applications have passed through his hands since taken over office on February 7th. Several new members were initiated at the last meeting, and a large number are expected to appear before A. McDonald, the president, to take the obligation on Monday, March 14th.

* * *

According to figures given by the Journal of Commerce regarding Vancouver's building programme, the permits taken out in January and February show an increase of $362,644, when compared with the same period of last year. This gain and general improvement in the building industry has been the means of reducing the number of men on the local's unemployed register, and it will be only a matter of a few weeks till all union men will be off the out-of-work list.

* * *

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Carpenter's Local, 452, are having an open night on March 16th, in room 809-10 Holden Building, for the purpose of augmenting their membership. The newly formed local has been very active since its inception, and the union again extends a hearty invitation to all carpenters' wives, daughters and sisters to join up and cooperate in the activities of the organization. Any ladies interested in this movement to further the union morale are requested to get in touch with Mrs. Nickels, the president, Highland 1081Y, or Miss Gibbons, secretary, Fairmont 243L.

Pray, What Are Eyes For?

Short-skirted girls pretend they hate
The way men gaze—gadzook!
Does not the Bard of Avon state
"Men's eyes were made to look"?

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SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENTS

PRE-EMPTIONS

Vacant, unreserved, surveyed Crown lands may be pre-empted by British subjects over 18 years of age, and by aliens on declaring intention to become British subjects, conditional upon residence, occupation, and improvement for agricultural purposes.

Full information concerning regulations regarding pre-emptions is given in Bulletin No. 1, Land Series, "How to Pre-empt Land," copies of which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C., or to any Government Agent.

Records will be granted covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes, and which is not timberland, i.e., carrying over 8,000 board feet per acre west of the Coast Range and 5,000 feet per acre east of that Range.

Applications for pre-emptions are to be addressed to the Land Commissioner of the Land Recording Division, in which the land applied for is situated, and are made on printed forms, copies of which can be obtained from the Land Commissioner.

Pre-emptions must be occupied for five years and improvements made to value of $10 per acre, including clearing and cultivating at least five acres, before a Crown Grant can be received.

For more detailed information see the Bulletin "How to Pre-empt Land."

PURCHASE

Applications are received for purchase of vacant and unreserved Crown lands, not being timberland, for agricultural purposes; minimum price for first-class (arable) land is $5 per acre, and second-class (grazing) land $2.50 per acre. Further information regarding purchase or lease of Crown lands is given in Bulletin No. 10, Land Series, "Purchase and Lease of Crown Lands."

Mill, factory, or industrial sites on timber land, not exceeding 40 acres, may be purchased or leased, the conditions including payment of stumpage.

HOMESITE LEASES

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as homesites, conditional upon a dwelling being erected in the first year, title being obtainable after residence and improvement conditions are fulfilled and land has been surveyed.

LEASES

For grazing and industrial purposes areas not exceeding 640 acres may be leased by one person or a company.

GRAZING

Under the Grazing Act the Province is divided into grazing districts and the range administered under a Grazing Commissioner. Annual grazing permits are issued based on numbers ranged, priority being given to established owners. Stock-owners may form associations for range management. Free, or partly free, permits are available for settlers, campers and travellers, up to ten head.

Dels. Mills and Dayman were appointed from the Trades Council to the "Hands Off China" committee.

Important Judgment; Justice Martin Says Labor a Commodity

Below we are publishing the Reasons for Judgment in the dissenting judgment of Mr. Justice Martin in the Empress Theatre picketing and conspiracy to injure business action in which the Local 118 I.A.T.S.E. was held to be liable in $1,750.00 damages and in which on appeal the judges of the Appeal Court of B. C. were evenly divided, two being in favour of the Local and two against. As there was not a majority in favor the appeal was lost.

This judgment that we are publishing in full is considered by the Counsel for the Local to be most important to organized labor. It is the most detailed and exhaustive of the four judgments as it deals with the position of labour under the local Trades Union Act and also deals with it under the Common Law as a commodity. In view of the commodity legislation that is now forcing itself to the front in the business and industrial world, this pronouncement of Mr. Justice Martin acquires an unusual importance to labor.

We have asked Counsel for the Local to write something for the Labor Statesman on the action and its effect upon the labour position and he has promised to do so in the near future.—W.W.L.

COURT OF APPEAL

Schuberg vs. Local No. 118, Int. Allce. Theat. Stage Employees et al.

Judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Martin

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 4th, 1927

In this case the learned Judge has found that "there is practically no dispute about the facts" and that there was "no evidence of personal malice against the plaintiff," but that the defendants had "watched and beset the plaintiff's place of business (which he took over on 15th July, 1925) and so force him to continue to employ a "crew," so-called, of seven stage hands as were formerly employed "for a long period" of years, 18 in fact, the reduction of which crew to five (made by him about five months later, on 28th December, 1925, to take effect on 11th January thereafter) caused a trade dispute between the parties hereto with the result that the Defendants, after all the stage hands had left the plaintiff's employ and he had engaged five outsiders to take their places on said 11th, January. took certain steps beginning on the 18th of January, and lasting until 24th February, which the learned judge below describes thus:—

"The defendants thereupon placed men at the entrance to the theatre who distributed handbills addressed to "The Theatre-Going Public of Greater Vancouver 'stating **interalia** in large type, that 'the Empress Theatre is unfair to organized labour.' Defendent also caused motor cars and sandwich men, displaying signs and banners bearing the same statement, to parade before the entrance to the theatre, they watched and beset the Plaintiff's place of business."

These are all the allegedly wrongful acts that are found against them, and they are no more than are admitted in the defence which justifies them as being done for the sole purpose of lawfully furthering defendents interest in a trade dispute, but they undoubtedly had the result of diminishing the profits of plaintiff's business and so the learned judge awarded him $1750.00 as damages therefor, though he claimed that his receipts had fallen off $700 per week for the five weeks of the said disturbance.

Since much stress was laid upon the handbill its full text should be given, viz.:—

It is illegal to boycott but this is to
Inform the
THEATRE-GOING PUBLIC
OF
GREATER VANCOUVER
THAT
THE EMPRESS THEATRE
IS UNFAIR
TO
ORGANIZED LABOR

Conditions enjoyed by the Stage Employees for eighteen years are now denied them by the present management. Local No. 118, I.A.T.S.E.

It is to be noted that the learned judge has not found, nor is there evidence to support a finding, that the plaintiff was boycotted or that there was violence or intimidation or that any disturbance involving a breach of the peace was created by defendants' actions, nor was there any breach of contract. The extent of the number of defendants' men at the entrance to the plaintiff's theatre is thus limited by the plaintiff himself:

'There was always during the boycott period, one to three of our former stage employees or other stage employees, standing out on the curb during the whole time after the doors were open to the public.'

In addition he relies on one particular incident, but that was explained satisfactorily and the learned judge below properly attached no importance to it, and on p. 32, plaintiff admits that (except that one incident) he had no complaints from patons, "most of it was joking and making funn." In my opinion all that happened could not properly be said to constitute a nuisance at common law and at most it was a case of peaceful picketing.

The defendants largely reply upon the rights acquired under our 'Act relating to Trades Unions," cap. 258, R.S.B.C., secs. 2 and 3, which it is submitted are essentially the same (but with additions) as those acquired by the effect of the provisions of the English Trades Disputes Act, 1906, cap. 47, amending the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, cap. 86. Section 2 of our Act extends not only to trades unions and their officers, members, agents or servants, but also to "any other person" and frees them from liability "for communicating to any workman, artisan, labourer, employee, or person (i.e., to all the world) facts respecting employment or hiring by or with any employer or producer, etc., of the products of labour, or for persuading or endeavouring to persuade by fair or reasonable argument, without unlawful threats, intimidation or other unlawful acts, such workman, employee or person" not to renew expired contracts, or to refuse to become the employee or customer of any such employer or producer. This goes very far, but the next sec. 3 goes still further and relieves the the same person from liability "for publishing, information with regard to a strike or a lockout . . . . or other labour grievance or trouble, or for warning workmen, artisans, labourers or employees or other persons against seeking employment in the locality affected" or "from purchasing, buying or consuming products produced or distributed by an employer being a party to the . . . . labour grievance or trouble during its continuance." The producing and the staging of plays and the sale or purchase of tickets of admission thereto are unquestionably within this section; and what was done by the defendants herein is equally, to my mind, within its three expressions viz., (a) publishing informatin with regard to . . . a labour grievance or trouble;" (b) "warning workmen . . employees or other persons not to seek employment in the locality affected:" and (c) warning the same "from purchasing, buying or consuming products produced or distributed by said employer." The much relied o nhand-bill is, in effect, a direct and unmistakeable "warning" to the "theatre-going public" against "buying" the "product" that the plaintiff was offering to the public and it is the falling off in the sale of his tickets that he complains of. It must also in practice be the case that the publication of the "information" and "warning" will be primarily given "in the locality affected." Otherwise it would be largely ineffective and the specific rights conferred by the statute would be considerably frustrated if it were unwarrantably, as I think, construed to authorize only acts done outside of that locality; these authorized appeals to the members, friends and supporters of organized labour, or the uninformed public in general, must in reason be intended to be addressed to them where they will be most effective, i.e. on the very scene of the "labour grievance or trouble" itself—its locus or locality and its surrounding neighborhood. Furthermore, there is no limintation set upon the means used to "publish" the "information" or "warning" (which may be set by hand-bills, signs, bill-boards banners or other forms of advertisement) or the number of persons who may act in concert to that authorized end and in, such case I am, with all respect, unable to see how the element of criminal conspiracy enters into the matter, and, as already noted, no intimidation, threats or otherunlawful acts have been found: the general intention of the section might almost be summarized as one to authorize the resort to means which will induce the public at large to interest itself in the trade dispute and so bring pressure to bear upon one or both of the disputants; that it is intended to be remedial to and confer important rights upon 'labour' is evident from the fact that the rights of "publishing" and "warning" and freedom from liability for their consequences, are bestowed upon 'labour' alone and not upon the employer, and so the section must be construed in that significant light.

Such being my view of sec. 3, there is no necessity of giving here the full results of the elaborate study of sec. 2, that I have made thereof, and I shall content myself with observing, with all due respect to other opinions, first: that the expression "communicating facts" is a loose one and does not require the full statement of all relevant facts pro and con, nor with that exactness which is required in legal procedings; such a requirement would be obviously beyond reasonable contemplation in the course of a trade dispute with its unavoidable creation of heated minds and acrimonious feelings; second: that a statement that an employer is "unfair to organized labour" is not necessarily "an opinion merely, as was found below, but f it is established by evidence it becomes a fact ab initio. and one of paramount consequence; third, that this view is supported by the permission given to resort to persuasion by fair or reasonable argument, and once the door is opened to persuasion and argument it is an extremely difficult, if not manifestly impossible thing to say what constitutes a fair and reasonable limitation to set thereto; I do not think any two minds could be got to agree upon the applictaion of an exact boundary to argument and persuasion upon the rights or wrongs of a labour dispute; and fourth; that I regard the statement that "conditions enjoyed by the stage employees for eighteen years are now denied them by the present management" as one of fact in substance, though indefinite in detail, which was established by evidence at the trial.

I have not overlooked the submission of defendants' counsel that it was as a fact at the trial that the theatre was "unfair to organized labour," and on this there is no finding by the learned judge below, he not passing upon it as being "one of opinion merely," as already noted. I have, however, felt it to be my duty to consider carefully this allegation with the result, after a close perusal and re-perusal of all the evidence in the case, that I think it has been established, and the reason given by the plaintiff for reducing his stage "crew" from 7 to 5 is not satisfactory to me in view of the evidence adduced by the defendants in support of their feeling of "unfairness," which is something more than the assertion of or reliance on either side upon strict legal rights. The testimony of several witnesses shows that the reduction of the staff threw additional burdens upon the reduced members of it, and that the retention of the full crew was a necessity for the proper production of the plays that were then being produced in a stock theatre of that description, and the fact that these conditions had been recognized for eighteen years as fair and just between master and servant and adopted by other theatres in Vancouver of a like class strengthens this view. Simply for an

(Continued on Page 3)

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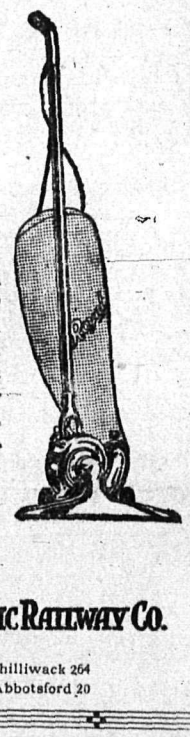

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Trades Union Directory

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, J. Thomson; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office, 803 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. R. Walker; Sec., M. F. Beavis, 1222 Alberni.

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—meets second Sunday at 2 p.m. and the last Sunday in month at 8:00 p.m., Room 310 Holden Bldg. President W. H. Clancy; Secretary and Business Agent, T. J. Hanofin. Office: Room 5, Flack Block; Phones, Sey. 4782 and Bay. 1656-R. Hours, 9 to 12 a.m.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso.—Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, Sydney Dunstone; Secretary, P. Lauret, Box 302, City, Phone Fair. 2108L.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Holden Building. President, Robt. Stevenson; Secretary-treas., W. Page, Room 815, Holden Bldg.

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 E. Holmes; acting secretary, Birt Showler, 1115 Robson, office, 807 Holden Building.

Barbers,' Journeyman International Union of America—Local 120, meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 310 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Pres., Fred. Dawe; Sec.-treas., C. E. Herrett, Office 814 Holden Bldg.

Bookbinders Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month at Professional and Business Woman's Club, Empire Bldg., 603 Hastings W. President, G. Low, 61 53rd Ave. W.; secretary, Thos. Carroll, 842 Hamilton Street.

Brewery Workers Union No. 300—meets first and third Wednesday in month in room 313, Holden Building, at 8 p.m. President, J. Ramsay, 4312 Perry Rd.; Secretary, H. F. Swan, 2705 Pender East.

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 26th Ave E. Phone Fair. 345 R. W. J. Pipes, Fin. Secretary.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of,—Vancouver 1st Branch meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. President, G. Richardson; Secretary, John T. Bruce; Business Agent, J. McKinley. Headquarters, room 35, 163 Hastings St. W.

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, A. McDonald; recording secretary, W. Page; business agent, Wm. Dunn. Office, Room 809 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, D. Hargreaves; treasurer, W. J. Sribbins, 3208 Pender St. E.; Secretary, J. Tarbuck, 2792 Pender East.

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28 — Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 251½ Hastings E., at 8 p.m. President, R. N. Hogg, 1718 Commercial Dr.; secretary-treasurer, George Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

Electrical Workers, Local 213, International Brotherhood—Meets every Monday at 8 p.m. in Room No. 5, 319 Pender Street West. President, H. C. Allen; 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, E. McCallum; rec. sec., D. Hodges; fin. sec. and business agent, Roy Finley. Office, Room 806 Holden Building.

Engineers, Steam and Operating, Int. Local 882—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in room 806 Holden Bldg. President, A. W. Nims; vice-president, E. Thomas; business agent and financial secretary, J. A. Newbigging; rec. sec., W. J. Irwin. Office, 806 Holden Building.

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.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 602, International. Meets first and third Friday in month at Holden Building. President, C. Lawson, 1832 3rd Ave. W. Fin. Sec. and Business Agent, J. A. Barrington, 4293 Welwyn Street. Phone Fair. 1434L.

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 209 Holden Bldg. President, H. P. Fulljames, 2106 Vanness; Secretary, Bert Jenkins, 50 45th Ave. E.

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.

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, H. C. Matthews; Business Agent, A. Graham, 809 Holden Building. Rec. Sec., R. G. Inder, 5877 Lancaster St.

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Meets second and fourth Friday in Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, T. Rutherford; 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 Brown, 638 Broadway W. 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 163 Hastings W. Business agent, Robt. Stevenson. Office, room 34, 163 Hastings West. Phone Sey. 3609.

Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders Local No. 2404—Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m. in 122 Hastings St. W. James Thomson, secretary, P. O. Box 320.

Plasterers, Local 89—International Association of Operative, meets first and third Wednesday in month at Holden Bldg. President, A. Hurry. Secretary, Ed. Williams, 1172 Barclay. Phone Douglas 3217R.

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.

Point Grey Municipal Employees' Association, Local No. 3—Meets first Friday of each month at Oddfellows Hall, Kerrisdale, 8 p.m. Secretary, A. Paterson, 8179 Hudson Street.

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, Wm. Quigley, 2083 2nd Ave. W., Box 894.

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. B. 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 Association, Local Union No. 280 — Meets second and fourth Thursday in month in Holden Building, 16 Hastings Street E. President, A. Fisher, 1952 4th Avenue W.; business agent and secretary, D. MacPhersen, 807 Holden Bldg.

Shingle Weavers, Local 17813—Meets second Tuesday in month, in Room No. 2, Labor Temple, New Westminster, and 4th Sunday, 7:30 p.m., in Room 313 Holden Bldg., Vancouver. President, J. N. Chute, Phone High. 1982Y; sec., W. H. Matthew, Joyce Rd. P. O. Phone Coll. 413R1.

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 503. Executive meets third Thursday of every month.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 310 Holden Bldg. President, A. A. McKay, 773 Beatty St.; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Black, 880 Homer St.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, Local 118 of the I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—Meets at 991 Nelson Street on the second Friday in month, at 9:30 a.m. President, G. W. Allen; Secretary, Gordon Martin. Business address, P. O. Box 711.

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.

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

MEETS second Thursday in each month. President, S. D. McDonald, Box 268. Secretary, Frank Derry, Box 498, Prince Rupert, B.C.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

(Continued from Page 2)

employer to reduce a very long existing staff so as to make more money by cutting down expenses in a business which he says was paying before the dispute is not of a sufficient reason to prevent the defendants from reasonably maintaing that such an act was "unfair" upon them in its oppressive results, in the wide and true sense of the term as applied to the relations that ought to exist between employer and employed, even though strictly within the letter of the law. It is in recognition indeed of higher rights than mere strict legal powers under labour contracts that caused the legislature of this Province to pass in 1918 the Minimum Wage for Women Act, cap. 56, cap. 173, of R.S.B.C., to prevent the oppression of working women by "sweating" and otherwise, sec. 5, thereof providing in part:—

"It shall be the duty of the Board to ascertain the wages paid and the hours and conditions of labour and employment in the various occupations, trades, and industries in which females are employed in this Province, and to fix the minimum wage, the maximum hours, and such conditions of labour and employment as in the opinion of the Board seem necessary or expedient for the welfare of employees . . . ."

And since then, the Male Minimum Wage Act of 1925, cap. 32, has been passed, and both of these statutes are aimed at remedying conditions in labour which while legal as a matter of contract between master and servant were yet felt to be so "unfair" in the wider interest of the public that they called for the intervention of Parliament and that there are other conditions which would become unfair in a popular and yet true sense by the unjustifiable assertion of legal rights is beyond question. Such words, indeed, as "intimidate," "wrongful," "legitimate" and also, obviously I think, "unfair" are not words of art but "of common speech and every day use, and must receive therefore a reasonable and sensible constructio according to the circumstances of the case as they arise from time to time," and "looking at the course of legislation and keeping in mind the changing temper of the times on this subject," as the Court of Crown Cases Reserved put it in Connor vs. Reston, 1891, 7 T.D.R. 651, and considering also the observations of Lord Dunedin in Sorrell vs. Smith (1925) A.O. 700, at 717, pointing out that a judge is not always "able to give a strict legal definition" of words to a jury yet they may decide between two alternatives by "that inner standard of right and wrong which is not exactly conscience but which I think is best expressed by the French term 'for interieur.'"

The conclusion I have reached after a lengthy consideration of the matter is that the defendants are justified in what they did by said sec. 3, apart from their additional invocation of sec. 2, and I prefer to base my opinion upon our statute which is not the same in important respects as the English statutes and is more favourable to the defendants than they are, but even if they were identical the general and main effect of the many English cases which have been cited, and which I shall not attempt to review (because as Lord Dunedin says in Sorrell vs. Smith (1925) A.C. 700, 717 "it would be an impossible task to reconcile either the decisions or the dicta") would be to sustain, in my opinion, the clear and able submission of the appellants' counsel. Out of respect to the learned judge, however, I shall refer to a recent decision of the House of Lords in said Sorrell vs. Smith and Rex vs. Blachsawl (1925) 21, Alb. 580; 3 W.W.R. 344; which are specially relied upon by him and to Rev vs. Renners (1926) S.C. 499, which was pressed upon us by respondent's counsel. As to the Sorrell case wherein all relevant authorities are considered, Lord Cave, at p. 712 (Lord Atkinson concurring) after referring to "the famous trilogy of cases" there cited Mogul S.S. Co. vs. McGregor; Allen vs. Flood and Quinn vs. Leathem) deduces these two propostions:

1. A combination of two or more persons wilfully to injure a man in his trade is unlawful and, if it results in dage to him, is actionable.

2. If the real purpose of the combination is, not to injure another, but to forward or defend the trade of those who enter into it, then no wrong is committed and no action is committed and no action will lie, although damage to another ensues.

The distinction between the two classes of ease is sometimes expressed by saying that in cases of the former class there is not, while in cases of the latter class there is, just cause or excuse for the action taken.

Lord Buckmaster, at p. 748, says that "the onus is not on the defendant to justify but on the plaintiff to prove that the act was spiteful and malicious."

Since the case at bar comes within the second proposition on the facts before us, the decision of the House of Lords assists the defendants and not the plaintiff.

Then as to the Blachsawl and Renners cases, the first being a decision of the Appellate Court of Alberta and the latter of the Supreme Court of Canada on sec. 501 of the Criminal Code, I am unable to apprehend what assistance is to be derived in this civil case from decisions on criminal offences in which very different considerations arise and in which the accused did not have the benefit of any statute similar to our said Trade Unions Act (cap. 258) which is conceded to be intra vires of the powers of this Province under the B.N.A. Act. At p. 356 of the Blachsawl case, Mr. Justice Beck points out the distinction between that case and Sorrell vs. Smith, noting thereon (1) "That it was a civil case" and (3) the existence of a "special statutory enactment" therein, which is exactly what we have here and it supplies here, on the facts, that defence of "lawful authority," which the same learned judge contemplated on p. 355, and which the said section of the Code in its opening provisions is careful to preserve by only striking at acts done "wrongfully and without lawful authority," thereby recognizing the effect of provincial statutes dealing with the property and civil rights of master and servant.

The Renners case is based upon the existence of a common nuisance or an unlawful assembly, both of which elements are absent from the case at bar, and one has only to read the facts set out in the judgment to see how greatly they differ from those herein quite apart from the existence of our said special Act.; the omission from our Criminal Code of anything corresponding to the English statute is noted on p. 505, but in this civil action, we have a statute which goes further than the English one to justify the defendants; and at the same page the Supreme Court noted the concurrence of certain great judges—in England—"that it was necessary to establish, in one way or another, that the watching and besetting was done wrongfully and without legal authority.

And at p. 508 it is said:

". . . . The present question . . . depends upon its own facts, except insofar as they affirm, what is evident by the statute itself, that if picketing be carried on in a manner to create a nuisance, or otherwise unlayfully, it constitutes an offence within the meaning of the statute.

The facts upon which these defendants were convicted are thus recapitulated at the close of the judgment, p. 508:—

"The numbers of men assembled, their distribution about the premises, including the company's property, their attendance there by day and by night, the fires, the shouting their reception of the police, their threats and conduct when the police approached, afford cogent evidence, not only of a nuisance, but also of an unlawful assembly.

How such a case so far removed in its facts from the restrained conduct of the defendants herein can assist the present plaintiff, I confess I am unable to apprehend.

The result is that in my opinion this appeal should be allowed, because the defendants have lawfully made use of the rights conferred upon them by our said statute in furtherance of their business interests, i.e., the sale of their commodity, so-called labour, as to which it is well observed by Sir James Stephen in his History of Criminal Law of England (1883) Vo. iii. p. 212, after considering pro and con, some objections that had been raised in certain quarters against the rise and operation of trade unions:—

"However this may have been, two acts were passed in 1824 and 1825, which set the whole of the law on the subject on an entirely new basis.

They represented and were based upon the vie wthat labour, like other commodities, was to be bought and sold, according to the ordinary rules of trade, every one was to be free, not only to buy and sell as he chose, but to consult with others as to the terms on which he would do so. This was the essence of the act 5, sec. 4, c. 95.

If the subject of labour trouble, as our State hath it, be approached in this historic light, it will be freed from much difficulty especially if the wise injunction of the Court of Crown Cases Reserved hereinbefore cited be not overlooked.

ARCHER MARTIN,
J.A."

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Tom Moore Pleased With Gains in West

Ottawa. Tom Moore, president, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, returned to the Congress headquarters here last week, after an extended tour of western Canada. He is greatly impressed with the revival of interest in the trade union movement in that part of the Dominion.

"There is a tremendous swing back to the standard organizations. In many instances the workers themselves, without the aid of outside organizers or representatives, are banding together and applying for charters from the standard unions. This, in contrast with a few years ago, when the workers of Western Canada spent their time in criticizing the standard organizations, is most remarkable and augurs well for the future of the movement.

"Edmonton, the only city in the west which did not become involved with the One Big Union movement a few years ago, is the best organized city in western Canada today, and real progress is being made there."

According to Mr. Moore, the brewery workers of Alberta are now 100 per cent. organized. The miners of District 18 are flocking back into the United Mine Workers, and there is a revival of organization among railway workers.

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The Labor Statesman

1914

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Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, B.C., March 11, 1927

THE WEEK AT VICTORIA

The final week passed, completing the third session of the present parliament—some eighty-two new statutes will now appear on the records for enforcement in the interest of law and order. Special privileges have been granted to the racing touts, opticians, fruitgrowers, B. C. Electric Company, various mushroom bridge companies, the insurance trust, public notaries, and real estate men. The beauty parlor proprietors failed to establish their combine but the legal fraternity made huge pickings and the unhappy ladies will doubtless come through with more cash. The kapitalist klars is growing in numbers, and soon there will be only janitors and members of parliament to represent the last surviving specimens of the unorganized proletariat.

No Cabinet Material

The closing days found the opposition in its usual recessional, hysterical complex. Another year gone and this time the game had been so overplayed that an anticipated election in the summer has probably been prohibited by the mud thrown at the government, who now in desperation will probably take the gambler's chance of another year. Seven merry gentlemen awaiting cabinet posts and $9,000 per year must rest them—and not a man of cabinet material amongst them. Three times a day dir. Pooley, the outward and visible sign of leadership, announce that he would absent himself and his entire party from the house if the government would not play the game his way. But he never did, and still the advent of Tolmie, the inward and spiritual grace of leadership, is waited with fear and interest. And as sister Anne sits on the battlements and looks to the east for the wise man, the form dimly seen approaching in the dust-cloud looks just as much like Bowser as Tolmie.

Measures Made Foolish

Other signs of the collapse of parliamentary morale were the manifestations of internal strife within the parties. Fifteen hours a day in a fetid atmosphere, devoid of oxygen, exposed to the glare of a sight-destroying lighting system, found members lowered in vitality and, almost to a man, suffering from eye-troubles. The press gallery shared in the casualties, being if anything worse housed. And so Liberal gibed Liberal and Tory goaded Tory. Government measures were made foolish by their own underlings and opposition men called to their brethren in vain for help. In such a circus any measure might pass or be killed as on the throw of a dice—but the evil that has been done will doubtless live. Pondering sadly upon the foregoing, we may now turn to the genial remarks of His Honor in ringing down the curtain. He expressed his appreciation of the earnest consideration given, he trusted that the result would be of great benefit; he trusted that the blessings of Providence would rest upon the members. And so say all of us. The closing exercises (accursed phrase) consisted of a display by the members. This consisted of throwing the sessional papers at one another. Amongst these papers would be the report of the special committee appointed to report on mental deficiency.

The humorous gem of the week arose from the discussion on the optometry bill. Mr. C. Woodward, of Vancouver, in defending the right of jewellers, stationers, etc., to sell ready-to-wear glasses, made frequent references to his store and the sale of such goods therein. At the conclusion of his remarks, Tom Uphill arose and stated that he represented certain life and fire insurance companies and would be pleased to undertake any business for the members. Upon being informed that he was out of order, he expressed his surprise, stating that he thought that it was an advertising debate.

The chief success of Labor in the last week was the passing of the superannuation bill for municipal employees. This had taken weeks of preparation and organization, and the representatives of the Workers' Federation were very earnest and constant in their attendance. The division showed the whole Conservative party practically unanimous in favor, whilst about half the Liberals voted in the negative. It establishes a very necessary principle and will be a force behind the proposed Dominion measure to make similar provision for employees in industrial concerns under private ownership.

The end of the session finds the man in the street really convinced that the old parties are, in his own language "rotten" and, acting on this knowledge, next time he is going to vote Conservative, just to show he's a sport.

There are fresh constituencies for Labor to win. Their candidates should be chosen now and given a fair chance to win. Putting a man up, unknown to the public, two or three weeks before polling day and without funds, is not political action—it is a touching example of belief in fatalism.

Cranbrook Branch of I. L. P. Activities

A very successful meeting was held by the Cranbrook Branch of the I. L. P. on March 2. After a short business session at which the resignation of Chairman T. Bronsdon and Secretary F. Bond was announced because of the circumstances of their employment preventing them from giving the proper attention to their respective officers, a debate was then proceeded with, the question being, "Be it resolved that the Labor Party were justified in contesting the East Kootenay at the recent Federal election."

The leader of the affirmative was James Sims, who was the party candidate at the time, Mr. Sims seconder being James Martin; Mr. F. Bond, the local party's secretary, took the negative, assisted by Graham Dale.

The debate served a very useful purpose as it gave to the speakers for the affirmative a further opportunity to justify Labor's right to political representation.

The outstanding feature of the debate was the very able way James Martin and Graham Dale, both of whom are pupils attending the Cranbrook High School, marshalled and presented their points. Further encouragement should be given to our High School pupils to take part in our meetings.

After the debate musical numbers were given by Mrs. Norgrove, Mrs. McRae and Mr. Sims.

Our next meeting was announced for March 30, at which short talks will be given by Mr. F. Bond and Mr. Sims relative to the Chinese situation. It is intended to carry on an aggressive policy in the future, and a large turn out is expected at this meeting. Dancing will be the order at the close of the addresses.—J. Sims.

C. N. R. Mystery Intrigues All

This New York hit which Monte Carter secured for special showing here is a thrill drama of the first magnitude. The audience roared with laughter at the comedy elements and screamed aloud in sheer excitement when sudden tense situations developed surprise climaxes. The entire action takes place in a private car attached to the Continental Limited, leaving Vancouver for Montreal, at 9:50 p.m.

Once more Sherold Page scores in a role very different from anything he has yet attempted here. As Sheridan Scott, the eccentric genius of analysis, he puts over a difficult character with the proper degree of repression, at the same time with fullest understanding of fun-making objectives. Miss Frances Robertson as Norah O'Neil also was entirely in cahracter and did not overdo the brogue which helped to lighten the piece.

A very high compliment must be paid Glenda Farrell for her handling of the trying part of the frightened Ruth, the focus of threatening dangers. Joe Kemper as Titus Brown, the colored porter, has a broad part with many laugh lines. Brady Kline and George R. Taylor get the most from their parts while Thomas A. Miller, James Hallet, Marjory Waring and Alex. Weir likewise are in the cast.

It's a great thrill show, gripping, intense, with a snappy orchestra playing some catchy music.

Life is one fool thing after another; love in two fool things after one another.

Good morning sir. Why, ello, John, beard trim? Right ho, sir. This way please. I suppose you are tickled to death the House has prorouged. The last syllable of that word is very appropriate for there is apparently 'such a bundle of rogues in that housefull.' Yes it certainly was a strenuous session, in fact it was a scandalous session. I'll bet you ground your molars a few times over the findings of the Liquor Commission, the Gauthier revelations, the very questionable hadling of Government contracts, and the sale of 'our' timber limits to vested interests for about half their value. In fact, nearly everything the Government has touched smacks very loudly of 'graft.' Yes, I admit the Conservative Party has very little to boast about. Their paws are far from clean, but just the same you must admit that the political outlook of the Liberal Party is far from rosy. You don't think it is so bad as the press makes out? Well let's have a deck at some of the stuff. First we have Mr. Gleen Hyatt admitting that he got $42,000 from the brewers for the Liberal Party. He said "the cheques were made payable to me so that they might be kept on record without giving publicity that the cheques were for political purposes." That's bad, John, very bad. Then we have Mr. W. T. McArthur shouting at the top of his voice "I don't give a dam for all the Cabinet Ministers in Victoria, I'm running Vancouver and will say who gets beer licenses." That is also bad, John. You cannot expect people to respect a party with a record like that. Look at the University, $74,000 was paid to the contractors for work done on a cost plus basis. That was a pure gift. Small wonder the University expenditure was over a million dollars in excess of the authorized vote. That may explain why the gross debt of this Province is 77 million dollars of which the Canadian Bank of Commerce owns over $7,000,000 taking a revenue of $40,000 in the shape of interest. That, by the way, would make a tidy donation to the 100 neediest families, now wouldn't it? But get this, John, the per capita cost of government in British Columbia is $38.64, while it is only $8.99 in Ontario, $6.22 in Quebec and about the same in Nova Scotia. I wonder when the workers will waken up, to the fact that the average family in B. C. has to find $154.56 annually before they eat, so that they may be governed by a bunch of grafters, such as seems to make up the powers that be today? What would happen if the Bolsheviks had donated a little to the Labour Party? What's that, the Bolsheviks are murderers and thieves? Just you ask Mr. Bolem of the Prohibition Party and he will tell you that the brewers are accessories before the fact to most murders. Then ask the boob who pays $4.75 for a quart of heather dew and $2.00 for the privilege of buying it and he will tell you that the distillers are thieves. So you see it is all in the way you look at it. To sum up as the lawyer's say. British Columbia has thousands of workless workers looking for a meal. British Columbia is the hardest place to make a living on the American Continent, and furthermore the cost of living is higher here than anywhere else in Canada. There's a record for you. Could the Labor Party make it better? You bet your life they could. They could not make it worse, anyhow. So now old timer, if you want to back your fancy, you can have two to one from me anytime, that the Liberal Party don't go back as the Government next election. And another two to one that the Labor Party increases their vote by 25 per cent. Anything doing? No? Well, all I can say, John is, if you were as careful with the peole's money as you are with your own, we'd all be better off. Six bits, please. Next.

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Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of the District Engineers, Post Office Building, New Westminster, B. C.; Post Office Building, Victoria, B. C., and at the Post Offices, Vancouver, B. C., and Steveston, B. C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions contained therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. Bonds of the Dominion of Canada, or bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company will also be accepted as security, or bonds and a cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted cheque for the sum of $20.00, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By Order,
S. E. O'BRIEN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, February 22, 1927.

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D'Oyly Carte Opera For Another Week

The famous D'Oyly Carte Opera Company which received a tremendous ovation from Vancouver theatre-goers at the Orpheum Theatre the first three days of this week will return next week for three days to present the most popular of all Gilbert and Sullivan operas, "The Mikado." This famous English company played to capacity houses this week and so great has been the demand for seats for the second engagement, that everyone is urged to order their tickets as soon as possible. The stars of the company who made such a tremendous hit in "The Gondoliers," will appear also in "The Mikado." They are the well-known Henry Lytton, David Hutchison, Leo Sheffield, Bertha Lewis and Irene Hill. In addition to these leading lights there are forty or fifty capable singers who have minor parts. Never in the history of Vancouver has such a wonderful operatic season been held as is now in order, during the visit of the famous D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, and everyone is talking of the wonderful treat in store for those who have seats for "The Mikado."

Surprise Show at Orpheum Next Week

Next week's show at the Orpheum, commencing Thursday matinee, will be a special surprise show of scintillating stars and superb entertainers. It will be a rollicking anniversary show of thrills and joyous comedy, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of vaudeville in America. For next week is being proclaimed as Centennial week in every city on the continent, every mayor and every governor has issued a proclamation requesting the public to honor this festive occasion. Special features of every kind will be in order, in addition to a special film telling the history of the one hundred years of vaudeville. In honor of the occasion, Mayor Taylor has issued a proclamation declaring next week to be Centennial Week in Vancouver, with the hopes that every theatregoer in the city will lend his whole-hearted co-operation to this splendid anniversary. A show such as has never been witnessed in Vancouver will be offered as a special treat to the Orpheum patrons.

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C.L.P. Convention Report

By J. Sidaway

Sunday Morning Session

Pres. Cottrell opened the proceedings at 10:15.

Del. Bate, chairman of the Committee on Officers Reports and Organization, said he was ready to report. The first matter under this heading was the Secretary's Report which read as follows:

Secretary's Report

To the Delegates to the Fourth Annual Convention held at Vancouver, B. C., February 26th and 27th, 1927.

GREETING:

A digest of the work of the Party for the past year is as follows:—

Federal Campaign

The attention and activity of the Party was drawn to the Federal Election shortly after the last Convention. As in 1925, the Party contested five seats; Vancouver (Burrard) Vancouver South; Vancouver North; and East Kootenay. The latter constituency was new ground broken by us, and the result was, all things considered, most encouraging. The result was the same as in 1925, none of our candidates being elected. There were some increases, and some decreases, in our polling strength, which about broke even. Whatever one's own opinion may be on the results of the election it was clearly established that we are now a permanent factor in this field of endeavour. By a campaign of education and organization we should be more successful in the future.

Organization on Vancouver Island

With a view to strengthening our position in the Provincial House at the last election, we have organized a Committee in the Comox riding to carry on work in the interests of the candidacy of Comrade W. W. Lefeaux. Some organizing has been done at the cost of $82.20 which may need to be further supplemented in the near future.

Municipal Representation

In the Municipal Elections, confined mostly to Greater Vancouver, we more than hold our own. But the results in some cases would seem to bear some discussion in order to bring out, if possible, the weak spots.

Provincial House

In the work mentioned above, the Executive has given such assistance as it could render, and has through the Secretary, also kept in close touch with our members in the Provincial House during the session now closing. Their activities in certain directions would appear to merit the approval of the Convention and thereby give official sanction to their actions.

Research Branch

With the Federal and Municipal Elections taking up considerable time the Research Committee has not functioned. However, the need of this branch of the work has been manifest on several occasions, particularly in the Provincial House during the present session. In order to put this work on a sound working basis, your Executive recommends that: "Someone be appointed as Organizer of a Research Work Branch, and that he be requested to recommend to the Executive Committee individuals to take charge of the various subjects."

National Convention:

Delegates W. H. Cottrell and Angus McInnes represented us at the National Convention of the Party in Montreal last September. Their report will be submitted to the Convention and a recommendation from your Executive dealing with the same reads:—

"That the B. C. Section of the C. L.P. favours the holding of the National Convention of the Party the day following the conclusion of the business of the Congress."

As the Congress is to be held in Edmonton this year there would seem to be a favourable opportunity of getting a fuller quota of delegates to attend the National Convention.

Growth of Party

The Party is growing in the upper part of Vancouver Island and also up the Coast. As some of these units find it too expensive to send delegates every year to Vancouver, the question of holding the Convention in some other city is worthy of consideration.

The membership at the end of 1926 was a few short of 4000. This could be very materially increased if those unions not yet affiliated could be pursuaded to join.

Financial Statement

There was a balance in the bank on Dec. 31st, 1926, of $120.38, with an outstanding cheque for $3.00 unpaid, and one bill for $10 not paid which leaves an actual balance at Dec. 31st of $107.38.

Respectfully submitted,
J. Sidaway,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Your committee respectfully reports as follows on Secretary's Report:

Federal Campaigns:—That in Federal and Provincial Campaigns, candidates be selected and nominated at earlier dates than in previous campaigns, past experience having proved that the late nominations are detrimental to the interests of the party."

It was moved, seconded and carried, to add the following words:—"and that steps be taken to hold a nominating convention not later than July to select candidates for the next Provincial election."

Organization on Vancouver Island,—"That the Executive take immediate action to obtain the names of people on the Island who could be used to organize locals of any organization eligible for affiliation with the C.L.P." Adopted.

Municipal Representation.—"That affiliated bodies be notified to submit all nominations for Municipal elections at least two months before election day."

This was amended to read "that candidates for municipal office be selected not later than October."

Research Branch:—"That the previous procedure be continued, namely that a committee of three be elected or appointed to take charge of research work." Adopted.

Growth of Party.—"That next convention of the B. C. Section be held in Vancouver and that during the present Convention ways and means to contribute financial assistance to outside delegates be discussed."

Del. Sidaway moved an amendment to hold the next gathering in Nanaimo. A lively discussion followed. Del. Bennet said that if the next convention was held in Nanaimo, they might have about twenty delegates there. Instead of acquiring new membership by reorganizing the movement in these old centres of working class activity they would be advertising their weakness. Del. Harris spoke along similar lines. On being put to a vote, the amendment was lost, the recommendation of the committee being adopted.

Growth of Party. continued—"that a committee of the C.L.P. be appointed to appear before all the large labor organizations to endeavour to secure their affiliation and that this action be taken in smaller organizations by correspondence. Adopted.

Position of Alberta Section in Nation Convention:—"that this Convention regrets that the Alberta Section has not maintained itself in good standing. We recommend that the National Executive communicate this to the Alberta Section and endeavour to secure a settlement. We believe that the National Executive should have communicated this information to Provincial Sections at an earlier date."

On enquiry as to the accuracy of the information the secretary quoted from the minutes of the last national Convention re the non-payment of per capita by Alberta Section. He also read a telegram from James Simpson in reply to enquiries as to Alberta's evasion of financial contribution, in which Simpson further states that Alberta Section has never paid capita." Recommendation adopted.

Election of Officers

The hour for election of officers having arrived, nominations were in order for President, three vice-Presidents, and a secretary-treasurer. Delgates C. McDonald and H. W. Watts were appointed tellers. Cottrell and Flynn were nominated for president. The ballot gave Flynn 28 and Cottrell, 23. Flynn being elected.

For Secretary-Treasurer, 14 names were placed in nomination before anyone would accept; W. Campbell of the Vancouver Civic Employees Union finally allowing his name to stand. There being no opposition he was declared elected as Secretary-Treasurer.

Three Vice Presidents:—The following names were placed in nomination: S. Bate (South West Burnaby I.L.P.); W. H. Cottrell (Vancouver St. Railwaymen's Union); G. H. Cameron, (Local No. 280, Port Mann B. R.O. of America); O. J. Mengel (Vancouver Communist Local), and W. W. Lefeaux (Vancouver Centre I.L.P.).

The result of the ballot gave Bates 37 (elected; Cottrell 33 (elected); Lefeaux, 31 (elected), Mengel 27 and Cameron 22.

On taking the gavel, the new President, J. R. Flynn, of the Hoisting & Stationary Engineers (Vancouver), thanked the delegates for electing him president and assured the gathering he would endeavour to carry out the duties in a manner as would tend to strengthen the movement throughout the Province.

(To be continued)

LONG SUPPRESSED TRUTHS ABOUT SEX

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HAPPINESS COLUMN

By DR. CLANTON THOMAS

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FOOD AND MEDICINE

Last week I discussed the difference between living and inert material, and this difference is quite marked when considering the different effect of food and medicine.

The old fashioned way of treating anemia, for example, was to administer iron to the patient in the form of pills. This iron was the same kind of iron that forms the rust on your monkey wrench, and although it is true that a person suffering from anemia requires iron, it was a sad but true fact that the administration of this inorganic iron never did the patients much good, and it has been proven that this iron never became a part of their blood at all.

However, we find that when we take an anemic patient and feed him or her upon foods rich in natural organic "living" iron, the effect is soon noticeable, and this iron really becomes a part of the blood. Foods rich in iron for this purpose, are the yolk of raw eggs, dates, raisins, cabbages and endive.

While in cases of anemia there is a great need for iron in the system in other diseases we may find that there is a need for some other mineral which has been lacking in the diet. There are altogether about twelve minerals that should be supplied in the diet of every human being, but unfortunately the great use of refined, cooked foods today creates a deficiency of these elements in the food of the ordinary man and woman, and therefore a similar deficiency in the blood.

The chemicals in your body, seventeen in number altogether, must be pretty well balanced between acid and alkali elements, and if this is not the case, then, disease will soon become evident. When an individual eats too many acid forming foods and not enough of the alkali forming foods, then this condition of abnormality is brought about. This process of acidifying the blood may occupy some years, because as long as the organs of elimination are healthy they will throw out of the body the excess acid, and as the foods which are being eaten have very small amounts of minerals of an alkali nature there is a tendency to overeat in order to obtain a reasonable amount of these mierals. This overeating in its turn tends to make conditions a great deal worse.

When the organs of elimination become tired an worn out through the vast amount of overwork placed upon them by the errors in diet they do not throw out the acids as they once did, and they commence accumulating in the system. The accumulation of acids in the system produces acidosis, sometimes known as toxemia and this is the bulwark and foundation of the great majority of diseases with which the human system is afflicted today.

Inasmuch as the human race evolved to its present development entirely upon uncooked foods, it is evident that each and every portion of the digestive system became accustomed to handle uncooked foods perfectly, as year after year, and century after century, it was the only food eaten by human beings. That this must be true is clear when we realize that man lived for many ages before he was fortunate enough to discover the use of fire. Before he discovered the use of fire it was manifestly impossible for him to cook his food.

Anyone realizes that food is changed considerably by cooking. The dour, appearance, and taste are greatly changed, and all of these changes are merely effects of the chemical change taking place. One of the most important chemical changes which takes place in cooking is the changing of valuable minerals of the food into inorganic minerals which, as explained above, are of no use to the body, and which frequently may be quite harmful. The gathering of these inorganic chemicals in the body is frequently responsible for the formation of gravel in the kidneys and gall stones.

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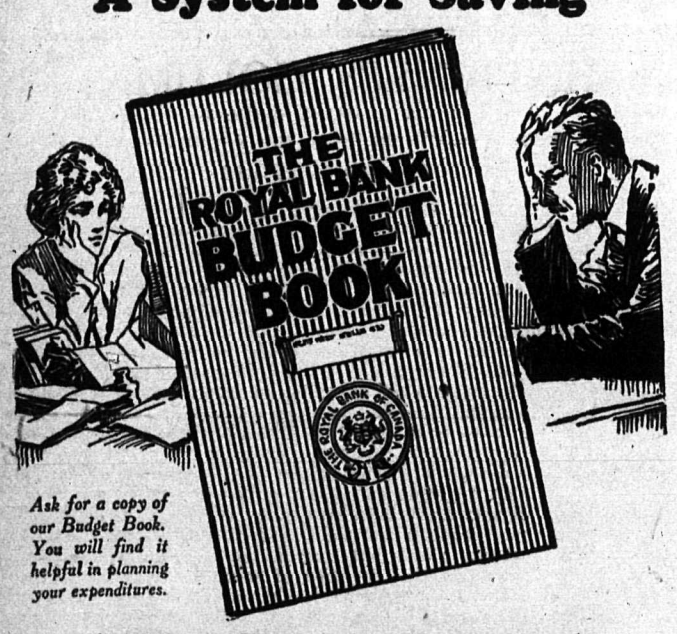

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St. Patrick and the Shamrock

BY F. W. MOORE

The name of St. Patrick is familiar around the world. Wherever Christianity has taken root, there it is a household word. In Ireland it is far more than that; it is in addition a nursery word. One sometimes hears the very small boys and girls after reciting the classical rhyme of Tom Thumb, commence singing with great infant gusto:

"St. Patrick was a gintleman,
Was born of dacent people.
He built a house in Dublin town,
And on it put a steeple."

Is it any wonder that the day ever afterwards serves as a milestone on the road of life?

St. Patrick's original British name was Succat Patricius. Nobody seems to be certain of the location of his birth-place, some attributing it to South Wales, others to the North of France, and others still to Kilpatrick, near Dumbarton in Scotland.

In his sixteenth year he was seized by pirates and sold in Ireland to a petty chief called Milchu, from whom he eventually escaped. After a second captivity he went to France to become a monk. Later he journied to Wicklow in Ireland, and from there he sailed first to Tours and then to Lerins, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, two and a half miles south-east of Cannes, in France. On one of these, called St. Honorat, two miles in circuit, are the ruins of a once famous monastic school. It was there that St. Patrick was intructed in theology.

In 432 A.D. he went as a missionary to Ireland and in the County Meath at the famous Tara, of "harp-and-hall" fame, he preacheo to King Laoghaire, which was pronounced Leary. It might be added that the Learys deserve great credit for refusing to inflict the royal spelling on humanity. His old master, Milchu, lived in that neighborhood. When he heard of the approach of the famous bishop he committed suicide in a fit of despondency.

It was while preaching in that district that St. Patrick is said to have used the shamrock to illustrate the Three Persons and one God of the Trinity. He led a life of continuous labor in the missionary field, establishing 365 churches, consecrating 450 bishops and baptising 12,000 persons.

After twenty years of missionary work he fixed his see at Armagh. He died at Saul, a spot that had been given him years before by a chief called Dichu. He was buried at Downpatrick, but the date of his death is disputed. Usher claims he died in 463. If that is correct he would have been 120 years of age.

People honor his memory today by wearing the shamrock, a familiar leaf like the clover, but much smaller. If it grows outside of Ireland I never was aware of the fact. What they call a shamrock in this country is often cultivated in pots and bears flowers. For practical purposes it is just as useful a decoration as any other shamrock. The real Irish specimen, however, is almost twice as small and is flowerless. In the days of old it useu to have a tough time as people were very careful to "drown" it on St. Patrick's Day. How well that is atoned for in modern times may be judged from the fact that artists paint it; ordinary people send it across the ocean to their friends, and poets sing of it, so that its life is not so monotonous after all. "It's the dear little plant that grows in our isle,
Sure St. Patrick himself he did set it.
The sun on his labor with pleasure did smile,
And the tears from his eye often wet it."

Correspondence

Editor, "Labor Statesman":

Since the Provincial House has prorogued, it is generally considered that a Provincial election will not bother us just yet.

Nevertheless, for reasons which it is not necessary here to disclose, this writer is fairly well convinced that the possibilities of one being sprung some time in the fall are not so remote as some may think.

This note is merely by way of reminding the Labor Party that it might as well get busy and act anyway, on the assumption that an election will be facing us shortly.

IMPROMPTU.

Editor, "Labor Statesman":

Dear Sir:—I wish to thank whoever sent me a marked copy of your paper. I had never before seen a copy and did not know that there was a writer on economic questions in Vancouver who thought so deeply and wrote so well as the author of the article headed, "The Farmers' Demand." The statement therein that "the whole scheme of society in Canada is adjusted to protect the less necessary groups and to grind the farmer and the wage worker down to the lowest scale of living that he will accept and remain in the country" might be more nearly true if changed to read ::below the lowest scale in the country, except when sentimental reasons and circumstances which he cannot overcome prevent him leaving." Think of the pitiable efforts to get Old Country settlers on the land. I, being no longer young, have no plan of improvement to suggest, but am convinced that elimination of wastage is a necessary step, and the wastage of the producer indivdually trying to market milk is on a par with the folly of individually selling labor. The wage earner learned collective selling long ago. Farmers are slowly learning and you may notice that dairymen are united behind this Marketing Bill. The "captains of industry," or at least some of the American captains, have learned that, through elimination of waste, wages consistent with decent living, lower prices, increased consumption and profits result.

The waste in marketing milk is big enough to cover provision for lower price and better profits.

ALEX. CRUICKSHANK.

"Toronto painters propose to ask for $1 an hour, commencing on May 1st.

U. S. Building Boom Expected to Continue

There are no indications of a slowing down of the building industry this year," said William J. Tracy, secretary of the Building Trades' Department, American Federation of Labor, when asked for an opinion as to the outlook for employment.

"The building industry is a good barometer of conditions throughout the country, for when the builders are busy there is likely to be prosperity in other industries.

"Reports coming to this office," continued Mr. Tracy, "show that a large percentage of our men are being employed during the winter season. The Southern states have an extensive building program, and right here in Washington building craftsmen are kept on the job, with slight interruptions on account of bad weather.

"There has been a large volume of building contracts made since the first of the year, which indicates that the country is not being overbuilt. White the housing shortage that followed the war is less acutte, the natural growth of this country and the better financial condition of the people call for continued construction. Obsolete buildings are giving way to modern structures.

No Decline in Wages

"Building costs, in my opinion, will probably never fall below the present level, not sufficiently, at least, to warrant building and financial interests in postponing contemplated projects.

"Wages will not decline, that is certain. No appreciable number of employers are even suggesting wage cuts. There is more production for wages paid in the building industry than ever before.

Views of the Financiers

Last week the American Bond and Mortgage Co. of New York, one of the large financial institutions that make a feature of supplying money for building operations, issued a statement predicting that not less than $6,250,000,000 would be expended on construction this year. Last year the total was $6,800,000,000.

The prediction was made on a survey made with the co-operation of representatives of the Associated General Contractors, the National Association of Building Trades Employers, State and city officials, and executives of real estate boards.

Reports from various cities and towns indicate a favorable building trend and fail to disclose any important overbuilt situation. On the other hand, a shortage of certain types of industrial, commercial and public buildings is shown to be quite general.

Sawdust, Zinc and Quartz in Chocolates

Sawdust, zinc and quartz in chocolate, copper colouring, vegetables, glass and enamel in jam, are a few of the foreign products discovered by British Government analysts in foodstuffs they examined. They pointed out in their reports how free the goods purchased from the co-operative societies were from any reproach in respect to food impurity. Most of the goods sold by the co-operatives are manufactured by the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

The discovery of the British analysts that co-operative foodstuffs are the purest is easily explained by the fact that co-operation eliminates the profit motive for food adulteration and must by its very nature set the consumers' interests first. The Women's Guild of the British Co-operative movement is at present conducting a "food purity" campaign, and seeking strict enforcement of all regulations against the adulteration and unsanitary handling of food.

A super-radical is a fellow with mental indigestion.

Canadian Workers Are Not All Employed

Ottawa, Ontario.—Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, disagrees with optimistic views on employment by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

"It is true that more workers were employed in 1926," the trade unionist said, "but it must be remembered that immigration increased the number of available workers. During the most acute period of depression many sought employment in the United States and have now returned to Canada.

"It is well to warn those who would seize upon this improved situation as a reason for stimulating immigration of industrial workers that there is still a considerable number of our own citizens for whom work is to be provided."

A new political party was born in London, Ont., the other day — the London Individual Labor Party. A new broom sweeps clean, and if this one sweeps away the accumulated dust and other refuse that its predecessor left in the metropolis of Western Ontario, its birth will not have

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Royal Extravaganve Is Hit by Labor M.P.'s

London.—At a stormy session of Parliament, Labor members criticised sharply the present expensive voyage of the Duke and Duchess of York to Australia as a parade of royal vanity and a waste of public money. Kirkwood, M.P. for Dumbarton, Scotland, declared bluntly that it wouldn't hurt the country any if the duke and duchess never came back.

At the same time, Labor members of the Glasgow city council came close to defeating an appropriation to cover the expenses of a projected visit to that city of the King and Queen. They denounced such expenditures as wanton extravagance at a time of severe unemployment and consequent great distress among the workers.

MILLIONS IN 'TIPS'

"Tips" given Pullman porters total $7,000,000 a year, according to an investigation by the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters.

The Brotherhood represents a majority of the Pullman employes, but the company insists on maintaing a "company union," and forcing travellers to suppliment the inadequate wages of its men.

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CONSUMERS IN WONDERLAND

Soaking You With Soap

Practically all metal polishes function through the action of some abrasive (sand or rotten stone), a cleaning agent or solvent, (gasoline, benzine, or alcohol), a little soap to cut the grease, and sassafras or lemon oil to disguise the odor. The cost is trifling compared with the gorgeous price it procures when sold in any retail store. The purest soap, chemically, can be sold at ten cents a pound, but a fancy toilet soap may cost several dollars. As to the disinfecting and "health-building" qualities of soap, the amount of medication introduced is so small that the true worth of the compound is hardly above that of pure soap at the best. A certain liquid soap is sold as high as $1 a gallon, but in Chicago the Y.M.C.A. makes its own—a better grade—for eleven cents a gallon.

Floor oils and furniture polishes have the same basic constituents, and about the same manufacturing costs. Some are nothing but a light red mineral oil, with a little perfume added. The combination frequently sells for thirty times as much per gallon as the wholesale price of the ingredients.

Government Saves Money

The government's writing ink—which is permanent, does not wash off when wet, resists chemicals, and really turns black—is purchased to specification for twenty-three cents a quart, whereas the going price at retail for ink—which often assures none of these qualities—is about $1.25. But the Government Printing Office does still better—it is now making its own writing inks, blue, black and red, at nine cents per quart, not including the bottles. The government buys typewriter ribbons meeting exacting tests for $1.67 per dozen. The price to the general consumer, for uncertain quality, is from $8 to $10.

Wholesale vs. Retail

Here is a widely advertised mineral oil for constipation. "One dollar starts you on the road to health." Perhaps it does, but for that dollar you get a pint of oil which at wholesale can be bought for seventy cents a gallon. Carbon tetrachloride, as already noted, wholesales for eight cents a pound, and the druggist charges you fifty cents a pound even in five to ten pound quanities. Carbon disulphide sells at wholesale for six cents a pound, and the druggist charges you seventy cents; ammonium sulphate sells for two and one half cents and he charges you thirty-five cents; sodium silicofluoride for five cents a pound and he charges thirty-five for half an ounce! These figures are based on stable wholesale prices as quoted in the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, and retail prices secured by ourselves in New York drug stores the same month. How does the druggist account for such a gorgeous spread between wholesale and retail price? Nor do druggists as a rule grow rich. Waste, we suspect, claims most of the margin on these particular items; the waste inherent in the cost of carrying an unlimited number of branded tweedledees and tweedledums in stock at the same time.

Retailers Not to Blame

In short, innumerable cases are to be found where the retail price is not twice, but three, five, ten, and fifty times the manufacturing cost (and sometimes the wholesale price). Mass production is continually driving manufacturing costs down. Retail prices stay stubbornly up, often increase. Does this mean that the middleman is a greedy profiteer, putting these fabulous margins into his own pocket? Only rarely. The margins are mostly eaten up in selling expenses. The selling expenses are largely composed of useless and often unwanted services, of propaganda, special pleading and misinformation, which increase the consumer's ignorance, of carrying in stock a dozen brands of the same basic thing. If the technique of tests, standards and specifications were in operation, much of the selling effort would inevitably collapse, margins would be forced down to reasonable levels above mass production costs, and profits would probably be steadier, if not positively larger, than they are at present. Think of the 400 separate concerns all making roofing cement to one basic formula—coal tar and asbestos—yet all doubtless spending money and plenty of it to persuade the consumer of the unique and unparalleled excellence of each brand.

If the consumer knew the whole story, knew the basic formula, bought to specification on that formula, special pleading would simply evaporate, and mass production function as it ought.

In this article we have discussed, for the most part, the acrobatics of quality and price. Next week we shall take up two other equally important subjects—adulteration and misrepresentation.

(To be continued)

Quite a nice story appeared in the local press last week. It was done up with all the art and subtlety so common to the gentlemen of the press. It appears that one of the "cold storage" inmates at the immigration detention shed became weary of his seclusion and wanted to see the outside world. He thereupon proceeded to devise a way of escape, so common in story books and moving pictures, namely, that of tying blankets together and lowering himself to the ground. At all events, according to the story, that is how he made his get-away.

Apparently, however, he must have got out too soon, for after studying the labor market for a couple of days, he discovered that there was not much demand for his commodity. And finding that the "milk and honey" were not flowing as freely on the streets of Vancouver as he had anticipated, he decided that the shed was the best place after all. He therefore decided to phone up those in charge to find out if he could go back.

According to the story, he got a job the next day on a ship, and sailed for other parts. As a "settler" he did not "settle" very long.

* * *

Reginald Hayward, one of the members for Victoria in the Provincial legislature, wants the Municipal Act amended to enable cities and municipalities to grant the "freedom of the city" to distinguished individuals. That is only right, and the down and outs who get pinched as vags will gladly welcome such a move. Last fall Vancouver was favored by visits from several distinguished individuals, who were overlooked by the city. For example, we had such people of note as "Shanghai Pete," "Klondyke Bill," "Spikemall Hall," "Canadian Northern Charlie," "Gunny Sack Riley," and several other well-known characters from railroad and construction camps. They had come here to spend the winter, not having the necessary collateral to take them to California.

* * *

The following news item featured this week on the front page of a local daily:

Moscow, March 7th. — Charged with criminal mismanagement and the waste of millions of rubles of state money in unproductive water conservation and irrigation projects in Central Asia, a score of high Russian officials were remanded today for trial."

With a few minor variations to suit local conditions, that kind of news would read better if it had come from Victoria.

Apparently they have no time in Russia for the kind of mismanagement we have in Victoria, and have a different way of dealing with it—for which John Oliver and his crowd might consider themselves highly fortunate.

Press dispatches would appear to indicate that the United States and Mexico are drawing dangerously close to a rupture of diplomatic relations. The clouds of this impending storm have been hanging over the horizon for years. The air has become heavier since the Mexican government, in accordance with the right of "self-determination," enacted alien land laws vitally effecting American oil companies operating in that country. Then again the fact that Mexico objected to America shipping arms and men to Nicaragua in violation of international law, has also drawn the clouds of war closer.

The country to the south of us in its quest for new fields of exploitation, appears to think it can go anywhere on this continent without leave or license. If it think that the economic conquest of Mexico will be as easily consumated as is done in Canada, it may encounter difficulties in that respect. One fact is certain, however, that it the juggernaut of American capital can crush out the liberties of the Mexican people as easily as it can its own people, it will leave no stone unturned in order to do so.

If the threatening war clouds do peal forth their thunder, it will be the same old war-song: "Pro-per-ty, pro-per-ty, pro-per-ty."

As the poet Dryden rightly said:

"War seldom enters, but where wealth allures."

Nothing brightens the day like a nice fat order.

F.P.A. in the New York World, tells of a tailor in Tiffin, Ohio, who had had a few garage repair bills. The other day the garage man had the tailor sew a button on. The next day he got this bill:—

To sewing on button	$ .15
Thread	.03
Button	.06
Labor, 1-4 hour	.30
Removing old thread	.07
Labor, 1-8 hour	.15
Needle	.02
Beeswax	.01
Knotting thread	.02
Labor, 1-6 hour	.20
	$1.01

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CHARLES L. BAINE, General Secretary-Treasurer

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THE BEST IN MOVIES and the COUNTRY STORE

AUSTRALIAN LABOR CANDIDATE ELECTED IN N. S. WALES

Sydney, Australia.—The election of E. C. Theodore, former Premier of Queensland, and Labor candidate in the Federal by-election in Dalley constituency, has been conceded. Mr. Theodore has polled 20,974 votes to the 12,510 by Gee, the Nationalist candidate. The by-election was made necessary by the resignation of W. G. Mahony, Labor member.

It is generally expected that Mr. Theodore will become the leader of the party in the Federal House, the presence leader, Matthew Charlton, resigning on account of ill-health.

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Best Floor in the City
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Egg Orders Are Our Specialty
"IT'S THE COFFEE"
Fred's Dairy Lunch
They All Come Back to
72 HASTINGS STREET WEST

A woman always secretly expects to punctuate a love affair with a wedding; a man always hopes to end it with a question mark.

BURRARD STREET SITE BEST FOR CIVIC CENTRE

(Continued from page 1)

Central School Site

This site which has heretofore been approved and popularly considered as the best location for the Civic Centre has numerous advantages. It is adjacent to the business district. It lies between the Hastings Street and Pender Street entries to the business district on the north and the Georgia viaduct and possible future Kingsway entry to the business district on the south, and is, consequently a logical focus. It is on high ground, which, however, falls off to the south of Georgia Street.

Its principal deficiency is in its surroundings, particularly to the west and east where the industries and railroad developments along False Creek will probably forever preclude the development of natural beauties. A Civic Centre at this location would have to be so designed as virtually to turn its back to False Creek and to rely entirely upon architectural design of the buildings for its aethetic effect. It is not felt that there is sufficient area or that the immediate surroundings are such as to give proper setting to the three cultural buildings proposed for the group. If a purely administrative centre were being considered or the location only of the City Hall is to be considered, the Central School site is ideal.

Burrard Street Site

No attempt is here made to specify limits at this time within which this site might be developed. There is first to be considered the question of whether it is to be a combined administrative and cultural centre, to eventuall yinclude the City Hall or the Court House, or whether it might be developed exclusively as a cultural centre.

This site satisfies all of the fundamental requirements for the location of the Civic Centre. It is immediately adjacent to the business district. It is focal in position, particularly when considered in connection with the new Burrard Street Bridge and the existing Granville Street Bridge, the latter being the heaviest vehicular traffic entry to the business district, according to the traffic count of 27th January, 1927. The site has a marvellouos outlook upon English Bay and upon a large portion of the existing city, although its immediate surroundings are of a low cost residential character and the immediate foreground of False Creek is objectionable.

The ground has a maximum elevation of 190 feet. There are remarkably fine opportunities for the development of natural beauty at this location. A new bridge is proposed from the intersection of Burrard and Pacific Streets, south west across the mouth of False Creek to serve the entire Kitsilano, Point Grey and University districts. If this Bridge is designed in a monumental manner and the shores of English Bay acquired for park and boulevard purposes as they unquestionably should be, a grouping of public buildings could be designed in a setting probably unsurpassed in this or any other country.

The above is a discussion of the present factors to be considered in the location of a Civic Centre for Vancouver. There is insufficient opportunity at this time to discuss at length numerous lesser, but nevertheless important considerations, such as the factors involved in the location and design of individual buildings. Even though considerable reference is made to the cultural centre it is implied that this should be close to the central business district, since leading authorities agree that the modern tendency in the location of such buildings as a library or Art Museum should be close to such centres for purposes of access or availability to the greatest number of persons. A Municipal Auditorium must be close to the central business district, both for purposes of accessibility to the citizens of the entire city, but especially because of the proximity (walking distance) to hotels.

Other sites suggested for the Civic Centre have been considered, notably one on Cambie Street between Broadway and Twelfth Avenue. This site has certain advantages of good surroundings and splendid outlook, but has decided disadvantages from the standpoint of proximity to the central business district and of focal position. It has to a lesser extent the same disadvantages from the standpoint of proximity to the central business district and of focal position. It has to a lesser extent the same disadvantages of False Creek overlook as the Central School site.

The English Bay site offers the best opportunities for the development of a Civic Centre and is the only apparent site worthy of the future city. Sufficient area should be acquired for building the Art Museum, Library and Municipal Auditorium in the near future, for all of the land between the buildings and the water front and sufficient room for future incorporation of Court House and City Hall is desired.

While the present City Hall is at present further away from the intersection of Georgia and Granville Streets than the proposed English Bay site, it is nevertheless recognized that the English Bay site would not be as close to present business activities as the Central School site. It is consequently recommended that the City Hall be erected on the block now occupied by the Central School.

Suggestions for possible methods of grouping of public buildings at the English Bay site will be submitted somewhat later.

New Westminster I.L.P. Social Friday

At the regular business meeting of the New Westminster branch, I.L.P., held Tuesday, March 8th, a resolution was passed protesting the action of the Imperial British Government in concentrating armed forces to prevent the assertion of Chinese independence, and urging the Dominion Government to use every endeavor to restrain any contemplated action not in accord with justice and equality.

The second of a series of whist drives will be held on Friday, March 11th, at 8 p.m., in Labor headquarters, Room 22, Hart Block. The educational classes are becoming increasingly interesting, and are attracting larger numbers each week.

Frank Browne, M.L.A., will be the speaker on Tuesday, March 15th.

Bishop Brown to Address Vancouver

Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown, the world's most famous heretic, will lecture in the Wesley Church, corner of Burrard and Georgia Street, on Monday evening, March 21st, at 8 p.m.

His subject will be "The Power of the Workers."

Questions answered. Vocal artists will assist.

Tickets, 50c. Sold at City Book & News Company, 420 Richards Street, and Suite 301, Dominion Building.

Note: No seats guaranteed after 7:45 p.m.

This meeting is under the auspices of the Labor Defense League.

* * *

The religion and Socialism of Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown, the world's most famous heretic, will be the subject Sunday evening, March 13th, at 8 p.m., in the Royal Theatre.

Dr. W. J. Curry will be the speaker. Questions and discussion.

Crowds Packed Store Last Saturday to Utmost Capacity

FIRE SALE AT THE ARMY AND NAVY STORE
40 HASTINGS STREET WEST

—is the magnet for bargain seekers. This well-known concern made a sensational purchase of a huge stock of high-grade merchandise that was slightly smoked or fire-damaged from Thompson & Son, wholesalers, that happened to be in the warehouse building on Hamilton Street, that was visited by a disastrous fire. This fire sale is not to be confused with other sales or fire stocks, as this is the first time this stock has been offered to the public. The insurance company has just settled and adjusted the loss in the past week.

The large crowds in attendance at this Fire Sale is a good testimonial to the wonderful bargains that are now being offered to the people of Vancouver at the Army and Navy Store.

A few of the outstanding bargains are quoted here. The sale reopens daily at 9 a.m. 30c Cambric, water damaged, limited, yard, 7c; 15c Carpenters' Pencils, 3c; 15c Aluminum Egg Cups, 7c; $1.50 Clocks, smoked, 29c; 35c Potato Mashers, 14c; 20c Spoon Strainer, 9c; 35c and 50c Egg Beaters, 14c; 50c Mirrors for 9c; 25c Nail Brushes, 14c; 25c Brooms, 9c; $1.50 Shaving Brushes, 49c; 50c Tooth Brushes, 14c; 5c Pencils, 3 for 5c; 20c Salt Shakers, 5c; $5.00 Boots $1.98; $20 Suits, $7.95; $3.00 Hats for 98c; 20c Socks for 7c; 50c Ties, water damaged, 5c; $15 Overcoats, $3.95; $3.00 Men's Pants, 98c; and hundreds of other articles of clothing, hats, shoes, furnishings, hardware, drygoods, etc; 25c Combs for 7c; 35c Mirrors, 19c; $1, $1.50 Kalsomine Brushes, 49c; $1.00 Flashlights for 39c; 15c Measuring Cups, 5c; 35c Whisk Brooms, 14c; 15c Egg Turners, 9c; $4.50 Baby and Big Ben Clocks, $2.49; $3.50 Alarm Clocks, $1.49; $1.00 Watches, smoked, 9c; $5.50 Watches, 29c; $4 Rubber Boots (damaged), $1.49.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE NOT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Some time ago the statement was made in the Labor Statesman that the Immigration Offices in Vancouver were being used as an employment bureau. It was alleged that immigrants were being sent from there to various jobs in the province. Further investigation of this has been made and we have found that the rumours were entirely false, so in all fairness to the Immigration offices here, we are making this known.

Hudson's Bay Company
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Presents the Mode for Spring

The vital question of what is new in women's wear was never more effectively demonstrated than it is during this Spring opening. It represents the perfected styles which once and for all clear away every bit of mystery as to what women will wear for Spring and Easter. It emphasizes the unqualified position this store enjoys as supreme leader of styles and fashions to Vancouver and the West. It again demonstrates this store's ability to sell the new and the best at moderate prices.

HOLLYWOOD STARS BROUGHT TO VANCOUVER

Not in person, but life-size models of Vancouver's favorite movie stars, are displaying this season's styles in our display windows today.

EXPERT SERVICE

When you are sick you consult your doctor. When you want medicine you go to your druggists. When you want a house built you hire union carpenters. So when you want expert service in

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CUT RATE DRUGS

We are not members of the Drug Combine—after 5 months fighting the P.A.T.A. Rather than obtaining supplies of price-restricted articles by underhand methods we agreed to their prices, pending outcome of the litigation now pending. We are still in a position to save you money on all but the few items on restricted list.

Friday and Saturday Specials

$0.75	Sterneau Double Burner Stove	$0.42	
.50	Dr. Reid's Camphor Cream	.27	
.15	Blondeau Bath Soap, 3 for	.25	
.75	Kotex, 2 for	.95	
1.00	Paris Eau de Quinine	.53	
1.50	Mary Garden Face Powder	.79	
.35	Pure Olive Oil	.19	
.50	Camphorated Oil, 4 oz.	.27	
1.00	Dr. Reid's Guaranteed Hair Tonic	.59	
.40	French Castile Soap, per bar	.26	
.25	Michaud's Bandoline	.17	
.10	French Castile Soap, cakes, 3 for	.19	
.50	Wrigley's Spearmint Tooth Paste	.36	
1.50	Bovril, 8 oz.	1.07	
2.00	Berlault's Hair Bitters	1.29	
1.50	Wilson's Port Wine	1.08	
1.25	Burdock Blood Bitters	1.00	
1.00	Dr. Reid's Blood Purifier	.53	
1.00	Dr. Reid's Burdock and Sarsaparilla	.53	
.30	Sulphur and oMasses	.18	

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Sunday Evening, 7:30 p.m.
IN THE
"CHURCH OF THE OPEN DOOR"
GORE AVENUE AT HASTINGS STREET EAST
FORCEFUL :: HUMAN :: REASONABLE

BURNABY READERS

You are urged to aid the Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees Union, by asking the employees of the Maple Leaf Dairy to join the union. Tell them to visit the headquarters in the Holden building and sign up an application for membership.

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