Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Supported by Fifty-three Local Unions

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THE WEEK AT VICTORIA

The chief political struggle of this session has been the effort of the Conservatives to divert to themselves the credit and publicity arising from labor's exposure of the campaign fund scandals. Equally guilty as the two old parties are yet as regards the extent of funds collected, the government being in a position to bestow benefits, has apparently received the largest contributions. We now know that the Liberal party spent $250,000.00 in the 1924 provincial election, $100,000 being used in Vancouver. The payroll was $35,000.00. The opposition appear to have had a much smaller amount at their disposal and are therefore posing as the good boys of the political family. The fact remains however, that they did not demand any investigation into matters revealed by the customs enquiry but were forced into unwilling agreement. Now that royal commissions are appointed they are endeavouring to gain public attention by raising discussion on a series of small matters in connection with liquor purchase. In dealing with these allegations the government continue to assume the part of the guilty one by their continued obstruction of discussion. The premier in dealing with the Twigg resolution on the Gauthier case, failed to make any reference to the weightiest charge—this was to the effect that Gauthier had handed over certain incriminating documents in exchange for the payment of $5000.00, the transaction being completed in the office of a well-known reputable lawyer belonging to the Liberal party.

Why the Hurry?

The B. C. Electric bill for consolidation of their various undertakings revealed the government in a decided hurry to push the thing through. The private bills committee in sending the bill on to the house had recommended the appointment of a public utilities commission, but the attorney-general opposed this urging the House to keep away from control. Ian MacKenzie who has introduced the bill for the company, even endeavoured to rush the bill through two stages at one sitting. At his side, sitting on the floor of the House was the company's solicitor—the power behind the throne.

On Wednesday, the administration of the minimum wage law came under discussion, the government were pressed for their neglect to apply the measure all round. This drew the response that data as to conditions was being collected for other industries to which it would be applied at an early date and that the act as a whole would certainly be enforced.

$10,000 For Immigration

Later in the day, Labor opposed the vote of $10,000.00 for immigration, objecting to the Salvation Army methods of commercializing the poverty of the settler and to the enforced repayment of fares. Attention was called to the fact that advertisements in old country papers guaranteed free passage and no repayment.

The introduction of a bill to control the price of fruit and milk in the interest of the producer, has naturally raised the whole question of production and distribution. The question for Labor to answer is how far is such a proceeding allowable as co-operative and to what extent is it towards the creation of a trust. The line is easily crossed, just as presumably opposed creeds as communism and conservatism are on analysis and in practice found to be identical in aims and methods.

Is MacKenzie Serious?

The measure has the unanimous support of the conservative party and on the other hand is opposed by Premier Oliver, who is one of the most reactionary members in the House. Ian MacKenzie, who also opposes the bill made one of his theatrical speeches and declared that it would set up soviets in every fruit district and in the Fraser Valley. He made reference to our old and somewhat decayed friend, the law of supply and demand and supported the alleged theories of individualism.

One thing appears certain, that the House would never grant similar privileges to a trade union. Should they do so, a trade organized to the extent of 75 per cent., could compel the minority to join, could establish by means of a committee, a maximum and minimum wage, and decide where and in what numbers their workers could go.

Urge Farmer's Party

Good, bad or indifferent, the House is endeavouring at one blow to solve the whole question of the economics of the food supply withut evincing the least suspicion of the magnitude of the task they have entered upon. One good thing may come from the discussion. Large numbers of farmers have attended the House from the fruit districts in support of the measure and the labor members have come in contact with them and urged the necessity of the formation of a farmers' political party. The agriculturists are disgusted with the political treatment of their grievances by the old parties and are considering the matter seriously. The rural organization of the late provincial party may prove to be a starting point.

The end of the week finds the government in a sorry state. The approach of a Liberal convention means that the decent men in the organization are going to make such loud complaint of the rottenness exposed that the whole party may go to ruin. Once more the idea of a general election to unite the rah-rah boys and to hide the sore, is mooted. Around the person of General Odlum, a new party may arise—but what party and by what name?

Open Shop Fight Failing in States

Business Agent W. Watt of the Plumbers and Steamfitters, attended a conference in Olympia, Washington, along with delegates from all the Pacific Coast states. He reports that the outlook in the Building trades as very bright all over the coast. A number of very large plumbing and heating contracts are already underway and a banner year is looked for. Portland, Kelso, Olympia, Seattle, Everett, and several other smaller cities are now enjoying the five-day week with an eleven dollar a day scale.

The great effort made by the general contractors to force the American plan, or open shop in San Francisco has been a rank failure, and it is admitted so by a large majority of contractors who now refuse to contribute any more funds to carry on the open shop fight. Different stories have been heard in regard to the contractors trying Seattle as their next battle ground to try out the open shop American plan, but we believe the Frisco fight has proven the open shop to be a fizzle. We understand that three contractors went down to Frisco to look over the results and make plans to stage the open shop in Seattle, but after getting some idea of the tremendous amount of money spent by the contractors in San Francisco to fight the labor unions and the poor progress made in trying to beat them, they have given up the idea of starting such an uproar in the City of Seattle.

In the long run, there is neither satisfaction nor profit in making "cheap" things.

Dual Trades Council Will Help the Boss

Dual Trades Council is Help to Boss

Replying to a question from a delegate to the Trades Council as to the makeup of the dual Trades and Labor Council being formed in Vancouver, Secretary Bengough replied that it was made up of the Amalgamated Carpenters, an organization that received $1 per day less than members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; the company union of longshoremen which cannot be of any real benefit to the workers; the Electrical Communication Workers which is composed of members that broke away from the Telegraphers' Union and formed a national organization with a president who is an American, deposed from office in the Telegraphers union; and the Canadian Certified Engineers who are getting from 50c to $1.00 a day less than members of the Steam and Operating Engineers. That class of men, said Secretary Bengough, will certainly make some appeal to the employing class. These men apparently object to sending per capita across the line, but they pay the boss about $30 a month to save sending about 40c across the line. The employer believes in an international organization and profits by it. Organized workers have also profited by it, because International Unions have spent $600,000 more on Canadian unions than has been received, and a large number of workers are compelled to cross the line every year in order to get their eats. One of our troubles is that we are not international enough, the union should be world wide, and every attempt to build up a national union only tends to take us further away from that objective. We rely on considerable help from organized labor across the line, he said. When we are sekieng higher wages or better conditions, we generally quote those of cities across the line. In connection with the Shingle Weavers dispute, he said, we had to find out where the shingles manufactured in B. C. were shipped to. This we did and as a result of informing American unions and Trades Councils of the dispute, we were able to bring considerable pressure to bear on the mill owners here, because their shingles were being boycotted and union men refused to handle them.

Carpenters Place Thom in Charge of Office

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, local 452, held a well-attended meeting on Monday, the hall being packed to the door. The carpenters' union, being the largest affiliated with the T. & L. Council finds it difficult to seat their members at a regular meeting, in fact they have to hire one of the largest halls in the city to hold any special meeting.

The meeting on Monday was a very interesting one and a large number of new members were admitted. The local finds the work of the organization growing so much that it decided to place a permanent man in the office so that the business agent would do more effective work outside and by a unanimous vote, they placed one of their oldest workers and a former business agent in the position. G. C. Thom is therefore now on the job in the office of the local from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and the local intends to give better service to the members and trade in general.

The meeting dispersed at 11:15 p. m., after a very lively and interesting meeting.

"None but Union Men Need Apply Here for Work." This is the sign that confronts workers looking for a job on the Templeton Junior High School. This sign—and it is a big one—was put up by Geo. Snider Construction Co.

Trades Council Notes

Secretary Bengough, of the Trades Council, reports that bills for amendments to the Factory Act and Minimum Wage Act for Women, as proposed by the B. C. Executive of the Dominion Trades Council, are being represented to the B. C. Legislature by the government.

* * *

The Theatrical Stage Employees thanked the Trades Council for the $1160 contribution to help pay the expenses of the Empress Theatre boycott case. The union has decided not to appeal the case further.

* * *

The Theatrical Federation has asked the Trades Council to place the Avenue Theatre on the unfair list. This has been referred to the Grievance Committee.

* * *

A resolution from the Steam and Operating Engineers, opposing religious teaching in the schools was endorsed by the Trades Council.

* * *

Mr. Matheson, manager of the Vancouver Exihibtion Association, has favoured granting the use of the exhibition grounds to the Trades Council for the Labor Day Sports.

* * *

Fourteen new members were initiated into the Elevator Construction Workers' Union at the last business meeting.

* * *

Geo. Thom, former business agent for the Carpenters' Union has been elected assistant business agent for Carpenters' Union 452.

* * *

Del. Gilbert of the Teamsters & Chauffeurs' Union, reports that the union is flourishing although only two cartage firms have agreements with the union. Most of the other big cartage companies employ union men, but have not yet signed an agreement with the union. He urges all union men to demand the button before accepting goods from teamters.

* * *

Del. Showler of the Milk Salesmens Union, asked delegates to the Trades Council to take word back to their unions that the Maple Leaf Dairy of Burnaby, refuses to employ union men.

* * *

Waldorf Cafe Unfair

Del. Woods of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees' Union asked the Trades Council to place the Waldorf Cafe, Pender St. W., on the unfair list. This was granted.

* * *

Dels. Watt, Gilbert, Lenham, Bengough and Lawson were appointed by President Thomson to represent the Trades Council on the Safety Committee on Hoisting Elevators.

MILL AND FACTORY MEN PUSH CAMPAIGN

Business Agent Graham of Local 1599, Mill Workers, reports that he is meeting with good success in organizing work. The mill workers intend to make a job of it this time. They are the lowest paid mechanics in the City, and are going to see that from now on, they are not on the tail end all the time.

ORGANIZED 100 PER CENT

Local 28, is known now as the Hotel and Restaurant Employee's and Marine Cook's and Steward's Union. Organization of the Coast boats is completed 100 per cent.

It is now our intention to direct our efforts to organizing the Cafeteria Workers in the City, and any assistance that the Labor Movement can render will be appreciated. There is no reason why the White Lunches should not display the Union house card, in most cities where the Culinary Workers are organized, the White Lunches and Boston Lunches co-operate with the unions, realizing that the self service cafes appeal to the workers.—H.W.

Gas Workers Meet Stiff Opposition

Following up the story of the Gas Workers' attempt to organize, as published in last week's "Statesman," Del. Bengough informed the Trades Council that efforts to meet the company was not successful as the company manager stated that he did not want any outsiders, composed of others than employees, butting into the company's business. From information received every employee of the gas company was interviewed individually by the manager, Mr. Keillor, who in some cases stayed around the works until one o'clock in the morning to speak to the men. He was not satisfied with his efforts, however, and called a meeting of the employees at 2 p.m. on Friday in the plant. Mr. Keillor and Mr. Draper addressed the men, the former having the most to say. He told them that he had nothing against a union, but the men did not need it(?) It only meant sending their money across the line and they would get nothing for it. If the men had any complaints they should state them and it would be easily fixed(?) In reference to the six men active in forming the union who had been laid off, he stated that they had been laid off because they were not satisfactory and he had kept on the best men. (Some of the men laid off had been employed there for five and six years.)

Packing the Meeting

Questioned as to why the company had refused to meet a committee of the men, Mr. Keillor stated that he did not meet the committee because they did not have a union—they had only signed a piece of paper favoring a union, they had no charter and no right to appoint anybody. (This was practically admitting that if the men had a union the company would have to give an interview to a committee.) Anyhow, Mr. Keillor decided that the men had better take a vote as to whether they should form a union or not. There were several men outside who wanted to get in, but they were not allowed in. A vote was taken and it was 21 for and 21 against. Mr. Draper, the plant superintendent then went and rustled up three yard men who were brought into the meeting and another vote taken. The result was 21 for a union and 24 against. Mr. Keillor then informed the men that they had decided that they did not want a union and the meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Cannot Satisfy Men

The men, however, were not through. They sent a circular to every man who has previously signed up informing them of another meeting in the Holden Building, and further efforts made to interview the general manager. These efforts have not been successful, Mr. Murrin refusing to meet the committee. Continuing the report, Del. C. McDonald informed the delegates that the company had picked out ten men and invited them to a dinner at the Golden Gate Cafe and tried to persuade them against a union. Further effort is alleged to have been made to break the spirit of the men. Del. McDonald urged all union men to urge any gas workers that they might know, to continue the union.

Del. Bartlett informed the delegates that the men are willing to organize but the company is putting up a stiff fight. We ask you, he said, to render all the aid you can. This is your fight as well as theirs, and we must show the bosses that we can beat them.

TO PROTECT WOMEN

A bill has been introduced in the California Senate requiring employers to accurately report the number of hours worked by women employes. The object is to stop violations of the State eight-hour law for women.

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AH, AH, THE EDITOR STILL HAS A CHANCE

The editor died and went to Heaven
But stood outside the gate;
Because he hadn't the nerve to knock
And thought that he would wait
Till some other mortal came along.
He'd see what they would do.
And if they entered the pearly gate
He thought he might slip through;
He watched the vast procession pass
Up to the portals wide,
While Peter told some they were up too high,
And others took inside.
The editor, weary of waiting long,
Finally got in line
To see if Peter would accept him then,
Or would with thanks decline.
He heard the sweet-voiced angels sing,
His eyes filled to the brim;
He shivered and shook in agony,
Knowing his chances were slim,
"Ah, ha!" said Peter, "an editor here?"
(He laughed with pure delight);
"Why, certainly you may come right in;
For all you did was write."

—O. N. Smith, Oakland, Calif.

PRODUCTION ON FARMS EXCEEDS CONSUMPTION

Washington, Feb. 19.—The American farmer has been producing too much to sell at a profit," said Congressman Fort in discussing the nation's agricultural situation.

"One year, 1924, the farmer produced too many hogs and too many potatoes," Mr. Fort said. "in 1925, he produced too much corn. In 1926 he produced too much cotton, too many apples and too much rice."

THE WHEAT POOL

An organization devoted to the establishment of a system which will make life on the farm a success—socially, morally and financially.—Publicity Dept. A.W.P.

The toil of eighty thousand Alberta farmers produced over two hundred and sixty million dollars of agricultural wealth last year. Of this vast total, wheat contributed close to one hundred and twenty million dollars. This comparative handful of agricultural workers, scattered over a province, whose area is more than twice that of the British Isles, performed almost a miracle of production.

Thirty years ago, Calgary was a cow-town; Edmonton, a fur trading and frontier post; and Lethbridge, was a prairie village.

Now Calgary, is a modern dynamic city, clearing house for one hundred million dollars of agricultural wealth; Edmonton a metropolis in the making, thanks to the efforts of her share of the eighty thousand farmers; and Lethbridge, pleasantly be-treed, and happily located amidst thousands of acres of rich Alberta soil, boasts of over fifty-five million dollars of farm wealth wrested from neighboring farm lands.

Dozens of towns and villages, scattered throughout the province, depend directly and almost entirely on the efforts of this small army of men, the Alberta farmers.

Wheat Wealth Predominant

The backbone of our agriculture is wheat. Last year Alberta wheat brought returns to Alberta wheat producers of close to one hundred and twenty million dollars; the production in bushels being one hundred and thirteen million. In 1905, our province grew three million bushels of wheat.

For all the fabulous production of the Alberta farmers in the course of a score of years, agriculture has not been going forward to the extent figures would warrant.

The production end of the farming business has not been at fault. The Alberta farmer never stinted himself or his family, but set all his energy to work, and production mounted tremendously, but not so the price for the products.

Wheat Pools Formed to Remedy Conditions

It was to effect a remedy of this unfair division of wealth produced, that the Alberta Wheat Pool was formed. The Wheat Board of 1919-'20, furnished the inspiration, and the urge was supplied by the dark days of 1921-'22, when the Wheat Board was disbanded and a disastrous drop in price occurred.

The Wheat Pool sprang first from Alberta soil. In 1923, some twenty-five thousand producers banded together to change the system by which their wheat was sold. Hurriedly an organization was formed; new trails were opened, and untried paths ventured upon. The Alberta Wheat Pool sold of the 1923 crop thirty-five million bushels and proved itself a new and encouraging factor in the regulating and stabilizing of wheat prices.

That giant among wheat producers, our neighboring province of Saskatchewan, followed Alberta's lead in 1924, after overcoming enormous obstacles. Manitoba, for fifty years, world-famed as a producer of hard wheat, next followed in line. The three Prairie Provinces amalgamated their efforts and the great Canadian Wheat Pool was under way.

The Canadian Pool's Operations

The three provincial pools gather the wheat in each province and turn the total over to the Canadian Pool, or the Central Selling Agency, which sells the grain and returns the cash to each provincial Pool for distribution.

Last year the Central Selling Agency sold one hundred and eighty-eight million bushels of wheat; twenty-five million bushels of coarse grain; and had a turnover of about two hundred and ninety million dollars.

The Pulse of the Pool Movement

The mainspring of the Pool movement is marketing. Its operation is to prevent the wheat producers suffering from the price debacle which usually happens when the vast inland empire of Canada's Western plains disgorges its harvested grain on the market in the autumn of the year. The Pool aims to maintain the market. In this its policy is diametrically opposite to that of the Grain trade, under whose complete jurisdiction Canada's crop has been marketed for many years.

World Pool Not Contemplated

Some people have conceived the idea that the Wheat Pools of Canada are endeavouring to organize a World Wheat Pool, with the intention of forming a huge wheat monopoly and unduly raising the price of wheat to the consumers.

This idea is erroneous. The Canadian Pools are not aiming at a world monopoly in wheat. The object sought is a simple working agreement with similar organizations in other wheat-growing countries in order to regulate the flow of wheat to market. If each exporting country ships great quantities of wheat simultaneously, the market would surely become demoralized. It is to prevent this happening that the Canadian Pools have been conducting parleys with Australian and Argentine pools.

Interesting Pooling Development

It will be interesting at this point to outline the results achieved by the Burley Tobacco Pool of Kentucky. Since its organization the returns for the tobacco has been doubled to the producer, while the price to the consumer in that time has decreased twenty-five per cent. Yet at the time the manufacturers have had four of the biggest years of earnings in the history of the tobacco trade. This is quite an interesting development.

Wheat Always in Demand

The world needs wheat and that very abundantly. Approximately ten million bushels of this grain is required every day to satisfy the hunger of the bread-eaters of our planet. The surplus is never very large. If the vicissitudes of nature or a let-up among the wheat farmers of Western Canada should curtail the wheat production of our country by one hundred million bushels in one year, old Mother Earth would be running close to the hunger line, with starvation in the offing.

From the 1925 crop, Canada produced four hundred and six million bushels.

The compactly organized and efficiently operated Grain Trade handled Canada's crop for many years. It owned all local elevators which first received the grain; it owned the offices and the exchange in that great primary grain market of Winnipeg; it owned or controlled huge terminals which jutted up from the lakeside at Port Arthur and Fort William. All the physical facilities required for gathering and selling wheat lay in the hands of the Grain Trade.

In this great wheat land stretching from east to west, from Ontario to the Rocky Mountains, and north and south from the fifty-fifth to the forty-ninth parallels of latitude, it seemed predestined to rule forever.

Weakness of the System

But the open joint in the Grain Trade's armour, the vital weakness in its system, lay in the method in which the Trade sold its clients' wheat. Instead of nurturing the market, keeping the price at the highest possible point, the Trade sold indiscriminately, carelessly and heedlessly. The system was fundamentally wrong. The result could not be otherwise.

Three hundred thousand farmers, eager to get their grain sold and money returns for their season's labor; a close-knit organization of experienced and keen buyers in wheat importing countries; an avaricious system of wheat marketing; which was based on competition in selling grain among the wheat farmers and close co-ordination among the Grain Trade thoughtful only of themselves, resulted in the bulk of the farmers getting bedrock prices for a food commodity always in strong demand in the wheat hungry world. The Grain Trade system was and is basically wrong for the producer.

The Pool Way is the Logical Way

Three years' operation has clearly shown the Pool method of selling to be the logical one for the wheat farmer. He gets the best average price obtainable on a carefully nurtured market. He gets a liberal cash payment on delivery of his grain, and the balance is distributed during the year. He gets every cent of cash his grain brings, with deductions to build proper handling facilities to insure the future independence of the Pool. The pool system is a logical, reasonable and efficient one.

Blazing a new trail and developing a new method, the Wheat Pool has in the brief period of three years developed into an efficient organization that is to be marvelled at. Carefully feeling their way the men responsible have used sound judgment in making every forward movement. This new and vast enterprise is on a level keel.

Alberta Pool's Progress

The Alberta Pool has thirty-eight thousand members, covering three million, six hundred and fifty acres; forty-two line elevators with one hundred more to be built this year, and a lease on the big Government terminal at Prince Rupert. Last year payments to producers totalled nearly sixty million dollars, based on an average price of one dollars and forty-five cents per bushel for number one wheat, Vancouver.

Alberta Pools Helps Vancouver

In three years, the Alberta Pool has handled over one hundred and three million bushels of wheat. Seventy-five million bushels have been shipped by way of Vancouver, involving the loading of two hundred and fifty ships. The port of Vancouver has benefitted by an outlay of one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as the result of the Pool's interest in the Western route.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba Pools

The Saskatchewan Pool has over eighty thousand members, covering wheat acreage of nearly eleven million acres; close to six hundred line elevators; terminal facilities to store twenty million bushels of wheat, and handled last year close to one hundred and thirty million bushels of wheat.

The Manitoba Pool has over nineteen thousand members, owns thirty-eight elevators, and handled twelve and one-half million bushels of wheat last year.

Tremendous Step Forward

H. W. Wood, Chairman of the Alberta Pool, maintains that the organizing of the Canadian Pools was the greatest forward step agrarians have taken in three thousands years. The movement is a crusade for economic self-determination. Our basic industry is seeking for a business basis upon which to operate. Agriculture has a right to have a voice in fixing a selling price for its products.

The Pool movement has the support of the forward-looking and straight-thinking residents of our villages, towns and cities. These people realize that popular welfare requires greater distribution of earned wealth to the primary producer. It means better times for all.

"The old order changeth,
Yielding place to new."

and the pool movement is the augury of a happier and more contented Wesern Canada.

LABOR CANDIDATE IN CAPE BRETON EAST

James B. McLachlan, former district secretary of the United Mine Workers, will be the Labor candidate to contest the by-election to fill the provincial vacancy in Cape Breton East created by the retirement of the late Hon. J. C. Douglas. The nomination was made at a convention of the C. B. branch of the Canadian Labor Party. Three names were before the convention, which was held at Sydney Mines; J. B. McLachlan, Glace Bay; D. W. Morrison, Mayor of Glace Bay, and former member of the Provincial Legislature, and D. D. MacDonald, Sydney Mines.

It is expected that there will be a three-cornered fight.

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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. 4783 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 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, 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, W. Hulbert; vice-pres., A. Russell; business agent and financial sec., W. J. Irwin; rec. sec., W. L. Ainger. Office, 806 Holden Bldg.

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

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

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, Hall Holmes; 1768 Venables; 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. 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. MacPherson, 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

The story told last week to the City Council about the "overtakings of an undertaker," explains the truth of a very old principle, namely that "when a man dies he takes nothing with him." On the other hand, if he leaves anything behind him, which is sometimes the case, the undertakers figure that if there is any "taking" to do, they will look after that.

The City Council may be powerless to prevent the sea-gulls from feeding on the various garbage dumps in the City, and they may be equally powerless to prevent certain professions from fattening at the expense of the widows and children unfortunate enough to lose their breadwinners, but they certainly should make it their business to expose such professions to the general public. Seeing that we have game laws to deal with vultures and other "birds of prey," there is no reason why we should not have similar laws to deal with undertakers.

* * *

The local vegetable merchants now have a real grouch. It has been discovered that the government recently gave on order to local Chinese to supply vegetables to the British army now trying to make a "open door" through China. The occidental merchants don't like the idea of being overlooked on the proposition, and have informed Ottawa that they cannot see the joke in it, by any means.

So far as we are able to observe, this is not a case for the Ottawa government. This is really a matter for the "invisible empire," the Knights of the Knightshirts, to deal with.

* * *

Labor has now another champion in the Legislature. In discussing the fruit marketing bill, Capt. Ian MacKenzie, stated that if the act passed, it would mean that some member of the legislature would be justified in bringing in a bill imposing a fine on a workingman for not joining a labor union. It is really too bad about him.

He says that the bill will create Soviets among the farmers. Well, if the farmers ever have a worse soviet than the lawyers have by act of Parliament it will be bad, we will admit. By the time, the labor organizations have the same "closed shop" on the statute books that the legal profession has, it will then be time for him to worry. One would have thought a lawyer to be the last person to condemn the farmers and fruit growers for trying to establish the "closed shop" in their industry.

* * *

We asked questions last week regarding the immigrants detained incommunicado at the "industrial cold storage plant," otherwise known as the Immigration Detention Shed. We again ask someone in the know to inform us as to the truth or otherwise of the rumors previously mentioned.

Is it true that immigrants are being sent from that place to work on a C.P.R. extra gang this side of Yale at the rate of 30 cents per hour and a ten hour day?

Also is it the intention of someone in the legislature to urge that the minimum wage act and the eight hour day bill be applied to railroad work?

* * *

Conditions are of such a nature in the Provincial Legislature at present, that almost any move brought forward by a private member can be ruled out of order, first by Premier Oliver, and then by Mr. Speaker, on some fictitious rule of procedure. Rulings are being handed down based on the elastic properties of party rule which reveal the plain fact that the present administration is as much qualified to represent a democratic institution as Napoleon the Great, was to operate a soviet republic.

The time is come, if not entirely overdue when the rules and procedure of the provincial Legislature should be so changed, that the duly elected members regardless of their standing in the House, should have greater powers in regard to the introduction of motions, involving public expenditure and other matters, on which they have limitations. Because a member happens to be elected to the apposition, there is no reason for thinking that he can be any less a representative, of his constituency, than a member of the cabinet. He is supposed to represent a geographical division of the province and all the people residing therein, and in that respect his opinion should have no more or less power than those held by members elected from other constituencies. And for the reason that a parliament is supposed to be a safety valve for the ideas of the general public, each and every member should be given equal privilege in regard to motions, the voting of money and general procedure.

There need be no fears regarding the consequences of such a policy. If the government which is presumed to have a majority disagrees with the policies of the opposition benches, it has the power if it so desires to vote it down. But it is certainly not in harmony with democratic principles to allow some members to introduce resolutions involving public expense, and deny the same right to others. For example, Vancouver returned six members and Victoria four, at the last election. Yet not one of them have the right to introduce a motion calling for the spending of money. This condition should be changed if we are to have a parliamentary system of government, commensurate with modern progress.

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Correspondence

To the Editor,
Labor Statesman,
Dear Sir:—

I notice one of your correspondents is in dire distress lest a congeries of speakers, who would take turns at addressing a Labour church, might dim the lustre of orthodox eloquence.

The idea of the "Church of the Evolution," referred to in another column is merely suggestive at present, and if it were materialized to-morrow it would be supplementary and not antagonistic to orthodoxy.

The Communists, Socialists and other coteries explain the causes of social error (often the worst kind of sin) that a parson only denounces, thus leaving his congregation helpless when in the struggle for existence the causes of the errors are in evidence once more.

The function of a Labour Church should not be to interfere between Capital and Labour in the economic struggle, but to study and explain the causes and the object of that struggle (development) so that all may eventually acquire that sound common sense by means of which the inevitable transition from the old to the new order of society may accrue peacefully and gradually.

As to the Reverend Richmond Craig, he has attracted, and will continue to attract a large congregation by his personal magnetism and eloquence. No Labour church could rob him of a fraction of one per cent of his audience, since there are thousands roaming the streets who, as a rule go nowhere. Hence there need be no Quixotic apprehensions of the necessity of warding off attacks from giant metaphorical wind-mills whose storm-driven arms are tearing round in the shape of a wild and woolly "Church of the Evolution."

I hope this consideration will allay Mr. Barton's fears and relieve his trepidation.

Sincerely yours,
F. W. Moore.

"Hey there," said the Winnipeg policeman to the man he discovered walking the streets with his pants off and over his arm, "what are you doing in this condition?"

"I am looking for the Winnipeg Free Press," said the man, "I want to get my pants pressed."

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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.

In baseball it takes three strikes to put one man out, but in business one strike has oftentimes put many hundreds of men out.

The Labor Statesman

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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Chairman, W. Watt, Plumbers; J. McCurragh, Typographical; J. Thomson, Bridge Builders; W. Deptford, Street Railway Employees; W. Clancy, Beverage Dispensers.

Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, B. C., March 4th, 1927

ANOTHER SHELTERED GROUP

Another little group find that they do not like the competition that is alleged to be so necessary and so helpful to the wage worker and the farmer. The Provincial Government is now considering a bill to protect the Notaries Public. In addition to a very necessary examination to determine the qualifications of the applicant before a commission can be granted, the examining authority must be satisfied that "there is need for a Notary Public in the place where the applicant wishes to practice." In other words, the wise gentlemen in Victoria who spend public money to bring in competition with the wage worker and the farmer have discovered a group of city men who in one of their part time activities are not protected. The Notary Public as a lawyer, a real estate agent, or an insurance agent, is favored with legislation that aims to conserve the work for his benefit, but as a Notary Public he was out in the bleak cold winds of competition. Any one who could persuade the Attorney-General that he wanted a Commission and had twenty dollars to pay for it could get it. This easy road to a commission made it next to impossible to form a ring and move prices skyward—as they should be moved—for the immediate effect of any move in this direction was to induce new applicants to enter the field—and the competition—which is alleged to be so essential in Fraser Valley milk kept prices down to a minimum. This is now all to be changed and for the future—if the bill goes through—the first thing that an applicant will have to do is find a tract of country that is spoiling for the want of a Notary Public, or in effect, the Government will build a nice little fence to shelter the Notaries Public from competition and thereby enable them to set a price on their services in keeping with their nerve.

If the Government at Victoria was half as wise as it would like us to believe it is, it would put the longest possible period of time between its refusal to protect the Fraser Valley farmers, and special wet-nursing legislation of this character for any of the semi-parasitic city groups. The farmer just now is feeling about as sore as he is capable of feeling. The farmer well understands that of all the industry in the Province, he alone creates a permanent asset; the balance of the population—without any exception—are depleting the natural wealth or living off those that do so—and off himself. He very thoroughly understands that when the mines are worked out and the fisheries depleted, and the last American "development" company have touched the match to their logging equipment, and collected the insurance, spring time and harvest will still continue and the land that he has reclaimed will still be a taxable asset. The farmer of today is under no misapprehension as to his intrinsic value in the scheme of things. Notwithstanding this, long hours, hard work, and a desperate grinding economy is today essential if he must live. In the political field he finds incompetence on the one side of the house, and from all indications, even less to be hoped for from the opposing side. While both parties appear to be in the pay of the brewery and whisky interests, and both parties combine to deny him protection from the cut-throat competitor, the very existence of which is made possible through his self-denial, one man, with a useful tongue and some organizing ability could, in four weeks, sweep seventy-five per cent of the Fraser Valley into an independent political party, and in less time than four weeks, the Vancouver Island farmer would demand the organizer's services.

The B. C. farmers attempted to organize along political lines a few years ago, but instead of building their organization on the same rigid economy as their daily life, they looked to duplicating the costly methods of the old parties; this was too costly, consequently when the cloven-hoofed Nelson-Anderson-McRae group came in and offered to finance the party, the farmers willingly relinquished the control—with the result that it took on the extravagant double-dealing character of the old parties and was scuttled when McRae found the way back into his own party.

But political methods are now somewhat disorganized. Henry Reifel and the whisky interests say that they will finance no more elections. There is nothing that the timber interests want in the immediate future, and so while the old parties are adjusting themselves to the new condition the time is particularly favorable for a Farmers' Party to bring political organization and election management down to an open and above-board business basis. With the present temper of the British Columbia farmer the gentlemen at Victoria would be well advised to let the applicant for a Commission as Notary Public do the worrying as to whether there is need for his services in the locality in which he purposes to perform.—M.

Alderman Bennett thinks that Vancouver has too great an investment in Hastings Park to permit the amalgamation of the Vancouver and New Westminster fairs. This worry is unnecessary. Mayor Taylor and City Solicitor Williams while in Victoria recently, put the lid on the agricultural end of the Vancouver Fair.—M.

Correspondence

Editor,
Labor Statesman,
Sir:

In last week's issue of the "Statesman" a criticism on an article regarding the reading of the Bible in our schools appeared from Mr. B. B. Barton. Mr. Barton asks why so many labour writers antagonize large numbers of "good people." He also says "if you object, as your writer this week does, to Bible reading in schools why introduce nasty aspirations and insinuations," and asks "would it not be better to omit that which gives offence to many 'good people.'" He also quotes Rev. Richmond Craig as saying "If the Labor party would tie up and muzzle some of its members who are nauseating the community with their medieval philosophy, we might get somewhere," and he further asks that we look for men who are not poorhouse paupers to lead the labor party. Now sir, the Bold Bad Barton, like many other "good people," seems to think that a pauper is something to be shunned. May I point out that pauper means being kept by the rates and taxes imposed on other people. But perhaps Mr. Barton is a one idea man and can only think of the submerged tenth as being paupers. Let me deal with his question for a minute, "have we enough courage to tell the anti-religion crank that we have had enough of his bunk." Let me assure Mr. Barton that the article referred to, is a statement of fact and names of the children will be given if asked for, together with the school and the teacher mentioned. True, Mr. Craig is doing a good work for the opening of the minds of the workers locally, but such men as Rev. C. E. Batzold and the Bishop de Pencier, nullify that, and we must look at this question broadly. Will the reading of the Bible in the schools help to awaken the masses of the people to the necessity for Socialism in our time? I leave it with your readers to decide. I aver however, that in hundreds of cases, clergymen have been and now on the side of the Capitalist class of this and other countries, and ready to comply with the slightest request of their masters, against the workers. May I suggest that before Mr. Barton tenders his advice regarding the Labor Party he should try a little clean-up amongst the clergy. Labor is ready to co-operate with, but could not consider being assimilated by the church. Our mission is to remedy economic conditions here and as quickly as possible, and I gladly leave the next world to those "good people" to look after.

Yours truly,
Spud Tamson.

It is not without good reason said, that he who has not a good memory should never take upon him the trade of lying.—Montaigne.

All White Lumber Mill

It will come as a surprise to most people to know that the second largest lumber mill in British Columbia and one of the largest on the Pacific Coast is run entirely by white labor and employing 350 men. The Barnet Lumber Company, Ltd., is the mill that holds this enviable position, it has always paid better than the minimum wage and has had no Oriental problems to meet.

This week, a three-hour trip through the mills was made possible by the courtesy of the mill management, my friend, Mr. C. G. Limpret, manager of the retail section on Hastings St. East, taking me in tow through the mills, starting in at the booming grounds at Barnet, where a large assortment of logs of all sizes; fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, and pine, were being hauled up on to the "Niggers," to be sawn into lumber, of different lengths, sizes, etc. The wonderful up-to-date machinery that takes the rough log in at one end and turns it out at the other end, finished. Lumber is indeed well worth watching. On account of the noise the mysteries of the huge saws were explained to me in the few quiet spots, available and I was shown the 'niggers,' 'kickers,' and the 'poke up niggers,' that push the logs up and toss them into position for the saws to do their rapid work. It would take too long to describe the accurately timed work of the head sawyer, head dogger, second dogger and setter. The head sawyer using his left hand for signaling to the doggers while he works the levers with his right. Then the lumber goes through the edger machine, with the double cut band saws, 16 inches wide; up above, the mill has a repair shop, with a machine that automatically lifts the saws from below and changes them, on an average, two a day, (sometimes as high as six). It takes 5 minutes only to change a saw fifty-one feet six inches long, that has been sharpened automatically.

The set of four band saws made of high carbon-forged steel and revolving at a rate of 9000 feet a minute, and costing about $2500.00, occasionally break, through gravel in the log, etc. They are repaired in the machine shop above the saws, in this up-to-date mill, whose output averages when working full blast, a half a million feet of lumber in an eight-hour day.

The automatic cut-off machine is operated like a typewriter by a wizard in a cabin above the half-finished lumber. The mill generates its own electricity; has its own blacksmith, and general machine shops. The visit through the shops where the gang saws work, cutting six planks at a time, then on through the graders, and sorting tables, the dry kilns that takes a load of green lumber and puts it through in 48 hours. Then the planer mills, and storage sheds, the lath mills, right down to the wharfs, the six "Ross" carriers were moving to and fro, carrying the lumber to the boats for shipment to all parts of the world. Sometimes as many as three boats landing at one time. The stevedores come out from Vancouver in their own cars. The Company having a garage holding over a hundred cars, for the use of their employees. They have their own club rooms, dance hall, and bunk house, with steel beds, white sheets, plenty of hot water, hot showers, electric light and adequate fire protection, the men having fire drill at regular intervals.

A committee of the employees handles the dance hall and all the community work, such as tennis courts and other recreational activities. The cook house is another revelation of spotless cleanliness, and the meals they serve for forty cents would make the average restaurant, or mother, turn green with envy, they can seat 150 men easily, and are now feeding 100 men daily, with a choice of soup, two meats, two fishes, two vegetables, pie, pudding, tea, coffee and milk, this served on clean earthenware (not tin plates). The Company have their own post office, and general stores, as well as dozens of nice homes, so that the married men can live on the property if they like. This company is to be congratulated in running a model mill, under such ideal conditions—they have proved that it's not only workable—but that it pays in every way.

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TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO DREDGE

SEALED tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Repairs to Dredge No. 303 'Fruhling'," will be received at this office until **12 o'clock noon, Friday, March 18, 1927,** for the Docking, Cleaning, Painting and Repairing of Dredge P.W.D. No. 303 "Fruhling," now at New Westminster, B. C.

Specification and forms of tender can be obtained at this Department and at the office of the District Engineer, New Westminster, B. C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the 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 and 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.

by order,
S. E. O'BRIEN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, February 14, 1927.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Fourth Section of Jetty, Steveston, B. C.," will be received until **12 o'clock noon, Monday, March 21, 1927,** for the construction of the Fourth Section of the North Jetty, at Steveston, Fraser River, District of New Westminster, B. C.

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 submits a regular bid.

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

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

You can reach a man's heart through his stomach, if you think that kind of heart is worth reaching.

The Magnetic Healer Co.
FREE CLINIC
814 STANDARD BANK BUILDING
Testimonials Show Immediate Relief in Many Cases.
Lumbago — "Relief in four treatments."
Paralysis — "Relieved in six treatments."
Boils, Diabetes, Tuberculosis, Angina Pectoris, High Blood Pressure.
Clinical Lectures: Cancer
Wed., 7:30 p.m.; Sat., 3 p.m.
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Fluff Rugs Last for Years.
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Bring us your Electrical and Radio repairs. That is our business. Our service is prompt and courteous.

OUR CHARGES REASONABLE
Union Men Only.

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without the shadow of a doubt that the cost of doing business in the large store is much higher than in the small stores.

Men's Fine Black Oxfords $3.95
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We sell the Famous Greb Work Boot $4.95
Brotherhood Union Made Overalls, Blue, Black or Woven Stripe $2.50
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Brill Caps for Men, $1.25 to $2.95

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Anything in Dry Goods and Fancy Work. Goods Must Be Satisfactory or Money Refunded.

2425 Main Street, Halfway Between Broadway and 8th Avenue.

Feast of Operatic Melody at Orpheum

A feast of melody and wit is assured theatregoers here when the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company make their appearance at the Orpheum Theatre next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in "The Gondoliers."

This opera, with its fantastic plot, its delicious skits, its brilliant examples of paradoxical and saturic wit, its haunting lyrics and rollicking ballads and lovely melodies, provides an entertainment that is at once satisfying to the most exacting musical taste and rich enough in mirth to break down the armor-plate of the most confirmed misanthrope alive.

"The Gondoliers" will provide exceptional proof of the amazing versatility of this great operatic organization. Henry Lytton plays the Duke of Plaza-Toro, and Bertha Lewis the Duchess. Leo Sheffield should make an inimitable Grand Inquisitor, while Charles Goulding and Martyn Green will appear as the gondoliers, Marco and Guiseppe; Irene Hill will be Casilda, Winnifred Lawson, Gianetto and Eileen Davies, Tossa. Special scenery has been painted by the Harkers, as in "The Mikado" and "H. M. S. Pinafore," and perfection of setting and staging may be confidently anticipated.

Star-studded Show at Orpheum Next Week

Orpheum vaudeville patrons are in line for a rare treat next week, for the excellent seven act bill to be presented at the popular Granville Street playhouse promises to be one of the finest star-studded shows in seasons. The famous stage and screen star, Robert Warwick, is the headline attraction, and his appearance here in person will be one of utmost interest to all. He presents a brand new playlet entitled "One of the Finest," supported by an excellent cast.

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Narry, the popular comedians, are also feature artists on this bill, offering a comedy sketch full of laughs from beginning to end. Jack Haley, assisted by Ailen MacFadden, also presents a singing and comedy turn of high entertainment value. Troavato, the musical wizard and genius, presents a musical number of talent and taste. Sandy Lang and Company will entertain with a few minutes of hair-raising skating. The Two Daveys will offer a comedy juggling act and Chappelle and Carlton will present just a few things you haven't seen yet. Attractive pictures and a concert overture will enhance and complete this delectable show.

WHERE THEY DIFFER

A man lives along the lines of least resistance. A woman goes along the lines of least consistence.

STATIONARY & MARINE ENGINEERS
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C.L.P. Convention Report

By J. Sidaway

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Convention of the British Columbia Section of the Canadian Labor Party, held in the Holden Building, Vancouver, B. C., on February 26 and 27, 1927.

Opening Session

The Fourth Annual Convention of the B. C. Section, C.L.P., was opened at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, February 26, 1927. President W. A. Cottrell gave the delegates a cordial welcome and expressed his optimism as to the continued success of the Party. The following committees were named and endorsed by the delegates:

Credentials — C. McDonald, J. Price, W. Watt and O. J. Mengel.

Officers' Reports and Organization —S. Bate, H. Harris, J. E. Smith, M. Sorley, Eili Balo and Gracey.

Resolutions—W. W. Lefeaux, R. H. Neelands, J. R. Flynn, Alfred Hurry and A. R. Gatenby.

The Credentials Committee reported and recommended seating the delegates as hereunder. Recommendation adopted.

Independent Labor Party, Vancouver Centre Branch—F. Dolk.

Ladysmith Branch. Finnish Communist Party—Eili Balo.

South West Local, I. L. P. Branch —S. Bate and A. J. Keel.

Finnish Branch, 56 Sointula—Topi Hayha.

Women's Labor League, Sointula —Mrs. C. Lessire.

Finnish Communist Branch, Chase River, B. C.—Eili Balo.

Communist Party, Vancouver Branch, Women's Section—Mrs. Gioyette Andri.

Men's Section—Emil Ihaksi, Wm. Pegg, Robert Law, W. Bennett.

Trades and Labor Council — J. Flynn, H. Woods, F. Trembley, H. W. Watts, H. Harris, G. H. Bush.

Steam and Operating Engineers—J. Kinnaird.

Plasterers' Union, 89—M. Galway, A. Hurry.

B. C. District Executive and Communist Party—Wm. Moriarty, O. J. Mengel and J. M. Clarke.

Street Railway Employees, Division 101—A. V. Lofting, W. H. Cottrell, W. Deptford, J. Auton, John Johnstone, J. E. Smith, H. W. Speed, S. Wedgebury, J. Price, J. Rees.

Bookbinders' Local, No. 105 — J. Carrol.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Local 58—P. Ross, S. Shearer.

Machinists, 182—Jas. H. Wallace.

Tailors, 178—Colin McDonald, A. R. Gatenby, A. Stringer, Mrs. Dolk.

Young Communist League—Geo. Andrews.

Brotherhood Railway Carmen, Port Mann, Local 280—G. H. Cameron, W. Wilkinson, P. Lauk, M. Sorley.

Vancouver Civic Employees, 28—R. K. Brown, W. J. Scribbins, J. Jordan, R. N. Hogg, W. Campbell.

I. L. P., New Westminster—Chas. Flummerfeld.

Typos, Vancouver—W. R. Trotter, R. P. Pettipiece, J. Rankin, H. Neelands.

I. L. P. Provincial Executive—W. W. Lefeaux, J. Sidaway, F. A. Brown.

Communist Party, Webster-Comox Branch—G. Lakeman.

I. L. P. North Vancouver Branch —H. C. E. Anderson.

Electrical Workers, 213—J. Helman, H. W. Watts, E. H. Morrison, W. Samuels.

Carpenters Local—Gracey, Heino.

North Burnaby Branch, I. L. P.—E. Burns.

Mt. Pleasant Branch, I. L. P. — Robert Skinner.

Machinists, No. 692—C. Davidson.

Rules of Convention as Proposed by the Executive

That Convention adjourn first day at 6:30 p.m.

That Convention re-convenes at 10 a.m. Sunday.

That delegates be allowed to speak but once on each question, and a limit of five minutes be set for each speaker.

That delegates, on rising to speak, announce name and organization represented.

Rules adopted as proposed.

Communications

The secretary then read communications from James Sims, East Kootenay, James Simpson, Toronto, and the North Burnaby Local I. L. P. These were referred to committee on Officers Reports and organization. Other correspondence, including a series of letters dealing with the alleged endorsation by the C. L. P. of Mr. Armishaw in the Alberni-Comox constituency, was ordered filed.

It was moved and seconded that all resolutions be tabled by 10 o'clock Sunday. An amendment to accept resolutions up till 11 o'clock was carried.

A report from W. W. Lefeaux on organization work in the Comox district was referred to Organization Committee.

Del. Cottrell reported on the National Convention of the party held in Montreal last September. Moved and seconded report be received. At this point Delegate Wm. Bennett (Vancouver Communist Local) asked what attitude our delegates took on the question: "That the C. L. P. go on record in favor of requesting the Quebec Section to reinstate the Communist Party." Seeing that only two delegates voted in favor, Del. Cottrell replied that he and Del. MacInnis saw no other alternative, after listening to the evidence, but to vote against the propoition. Del. Moriarty then spoke at some length, giving his version of the ousting of the Quebec Communists, and the subsequent attempt to have them reinstated. Delegates Flynn, Harris and Bennett joined in the discussion, the latter strongly objecting to the B. C. delegates voting contrary to "instructions," as may be inferred by the resolution passed at our convention a year ago. Del. Cottrell in reply argued there should be a certain amount of liberty to use one's own judgment, in such circumstances. The motion to receive the report was adopted without a division.

The secretary's report was next read and referred to Committee on Officers' Reports and Organization.

Del. O. J. Mengel reported that he and Del. Colin McDonald had audited the books and found same in good order. There was a balance in the bank of $120.38 on December 31, 1926. Unpaid bills and an outstanding cheque would leave a real balance of $107. Report adopted.

A number of resolutions were read and referred to the committee to deal with same.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the election of officers take place at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

Del. H. W. Watts invited out-of-town delegates to attend a social at South Vancouver Horticultural Hall.

Del. Gracey asked if the labor members at Victoria were doing anything to secure insertion of fair wage clauses in the property leases for the development of the pulp industry on Vancouver Island. Del. Neelands replied stating that in between sessions the ministers of the Government had full powers in such matters. However, they (the labor members) on all occasions, wherever possible, have pressed for such clauses as would protect the workers engaged in the industry.

On a question of information by Del. Bush re the local Esthonian Liberal Association seeking registration of voters it was shown by other delegates that whilst these proceedings were quite legal and proper, the activities of certain individuals connected therewith would tend to herd these workers into voting for the Liberal machine. At 5:10, no other business being in readiness for the convention, adjournment was moved and carried.

(Continued next week)

PLUMBING TENDERS

Tenders wanted for installation of plumbing and heating in second unit of Templeton Junior High School, Templeton Drive and Georgia East.

Plans and specifications can be obtained from the Architect, School Board Office, Dunsmuir and Hamilton Streets, after 10 a.m. Wednesday, 2nd of March, 1927, by depositing cheque for $10.00.

Tenders in duplicate enclosed with marked cheque for $1,000.00 must be placed in sealed envelope, addressed to "Secretary and Chairman, Vancouver School Board," and endorsed "Tender for Plumbing, Templeton School," and must be in the hands of the Secretary by 5 p.m., March 10th, 1927.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

B. G. WOLFE-MERTON,
Secretary.
Vancouver School Board.

TENDERS FOR SCHOOL

Tenders wanted for building the first unit of the Kitsilano High School, corner 12th Avenue and Trafalgar Street.

Plans and specifications can be obtained from the Architect, School Board Offices, Dunsmuir and Hamilton Streets, afte 10 a.m., Friday, 25th inst., by depositing a cheque for $25.00.

Tenders in duplicate enclosed with a marked cheque for $10,000.00 must be placed in sealed envelope, addressed to "Secretary and Chairman, Vancouver School Board," endorsed "Tender for first unit, Kitsilano Junior High School," must be in the hands of the undersigned by 5 p.m., March 10th, 1927.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

B. G. WOLFE-MERTON,
Vancouver School Board. Secretary.

ARE YOU SICK?

We don't mean so sick that you are confined to bed, unable to move about, suffering terrible pain and agony. But there are many little aches and pains that hamper your efficiency and enjoyment of life.

It's no fun being bothered constantly by constipation, rheumatism, liver or kidney complaints, diabetes, indigestion, stomach trouble, gas and a hundred other possible complaints.

YOU CAN BE WELL

Nature's way is the only way to health and happiness. Why do people get sick? Surely not for the lack of drugs or medicines! But thousands are ailing because they are not giving their bodies a "square deal."

The Better Race Society Health Supply Store

50 Hastings Street East **Phone Seymour 3979**

Lectures at our Truth Extension, 50 Hastings Street East, take place every day, from 2 to 4 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 10 every evening.

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Hundreds of people are taking advantage of the free health clinic operated by the Better Race Society. Bring a copy of this ad, and you will be entitled to a free consultation with Dr. Clanton Thomas, in charge of this department.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

is supplying thousands of people with health products and publications by mail. Why not you, too? Write today for our FREE LITERATURE.

HAPPINESS COLUMN

By DR. CLANTON THOMAS

Conducted in Co-operation with the Better Race Society, Vancouver Branch

FOOD

The fourth essential for life in our list of seven (air, water, heat, food, exercise, rest and reproduction) is food, which I shall consider briefly this week.

The human baby is developed by means of nourishment obtained from the mother's blood, and this is the first food which is afforded by nature. However, after development has taken place, and the baby is born it is fed upon another natural food, the milk of the mother.

In discussing the advantages of a natural food diet with those who had never before considered its usefulness in overcoming disease, I have often pointed out to the skeptical that they actually did live entirely upon uncooked food for several months of their life. It is amusing to notice how some of them will vehemently deny this, only to have it called to their attention the days of their infancy when nature provided uncooked food to give them a start in life.

After the baby has been formed and is born it still requires food, first of all to provide energy and material for its daily activities and secondly, to provide food so that growth may take place. In the fully developed adult, the growth factor no longer becomes important, but food is still needed to carry on the various activities of the system.

Every time that you move your head, wink your eye, raise your arm, or even try to think, you are wearing out a portion of your body, and because you are constantly wearing out the various portions of your body it becomes necessary for you to replace these parts. Unles you do replace them, you will grow constantly weaker and weaker until at last you die from emaciation.

Not only must you replace the worn out tissues but it is also necessary for you to eat food in order to supply yourself with energy and heat. Energy and heat are very much the same, as is quite evident when we take the heat of a coal fire to manufacture steam and then use the steam to run an engine. It is the burning of the food in your body that creates the energy to run the system in a healthful manner.

In my first article I pointed out the necessity of breathing air. It is the oxygen of the air combining with the starchy portions of the food that furnishes the body with its natural heat.

Your body is a living structure, not inert or "dead." There has never been an occasion so far as I know where anything living inert has been fed upon dead substances. Your body is a living organism and therefore must be fed upon living food.

The difference between the objects which are commonly considered without life and those which are considered to be living is, as far as science knows, purely a matter of the organization of the small particles of which all matter is made up, that is to say, the electrons.

Therefore, when I say that your food must be living in order to be of benefit to you, I mean that the electrons composing the matter of which the food is composed have been organized by natural forces in such a way as to make them fit to become a portion of your body.

Just as it is possible for a boy to build a castle with a set of toy blocks, and then for another boy to come along and knock the castle down again, so it is possible for nature to build living foods for you in vegetable and other forms of life, and then it is also possible for you to destroy this living arrangement of the electrons by cooking or otherwise changing the food which natural forces have so carefully prepared for you.

Next week:—More about food.

SHEET METAL TENDER

Tenders wanted for the installation of sheet metal duct ventilation in second unit of Templeton Junior High School, Templeton Drive and Georgia E.

Plan and specifications can be obtained from Architect, School Board Offices, Dunsmuir and Hamilton Streets, after 10 a.m., Thursday, March 3rd, 1927, by depositing cheque for $10.00. Tenders in duplicate enclosed with marked cheque for $500.00 must be placed in sealed envelope, addressed "Secretary and Chairman, Vancouver School Board," endorsed "Tender for sheet metal duct ventilation, Templeton School," and must be in the hands of the Secretary by 5 p.m., March 10th, 1927.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

B. G. WOLFE-MERTON,
Secretary,
Vancouver School Board.

JOIN THE LABOR PARTY

For Further Information Write

B. C. SECTION, CANADIAN LABOR PARTY

Secretary, W. CAMPBELL — President, J. FLYNN

Vice-presidents, W. H. COTTRELL, W. W. LEFEAUX, S. BATE.

SATURNA stands for Service, Satisfaction

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SATURNA COAL

LUMP $11.50 per ton
EGG - $11.00 per ton
NUT - $11.00 per ton

Delivered to all Parts of the City at These Prices.

Andrews Coal Co. Ltd.
Foot of Terminal Avenue

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

SAFETY—Real
PROTECTION—Absolute
SERVICE—Prompt

In the strongest vault on the Pacific Coast. Open from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Saturdays 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Vancouver Safety Deposit Vaults
Board of Trade Building, 402 Pender W., Vancouver, B. C.

British Columbia Beers are Pure, Matured and Fully Fermented

NOT only are beers made by the Amalgamated Breweries pure and wholesome by test and delicious to the taste; they are thoroughly matured beers and fully fermented.

Due to the huge brewing and storage capacity of the Amalgamated Breweries (approximately eight times British Columbia's present consumption of beers), ample stocks are always on hand, maturing in great casks under most perfect and sanitary conditions. All beers are allowed to ripen for periods of about five months. Fermentation is completed, absolutely, before they are put on the market. You are assured of a healthful, fully matured beverage when you purchase beers made by the Amalgamated Breweries.

Storage room and vats in which beers are matured in the Amalgamated Breweries. Visitors are cordially invited to all the plants of the Amalgamated Breweries.

For sale at all Government Stores and Licensed Premises

In the Amalgamated Breweries are associated Vancouver Breweries Limited, Westminster Brewery Limited, Rainier Brewing Company of Canada Limited, Silver Spring Breweries Limited, and Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co. Limited.

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

"Some married women think they should be privileged to keep their maiden names," says Reno Ritzi, "and some husbands wish they had."

Phantasmal Church of the Evolution

BY F. W. MOORE

(A Tale by a Martian)

Five days ago I arrived from Mars, reaching Vancouver on a Sunday. Outside a large building were thousands of people waiting expectantly for the doors to open. Presently I entered. The scene inside was most comforting. The effulgent rays of the electric lights issuing from pearly translucent globes, accented in soft opalescent glow the expression of happiness born of temporary environment and suggestion, on what in Martian language would be called, somewhat vulgarily from a Canadian viewpoint, an upturned sea of "phisogs," meaning faces.

Whether it was imagination or not, I cannot tell, but to me it seemed as if there was a sustained attempt by the congregation to keep their ears stretched to the limit. In fact, to such an extent was all their energy concentrated on these organs that it gave them the effect of being the most essential factors in their constitutions. In nave or aisle; in gallery or chancel, it was all the same: the ears were always prominent, although the mouths occasionally forced recognition, as with broad grins they expressed for the ears, the satisfaction that followed some witty remark of the speaker. Now and then the laranges expressed their approbation of the proceedings in sacred song or solo. But ears were the salient features. They were obviously the most important organs. And principally beeause it was so I was beaming with delight that some of my rude Martian acquaintances were not present. On such occasions they are wont to exclaim: "Hey, ears! Where did you get the people?"

Such was the scene I witnessed, and I thought of how attentive a congregation could be, and of what opportunities there are of disseminating truths that might throw light on the practical side of human development. During a former visit to the earth I had heard of churches developing with the development of society, but on my planet, which is far older than yours, they evolve much anterior to that. The church is the leader. Society follows. The former recognizes the laws governing evolution and economic determinism. Ages ago she became a veteran student of these subjects and was in great demand in the industrial councils of the nation. Thus did the transition from one social condition to another develop peacefully. As to the probable assistance your churches can give to such development, I am afraid they put far too much emphasis on the power of Christian love. For inestimable as that quality is, they forget that the act of loving is the result of a law of nature which has its own indispensable uses. Yet that law is not the first law of nature. To self-preservation is due that honor. And under the heading of self-preservation come all our efforts to gain a livelihood. When a man spends day after day looking for a job that does not exist, he is right up against the first law of nature or self-preservation, and until that law is fulfilled satisfactorily, the practice of Christian love will be very difficult.

To adjust conditions so that Christian love will automatically accrue ought to be one of the ambitions of the new church, which might be called "The Church of the Evolution," since from the theory of evolution one can prove the existence of an Over-ruling Mind; and secondly, the name would imply that the church was ready to change its form in response to the needs of future discoveries.

Such a church might use the English, or other church service, adapted by a committee to suit conditions. There might be a couple of women clergymen—to use an Irish bull. Musical talent is no doubt already available. Local speakers would probably volunteer to give addresses once in a while for labor ideals are founded on the same basis as those of the desirable principles of religion. For special men collections might be taken up.

The development of such an organization at the regular Friday evening meeting would hardly be noticed since the only trouble would be in learning to give the address.

Occasionally a group could rehearse a service after the regular meeting. The lady parsons, who would be attired in white surplices, would always read the service and give addresses occasionally if they felt so inclined. The vestments would attract visitors who would thus be brought under the influence of the labor gospel. All work would be of a volunteer nature for a year or two, according to circumstances.

Some day, perhaps, a startled world will read of the birth of Madame Society's newest baby, called tentatively, "The Church of the Evolution."

Orpheum Vaudeville Needs No Censor

During the recent general "clean-up" movement by censors in New York City, the New York Sun published the following story and letter received by its editor from one of the leading New York clergymen. The newspaper article in part was as follows:—

"VAUDEVILLE NEEDS NO CENSOR

"In the nation-wide discussion of cleaning up the stage, objectionable dramas, foul revues and offensive musical shows are under indictment. Yet one most important department of theatricals is not mentioned. Nobody ever complains that the morals of vaudeville need rectification. There is truth in the declaration made by Mayor Dever, of Chicago, while participating in the dedication of the Orpheum Circuit's new Palace Theatre in that city, that 'public officials pledged to safeguard public morals in places of entertainment are less worried over vaudeville than any other form of theatrical amusement.'

"During the early days of vaudeville, when 'variety' shows and actors were more or less looked down upon, there may have been some tendency toward suggestiveness, but since the greater vaudeville circuits, such as the Orpheum Circuit and the Keith-Albee Circuit, grossness of all kinds has been forced to go. Songs, jokes and dances that are not up to a certain standard of propriety are forbidden in programmes. Ceaseless vigilance has made and preserved the vaudeville entertainments of these great organizations free from offense. There have been no censors from beyond the circuit's headquarters for cleanliness has become one of the primary essentials of vaudeville entertainment. This being the case, it naturally has never heard the demand for censorship. Meddling politicians, self-appointed reformers and professional does of good find no opportunity for their efforts in vaudeville theatres.

"LETTER TO THE NEW YORK SUN

"To the Editor of The New York Sun.

"Sir:—May I express the deep satisfaction which I felt, and which, I am sure others have felt, in reading the editorial article in your issue of February 7th, headed, 'Vaudeville Needs No Censors.'

"Such discriminating and deserved tribute reflects honour upon your great journal as well as upon those to whom the tribute is paid.

"At this time when there is so much in the theatre which all decent people must condemn, and the elimination of which must be demanded, it is more important that whatever is good and wholesome shall be appreciated, supported and held.

"The right-minded public should give its support, practical and moral, to all good and clean theatrical productions. The desire of all friends of the theatre, and nowhere more than in the dramatic profession itself, is that this may become true of the stage as a whole.

"WM. T. MANNING.

"Synod House, New York City,
"February 8th."

The commercial traveller entered the small restaurant and chose his seat with the discrimination of a careful diner. Then he looked at the menu.

"Waiter!" he called. "Bring me some flyspecks."

"Sir!" said the waiter, angrily.

"Haven't you got any flyspecks?" asked the man.

"No, sir," returned the waiter, still more haughtily.

"Then," remarked the traveller, "why don't you take them off the bill of fare?"

Knowledge and wisdom may be related, but it's no more than an in-law relation.

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Vancouver's Best
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CONTINUOUS, 11 A.M. TO 11 P.M.

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Social Dances, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
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Wallis W. Lefeaux, 402 Metropolitan Building. Phone Sey. 6667.

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Dr. W. A. Rutledge, 108 Hastings W.

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VANCOUVER TURKISH BATHS
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, Bad Cold.
MASSAGE A SPECIALTY
PACIFIC BUILDING
744 HASTINGS W. SEY. 2070

SHORTER WORK WEEK WANTED

New York.—A 42-hour week for the next 15 months and 40 hours thereafter, feature a new contract signed by the Bonnaz Embroidery Manufacturers' Association and members of Local Union No. 66, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

GIRLS STICK TO UNION

Passaic, N. J.—Several hundred girls employed by Garfinkel & Ritter, white goods manufacturers, are immune to blandishments of employers, who promise to "be good" if the girls desert their union and return to work.

WHOLESALE BAKERIES REALIZE 15 PER CENT.

Washington— Annual earnings of wholesale bakeries in this country averaged 15 per cent. on the investment from 1920 to 1925, the Federal Trade Commission reported to the Senate. If strictly baking investment is considered, the report said, earnings would show an annual average of 25 per cent.

Dr Middleton's
IRONIZED
Whole Wheat
FLOUR

EVERY HOME NEEDS IT.

MAKE SURE YOU GET IT—
AND NOTHING ELSE.

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Phones: Sey. 7495-6279

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WHY MOTHER FAINTED

"We've had the best time playing postman," exclaimed the small hopeful of the family. "We gave a letter to every lady in the block."

"But where did you get the letters, dear?"

"Oh, we found 'em in your trunk in the attic, all tied up with blue ribbon."

MILDLY INEBRIATED

"Was I full last night?"

"No, I wouldn't say that."

"Tell me the truth. What was I doing?"

"Well, you were writing with a lead pencil and blotting things carefully as you went along."

It is very seldom that we hear of Editors of Labor papers getting married, and when they do occur, locally, we like to know about them so that we can sprinkle them with confetti, or drink their health the latter preferred, congratulations, Bro. Wm. Watts, may all your troubles be little ones.—H.W.

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CONSUMERS IN WONDERLAND

4-cent Soap for 15c.

Following the milk investigation, the Council of Social Agencies in Chicago investigated the cost of other supplies used by its members, and determined ratios as high as thirty to one on certain identical items. Ratios of several hundred per cent were common. Prices paid on liquid soap varied from eight cents to $2.75 a gallon. One of the best managed hospitals in Chicago, purchased 8000 pounds of washing powder at fifteen cents a pound, which analysis showed was trisodium phosphate worth less than four cents a pound.

The University Buyers' Association tested the durability of floor varnish. It found that varnish at $1.70 per gallon was equal in wearing value to varnish at $6. Another investigation disclosed that boiler compounds were being sold as high as thirty-five cents a pound in a city where the quality of the boiler water did not call for the use of any compound whatever.

Paying for the Finish

The difference between certain classes of articles sold in the ten cent stores and those sold at three and four times the price in department stores and elsewhere, is often only a trifling matter of finish. Some customers may be willing to pay for finish, but most of us would not if we understood the situation. The actual difference in manufacturing cost between the best Woolworth screw-drivers and the hardware store variety is probably but the fraction of a cent which is needed to provide for a more careful inspection of the steel.

A popular proprietary table syrup, which retails at sixty-five cents per quart—and appears to be an adulterated maple syrup containing an unstated proportion of cane sugar—is in competition with pure maple syrup that can be bought direct from the farmer for sixty-eight cents a quart including expres charges, in lots of only four gallons.

Food Spoils in Refrigerators

Concerning refrigerators, the consumer's only standard of judgment is the varnish, the white enamel and the price. The difference between ordinary household refrigerators and the best refrigerators is a factor of two to one in ice consumption. There are inferior refrigerators which permit food temperatures to go as high as 65 or 70 degress F. in hot weather. At these temperatures, food spoils eleven times as fast as at temperatures ten degrees lower. The American Institute of Architects and the United States Public Health Service recently requested that standardization of refrigerators be undertaken. But the American Engineering Standards Committee, in an effort to initiate standardization, found that the manufacturers whose co-operation was essential, were unwilling to assist in carrying the work forward. They preferred Wonderland.

It is difficult to name a commercial article of wide and important use on which less research and standardization has been done, than household refrigerators. Nor one which needs them more. In Rochester, a city of 230,000 population, the waste from ice meltage because of improper insulation has been estimated at 60,000 tons yearly, or about $350,000. An extra inch of corkboard insulation, adding $20 to the selling price of a 100-pound capacity box, will save over six pounds of ice per day, or 18 per cent on the investment if the box is used but six months in the year.

From ice boxes we turn to beds. A firm doing business under the name of American Feather Bed and Pillow Company, according to a finding of the Federal Trade Commission, sold bedding and pillows under the names, Princess, Washington, Progress, Puritan and Ideal, and presented them as being of different grades. Prices varied correspondingly. The facts were that the bedding was all manufactured from the same grade of feathers, covered by the same grade of ticking, with no difference in grade, make, or quality. As orders were received, a label, suitable to the purchasers idea of the proper price to pay, was attached.

From beds we turn to sheets. Teachers College, Columbia University, has recently conducted a test of cotton sheeting. Nine makes of sheeting were selected. Laboratory analysis, based on Bureau of Standards procedure, determined the relative quality of each. This quality was then compared with the price. The make ranking eighth in quality, ranked second in price. Of two makes whose quality was identical, one sold for two and one half times as much as the other! The make ranking last in quality sold for 20 per cent more than the make ranking sixth. The make ranking highest in quality sold for less than the brand ranking next to last. The lowest priced sample was sixth in quality. The highest priced sample was third in quality. The sample best in quality was lower in price than three others. In short, the consumer had an excessively slim chance of determining quality on the basis of price. And cotton sheeting is a relatively simple product.

Electrical Equipment Poor

In 1925, sixteen makes of small motors such as are used on washing machines, vacuum cleansers, etc., were tested at the University of Michigan, on behalf of one of the large power companies. Of the sixteen makes, twelve failed to comply with the standards of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Electric Power Club (the manufacturers' organization), and the National Electric Light Association. Seven makes were found seriously below standard. This case shows what may happen even in a field—electrical equipment—which ranks high in its efforts to maintain quality standards.

Engineers testing oils reported to the Society of Automotive Engineers that "the oil which gave most carbon in all tests was that which sold at the highest price."

Some Suggestions

Perhaps the foregoing are sufficient to illustrate the trouble in which the consumer may find himself when the only test of quality is surface appearance or price.

We have noted cases where the best was the cheapest, and vice versa. We have noted identical manufacture up to the time of affixing the label. We have noted almost unbelievable variations in the price charged for identical commodities, sold on the time-honored principle of what the traffic will bear. The interest of the consumer is always in the best product for a specific use. This is sometimes, as in the case of the radio insulator, the cheapest product in the field. It has been found that a second-hand file, resharpened, will do 20 to 40 per cent more work than a brand new file! When we are cooking, we do not need the best table butter, but only the best frying oil. The interest of many advertisers, on the other hand, is to confuse this distinction; to make us believe that "it costs more but it's worth it," that "the best is none too good for you." If the telephone company bought poles on the slogan "no better telephone pole can be made," it would move some steps toward bankruptcy. Its poles must measure up to a standard of strength, straightness and freedom from decay, and that is enough.

Labor and Price

The low cost at which many moderately elaborate articles can be manufactured under the principles of mass production, is almost beyond belief. The labor cost on a certain automobile disc wheel as supplied on some of the finest cars is but five cents. A common knife-sharpening device, retailing at one dollar, has a material cost of about one cent, and a labor cost of not over five cents. A mechanician, known to one of the authors, once bid on all the metal parts of a bicycle complete. His bid of $3.65 was rejected as too high, although the selling price of the bicycle was at that time $100.

Prepared cereal breakfast foods retail as high as sixty-eight cents a pound by the package. The cheapest ones, says the Department of Agriculture, are usually those sold in bulk. The housekeeper, by grinding her own wheat in an ordinary coffee mill, can secure a good cereal breakfast food for three or four cents per pound. Disinfecting spray, made of formalin, perfume, and lake Michigan water, was marketed under a brand name at the rate of $62 a barrel. When its composition was made known, the price dropped to forty-seven cents per barrel. Many materials commonly sold as disinfectants have no disinfecting value at all—they merely give a pleasant odor, or one suggesting cleanliness. Yet real disinfectants are so cheap ($1.50 to $5 a barrel) that there is no possible need—save the desire to collect all that the traffic will bear—to offer any but an effective product.

Paying for a Name

As to antiseptics, Sollman, quoting Wood, in the Journal of the American Medical Association (July 4, 1925), notes that "four hundred and ninety-five dollars' worth of Listerine has the antiseptic action of a cent's worth of corrosive sublimate."

Here is carbon tetrachloride, an effective grease solvent, a clothes-cleaning and moth-killing agent, and a fire-extinguishing liquid. It is widely sold under many proprietary names at prices ranging from fifty to ninety cents a pound. It may be bought at wholesale in moderate quantities for eight cents per pound. Trisodium phosphate, a newly developed cleaning agent, is likely to come into wide use in place of soap powders and similar materials. It retails for sixteen to twenty cents per pound under proprietary labels, but may be purchased for about four cents per pound in barrels. Duly bottled with a pleasing perfume added, it is sold at tremendous margins over its basic cost—as bath salts.

(To be Continued)

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72 HASTINGS STREET WEST

Yellow Taxi Drivers Get Very Low Pay

Yellow Taxi Cab employees are still complaining about the conditions under which they are working, but because of the activities of spotters among them, are unable to tie up the job or organize. A previous attempt to organize landed the ringleaders out of jobs, but the conditions have not been remedied although the company promised to.

Wage slips in the possession of the Labor Statesman show that the men are earning from $3.00 per week up. All kinds of expenses are attached to the commission that the men get out of the receipts. Uniform, gas, insurance, meter rent, taxes, etc., are filched from the men, the company thereby waxing fat on the earnings of the men. There are so many of these cars in existence that the receipts are small, but the company gets its 65c on the dollar earned and then increases that by adding all manner of expenses. There are quite a number of spotters who, for the sake of special privileges, are alleged to be compelled to tell the company of any activities that the men may make against the company. The City Council gives this company special privileges over all other companies in spite of the fact that the other companies generally pay their drivers $15 per week and commission.

Sheet Metal Workers Visited by Officers

A. J. Crawford, formerly of Vancouver, reports that the following general officers were present at meetings of the International Association of Sheet Metal Workers, held in Vancouver, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle during the last month:—

John J. Hynes, General President; Thomas Redding, First Vice-President; David J. Kiniry, Second Vice-Presdent; Wm. M. O'Brien, Third Vice-President; James Patterson, Fourth Vice-President; Robert P. Campbell, Fifth Vice-President; John McCarthy, Sixth Vice-President; Fred. H. Spangenberg, Seventh Vice-President; Wm. P. Butler, Eighth Vice-President; Philip Ossman, Ninth Vice-President; Louis M. Wicklin, Tenth Vice-President; Wm. L. Sullivan, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Locals on the Pacific Coast sent Committee's to the nearest point of meeting, to meet with the above general officers.

Bitter Fight in Frisco

Conditions of our members on the coast, says Bro. Crawford, are not as good as in the middle west and Atlantic Coast, but are gradually improving, with the exception of San Francisco, where the most bitter fight in the history of the Building Trades movement is still being staged by the so-called American Plan controlled by a Citizens Committee, who has full control of the material and have established a permit system, whereby only contractors who agree to the American Plan can get material.

Our membership of the North West expect to receive an increase in wages to take effect May 1st, which will bring the scale of our membership in various cities up to $1 and $1.25 per hour.

While in Vancouver, the general officers had the opportunity of meeting the executive of the Building Trades Council, which was greatly appreciated by them.

Pleased with Progress

Local union No. 80 held one of the largest meetings ever held here, to greet the general officers, over 80 per cent. of the members attending. The membership thereby had the opportunity of seeing and becoming personally acquainted with the officers.

General President Hynes and the General Executive Board members were well pleased with the wonderful progress that the labor movement is making in Vancouver and vicinity.

Elevator Constructors Going Ahead Fast

The new local of Elevator Constructors held a very enthusiastic meeting in the Holden Building on Wednesday night. Word was received from the International Office that the application for a Charter had been accepted and would be sent on in a few days. Peterson & Cowans shop was represented at the meeting, and the men expressed their opinion that a local for their craft was necessary in Vancouver. Several applicants took advantage of the five dollars charter fee, which is in force until Wednesday, February 9th, when a new initiation fee will be set by motion of the new Local.

Nominations for officers were accepted by the meeting, and some active aspirants allowed their names to stand, nominations will be re-opened at the next meeting, and the election will take place on the night the Charter is hung in the Lodge Room. It is the intention of the organizing committee to ask Bro. R. S. Stevenson, President of the Building Trades Council, to install the local and their officers. Delegates to the Trades & Labour Council and Building Trades Council will be elected at that meeting and more will be heard from the new local, when these delegations get working. Efforts are being made to have men working at elevator at Banff affiliate with the local, and application forms have been sent to this job.

The next meeting of Local will be held on Wednesday, February 9th, an invitation is extended to all men working at elevator work, to be present and join as charter members.

—W.P.

What we Should Like to Know

By "George Didit"

Why it only costs $1.25 to go to Kerrisdale in a Checker taxi and $1.40 in a Yellow Cab?

How long the public will continue to be hoodwinked by the Yellow Cab Company?

If the rates charged by the Yellow Cab Company are not the highest in town?

How long the farce at Victoria will last?

Why Pitcairn Hogg is lawyer for the boodle enquiry?

How much a day will he get, and will he earn it?

If employees of the liquor board talk will they get fired?

When shall we get civility at the Provincial Police Office at the Court House?

Why the Mayor's opposition, also daily papers', to the produce bill?

If it is not a fact that the farmers will not contribute to campaign funds?

Has this anything to do with the opposition to their bill?

Why Ian Mackenzie opposes the produce bill when his own profession is the best protected in the world?

CONTRIBUTED QUESTIONS

Why the Greater Vancouver Water Board is spending several hundred thousand dollars to supply the Grouse Mountain Chalet with water from Kennedy Lake?

Why the citizens of Vancouver should foot this tremendous bill in order that a private corporation may make big profits?

How much stock, if any, does private members of the Board own in the company owning the Chalet?

How do the citizens of Vancouver like this "Commission" method of doing business?

Who gave city bakers the authority to sell Health Bread at 25c and 35c per loaf?

So. Van. I.L.P. Hold Another Social

The Social & Dance held in the Horticultural Hall, on Saturday, February 2th, came fully up to our expectations, the Hall was well filled, and every one enjoyed themselves to the limit. Several visitors from the city were present, including Bob Skinner and wife. H. W. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dolk and others. Songs were rendered by Mrs. Stein, Mrs. Bell and Jack Wood. Miss Nettie Enman officiated at the piano in her usual up to date style. Refreshments were supplied by the Social Committee.

Watch the columns of the "Statesman," for announcements for (South Van. I.L.P.) Socials.

On March 11th, we have an open meeting for all workers interested in the movement. You do not have to be a member to attend this meeting, all are welcome. Our desire is to get the various viewpoints of the different sections of the "Labor Movement."

Communist, Socialist, and Labor—Come along and help, we meet in the Horticultural Hall, 43rd & Fraser, Friday, March 11th, at 8 p.m.

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.25	Creolin, 6 oz.	.16	
.50	Aristocrat Cleaning Fluid	.26	
.25	Extract of Vanilla	.15	
.25	Extract of Lemon	.15	
1.75	Barber's Hair Clippers	.93	
.30	Insto Hand Cleaner	.21	
.35	Reid's Tar Shampoo	.21	
.20	Vinolia Bath Soap, 2 for	.28	
.50	Palm Olive Shampoo	.32	
.35	Palm Olive Shaving Cream	.24	
.05	Black Fox Cigars, 3 for	.12	
1.25	Ironized Yeast, new style package	.74	
.50	Glycerin and Rose Water, 8 oz.	.27	
.50	Castor Oil, finest Italian, 8 oz.	.29	
.75	Finest Quality Hospital Cotton, per lb.	.43	
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