Labor Statesman

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Supported by Fifty-three Local Unions

14

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DEPARTMENT OF ... 1927

Department of Labour Parliament Bldgs D27

Anti-Trades Union Bill Arouses British Masses

Baldwin's Government Bill Creating a Situation that Enables the Labour Movement to Spread its Message to the Masses.—Huge Meetings Held.

THE ANTI-TRADE UNION BILL, or the Blacklegs Charter, as British Labour prefers to call it, is welding the working class of Great Britain together as nothing else hitherto has done. Great meetings are being held all over the country and both organized and unorganized labour are attending them. Unorganized Labour will undoubtedly suffer if the Blacklegs Charter succeeds in breaking down the industrial power of the workers. The bill is such a tangled mess that the courts will have to attempt to untangle it, which of course will lead to further difficulties. The workers however, are not letting the Government have its own way, as the following article will show. The Bill has given the trades unions and the Labour Party, the finest piece of propaganda that has come their way for many a year.

Well over 30 great representative delegate conferences, followed by big public demonstrations in big industrial centres throughout Great Britain marked the opening of the campaign in the constituencies against the Blacklegs' Charter.

The enthusiastic determination with which the work of organization was undertaken left no room for doubt as to the intense feeling aroused by this attack on the workers' rights. And the same spirit was echoed in the vast public demonstrations which followed.

These conferences and meetings are being held every Saturday.

Deadly to Unions

At all the meetings a resolution of uncompromising opposition to the Bill was passed. The "explanations" and defence put forward by the Government have, if anything, intensified the opposition. The workers' view was well expressed by Mr. W. Thomasson, presiding at the conference of Lancashire textile workers in Manchester, when he said:—

"The Bill is deadly to the real purpose of Trade Unionism, and Mr. Baldwin's hope that the Labor members will assist with constructive amendments is like advising trade unionists to assist at their own funeral."

Speeches by national leaders all showed that no tinkering with the Bill can make it satisfactory to the workers and that its withdrawal is the essential minimum of their demand.

Common Action

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., speaking at Reading, pointed out that the principle of combination had developed through two generations of experience of industrial conflict, and if such actions were forbidden, the whole history of industrial organization would be frustrated.

Mr. George Hicks, at Edinburgh, emphasized the fact that strikes, which the Tories professed to abhor, were deplored by trade union leaders also, but they arose, not from the machinations of agitators, but from the economic conditions of the workers.

He declared, challengingly, that the workers would retain the right to strike and the right to the sympathetic strike.

Mr. W. M. Citrine, at Nottingham, showed that the Tory explanations revealed a deliberate attempt to mislead the public, as to the implications of the Bill.

Bill Made Worse

The Government by its amendment was seeking, said Mr. Citrine, to make Clause 1 even more obnoxious than before, and to make more certain that every large strike should be declared illegal.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, speaking in Dorsetshire, whence hailed the Tolpuddle martyrs,

observed that to carry out the Bill his union would have to be split into 180 parts!

On the subject of the political levy he challenged an impartial inquiry in to the unions' administration during the past 14 years.

In addition to the campaign conferences and demonstrations a multitude of other meetings were held.

Everywhere the unequivocal denunciation of the Bill was received with enthusiasm, and every meeting reflected the existence of a storm that can only end in sweeping the authors of the Bill from power.

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Building Trades to Aid Striking Plumbers

Members in the building trades union will be assessed to aid the striking plumbers and steamfitters who have been out since May 2nd. This was the decision reached by the Building Trades Council at the regular meeting on Tuesday evening. The union plumbers and steamfitters have no intention of dropping the fight, because they find themselves, the lowest paid craftsmen, in that line, on the coast. They came out 100 per cent, and are still 100 per cent.

Efforts are being made by the employers to break the strike. Offices have been opened, where strikebreakers are given an opportunity to go to work. A few have been found, but their work has been so unsatisfactory that they have been let out. Considerable damage has already been done by these men, one in particular causing damage that will greatly reduce the employer's bank balance.

Forty-eight new members have been initiated by unions of the building trades during the past two weeks. Trade is fairly good but the strike of the plumbers is holding up considerable work.

Polish Government Takes Stern Measures

The situation in Poland is developing rapidly to a point at which disturbances are by no means improbable.

The activity of the Government against the Lodz textile workers, the wholesale arrests which followed the recent strike, the threatened reduction in miners' wages, and the increasingly reactionary policy of the Pilsudski Government are combining to produce a sharp crisis in the industrial centres.

And at the same time the small peasants are growing more and more irritated at the failure of the Government to keep the promises of agrarian reforms which were so freely made during the Russian war of 1920.

Mansions Burned

There have already been agrarian disturbances, and the mansions of big landowners have been burned by peasants.

The Government's answer is not to put the agrarian reforms (which exist as laws on paper) into force. Marshal Pilsudski's growingly close association with the big landowners prohibits this. Instead, the political organizations of the poorer peasants are being suppressed on the plea that they are "Bolshevik."

First the Hromada—the organization of the peasants in the White Russian provinces—was broken up. Now the Independent Peasant Party is sharing its fate.

Growing unrest among the workers both in town and country; increasingly oppressive action by the Government: these sum up a situation of which "stern measures" on May Day was a natural consequence.

Death, like generation, is a secret of Nature.—Marcus Aurelius.

Unemployed Immigrants Raid Employment Office

Central Europeans, lured to Canada by Government and Railroad Propaganda, find Themselves Destitute and Facing a Dark Future

IN SPITE OF THE FACT that the Government has maintained that it is only seeking immigrants who can qualify for farm work, recent happenings in prairie cities not only prove that a large number of the immigrants that have been landed here were promised work by steamship and railroad companies, but also shows that there is no demand for them on the farms, and apparently never has been.

They have been crowded into the cities, are partially absorbed as labourers (naturally at low wages) and greatly aid in creating a very unhealthy condition in the labour market.

The following item, taken from the Alberta Labour News, tells its own story:

On May 11, a body of central Europeans marched on the Calgary Employment Office. There were Czecho Slovaks, Hungarians and Jugo Slavs to the number of 163. They were jobless, homeless and broke. All told they had an average sum of $1.53 each, and no prospect of getting more. Their story was heard, through interpreters, by the superintendent of the Calgary Employment Agency, Mr. W. S. Woods of the Land Settlement Board in Calgary, and Mr. H. B. Adshead, M.P.

The men who marched to the employment bureau were not all who were unemployed. They said there were at least 350 altogether who were in the same plight as themselves. They had been promised work by the steamship and railway companies before they left Europe. But the promises had not been kept. One hundred and thirty-three of these men are married, with their wives and families in the old land depending on their support.

On May 12, fifty-three more of these central Europeans visited the Calgary Employment Office. They also were without funds, without a job and having no prospect of employment.

Not Wanted on Farms

At the Edmonton Employment Office on the week ending May 13, fifty-five of these new immigrants had registered, twenty-six of them had been placed in jobs, but only three of the twenty-six had been engaged as farmhands. According to the superintendent of the Lethbridge Employment Office 75 per cent of the farmers applying for help stipulate that they do not want foreigners, while the other 25 per cent. ask for fully experienced men. As a matter of fact the Lethbridge Employment Office has not been able to place central Europeans on farms this spring for the very good reason that not one single order has been received for this type of man. Three hundred and fifty central Europeans have landed in Lethbridge this spring, while about 150 have been shipped direct to the small towns of the south of the province.

Taking Laborers' Jobs

At the Edmonton office about 400 central Europeans have applied for work this spring. Of these 173 have been placed. Only six have been engaged as farm hands, despite the fact that 1540 orders for farm help have been received. All the others have taken laborers' jobs, such as brushing, grubbing, mill work, etc. The superintendent of the Edmonton office states that fully 80 per cent. of the farmers applying for help specify English speaking men only. This is the record in all the employment offices in the province. The farmers simply will not have men who cannot speak a word of English and who are totally ignorant of the methods employed in farming in this country.

Not Going to the Farms

It is clear from the foregoing that the immigrants are not going on the farms. We understand that it was farm settlers the Edmonton Board of Trade advertised for, and the Labor News was somewhat surprised to note the alacrity with which the board rushed into the breach to defend the bringing of crowds of common laborers to Alberta. For that is what has been done. These central Europeans who have been landed in Alberta, have come to join the throng of our floating population and are suited only for casual, seasoable laboring.

A large number of these men have been brought into Edmonton and the rest of Alberta. The superintendent of the Edmonton employment office estimates that about 200 of them are still hanging around looking for work.. To watch the crowd milling around the railway employment office in Edmonton we must come to the conclusion that the estimate of those still unemployed is a low one.

Where Have They Gone

But admitting that of the 800 to 1000 immigrants who have come into the Edmonton district alone this spring, only 200 are now employed, what has happened to the rest? We have seen that they have not gone on the farms. They are not wanted on the farms because they cannot do the work. There is only one answer: They have been engaged as laborers. Most of them have gone out as section hands or on extra gangs on the railways. The railway employment agent of the C. P. R. placed 807 men on extra gangs and section work in April. Over 600 of them were recent arrivals from Central Europe. In

Continued on Page 5

TAKE A TRIP TO SOUTH VANCOUVER THIS SUNDAY NIGHT

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY (S. Van.)

RITZ HALL—Fraser & 46th

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Public Meeting, Sunday, May 29

SPEAKERS 8:00 p.m. Sharp

R. H. NEELANDS, M.P.P.,
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J. DAVIS, GLASGOW I.L.P.,
"The British Government's Fight Against the Trade Unions."

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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.

With a friend at home, many a boy would not need a friend at court.

* * *

Canadian golf-ball makers are asking for protection. Some of the caddies claim the balls should ask for protection.

Unemployed Miners Of Alberta Want Help

Owing to conditions of distress in the Drumheller Valley Coal Fields, due to the closing down of the mines through lack of orders, which, in turn, is directly due to lack of markets for our coal product, we, the unemployed miners of the Drumheller Valley have banded ourselves together and organized our forces so that we shall be better enabled to attempt to take intelligent action with a view to arriving at a permanent solution of conditions existing within the Coal Industry.

We, the unemployed miners, know that there is only one solution and that is the stabilization of the Alberta coal industry through wider markets. The conditions which confront us at the present time are only a repetition of what we have gone through for the past number of years and which will again repeat themselves in future years unless co-operative action is taken by the Canadian workers as a whole.

The Province of Ontario consumes some 16,000,000 tons of coal annually, and that market, which is the legitimate market for Alberta coal, is at present dominated by foreign coal. We miners of the Drumheller fields do not intend to allow such a condition as that to exist, if we can help it. The future welfare of our wives and families, as well as the future welfare of the Province, demands that we become interested in the vital question, and, it is with the end in view of creating more work per year by agitating for wider markets for Alberta coal, and with a view of getting your whole-hearted co-operation in the matter, that this communication is sent to you.

We have already taken up the question with both the Provincial and Federal Governments and there is every indication that we shall get the desired results. Will you co-operate with us? We think you will, and so we ask you to register your kick at Ottawa. Send your resolutions to Premier King and Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor, and any others whom you believe are interested in the question of Alberta coal for Ontario. Let our slogan be "Canadian Coal for Canadian People." We have proof that the people of Ontario want Alberta coal, so why should they not get it? Agitate for the $7 freight rate, so that Alberta coa l can successfully compete with the foreign product. It can be done, and, if we hammer away intelligently, it will be done— so let's go, boys. "Canadian Coal for Canadian People." Let us know as early as possible what action you are taking.

Unemployed Miners' Association.
Dist. 18, U. M. W. of A.

THEIR UNION

Sir Douglas Hogg, the British Attorney-General, who is leading for the Tories on the Blacklegs' Charter, received from the Government in fees £458 a week in 1925 and £326 a week last year. Sir Thomas Inskip, the Solicitor-General, was paid £147 a week in 1925 and £251 a week last year.

These fees are in accordance with the scales of legal trade unionism. The legal profession is 100 per cent. organized. It has no need of picketing. Its organizations wield powers of discipline, powers of expulsion, and have privileges far in excess of those of the trade unions attacked in the Government Bill.

AMERICAN NOBILITY

Edith: "Would you marry a title?"

Madge: "I wouldn't mind marrying one of those coal barons."

Spy Disease Spreads

Scripps-Howard newspapers have begun a trenchant exposure of the spy system operated by the United States Government; a series the more remarkable because the sordidness of the system is laid bare by a woman writer, Miss Ruth Finney.

"Today the United States of America is embarked on a policy of government by treachery," Miss Finney points out. "It is a government of inspectors, investigators, special agents, under cover men, secret service men, information experts—spies. In the fiscal year 1928, for which appropriations have just been made, 4503 men and women will be employed to do under cover work. This employment will cost this country $12,400,000.

"How did such a system fasten itself upon a liberty-loving people?" she asks. And answers: "Large industries began to employ spies to discover what labor unions were doing. This was the age of industrial distrust. Employers took the position that opposing interests between them and their employees amounted to war and justified the methods of warfare. The practice gave detectives a certain respectability, at least in the eyes of the classes who employed them. * * * This is the genesis and background of Government by treachery. This is the system which, disguised by high-sounding names and cloaked with purposes of seeming uplift, made spying a semi-respectful occupation in the United States."

The End of Life

Life is action, the use of one's powers. As to use them to their height is our joy and duty, so it is the one end that justifies itself. Until lately the best thing that I was able to think of in favor of civilization, apart from blind acceptance of the order of the universe, was that it made possible the artist, the poet, the philosopher, and the man of science. But I think that is not the greatest thing. Now I believe that the greatest thing is a matter that comes directly home to us all. When it is said that we are too much occupied with the means of living to live, I answer that the chief worth of civilization is just that it makes the means of living more complex; that it calls for great and combined intellectual efforts, instead of simple, unco-ordinated ones, in order that the crowd may be fed and clothed and housed and moved from place to place. Because more complex and intense intellectual efforts mean a fuller and richer life. They mean more life. Life is an end in itself, and the only question as to whether it is worth living is whether you have enough of it.—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

MANY CANADIANS LEAVE U.S. FOR HOME COUNTRY

Official reports to the Department of Labour indicate that there is a greatly decreased flow of immigrants to the United States from Canada and at the same time a much larger number returned to Canada from this side of the border.

This development is ascribed to increasing opportunities for employment in agriculture and industry.

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Seattle Glaziers Win Wage Boost

Seattle—Glassworkers here have accepted a compromise wage increase of 50 cents a day. The union had sought an increase of 80 cents, but decided to accept the counter proposal of the contractors, bringing the scale up to $8.50 a day.

The agreement, which is retroactive to May 2, was approved last night at a meeting of the Glassworkers' Union, Local 188, in the Union Record Building.

Settlement of the glassworkers' controversy affects about 85 men, glaziers, bevelers and art glass workers, and is another step in the signing of general peace in the union building trades of Seattle for another year.

At the time a written agreement was signed last week between representatives of the Building Trades Council and the Seattle Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, wages of several crafts not yet fixed were left to future negotiations. Wages of only two crafts now remain to be fixed, with the signing of the glassworkers' agreement.

STRONG WORDS

In a recent issue of the Boston Globe, Clemenceau, the war premier of France, was quoted as having given the following as his reason for not writing his memoirs:

"I have seen too much and know too much. If I wrote my memoirs, not a man would go to war, even if the security of his country demanded it."

A Social Order With no Drudgery

A social order with no drudgery for mankdin is prophesied by Dr. Glenn Frank, president of University of Wisconsin, as an inevitable outgrowth of our machine civilization.

"Emancipation of mankind from drudgery will be the shifting of burdens from the backs of mankind to the backs of machines," Doctor Frank said.

'Hard labour is not for men.

"In those words is a new civilization born. With the thought 'Let machines and not men bear our burdens,' business and industry are writing new magna chartas.

"The day of business that pays its employees as little as they can be forced to accept and that charges its customers the maximum that they can be forced to pay, is passing.

I am talking the soberness of sober business sense. Hard labour for any man is bad business. Mass production of the new machine age has come upon us with a rush and has brought general prosperity, but it has brought hard labour with it.

"Hard labor, bad business, is intolerable. But bad business will become better business and hard labor will become machine labour.

"Our new and terrible drudgery, is just a pioneer sin that will disappear in time."

One colored man was joshing another about having such a large mouth, and got the reply: "Well, boy, that ain't no keyhole you got in the front of your own face."

New Books & Pamphlets

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"Dollar Diplomacy" was adopted as a title for this volume because it seemed to include, more completely than any other short phrase, the growth of the United States economic interests abroad, and the diplomatic and military support accorded them by the Federal Government."

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The fight of the French workers against the Moroccan Campaign of 1925.

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ALL OF THE ABOVE PAMPHLETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE

LABOR STATESMAN

816 Holden Building, 16 Hastings St. East, Vancouver, B. C.

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.

B. C. Fishermen's Association, meets every month at the call of the Secretary in the Holden Bldg. General Secretary, R. Hornbrook, 53 Hastings St., W.

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—meets last Sunday in month at 8:00 p.m., Room 310 Holden Bldg. President W. H. Clancy; Secretary and Business Agent, T. J. Hanoffin. Office: Room 5, Flack Block; Phones, Sey. 4753 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, A. Morris, 2834 Vine St.; sec., T. Rigby, 37 Broadway West. Phone Fair. 5382-R.

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.

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union No. 1—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in the Holden Bldg. President, G. E. Halliday; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 20th Ave. E. Phone Fair. 845 R. 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, W. Hargreaves. 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., Geo. Pettapiece; Fin. Sec. & Bus. Agent T. A. Newbigging. 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; financial secretary, A. J. Newbigging; business agent and rec. sec., H. J. M. Beer. Office, 806 Holden

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 and Marine Cooks & Stewards, Local 28—441 Seymour St., meets every Monday. First Monday each month at 3 p.m., following Mondays at 9 p.m. President Gilbert L. Coleman, Sec.-Treas. Harry Wood, Business Agent. Marine Dept. Fred. Tremblay. Phone Sey. 125.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Local 171 — United Brotherhood of Carpenters — Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month in 810 Holden Building, at 8 p.m. President, Mrs. Nickels, High. 1081Y; secretary, Miss Gibbons, Fair. 243L.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207 — Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in month, at room 208 Holden Bldg. President, H. P. Fulliames, 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, 1848 Vine 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, Edward Jamieson; secretary, W. Edmunds; financial secretary, W. E. Williams; organizer, F. Fletcher, all at 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. C. Anderson, President.

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, R. Simpson; secretary and business agent, W. Watt, 805 Holden Building.

Point Grey Municipal Employees' Association, Local No. 3—Meets second Monday of each month at the Masonic Hall, Kerrisdale, 8 p.m. President, D. Ross Squair, 3728 30th W. Secretary A. Patterson 8179 Hudson Street.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 313 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Harry F. Longley, 302 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 Cotillion Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 5873 Pr. Edward St.; secretary, J. D. Vullamy, 2215 15th Ave. W.

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

Sheet Metal Workers 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 17812—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. 1982-Y; sec., W. H. Matthew, 3436 Irving St.

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 493, Prince Rupert, B.C.

Wealth Distribution Is Very Unequal

The vital statistics of insurance companies supply facts on this subject:

The following is from "The Future" by Everyman (reviewed by the Canada Life Assurance Co.)

"What happens to 100 average men of 25 upon reaching age 65: One will be wealthy, four will be well-to-do and able to enjoy comfort and recreation, five will be working for a living with no prospect of relief from drudgery, 54 will be dependent upon friends or relatives or charity and 36 will be dead."

The following is from "Money to Pay the Bills," issued by the Imperial Asurrance Co. of Canada. On page 15, "The Story Statistics Tell:"

"Out of every 100 adults who die, 65 leave no estate at all, 27 leave estates which average $1292 and nine only leave estates of $5000 or more.

"But 87 per cent of all estates left at death for administration consist solely of the proceeds of life assurance policies.

"Out of every 100 widows in the country, 16 can live on the income from their estates, 42 must work or be dependent, 42 are dependent.

"Ninety out of every 100 children who enter school at age 6 have to go to work before completing their high school course.

"Less than 5 per cent. of those who die before reaching old age leave adequate provision for their families."

The following is from "Startling Facts" being actual life experiences of 100 men, compiled by the American Bankers' Association, and issued by the Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

At Age Seventy-Five

The number dead, 63.

The number living, 37.

The number dead leaving estates, three.

The number deal leaving no estates, 60.

The number living having estates, three.

The number living having no estates, 34.

Thus the American Bankers' Association finds that out of 100 men at age 75, six leave estates and 94 leave no estates.

Ninety-five per cent. of these will not have sufficient means to defray funeral expenses.

Increase for Chicago Milkwagon Drivers

Chicago milk wagon drivers have signed a five-year agreement with their employers, obtaining a weekly five-dollar wage increase, according to D. J. Tobin of Indianapolis, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The increase will be enjoyed by 6000 Chicago milk men, 200 in Gary, 200 in Hammond, 150 in East Chicago and 500 in other districts in the environs of Chicago, amounting in all to 7000 men.

Like Big Business

Mr. Tobin declares that the new wage scale will add $35,000 a week to the earnings of 7000 milk wagon drivers; to the yearly pay, $1,920,000, and in five years the increase in wages will aggregate $9,600,000, in addition to the good wages they are now receiving.

The men are 100 per cent. organized and put up a solid front for the increase.

There never was in the world two opinions alike, no more than two hairs or two grains; the most universal quality is diversity.

—Montaigne.

Everyday Science

Dew

If the temperature of the ground falls below the dew point of the air, the air deposits in the cooler surface moisture in the form of small drops of water, which we call dew drops.

Fog

Water vapor in the air is transparent, but when this water vapor becomes cooled, a portion of it becomes precipitated, which is no more or less than drops of water that are extremely small, but yet large enough to become transparent, and the atmosphere in this state is called fog. In reality, fogs are nothing more than clouds near the surface of the earth.

Winds

Winds are caused as a result of differences in temperature between the various layers of the atmosphere. A certain amount of air becomes heated and rises and then expands. As the air expands, it becomes lighter, and because it is light it goes upward toward the higher regions. It also flows from hot to cold countries.

Kinds of Winds

Mountain Breezes: Caused by the heating and cooling of hills and valleys.

Avalanche Winds: Winds that are in front of a landslide, caused by the movement of the snow forcing the air before it.

Volcanic Winds: Dut to volcanic eruption which produces an outrush of air.

A Squall: Due to a sudden disturbance in the temperature.

A Simoon: A powerful desert wind.

Rainfall

There are records in Japan of where rain has reached 30 inches in 24 hours; in India where it has reached 40 inches in 24 hours. The average rainfall in the United States yearly is 35 inches. There are certain place in India where the yearly rainfall averages over 470 inches; whereas other regions of India show less than four inches. The heaviest annual rainfall recorded in any place in the world is in the Khasi Hills in Bengall, where it registered 600 inches. The major part of this was in half of the year.

Manitoba to Probe Seasonal Work

Professor at Manitoba Agricultural College Will Head Commission

Realizing the hardships caused by seasonal unemployment, the Manitoba government has appointed a commission, headed by Professor R. W. Murchie, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, to conduct an investigation into the whole problem. The conclusions arrived at by this commission will no doubt attract considerable attention throughout the whole Dominion.

The executive committee of the Employment Service Council of Canada has also approached the federal Minister of Labour and urged him to use his good offices to assist in the alleviation of seasonal unemployment, particularly in the building industry, to the end that the government, as well as private interests may carry on construction during winter months.

COST OF LIVING

Mrs. Crawford: "Why aren't you going to have your marketing sent home?"

Mrs. Crabshaw: "I'm only buying twenty-five or thirty dollars worth, so I can carry it."

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British Co-ops Fight Anti-union Bill

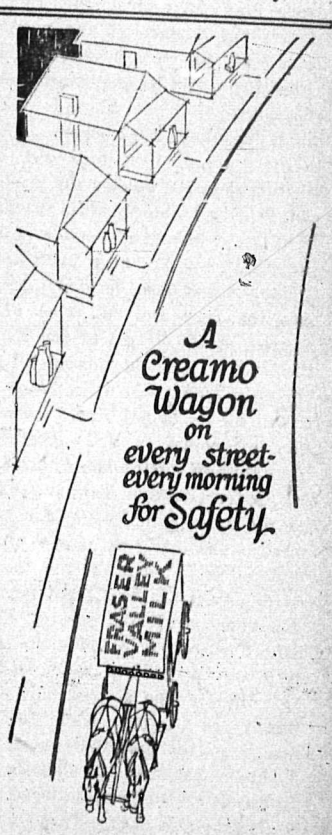
The governing body of the British Co-operative Movement, embracing a membership of 5,000,000, has brought the weight of that great organization definitely alongside the Trade Union and Labor Movement in the fight against the Government's anti-Union Bill.

Declaring that the Bill "imperils the foundation upon which associated democracy has been built up in this country," the Central Board of the Co-operative Union calls upon its members to assist the trade unions in every way possible to defeat the measure. The resources of the Movement are to be at the disposal of the campaign being organized by the Trade Union Defence Committee.

IN TRAINING

"I'm afraid father-in-law doesn't care much about me," said the young man. "He finds fault with most everything I do."

"Nonsense," replied his wife. "You don't know his ways. He is treating you just like one of the family."



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Vancouver, B. C., May 27th, 1927

FINANCIERS IN THE SADDLE

The clique of financiers in control of the British Cabinet have succeeded in framing up a feeble case against Russia which will put a stop to the ever-increasing purchase of commodities that has been in operation for the past few years. Industry will be hard hit, but these financiers don't care about that; they live by coupon clipping and stock juggling, not by commercial activities.

The case against Russia is weak, because everybody knew that Russia was carrying on a propaganda, not only for the overthrow of capitalism in Great Britain, but also of the world. Their methods may not have been exactly the same as the British Labor Party or even the Independent Labor Party, but these parties had that in mind also as the ultimate aim. Russian tactics were more aggressive than that of the Labor Party, but the Labor Party gained adherents faster than the Communist Party, hence the Labor Party's attack on the capitalist system was more dangerous to the financiers than that of the Communist Party and Soviet Russia. The attack on the Labor Party is being made, however, through the medium of the Anti-Union Bill. The financiers hope to crush the British Trade Union movement and thereby stop the tremendous financial assistance given the Labor Party by the Trades Unions. These attacks, however, may have just the reverse effect; the temper of the working class may be so aroused that the Labor Party will be swept into power at the next election. There is just as much lion about the working class as there is about the plutocrats, and when that tail is twisted the workers can, and undoubtedly will, put up a fight that will topple over the British Imperialist and financial institutions.

Canada has also decided to jump into the fray and cut some of its arteries at the behest of the British Die-Hards. Canada was just building up a nice trade with Russia but it will all go to pot now. Cancellation of contracts and agreements have already started and Canada will lose several million dollars worth of yearly trade with Russia, for which there is absolutely no excuse.

The "find" made in the raid on Arcos appears to be a great big joke. The names and addresses of prominent Communists was common property and no efforts were made to hide them. The activities of Soviet Russia has also been made public almost from the time of the revolution. Their propaganda was not confined to Russia and they made no pretence at hiding this fact. These are apparently the only "discoveries" made in connection with the "important" papers found in the premises occupied by Arcos, Ltd.

There are many rumours afloat as to what the next step will be. There is talk of war but we doubt if that is the intention. It appears to us to be just one of those attacks that the plutocrats feel is necessary to scotch the onward march of labour. Power is concentrated in the hands of a little coterie of financiers—plutocrats whose lust for gold and power is almost insatiable. They have stifled the agriculturists; they have swept the industrialists from power and now facing them are the masses of labour whose desire for a larger share of the wealth they have created is giving the financiers sleepless nights.

These financiers want to juggle with the lives of the human race. In spite of the fact that the wolves of poverty are always at the door of the workers, the "money-changers" are still grasping for more. Every effort made by these workers to obtain more of the good things of life causes these financial vampires to grind their teeth in rage. They want the workers to be humble and to crawl back into their hovels and work, work, work, to grind out goods for an already over-stocked market and to build up profits for an overfed bunch of buccaneers.

But the handwriting is on the wall. Pirate gangs, nations and empires have crumbled before. The onward march of progress, must ever push the working class forward and eventually the working class must win because we are many and they are few.

HIGHER WAGES REDUCE COSTS

An object lesson in the effect of high wages on production costs is given in the annual report of the Hollinger Consolidated, a Canadian mining concern. The report is reviewed by the Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin for April.

The report points out that from 1924 to the end of 1926, a period of three years, the number of employes has been decreased from 2,758 to 2,482; wages were advanced from an average of $1,533 to $1,814, and the tonnage milled per employe increased from 602 to 779.

In other words, the smaller crew earning a higher individual wage, has mined and milled a much larger tonnage—1,932,559 tons in 1926 as compared with 1,659,457 tons in 1924. The increase in efficiency has reduced production costs from $4.46 per ton, which it was in 1924, to $3.95 per ton last year.

Here is a case where the average yearly wage advanced 18 per cent, the average annual output per employee 29 per cent., and the production cost per ton was reduced more than 11 per cent.

That is the story of higher wages everywhere. Cheap wages mean high production costs. High wages mean more efficiency and resultant lower production costs. Where there is honest capitalization, honest management and honest bookkeeping you can't get away from it.

AN ACCEPTED INSURANCE PRINCIPLE

It is probable that in the course of the present year the principle of unemployment insurance will be adopted and will replace the present system of state relief for unemployment in Germany. An unemployment insurancce bill is under consideration of the German Reichstag.

A commission has reported to the British Government on the subject of the "dole." While advocating a continuance of unemployment insurance, the commission recommends that the amounts given weekly, especially to young men and women, shall be considerably reduced. Improvements in administration are also proposed. The inquiry has established beyond all doubt, however, the general agreement in all quarters that the risk of unemployment must be insured.

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ALARUMS AND EXCURSIONS

By "Point"

In the persecution of my vacation I rent me a cell in a structure which, in the language of the free press, is said to tower above the landscape. Like cave-dwellers, the occupants, holding on by their claws, survey the valley beneath and devise cunning schemes to enjoy life without the necessity of manual labour (why not spell it this way?) And so, judging by the door numbers, there are a hundred cells on each bank. Some of theses are known as parlours (God save you Master Printer). Dental parlours, legal parlours, land parlours, religious parlours, health and possibly disease parlours. Parler—French verb meaning to speak. Possibly there are speakeasy parlours. Such physical energy as is put forth in the rookery is mainly confined to the dentatorium saloon. Therein extraordinary looking young men, who affect the mop style of hairdressing and the infantile apron for custume, make great play of doing something that really matters. They excavate, drill, cut, hammer and eviscerate—all of which processes are applied to the devotee, who seated in a "crazy-house chair, revolves from earth to heaven confronted by a text imploring one to "Smile damn you smile." The remains are conveyed to the cashier who computing the agonies of the painless passage charge accordingly. Teeth that are "just as good" are supplied at impossible prices and the traveller can be fixed to these for a further consideration. Occasionally Dame Nature takes a hand having her own ideas upon the subject of mastication. Then a hurried adjournment is made to the medicatological parlours. All is lost save honour.

This being an exact not to say exacting science deserves a fresh line giving typographicus a chance to renew his stock of u's and the writer time to burn another copy of the Pitman-Roosevelt spelung dikshunry.

Long, long years ago, before your aunt and I left Peckham and before modern science had discovered the food values of putrid butter, men knew very little about disease. They imagined that it came as a consequence of wrong-doing or as a visitation of the gods. They would repair to the medicine man, who, if he belonged to the union, would collect backsheesh for Baal, and apply red-hot irons to the affected part. Those that did not survive were buried. But owing to the researches of a very clever German gentleman, whose name I forget, we have changed all that. The counting-house of the modern medical specialist is a very different thing. We enter the elevator of the Babel Block and emitting a thought-wave to the operator we think hard of the fifteenth floor, Dr. Owe Kanada's lair is on the eighteenth and we are smilingly ejected on the twentieth. Here a good view can be obtained of the excellent kitchen sanitation of the British Restaurant and its smiling corps of Oriental native sons. At last we reach Dr. Kanada's office. Turning the door-handle, nothing happens—it is the private office room. Oscillating various fixtures on other doors, all of which appear to be connected with various processes of the savant's business, we at last gain entrance to the waiting room. The table is spread with periodicals exhibiting the diversity of the doctor's taste. Orange & Rome, Whig & Tory, Brewer & Prohibitionist, all have their literature. Lest any contemporary item should unduly stimulate the heart's action of a patient, this reading matter is most thoughtfully dated in 1924 or 1925 at the latest.

There are signs that many loving hands have handled these pages in the years that are gone. Underneath a seagrass table there are volumes handsomely bound in anything but leather. Books of funny pictures presented with a year's subscription to Mag's Magazine. Around the walls are photos of Kanada at college, at the bat, the wheel, the racquet—skating, acting, dancing—an admirable Crichton. Seated round the room, patients, seeking the cure. Ever and again a smiling nurse appears, points, apparently by chance—one by one the congregation disappear—none ever return. Others arriving later than ourselves are called and go. Who shall read the ritual?

Before we enter, however, let us return to our Germans. According to the latest computation there are now some sixty billion different diseases of the first order. Each of these has national, geographical and political subsections. There are also individual distinctions into which we will not enter this week. Each of these specific diseases has, what we, being unlearned, will call a germ. When one encounters the particular germ, one takes the complaint. There is no protection against this onslaught but a previous administration of the same germ by a trained inoculist. Round the walls of Dr. Kanada are ranged thousands of bottles—green bottles, black bottles and blue bottles, not flies. In each of these is cribbed, cabined and confined, the virus of a particular ill. All are numbered so that if the supply of number fourteen runs out, the deficiency can be made up by using ten and four. It is, of course, quite impossible to store millions of bottles in a small room. Shaking us by the hand the kindly medico recounts his exploits at bridge. Venturing a statement as to our particular trouble, which we fondly imagined to be tennis elbow, we are glad to find that we merely have a mild attack of "Spericus Tenax." It means only a slight operation and the subsequent periodical inoculations. Our wages for 1930 will be left us intact. Relieved in many ways, we hasten away. We know now, however, that had we not pursued our way down Granville St. last week when hordes of the "Tenax" microbe were blowing about, we should have escaped. And yet had we gone by Main St. there might have been worse awaiting there.

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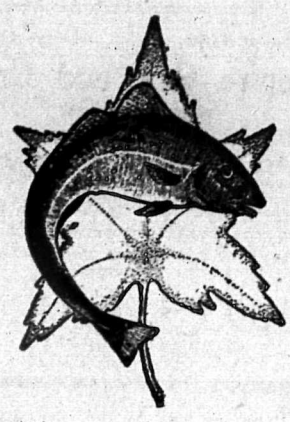

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With "Sam" beside, like hell we ride
While "Ah Sin" keels the pot.
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Are mortgaged to ? God wot;
Hoe Canada; Sow Canada; Blow Canada
We still will sing for thee
Go Canada; Remember air is free.

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BACKED BY THE WHOLE DOMINION

Unsung Service of "Tramp" Laborers

The transient labourer who tramps from Florida to Canada, taking jobs that run the scale from berry picking to tunnel digging, perform a useful though unsung service to the industries of the nation.

Thousands of "fruit tramps," berry glommers" and vegetable gatherers and packers are now following the harvest northward. Recent reports from the Ozark region in Missouri state that the strawberry crop in that one section alone will require many thousands of men, women, and children.

Last year, wheat, corn and cotton growers alone called upon the U.S. Employment Service for about half a million seasonal workers, and this represents only a small portion of those actually employed.

Prey of Private Agencies

The circumstances surrounding these casual workers have in a number of cases been so flagrant as to become public scandals. The private employment agencies preyed upon them, the accommodations provided by employers were often a menace to health and morals, and the loss of millions of dollars in spoiled crops and delayed construction work has resulted from the lack of any adequate machinery for mobilizing this highly necessary emergency force of workers.

When the U.S. Employment Service was instituted some years ago it was believed that most of the evils of which migratory unskilled workers complain could be corrected. A letter received at the U.S. Department of Labour would indicate that bad conditions continue to prevail in numerous sections.

This migratory worker says that last season he was employed on 24 jobs in 19 places and travelled 6300 miles. He started in Arizona, thence to Texas, and finally followed the late harvests into Canada and back south again.

"I ended the year a homeless wanderer, with only $43.25 more in my pocket than when I started, and I expect to be broke before obtaining another job."

Gives Full Accounting

He explains that he is a common labourer and worked a total of 180 days, earned $386 at the rate of $2.50 per day of 10 hours.

Just how an average migratory worker fares is recited by the writer, as follows:

"At the commencement of the year I had no desire to travel at all; I would have stayed in Arizona, but work was scarce, wages low, and conditions bad. I went to Lubbock, Texas., but found no work; went to Amarillo, Tex., bought a job on farm, was turned off on account of rain; went to Oklahoma, worked for my board; went to the strawberry picking in Arkansas and Missouri; went to the harvest in western Oklahoma; then to North Dakota; back to Texas; picked cotton; went to the pecan district, but could not buy a job; next and last, gathered corn in the famous Seagraves country of Texas. I am out of work at present and the chances are strong that I will be broke before I find employment—broke, I mean out of cash."

Buying a Poor Job

The communication was of such a highly interesting character as to lead Department of Labour officials to write for further information, especially as to what was meant by the term "buying a job."

The explanation given throws still further light on the conditions faced by the unskilled, seasonal worker.

There are three ways of buying a job," he said in reply: First, by paying the regular fee demanded by a private employment agency; second, by paying a sum of money in addition to the fee to have a job held out and reported to the person wanting it, the first time the kind of a job desired is brought in, which relieves the party looking for work of the necessity of waiting an indefinite length of time at the employment office, third, by paying some one who has a job to vacate it, so it can be taken. When it is impossible to get a job in any way, we say "it cannot be bought."

Social-Democrats Still Hold Vienna

The keenly-fought Austrian elections have resulted, according to the results in the first ballot, in the maintenance of the Social-Democratic predominance on the Vienna Town Council, and of the bourgeois parties' sway in Parliament—although in the latter case the capitailst majority seems likely to be reduced.

Polling was very heavy, the list of parties was very long—there were 19 bourgeois parties in the field, most of them having no chance of getting a single deputy elected—and the system of proportional representation is complicated, so that full results will not be known for a day or two.

The contest in the main was between the Sociaists and the "Einheitsliste"—the supporters of Dr. Seipel, the Chancellor, mainly Christion Socialists, who held power in the late Parliament by uniting with the die-hard German Nationalists, and who have conducted their election campaign in common with the agrarian and other bourgeois parties.

The result of the Parliamentary election to date is, according to Reuter:—

Einheitsliste	76 seats
Social-Democrats	64 seats
Agricultural Party	5 seats

The result of the Vienna Town Council election so far is:—

Social-Democrats	79 (1 gain)
Einheitsliste	41

Second ballots are proceeding in several constituencies.

Orpheum Theatre

Auspicious Opening of Sensational Summer Engagement of Popular Players to Take Place at Orpheum Next Monday

Since the initial announcement a few days ago that Ray Collins and Margaret Marriott, erstwhile favorites of local theatre-goers are to appear at the Orpheum Theatre during the summer months, interest has been rife in all sections of the city among former admirers of these long absent artists. Mr. Collins and Miss Mariott will appear for the first time at the popular Granville street playhouse next Monday night, when they will present the recent New York dramatic smash "Conscience," written by the prolific author, Don Mullally.

Mr. Barnes, manager of the Orpheum has arranged a most auspicious opening night. Invitations have been issued to His Worship Mayor Taylor, and the City Council, newspaper critics and editors and prominent citizens. Theatregoers, realizing that this is undoubtedly the most outstanding stock engagement in the history of the city, have been booking their season tickets in large numbers for several days.

"Conscience" is the play in which Ray Collins made his New York debut and in which he played for several months on Broadway. Gotham's daily paper critics were unanimous in their praise of Mr. Collins' splendid work in this piece, with the result that since that time he has been a consistent star in many Broadway hits. Mr. Collins and Miss Marriott have brought to Vancouver with them a talented company of New York and Hollywood actors of considerable note, and will present during their summer engagement a series of recent New York stage successes that have never been played in the West. By special arrangement with the authors of these plays, Mr. Collins has succeeded in securing the most impressive list of dramatic and comedy hits that have ever been offered to Vancouver theatre audiences.

There is no doubt tbut that every lover of legitimate stage plays will eagerly attend each and every one of Mr. Collins' productions as up to the present time applicatfons for season tickets have been received in great numbers. Prices for these offerings are very reasonable considering the tremendous cost of bringing such talented artists and such unusually popular plays all the way from New York to Vancouver.

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ANTI-TRADES UNION BILL AROUSES BRITISH MASSES

Continued from Page 1

The Parliamentary fight on the Government's Bill (writes our Lobby Correspondent) will increase in severity with the opening of the Committee stage on Wednesday.

It is distinctly unusual for the Committee stage to follow so closely on the Second Reading of an important measure, and the Government's haste in this case—despite the Labor Party's protest, it would not postpone the Committee stage by more than a day—indicates a determination to rush the Bill through.

With the Government in this humor it is significant that already Conservative newspapers and politicians should be freely dropping hints about recourse being had to the more drastic methods of applying the closure, which long experience of the working of the Parliamentary machine has evolved.

322 Amendments

Needless to say, such attempts to restrict discussion will be strongly opposed by the Labor Party, which takes the view that the fullest discussion of every amendment is necessary, especially as the measure has never been before the electorate.

Up to now, no fewer than 322 amendments have been tabled, and of these more than 200 are in the names of members of the Labor Party.

Some of the Tory amendments are clearly intended simply to make the Bill an even harsher instrument for the repression of the working class.

Four stand in the name of Ministers, and their effect is to define an illegal strike as "designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship on the community;" and to make the Bill apply to lockouts.

The inclusion of lockouts is window-dressing; nevertheless, a number of the amendments standing in the name of Tory back-benchers are designed to that end—Daily Herald.

"ABSURD TO TRY"

"You Cannot Intimidate the Labor Party."

—Sir Chas. Macara

A remarkable condemnation of the anti-Trade Union Bill was made by Sir Charles Macara, head of the great cotton firm of Henry Bannerman and Son, who for 21 years was president of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation.

Sir Charles, who has never taken part in politics, stated: "In my judgment the Trade Unions Bill carries some of the worst features that it is possible to introduce in industrial control. The Government is relying on its big majority to do something for which it has no mandate.

"I have never found the organizations of the working people blind to a reasoned policy. It is absurd to try to put back the clock of progress by harassing trade unions in the ordinary conduct of their own affairs.

"You cannot possibly intimidate a great party such as the Labor Party has become."

It wouldn't do to jail all of the naughty. The righteous alone couldn't support the reformers.

UNEMPLOYED IMMIGRANTS RAID EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

Continued from Page 1

Calgary—central Europeans have applied for employment at practically all of the industrial plants. A number have been employed after local men had been refused employment.

What of Next Winter?

Some people are likely to ask what it matters where these new arrivals are employed, or at what rate of wages, so long as they have work. But two things must be borne in mind: One is that these men are taking jobs that would otherwise go to the workers who have been here for some time; the other is that the wages paid are so low that it is impossible for the men to keep themselves and families and lay by anything to live on when the short working season is over. What will be the general result? Aggravated conditions of unemployment next winter, with much distress and the necessity for additional relief. That is why the acting premier and the mayor of Edmonton protested to Ottawa.

Most people are agreed that we need a greater population in this country. But all reasonable persons who have the interests of the country at heart, agree that what we need is people who will go on the land and who will have sufficient capital to enable them to make good as farmers. We don't need additional casual laborers. We have too many already. Those that have been dumped into this province this spring can only have one effect on the conditions here. They will add to unemployment and force the standard of living down.

Teacher—"Is is true that heat expands bodies and cold contracts them?"

Pupil—"Yes, sir."

Teacher—"Kindly give us a demonstration of this truth."

Pupil—"For example: Well, days are longer in summer and shorter in winter."

* * *

Husband (seeing wife off on train): "Now, dear, just as soon as you arrive, telegraph."

Wife: "All right. How much shall I telegraph for?"

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Si: "Your cow just got into my field and ate up all my vegetables."

Lo: "All right, I'll send you over a quart of milk."

* * *

Kindness is one of the surest signs of good breeding.

SAYS CANADA'S RAIL RATES ARE LOWEST IN WORLD

Ottawa.—Canadian freight rates are the lowest in the world, according to Alistair Fraser, counsel for the Canadian National, who concluded his argument in the rate case before the Board of Railway Commissioners last week.

Mr. Fraser urged the Commission not to make a further cut in rates. Such action, he said, would make it impossible for the National to meet expenses and in that event the people of Canada would have to make up the deficit.

An officer on board a warship was drilling his men. "I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now commence."

After a short effort, one of the men stopped.

"Why have you stopped, Murphy?" asked the officer.

"If ye plaze, sir," was the answer, "Oi'm coasting."

Generally speaking, an efficiency expert is neither efficient nor expert.

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Working of Economic Determinism

BY F. W. MOORE

Economic Determinism, as most Labour people know, consists of action induced by industrial necessity, and except when viewed from an angle whose vortex reaches to the primordial regions of prehistoric times and whose base lies in the modern world, the import of its operation, implying the complete return of labour's product, would hardly be suspected.

In a state of nature, the animals struggling for existence are quite independent and naturally own the full product of the chase.

When certain species labored in communities the result was just the same. The bees, for instance, have this privilege incidentally to the possession of an industrial government. Their production is scientific, not anarchistic like ours; therefore it excells as a masterpiecce of governmental ingenuity. Their plans, however were guided by instinct, that is, by a force inherited from the Overruling Mind, while man depends on the crude efforts of the objective faculty.

Thus did the Great Law for millions of years bring in its wake the full product of their labour to the various forms of life, and that too when they were organized on a communistic basis. When we see amongst humans an exception to this rule we are inexorably driven to the conclusion that it is not natural but artificial and has been protruded by the stress of unnatural circumstances incidental to the development of property. For as Morgan says in his "Ancient Society," page 5: "The idea of property was slowly formed in the human mind remaining nascent and feeble throughout immense periods of time. Springing into life in savagery it required all the experiences of this period and of the subsequent period of barbarism to develop the germ and to prepare the human brain for the acceptance of its controlling influence. Its dominance as a passion over all other passions marks the commencement of civilization." For thousands of years in the period of primitive savagery the product of the chase belonged to the group and was divided equitably amongst the different families.

No doubt, as a temporary instrument of development, monopoly in wealth is needed, but it is not a permanent result of Nature's law. In its evolution a reactionary economic determinism became the vogue. The worker in feebly foregoing the privilege that his ancestors for thousands of years enjoyed (the privilege of insisting on the full value of his product) became virtually a serf. And strange as it might appear to a monopolist, this conduct is denounced in the Scriptures, for surely such is the conduct of one who doesn't take advantage of his opportunities. In Matt. 25: 29, we read: "For unto every one that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath."

Economic Determinism on the other hand inspires the monopolist to satisfy the commercial necessity for increased wealth by legally usurping the surplus values of his fellow-men, thereby forming a habit suggested by the imperfect objective mind altogether at variance with the instinctive procedure in vogue for millions of years. We must conclude it is unnatural and only a temporary stimulus to human development.

But apart from the fact that it is contrary to Nature, we have many instances of the destruction of ancient civilization in which necessity meant the necessity of the few. Therefore, virtual serfs, and plutocrats alike if they don't look to Nature for their inspiration will some day be compelled to take her as an example. This applies to serfs especially since Nature never yet lifted up a race except by the instrumentality of its own exertions. If man would act like the bees and establish as soon as he can make himself fit for it, an industrial government, he would once more be putting into effect the purport of Nature's great law. He would make princes of the plutocrats and kings out of serfs—intellectually and cultured princes and kings such as this world has never yet produced as a class. Economic Determinism in its grandest meaning is the voice of the Overruling Mind. It is worth obeying.

F. W. MOORE.

LONG-LIVED FAKES OF ANTI-LABOR PROPAGANDISTS

"The principal difference between a cat and a lie," said Mark Twain, "is that a cat has only nine lives."

Some little brothers of the super-rich, calling themselves the "National Bureau of Economic Research," printed a "report" a few weeks ago, saying that the "incomes of workers" had increased 44 per cent. from 1921 to 1926; and that, in the latter year, "the average income of all persons gainfully employed" in the United States was $2010.

A more bold-faced fake never was perpetrated. This so-called bureau of research averaged the income of Henry Ford with that of a section hand, and put out the result as "wages." They lumped together the incomes of John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, the children tending spindles in South Carolina cotton mills and the farmers going bankrupt in the corn belt, and stated the "average" as if it were the regular, normal pay of American Labor.

One might as well take an apple weighing six ounces and a watermelon weighing 25 pounds, and say that the average weight of "fruit" in America is 12 pounds 11 ounces.

"Labor" exposed this fake in the issue of February 26 of this year. But a month afterward, a really splendid liberal paper in Washington unthinkingly reprints the yarn.

Mark Twain was right. A cat has only nine lives, while a lie—.—Labor

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WEALTH OF CANADA

The wealth of Canada, aside from undeveloped natural resources, is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to be 14 times what it was when the Dominion was formed in 1867. The present value, $22,000,000,000, of which $8,000,000,000 is assigned to agriculture, $6,000,000,000 to urban real estate and $2,000,000,000 to railroads, amounts to $2,525 per capita.

AN UNREASONABLE CHILD

It was washing day, and John had been kept from school to look after the baby. Mother sent them into the garden to play, but it was not long before cries disturbed her.

"John, what is the matter with the baby now?" she inquired from her washtub.

"I don't know what to do with him, mother," replied John. "He's dug a hole and wants to bring it into the house."

Although women are now wearing only about one-fifth of the clothes they wore ten years ago, hooks in closets are just as scarce for husbands.

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A multi-millionaire of an inquring turn of mind could probably perpetuate his name to eternity by endowing a laboratory and information bureau on a scale sufficiently large to make a real impression upon the buyer's consciousness. "The Consumers' Foundation," he might call it. Under a group of public-spirited and disinterested trustees, chosen mainly from the professions, its experts could afford to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, and furthermore, they could put their efforts into fields where the protection now afforded is particularly inadequate. Articles that bulk large on the family budget, and which are not now covered by analysis in either government or private outposts, should probably be the first concern of such a laboratory. Business houses desiring sincerely to support the Foundation's work—and there would be many of them—could be publicly listed as preferred suppliers, if and when they met the laboratory's requirements.

If a million citizens could be persuaded to invest a dollar each per year for verified facts about their purchases, wonderful things could be done. In relation to service rendered, scientific work is normally the cheapest thing in the world. It is probable, furthermore, that a service paid for will be more extensively used than free hand-outs by the government. The kind of information which is most useful is not a learned treatise on the histology and etiology of a given article, but something translatable directly into an order on a Main Street store.

It is the consumer's move. If he wants to leave Wonderland, there are ways out, and the clear possibility of drastically reducing the cost of living. He can get his money's worth if he is willing to organize to get it. The market always responds to organized pressure. Pending the coming of organization, the indivdual can create no little nuisance value in the right direction and learn a lot besides, by adopting some, or all, of the following suggestions:

Ask advertisers to produce the scientific facts upon which their claims are based.

Ask the same of door-to-door canvassers.

Ask the same of storekeepers and dealers.

Ask your Congressman to obtain the release of government information, particularly that of the Bureaus of Standards and Chemistry, on goods, by maker's name.

Get competitive sales arguments together and watch them flatten out.

Refuse to deal with firms making fantastic or misleading claims, or guilty of unfair competition. Write them to that effect.

Call the attention of editors to misrepresentations, either known or apparent, in advertising. You will find such, we believe, in every popular magazine.

Encourage your local sealer of weights and measures. Give him more work to do.

Encourage the Better Business Bureaus. Give them more work to do.

Encourage your local food control official. Find out what his laboratory is doing.

Read labels carefully; compare them with the advertising. Discrepancies between the two measure, in part, the extent of misrepresentation.

Look for weights on package goods; figure out how much you are paying per pound. Then look at your bank balance.

Write for government bulletins which analyze specific products, or groups of products.

When you hear the word "guarantee," laugh heartily.

When you read a testimonial, laugh heartily.

Ask the nearest college to run a test for you. It will educate the students, as well as yourself. Let manufacturers know the result of the test.

Encourage manufacturers of sound products, competently and honestly described, to keep it up. Give them your business.

Make your own products at home until certain industries — such as insecticides, floor waxes, furniture polishes, cleaning compounds, fertilizers—improve their standards and pass on the economies of mass production. The government will tell you how. This is, necessarily, only a stop-gap.

Never believe the findings of a test as advertised. They are often doctored.

Never believe advertisements of competitive goods (except in the scientific journals) and say so, loudly, clearly and on every possible occasion. Thus may ultimately come copy that you can believe, copy backed by impartial, scientific authority.

These instructions will make the super-salesman smile — as he has every right to today. But some day he may smile out of the other side of his mouth.

Of one thing we can be sure. The time has gone—possibly forever—when it is possible for each of us to become expert on all the things we have to buy. Even the wisest can have knowledge of only a negligible section of the field. What sense, then, in a specialized industrial society if each individual must learn by trial and error again and forever again?

Some day, sowewhere, somehow, science must step into this wilderness, and provide the knowledge, wholesale, that no one of us can ever hope to learn at retail, and which we now try to acquire at such a pitiful, needless cost.

HIGH WAGES AND BUILDING

New York did more than a billion dollars' worth of building in 1926, which was $100,000,000 more than in 1925. Building mechanics earned from $12 to $15 a day.

Chicago's building record for 1926 was about $375,000,000, which was about the same as in 1925. The wages of union building mechanics range from $12 to $16.

In Detroit, the reputed 'open shop' town, building mechanics were paid at the rate of 10 a day. The total building permits aggregated $190,000,000, as compared with $182,000,000 in 1925.

In Cleveland, where the organized anti-unionists started a fight on union labour and reduced wages to $9.50 a day, building fell off from $72,000,000 in 1925 to $63,000,000 in 1926.

Where war was made on the unions, with but an occasional exception there followed a decline in building operations. On the other hand, wherever wages have been kept up, building records continued along the upward line.

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Whenever some "labor-saving" device comes into use and displaces a large number of hand workers the world looks in awe at the machinery for a moment and then forgets it. Still more quickly does it forget the displaced workers.

Machines have displaced hundreds of thousands of workers in factories, mills and mines, in many lines of production, yet some sort of adjustment has come and skilled workers, those of them who have sense enough to combine and protect themselves, are in better position than ever before.

Farm machinery is going to move in the same direction. Kansas alone will show the world something in that line this year. In that wheat-growing state there are 12,000 "combines" this year as against 8274 "perfected" harvesting machines last year. This will displace 125,000 itinerant harvest hands and make a saving of $125,000 a day during harvesting season.

Does this mean good news to the farmers? Will they get the benefit of the savings in labor costs? Will they get just as much for their wheat? Will the public get any benefit from lower cost of flour or bread? Will the Elevator Trust absorb the savings and hold prices up on the public? What will become of the displaced workers?

If you will think a little and apply your knowleddge of contemporaneous affairs, current history, you will be able to answer these questions with a fair amount of accuracy.

Anyway the application of machinery is always a sign of progress, and intelligent people of all classes recognize it. Adaptations and adjustments take care of changed conditions and humanity plods along in an upward spiral, despite the mutterings of pessimists.—Seattle Union Record.

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CANADA'S CADETS

According to the official Year Book on Armaments, published by the League of Nations, Canada, whose population is 9,364,200, has a total enrollment of 110,120 in cadet corps, or three times as many as Great Britain, which has a total of 37,024 members of cadet corps and a population of 43,783,032. In proportion to our population, the strength of the Canadian cadet corps is thus approximately 14 times as great as the strength of the British cadet corps.

A flapper is as strong as her weakest wink.

"Build B. C." Products and Work

Women seem to sense the importance of using British Columbia products. We know of one whose son was "laid off" from work in a factory because people buy an eastern product in preference. This lady is one of the old friends of Pacific Milk. She says she realizes more fully than ever now the necessity to support home industry in everything she uses.

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Opp. Empress Theatre

Calgary Plumbers Get Wage Increase

The United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Calgary, reported at the meeting of the Calgary Trades and Labour Council on Friday night that an agreement had been signed which specified a wage rate of $1.12½ per hour. The five-day week is to be effective from June 15th to August 15th on contract work. The union urged that other locals endeavour to shorten the working hours per week.

South Van. I.L.P. To Meet To-night

The regular business meeting of the South Vancouver I. L. P. will be held in the Horticultural Hall, Forty-third and Fraser, tonight (Friday) May 27, at 8 p.m. All members are requested to be present.

Junior Typo Union Formed in City

At an enthusiastic and well-represented banquet-supper, held in a large downtown hotel early in the week, the Vancouver Junior Typographical Union was inaugurated. The young organization will be sponsored under the guardian of the senior Typographic body and the different committees and members of 226 will lend their aid to the younger members of the craft.

A majority of apprentices, working in offices throughout the city, attended, and if the zeal shown on the occasion is any criterion of the outcome, success is assured. The "printers of tomorrow" went through their session in businesslike manner. Cyril Westall, with over three years at the trade in a job shop, was elected president. Charles Kelly was named vice-president on the second ballot after a tie vote with Jack Ewan. Jack Pollard is secretary-treasurer of the new group. A Forst, J. Wood, J. Shoemaker, E. Priest, W. Chapman and J. McVety form the executive.

Harry Neelands, M. P. P., secretary of the senior Typos, and prominent in labor circles, was one of the principle speakers, giving the boys a general outline of the matters before them and urging them on to success in their movement.

Extensive educational talks and study, practice in public speaking, better I. T. U. Course arrangements, sick benefits, a more thorough understanding of the apprentice laws, and a live sports programme are some of the features to be covered.

The Junior Union will meet on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, in the Labor Temple.

Besides members of the apprentice committee, and journeymen of the adult body, the following boys were in attendance at the banquet:

W. Finlayson, Cecil Towse, Nick Robertson, A. C. Westall, C. Kelly, J. Ewan, A. Crawford, W. Churchill, H. Haddock, A. Forst, W. Adams, A. Shaw, J. Pollard, C. LeBlanc, W. Armstrong, H. Wiffen, J. Wood, H. Grove, J. Shoemaker, W. Chapman, S. Hemingway, P. Pasquill, F. Fudge, E. Trumper, J. McRae, L. Campbell, E. Crossan, R. Langdale, W. Whitby, H. Leith, E. Priest and S. Robb.

J. POLLARD,
Correspondent

Grounds for Divorce

An alumnus tells this story:

"An old farmer and his wife stood looking at their only pig, when suddenly the old lady said: 'Say, Hiram, it will be our silver wedding tomorrow. Let's kill the pig.'

"'Lan's sake! Maria,' he replied in disgust, 'what's the use o' killing that hog for somethin' that happened 25 years ago.'"

Help Those Who Help You

Don't waste your time in pursuing the almighty dollar. Get started early and stay at it late.

* * *

He who is indifferent to the welfare of others does not deserve to be called a man.—Persian.

* * *

Old-fashioned kids talked of the house that Jack built; moderns wonder whose Jack built it.

* * *

The person who reads most, discovers the most plagiarizers.

* * *

It's all right to be a person of few words, but it's just as well to have a lot of others in reserve.

* * *

Strangely enough, the ice man makes his profits by selling his assets for others to liquidate.

* * *

Sympathy

A hungry dog once wandered
Into a butcher's store;
The butcher threw some sausage
To the dog upon the floor.
The butcher said: "Now eat it,"
The dog said: "I decline,
For in that link of sausage
Is that Old Gal of Mine!"

* * *

Most families need medicines at various times so we are suggesting that when some particular kind is needed to patronize the little Red Star Drug Store at the corner of Carrall and Cordova.

* * *

Those chaps who play with figures claim every Canadian is worth $2525. Gee! We would like to know where ours is.

* * *

As we understand our agricultural geography, a farm is a neglected body of land entirely surrounded by prosperity.

* * *

Good food, courteous service by union waiters, and prices to suit your pocket at the union cafes and lunches advertised in your paper. Pick them out and don't patronize any other.

* * *

A woman's voice on the radio doesn't broadcast as well as a man's, but it's different at home.

* * *

Skirts may be narrow, but it has been our observation that some of them look pretty full.

* * *

If you need any glass to repair a broken window, or for the windows and doors in the house you are building, don't forget the Western Glass Co., at 158 Cordova St. West.

IODINE IN SALT WATER FISH

Important Health Factor

Iodine is no doubt the most important element to be found in the bodily tissues, yet only an infinitesimal quantity is needed in the daily diet, as the system of a healthy person cannot use more than about one ounce each year.

Many foods contain iodine properties but the foods richest in the salts of iodine art saltwater fish, green vegetables, eggs and grains. Saltwater fish, whether fresh or canned, are most valuable in iodine.

Many people naturally ask what is the exact value of iodine to the health of the human body. It is this; the capillaries contract too much in the person who does not use enough food iodine, and this forces the arteries to increase their pressure in order to force enough blood through the tense capillaries into the veins. The consequence is that the arteries harden to stand this strain, and a vicious condition is set up which encourages the arteries to harden as lime salts are deposited on the arterial walls. Iodine in the daily diet counteracts this condition.

Anyone suffering from this trouble will do well to add more saltwater fish to his diet. The fish containing the most iodine are the cod, haddock, salmon, herring and such shellfish as crab, lobster, shrimp, oysters and clams.

More females than males are suffering from iodine starvation, and this is easily seen in the larger number of cases of thyroid trouble among women than men.

He—"When I was young the doctors said that if I didn't stop smoking I would become feeble-minded."

She—"Well, why didn't you stop?"

Hudson's Bay Company.
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MOTHERS:—do not miss this saving opportunity. Phone orders filled.

They are made of good quality white batiste, hand embroidered in beautiful madeira designs with a lovely scallop edge. Size 12 x 16, finished with buttons on back. Already to admit form. Formerly $1.75 value. Special, each, ... **89c**

—Floor Two, H.B.C.

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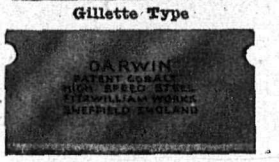

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1.25	Coty's Face Powder	$ .54	1.25	Pivers Fetiche Face Powder	.54
.50	Glycerin & Rose Water 8 oz.	.26	.25	Turknit Wash Cloths	.15
.50	Dr. Reid's Pyorrhea Dental Cream	.29	.50	Vinolia Carbolic Tooth Powder	.28
.19	Electric Light Globes 2 for	.26	.40	Dows Malt Extract, 3 for	.99
.40	French Castile Soap per bar	.26	.50	Dr. Reid's Sage & Sulphur	.26
.25	Dr. Reid's Foot Ease	.16	1.25	Thermos Bottle, pint size	.76
.25	Vanev Refined Benzine	.15	1.00	Thermos Refill pint size	.56
.35	Household Ammonia	.19	.10	Palm Olive Soap, 3 for	.22
1.25	Coty's Talcum	.71	.25	Sunlight Soap, 4 in carton)	.19
1.00	Peroxine Powder	.63	1.00	Barbers Hair Scissors	.57

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Mens Irish serge pants, 5 pockets, belt loops, cuff bottoms	$2.95
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Carpenters White Duck Overalls	2.20
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Confidence is of slow growth in an aged bosom.—William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.