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Labour Info

Labor Statesman

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Supported by Fifty-three Local Unions

14

Trades Council Working Button (Red) for the Second Quarter of 1927

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Immigrants on City Jobs While Taxpayers Starve

New Immigrants from Foreign Countries Land Jobs on Water Works—Taxpayers Not Wanted—Water Board Must be Sleeping

NEWLY-ARRIVED SWEDISH IMMIGRANTS are being put to work on the Seymour Creek Pipe Line, while old residents and taxpayers of this community are searching in vain for work, said President Thompson at the regular meeting of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday evening. Wages far below the recognized scale are being paid and there is generally a free fight to get to the tables at meal times in spite of the 50c a meal charged the men.

While the members of the Water Board may not be aware of these conditions, the officials are certainly aware of it, he said. Several hundred men are employed on the job at various tasks, but there is only one small gang that is composed of old city employees, the rest are newly-arrived immigrants who cannot speak English.

At meal times there is a rush made for the tables and the men devour the food so quick that it is a wonder they do not choke themselves. Some of the work is being done by sub-contractors taking work from other sub-contractors, the pay being so small that in one known case the sub-contractor after working for two months owed money to the other sub-contractor. A protest was made by the Trades Council some time ago, about this method of doing the work and the Board promised to adjust it, but apparently nothing has been done.

These men are not efficient, but in spite of that they are sent out to the job from the city, while residents take an hour and a half's tramp out there in search of work, only to be turned down.

The committee from the Trades Council were urged to redouble their efforts to have this job straightened up, and to inform all municipal council's of the conditions.

Presentation Made to Deptford and Smith

A presentation was made by the Trades Council on Tuesday evening to Chairman Walter Deptford and Ed Smith of the Labor Day Sports Committee for the work performed on that committee last year. The presentation was made by President Thomson who commended the recipients on the success of the part of the work they had undertaken. The presents consisted of gold, initialed pocket knives. Both delegates said they greatly appreciated the gift and were pleased to do all they could for the labor movement, Del. Deptford adding that Secretary Bengough had given considerable advice and help to the committee.

HANDS OFF CHINA COMMITTEE

A meeting of the above committee will be held in the Holden Bldg., on Friday, April 8th, at 8 p.m.

All organizations in sympathy with the committees work are invited to send delegates if they are not already affiliated.

Building Trades Ready For New Agreements

The building trades are preparing to stiffen up their ranks ready for the enforcement of the new conditions which the unions are going to put into operation on May 1. Besides the wage increase of $1 a day and the five-day week, the unions are going to refuse to allow their members to work with non-union foremen. Several contractors have intimated that the new agreements will be signed by them but the Building Contractors Association has been revived with the intention of of opposing the demands. This is not considered serious however, but the membership are being prepared to put up a solid front against any offensive that this organization may try to put into operation.

There is a decided improvement in employment, and building permits already, amount to $400,000 more than last year.

28 new members have been admitted by building trades unions during the past two weeks. The non-union electrical workers and iron workers had been removed from the Strand Theatre and work resumed.

Will Not Boost for Non-Union Firms

Del. J. Gorton voiced a protest in the Trades Council meeting against the City Council sending an order to Germany for pipe. He said that orders for goods were going out of the city and non-union goods coming in while union molders were walking the streets. Other city work was being done in non-union shops in the city.

Because there was not a union firm in the city to handle this kind of work, a motion was made to the effect that the Trades Council was prepared to co-operate with any firm that is prepared to employ union labor. In endorsing the motion, the council delegates expressed themselves as being opposed to boosting for non-union firms.

ORGANIZED LABOR INVITED TO LOS ANGELES CHURCHES

Los Angeles.—Local clergymen are accepting the Central Labor Council's invitation that their pulpits be occupied on the Sunday during the next convention of the A. F. of L., which convenes in this city October 3rd next.

Protest Rock Breaking For the Unemployed

A protest was made by Del. Harris (Civic Employees) at the Trades Council meeting against the suggestion of three notable citizens, that men picked up on the streets should be given a work test by putting them to work on rock breaking. Del. Irwin (Engineers) said that no man should ever be put to work at such a task. It had even been done away with in prisons because it was so degrading—degrading even for the lowest of our class, those who commit murder.

Del. Page said that the minister who suggested it probably dug it out of the bible. He was of the opinion that it should first of all be tried out on those who suggested it. It would be a good "work test" on them.

Del. Smith (Street Railwaymen) said that the unemployed on the streets were generally not physically fit to do that kind of work. But he was opposed to it because of the uselessness of the work. It was suggested with the sole idea of degrading those who were put to the task.

Secretary Bengough stated that the Council has opposed this rock breaking before. It was not a job for any human being, it was a job for a machine. A protest is to be made to the proper authorities.

C.L.P. Re-elects Old Officers for New Term

At the regular meeting of the Greater Vancouver Central Council of the C. L. P. held March 31st, President Neelands was re-elected president by acclamation. Vice-president Flynn and Secretary Price were also re-elected by acclamation. C. McDonald, R. Skinner, H. W. Speed and J. Auton were elected on the executive. J. Flynn was elected chairman of the Organizing Committee,; W. W. Lefeaux, chairman of the Legislative Committee; H. W. Watts, chairman of the Publicity Committee, and E. Burns, chairman of the Education Committee.

Walter Deptford was elected as statistician.

South Vancouver I.L.P. Dance on Saturday

The Social Committee of the South Vancouver I. L. P. will start their term of office by holding a social and dance, in Horticultural Hall on Saturday, April 9th, at 8 o'clock. There will be songs, recitations, and all the variety of dances anyone could wish for: Waltz, fox-trot, square dance, medley, virginian reel, etc., bring your lady friend and join in the fun. The best of refreshments will be provided free, and plenty of it. Our object in holding these social evenings is not to make money, but to keep the Labor people together. Our slogan is: "A Good Time for All."

A nominal charge of 35c gents, and 15c ladies, will help to defray expenses. Remember this date.

Saturday, April 9th, Horticultural Hall.

Lord Beaverbrook who is a powerful factor in the British newspaper world says he has never been recompensed a penny from Fleet Street, and if he consulted his own inclinations he would retire from journalism tomorrow and live in ease and comfort on his fortune built up in Canada.

This chap is a Canadian who built up the cement combine on which all the people of Canada pay tribute to when they use a sack of cement, to help keep up his Old Country papers. Yet people oppose public ownership.

The Builders

Unionism is generous. It is for all. Its effort is to force capital to give a full share to the worker for the time he spends on his work. It says to capital: "We build, we create out of the hard iron, the rough stone, the huge tree, all of these finer products. Now we must have in return enough share of the profits to give us good food, shelter and clothes, some recreation and some education." It is best that capital should at once accept this idea and give labor a good living share, for then we have content, comfort and happy citizens.

Two More Cafes Sign Up With Union

Negotiations by Local 28 with the proprietor of the Central Cafe, Pender Street West, resulted in the display of the House card of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union in thi establishment.

Bro. Ed. Gebistorf who was in the employ of the Good Eats Cafe when this place was running a union house is the chef; and what Ed doesn't know about cooking is not worth knowing. He is specializing in many dishes at moderate prices, and is endeavouring to demonstrate that the only capable and efficient culinary workers are employed in cafes exhibiting the union card. Ed. is also a finished musician, and when he harmonizes in this department, he does so as a member of the Musicians' Union.

Charlie Schult who recently took over the cafe in the Europe Hotel, is running a union house, having signed up with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union before opening up.

Charlie has always supported the Union in his previous enterprises, and we wish him success. He states that business is increasing daily.

Cartage Association Wants Rate Increased

Del. Gilbert reports that the Teamsters union was putting in a demand for a wage increase and reduction of hours. Asked by Del. Ald. McInnis if the teamsters had had a wage increase during the past two years, he was informed by Del. Gilbert that the teamsters had not had an increase, but had a decrease of 50c three years ago. Del. McInnis said that he wanted this information because the Cartage Association had asked the city council for an increase in cartage rates. When asked by Ald. McInnes if the teamsters had received an increase in wages, he said that the spokesman for the Cartage Association had informed him that they had been given an increase.

In denying that the teamsters had had an increase, Del. Gilbert said that the decrease amounted to more than 50c a day, because when a new man was hired he generally started off at a low wage. In some cases, teamsters working for the City, B. C. Electric and B. C. Telephone Co., were getting below the fair wage. One of the bitterest opponents to the union was the Pacific Transfer, said Del. Gilbert, and asked all union men to bear this in mind and refuse to take delivery of goods from non-union teamsters.

Tailors in City Get 10 Per Cent Wage Increase

All the tailor shops formerly signed up by the Tailors union have again signed up with the union for a ten per cent. increase in wages, says Business Agent McDonald. This has been done without a strike he informed the delegates to the Trades Council and the members are pleased at the result. Adjustments are not yet completed in connection with the ready-made clothing stores. He again urged the delegates to get the union label in their clothing.

Non-Union Labor Builds Elks' Prize House

The $6000 house that the Elks are raffling in connection with their circus has been contracted for by a non-union contractor and the only union work done on the place will be the plumbing, said Del. Page at the Trades Council meeting on Tuesday. This has been drawn to the attention to the local officers of the Elks' but they claim that it is too late to rectify it, although they state that they are sorry it is not being done by union labor. Del. Page suggests that union men should refrain from buying their raffle tickets and the Elks will remember to give the work to a union contractor next time.

To Build Child's Toy House for Exhibition

Organized labor is going to build a child's toy house that will be more up-to-date than any built heretofore. It will have electrical and plumbing features, and will be big enough to play in. This house, says Sec. Page, of the Building Trades Council, will be given away as a prize at the Vancouver Exhibition.

Monster Whist Drive and Dance Wednesday

Del. Showler reports that the Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees Union has paid out over $1200 in sick benefits to the local members and that the union is going to hold a big whist drive and dance in the Alexander Academy to re-imburse the treasury. The event will be held next Wednesday, April 13, and many valuable prizes will be given away besides giving everybody a good time. Regular prices. Two non-union milk drivers had been held up recently in the city, but apparently the hold-up men would not tackle the union men.

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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.

The word "wonderful" is almost as badly overworked as "listen."

Churchill Attacks Higher Command of the Allies

By G. S., in "The New Statesman."

"The World Crisis." 1916-18. By the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill. 2 vols. Thornton Butterworth. 42s.

Of the third and fourth volumes of Mr. Churchill's "World Crisis," we can say only what we said of their two predecessors. The four together comprise incomparably the best general history of the war that has been written, in English or in any other language. We might safely indeed go further, and say that no work of similar aim and scope and of equal merit ever will be written. For Mr. Churchill possesses two advantages which together are beyond competition. The first is that he is an exceedingly fine and clear descriptive writer, who combines a real sense of drama with a style that is reasonably terse. The second is that he saw far more of the war than any other human being. At the outset he was First Lord of the Admiralty, mobilized the fleet and mastered every detail of the naval situation; he was responsible for and was personally present at the desperate attempt to save Antwerp, where he flew over the German lines; he was on th Aisne in September, 1914 (though what business a First Lord had there, goodness knows!); later on he commanded a battalion on the Western Front; he was naturally familiar with every detail of the Dardanelles campaign; he came back into the Government as Minister of Munitions, and was mainly responsible for its stupedous efficiency during the last two years of the war; throughout he knew everything there was to know in other departments besides his own; and all through the desperate fighting of 1918 he had permanent quarters near the Western Front to which he could fly in two hours in a private aeroplane; thus he was able to be present at the opening bombardments of the two Ludendorff thrusts, and arrived at General Rawlinson's headquarters while the most decisive military operation of the war (the battle of August 8th) was still in progress, and here once more he viewed the actual fighting from the air; he was on terms of personal friendship with almost all the Admirals and the Generals (French as well as English); and could go where he liked when he liked. It remains only to be said that he made the very most of his unique opportunities, and has recorded what he learned witn a combination of verve and precision which amounts in itself to a considerable literary feat.

Taken as a whole Mr. Churchill's account of the last two and a half years of the war constitutes a tremendous indictment of the Higher Command of the Allies. With the appointment in 1918 of Sir Henry Wilson as Chief of the General Staff, "the War Cabinet," he writes, "found for the first time an expert advisor of superior intellect." And as the previous chief, Sir William Robertson, has been unwise enough to write a book, few of Mr. Churchill's readers are likely to dispute his verdict. Of Sir Douglas Haig he has many good things to say, but he does not conceal his profound conviction that if General Headquarters in France had possessed a scrap of enterprise, had ceased to oppose every new idea, had grasped the superiority of tanks over cavalry, had been less spendthrift in their use of "cannon-fodder," the war might have been ended a year or two earlier and millions of lives saved. All this we know now to be true, but Mr. Churchill is in the fortunate position of being able to show, by the printing of almost too many of his minutes and memoranda to the Cabinet, that as early as the spring of 1916 he had realized the fundamental fallacy of the famous doctrine of "attrition," so beloved of Haig and Robertson, and the French General Staff.

That it was an utterly senseless doctrine Mr. Churchill is now able to demonstrate in the most convincing fashion. For he shows by official post-war figures that throughout the whole of the fighting on the Western Front up to 1918 the tactical science of the Germans was so much superior to that of the Allies that in every period of the struggle the losses of the enemy (whether acting on the offensive or defensive) were always far less heavy than our own. In the retreat from Mons the British Army probably inflicted greater losses than it suffered, and certainly it did so in the great "disaster" of March, 1918, when our Fifth Army was destroyed; but with these two exceptions — and the French Armies there were no such exceptions—it was always the Allies who suffered the heavier losses. In general it seems to have taken between one and a half and two English or French soldiers to kill a German soldier. These figures not only utterly damn the principles upon which our professional soldiers fought the war, but they offer at last some explanation of the amazing fashion in which blockaded Germany held the Allies at bay for over four years.

But all this was concealed from us at the time. Mr. Churchill gives some remarkable facts about our great offensive on the Somme in 1916. He was opposed to it altogether. The Germans (as we were aware) knew all about it and had had ample time to prepare the most murderous defensive organization that could be conceived. "Nothing," as Mr. Churchill scathingly remarked, "had been introduced to diminish the opportunities for valor on the part of the assaulting troops." But we could not draw back, our generals wanted to use the magnificent troops that had been sent out to them, and if they had not been allowed to, the Times and the Morning Post and the Daily Mail would have had a great deal to say about it. The French too might have accused us of inactivity. So the tragic and useless slaughter was authorized, and within a month British casualties were 150,000 as compared with 65,000 German. On one small sector a British Division faced a single German regiment and was repulsed. It lost 5,492 officers and men; the German regiment lost 281, and was never obliged to call upon its reserve battalion. The extent of the catastrophe was concealed by the censorship and our Commander-in-Chief reported in an official dispatch, "There is nevertheless sufficient evidence to place it beyond doubt that the enemy's losses in men and material have been very considerably higher than those of the Allies." Did Sir Douglas really believe that or did he think that any lie was good enough for "damned civilians"? In general of course our official military (though not naval) communiques were throughout the war extremely misleading. The Germans lied about their naval and Zeppelin operations, but their military communiques were by far the most trustworthy in Europe—as one soon learned if, like the present writer, one spent any period of the war in a neutral country. One marked one's war map not in accordance with what Haig reported but in accordance with what Ludendorff reported, and so obtained an unpatriotically correct picture of the position.

Useless Offensives

The book is full of new facts and sidelights, which if we were to quote them would fill columns. The most interesting and important revelation perhaps is the connection between our disastrous and useless Paschendaele offensive (in September-November, 1917) which cost 400,000 casualties, and the failure of Mr. Lloyd George to reinforce the army in France in advance of the Ludendorff offensive of March, 1918 — which everyone knew was coming. Apparently it was a revolt of the War Cabinet against the soldiers. The War Cabinet hated, and disbelieved in, the necessity for the Paschendaele slaughter, but they dared not veto it in face of overwhelming military opinion, and once it was started dared not arrest it. But they meant to allow nothing of that sort again. And Mr. Lloyd George's feeling was that if he let Haig and Robertson have the reinforcements they demanded, it would be almost impossible, in practice, to prevent their using them in another abortive massacre. So with more than a million effective troops in England he kept the army in France dangerously short of reserves; and when the great trial came he was able to make good all losses in a very few weeks. This, at any rate, is Mr. Churchill's story, and assuming it to be accurate it completely disposes of the charges which have been levelled against Mr. Lloyd George in this connection. But at the same time it implies a certain lack of courage on his part; he was strong enough to have sent the reinforcements and at the same time to have vetoed any large offensive action—even at the cost of having to accept the resignations of Haig and Robertson. He evidently under-rated his own authority.

Joffre Discredited

Other notable revelations in Mr. Churchill's book include the disastrous incompetence of Marshal Joffre and the consequences of Nivelle's great failure in the Spring of 1917. Joffre's reputation in 1914 was saved by the extraordinary tour de force of Gallieni which led to the victory of the Marne. We all know that of course, but Mr. Churchill tells us a great many things we did not know before concerning the handicap inflicted on the French army by the maintenance at its head of a man whom the French Government dared not dismiss, yet who had no single wise decision to his credit. Joffre was in fact responsible for the most enormous disasters which France suffered during the whole War, though in England we never heard of them; we heard nothing, for example, of the really appalling, and never afterwards equalled, French casualties of the first three weeks, largely due to bad strategy and bad tactics. Nor did we hear of the sequel to Nivelle's defeat in 1917. We knew there was trouble but we did not know that dozens of French Divisions were in open mutiny and that throughout all the summer of 1917 the front from Soissons to the Argonne was practically defenceless. The extraordinary thing is that this collapse of the morale of the French army was never known to the Germans. Had they known of it they could have walked to Paris.

Fools and Heroes

In the course of these volumes Mr. Churchill gives an account of the submarine crisis and a critique of the Battle of Jutland. In certain respects these are the best chapters in his book. The story of the anti-submarine campaign has never before been described so comprehensibly. Mr. Churchill is careful to point out that Admiral Jellicoe held a position of quite unique responsibility. "Jellicoe was the only man on either side who could lose the war in an afternoon." His responsibility was, therefore, utterly overwhelming. "All he knew was that a complete victory would not improve decisively an already favorable naval situation, and that a total defeat would lose the war." If a dozen dreadnoughts were torpedoed England would have to sue for peace. It was certainly a terrible position. But fully as Mr. Churchill recognizes this, it is evident that he cannot quite forgive Jellicoe for throwing overboard the "Nelson touch" and on three critical occasions turning away from the enemy instead of towards him. In one sense no harm was done, British naval supremacy remained unchallenged to the end; but the German fleet might almost certainly have been destroyed and the now lost Nelsonian tradition preserved. The British navy may perhaps have won the war, but it won it without adding conspicuously to its laurels. Its traditional heroism is shared on uneven terms with the merchant marine. Its battleships were never risked and suffered no casualties. Jellicoe played for safety, which was perhaps the right policy—but Churchill or Beattie would have acted otherwise. And, even now, it is difficult to say which view was right.

Of those who can bear nowadays to read anything about the great war, none should fail to read these volumes. The accuracy of Mr. Churchill's perpspective is remarkable, his experience unique. His four volumes will tell posterity what the great war was really like—how inevitable and how amazing, how stupid and how heroic, how terrible in its details and yet how inspiring in its evidence of man's capacity for self-sacrifice. Of its disastrously barren political results Mr. Churchill naturally says nothing. That is not his affair. He is a fighter, not a statesman—which is why sometimes he seems to be a fool.

C. S.

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The tramp paused outside the house. "Clear out!" shouted the woman of the house. "I ain't got no wood to chop. There ain't nothing you could do around here."

"But, madam, there is," retorted the wayfarer with dignity. "I could give you a few lessons in grammar."

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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.

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

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—meets last Sunday in month at 8:00 p.m., Room 310 Holden Bldg. President W. H. Clancy; Secretary and Business Agent, T. J. 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, T. Webster, 2858 Oxford; Sec., T. Rigby, 37 Broadway West. Phone Fair. 5882-R.

Bakery Salesmen, Local 371 — Meets second Thursday every month. Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings E. President E. Holmes; acting secretary, Birt Showler, 1115 Robson, office, 807 Holden Building.

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

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

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

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

Carpenters and Joiners. United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, A. McDonald; recording secretary, W. Page; business agent, Wm. Dunn. Office Room 809 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m.

City Hall Employees' Association meets first Wednesday of each month at 251½ Hastings E., at 8 p.m. President, D. Hargreaves; treasurer, W. J. Sribbins, 3208 Pender St. E.; Secretary, J. Tarbuck, 2792 Pender East.

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

Electrical Workers, Local 213, International Brotherhood—Meets every Monday at 8 p.m in Room No. 5, 319 Pender Street West. President, H. C. Allen; business agent, **E. H. Morrison,** Office, 319 Pender Street West.

Engineers—International Union Steam and Operating Local 844—Meets every Thursday at 8 p.m. Room 806 Holden Bldg. President, E. McCallum; rec. sec., D. Hodges; fin- sec. and business agent, Roy Finley. Office, Room 806 Holden Building.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207 — Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in month, at room 209 Holden Bldg. President, H. P. Fulljames, 2106 Vanness; Secretary, Bert Jenkins, 50 45th Ave. E.

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

Mill and Factory Workers' Union, Local No. 1599 — Affiliated with United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. Meets first and third Thursdays in Room 313 Holden Bldg. President, H. C. Matthews; Business Agent, A. Graham, 809 Holden Building. Rec. Sec., R. G. Inder, 5877 Lancaster St.

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

Molders Union Local 281—International of North America—Meets first and third Fridays in month in room 313 Holden Bldg., at 8 p. m. President, John Brown, 638 Broadway W. Corresponding representative, J. Pinkerton, 2159 Victoria Drive.

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

Musicians Mutual Protective Union Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at the G. W. V. A. Auditorium, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, Ernest C Miller, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, Edward Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson Street.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 163 Hastings W. Business agent, Robt. Stevenson. Office, room 34, 163 Hastings West. Phone Sey. 3609.

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

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

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

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

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 213 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Harry F. Longley, 302 8th St., North Van.; secretary, Wm. Quigley, 2083 2nd Ave. W., Box 894.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotillion Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 5873 Pr. Edward St.; secretary, J. D. Vuliamy, 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 WEEK AT OTTAWA

By J. S. Woodsworth

As I write the Report of the Imperial Conference is under discussion. The Conference itself is somewhat an innovation. The British Empire has developed without any special plan. It consists of a congeries of more or less self-governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Protectorates, Mandates, etc. The growing independence of the Dominions and the necessity of arriving at a more satisfactory understanding between them has led to the development of this Imperial Conference. It is considered to be advisory in character and its decisions can have no legal authority other than as they are adopted by the various parliaments.

Under these circumstances it would have seemed likely that the Government would present a series of resolutions covering the decisions and recommendations of the Conference in order that Parliament might be given an opportunity to endorse these. This, however, has not been done; the Prime Minister simply outlined the Report. This left those who were opposed to the Report no option but to introduce an amendment. Whether or not the passing of such an amendment would be tantamount to a vote of lack of confidence is an open question. In any case, it means a partizan discussion with all the limitations involved.

The Imperial Conference was composed simply of the self-governing communities. It should be remembered that those represented a very small proportion of the British Empire. Nearly nine-tenths of the area of the whole habitable globe is under the domination of the white people. Of every seven people in the British Empire, six are colored. Only the odd man was represented at the Imperial Conference. Further, Great Britain herself would seem to accept entire responsibility for the conduct of the whole Empire outside the so-called self-governing Dominions.

The arrangement would seem to be all one side. It may be true, that Great Britain might, on occasion, come to the defense of the self-governing Dominions, though that may well be questioned, at least in the case of Canada. On the other hand, so long as the doctrine prevails that when Great Britain is at war, Canada is at war, we must assume responsibility for the effects of policies of which we have absolutely no control. Great Britain is interested in affairs in every corner of the earth. Under imperialism trouble is bound to arise in one part or another. Under these circumstances how can we say that the foreign policies of Britain are a matter of indifference to Canada.

The Report declares that the various autonomous communities are equal in status and in no way subordinate one to another. Later, however, it is admitted that existing administrative, legislative and judicial forms are not wholly in accord with this position. That is putting the matter very midly indeed. Our constitution is dervied from Great Britain and cannot be changed except with the consent of Great Britain. The Privy Council is still the final court of appeal. Our laws may be disallowed by the British Parliament. Our shipping is almost entirely outside our own control. We have no authority over our own citizens so soon as they pass outside the borders of Canada. How can we assert that in any real sense we are equal in status? Further, it is frankly recognized that in foreign affairs the major share of responsibility rests and must continue to rest with Great Britain. The Report is one of the most self-contradictory documents ever issued and its unsatisfactory character is equalled only by the unsatisfactory method by which it is being discussed in Parliament.

* * *

The most outstanding event of the week has been the passing of the Old Age Pensions Bill by the Senate. The Minister of Labor was asked in the House if the Bill had passed the Senate. He replied very cleverly: "Yes, the Bill had not only passed the Senate, but that it had reformed the Senate." To a large extent this is true; the Senate has bowed to the popular will.

The debate in the Senate was what someone has characterized in modern parlance as a scream. It was difficult to "back down" gracefully. Senator McMeans said:

"The suggestion of the Labour Leader was adopted by the Government and we had the Old Age Pensions Bill—a Bill that I am sure does not meet wtih the approval of the people of this country. However, I am going to support this Bill, for reason which I will give hereafter. ."

I am going to vote for the Bill, and for this reason: I want this issue to be put squarely before the people of this country."

which means that the Senator intended to vote for a Bill which he considered to be unworkable in order that he might embarass the Liberal Government. Surely a strange stand for a Senator who claims that the Senate is of value as being above party politics.

Senator Lewis replied:

"The honourable gentleman from Winnipeg says that this is not a Liberal measure, but a Labour Measure. I am perfectly willing to give credit to the Labour Party so far as the credit is due. They seem to have converted not only the Liberal Party, but the Conservative Party also, and I am quite willing that they should wear the crown."

Senator Donnelly said:

"I feel that this Bill comes before the Senate as the considered will of the people. It was approved in the last election; it has had practically the unanimous support of the members of the other House; and as a member of the Senate, I do not feel disposed to vote against it. But, having voted against the Bill last session and not approving of the principle of the Bill, I do not intend to stultify myself by voting for it now."

Other Senators did not object to stultifying themselves or perhaps they had seen a great light. Senator Robertson said:

"I am therefore, strongly of the opinion that we ought to pass the Bill in its entirety just as it is. This thing was conceived in dishonesty. . . ."

Senator Poirier seemed more closely in touch with the realties of the situation:

"Let us not forget that the other House represents directly the taxpayers of this country, while we—what and whom de we represent? Each of us holds his patent from the Crown, therefore it is hard to say that we directly represent the people, the taxpayers. Let those who represent them have th control of the finances of the country, and let us not step in and put on our veto in cases of great gravity . . . . ."

My opinion is that we should pass this Bill as it is, unchanged, because if it changed that action will be interpreted against us and the best of our sentiments of good will towards the bill will be misconstrued, and we will be represented as standing in the way of the progress of this country."

JEALOUS FOREMAN

"I say Bob," asked the acquaintance, "why did the foreman fire you yesterday?"

"Well," was the reply, "a foreman is one who stands around and watches his gang work."

"I know; but what's that got to do with you?"

"Why, he got jealous of me! People thought I was the foreman!"

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TOO BUSY

"Picked up any clues in that murder case yet?" asked the reporter. "Wa-al," drawled the chief of police, as he scratched his official head, "the boys have been so busy lately enforcin' the parkin' law, lookin' fer places where they sell reg'lar beer, keepin' an eye on the bathin' suits and' censurin' books and movies, that they haven't nacherly had time to get started on that case."

SOLACE

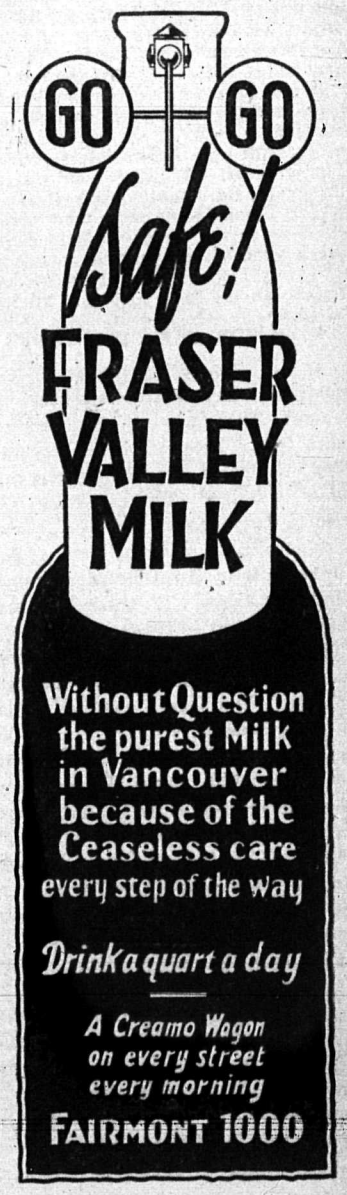
"Perhaps it is best after all," remarked the rejected suitor. "A man of 25 would soon tire of a wife who hovered around the 32 mark."

"Why, Mr. Ardent," said the woman in the case, "how very ungallant of you to intimate I am 32."

"Well, perhaps you are not," he replied, "but it certainly struck me that you were somewhere around the freezing point."

WILL PROBE PEN

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Senate has voted to probe the State Penitentiary. The management is charged with waste, extravagance and favoritism to prison labor contractors.



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., April 8th, 1927

CHANGE TACTICS

Now that the time is drawing near for the nomination of candidates for the provincial elections, it behooves the Labor Party to take not only greater care in the selection of candidates, but also in the number that we put up. During the past few years the Labor Party has been in the habit of concentrating its activities in one or two constituencies, leaving other favorable ones entirely to the old parties.

In the old Socialist Party of Canada regime, before the war, there was hardly a constituency but what the Socialists made a very favorable showing in and were time and time again only defeated by ballot box stuffing. While some of these constituencies have been somewhat depleted of their working class miner element, the farmer element is growing and just as easily ready for Labor propaganda as the miner ever was. Let us try to encourage a contest by means of a Labor candidate in these same constituencies.

Vancouver seems to be the place where the Labor Party always plays the wrong card. With six candidates in the field from each party, Vancouver is hopeless for Labor. Why should the Labor Party insist on putting up a full ticket without the chance of electing any, when it can elect at least one out of two? If there are too many political aspirants in the party let some of them be loaded onto other constituencies. With two strong Labor men in the Vancouver riding, one, if not the two can be elected.

The straight ticket is not voted by the old party followers. If only one thousand of each of the old party voters were to switch their vote to the Labor candidates, the two Labor candidates, with the aid of the Labor vote also, would be elected. But when those two thousand votes have to be distributed between six Labor candidates, with even Labor voters voting for at least one "good" old party candidate, the situation is hopeless.

The Labor Group needs more help. It is up to the membership to sidetrack some of our political aspirants and play a game that will elect more Labor candidates to help that group.

NOW FOR THE FIREWORKS

Is the Chinese Revolution to become a victory for the bourgeois of China? There is every evidence that such is the case. Was the revolution instigated by the mercantile class of China? There is every evidence that such is the case. Was the revolution aided by one of the three nations, Great Britain, United States or Japan. All these countries have divergent interests in China despite the friendly appearances. Time will tell, but possibly quicker than we realize. The march towards Pekin now becomes very interesting to Japan, as that country has held a sort of protectorate over the territory now being crossed by the Cantonese army. The Cantonese Army is not financed by the workers, although workers have had to pay tribute to it. Who then, besides the merchants who have been allegedly forced to finance it, is supplying the sinews of war?

Russia is not doing it, because she has been carrying on a propaganda that has had the object of finally turning the present revolution into a working class revolution. Russia knew that primarily it was a bourgeois revolution, but decided to take sides with it, because it was easier to carry on her work of controlling the victory. But the victory now appears to be slipping from her grasp. The mercantile class have succeeded in keeping control of the situation, and, with the help of the armies and navies of the other powers, in the capacity of a police force, have succeeded in arousing the masses to a desire for change.

The change will be industrialism. The Chinese masses will be aroused to desire a higher standard of living, therefore creating a greater demand for goods. That desire will be catered to and the desire will ever grow greater until the ambitions of the Chinese mercantile class and their allied backers, will have been somewhat appeased.

The end, however, is not yet. British and Japanese interests have yet to play their hand. When that is played, there may be some interesting history added to our archives, but not before British "cannon fodder" has helped make it. 'Hands off China' might be easier said than done because diplomats are not in the habit of getting us into a scrap with the cards face up on the table. The situation is getting muddier every day in China and the fireworks are about to be let off.

Workers' Editorials

Contributions from our readers will be published in this column if they are brief and merit the position.

HUMBUG

Probably the art of humbug is the one that is practiced more than any other. Newspapers, both in the ad and news sections, are full of it, so are salesmen, business men, lawyers, professional men, politicians and greatest of all—preachers. It is part of the paraphenalia of the capitalist system. The most successfully used medium is the Bible, it has about reached the limit of its prostituted exploitation.

Thousands of men and women have made an easy parasitic living by pretending to be able to explain the mysteries the book contains. In my early days I was compelled to attend church twice at least every Sunday.

The Ten Commandments were taught me, one in particular, "Thou shalt not kill." Once a year, when many of the working class were unemployed and enduring undeserved punishment, special sermons were preached, Peace on earth and goodwill to men, love your enemies, forgive 77 times and similar topics, but from 1914 to 1918, I listened in vain for any of these topics to be mentioned, on the contrary one well fed church official appropriately called a canon, said the most Christian act at that time was to kill Germans. I have no doubt that the Germans were told the same thing by their parsons in reference to the Allies.

I remember quite well Kitchener's statement on the poor physique of the workers who presented themselves for enlistment. The first thing to be done, he said, when the war was won, was to raise their standard, inferring better working and living conditions.

Premier Asquith said the first thing would be a re-distribution of wealth. Of course that has been done, the rich are considerably richer and more workers are on the bread line. No one forgets Lloyd George and his "Homes fit for Heroes." All of these themes were taken up and broadcasted by the pulpiteers, but since 1918, like the politicians, they have like the cowards they are, conveniently forgotten all about it, except that, as Jack Jones remarked in the British House of Commons, they slobber over the dead and starve the living.

Last night I went to a local church to hear a returned missionary from China. Her talk was very similar to that of the lassies of the Starvation Army at the corner meetings on Hastings St. "I'm so glad I have Jesus in my heart and its what the poor heathen Chinee needs."

"Then there would be no revolution. The Nationalist movement and Labor Guilds were the work of the Eil One, etc."

Can it be possible that the white workers can be once more humbugged into going to war with their yellow brother workers who are bravely struggling to free themselves from exploitation? Surely we have learnt by this time that if the foreign capitalists in China succeed in persuading us to compel (by methods of slaughter or any other) the Chinese worker to continue at his few cents a day, then our own standard of living must of necessity be correspondingly lowered. For once may the workers be real "patriots," refuse to be humbugged and say NO!

—T.R.

Trades Council Notes

A recommendation by the executive, that $50 be donated to the Vancouver Exhibition Association for prizes in the Fine Arts Exhibit, was endorsed by the delegates.

$10 was donated to the Home Workers Union to help defray publicity expenses.

Delegates Showler, Ed. Smith (Painters) Gilbert (Teamsters); Woods (Hotel and Restaurant), Neelands (Typo's), were elected to attend the meetings of the Diamond Jubilee Committee of the City Council.

Del. Page reported that the charter of the dual Iron Workers organization had been sent back to Seattle as the union was discredited although Burke, the organizer, was alleged to still be active.

Del. Herrett reported that the Barbers union is still taking in new members and signing up new shops.

Del. Woods reported that the Europe Cafe and the Central Cafe had re-opened as union houses.

Del. McCurragh reported that the Allied Printing Trades were carrying on a good campaign and urged the delegates to continue to send in the non-label printed matter. One piece of printing he would like to see returned was the circular letter coming from Wm. Dick's Clothing Store.

Why, How do you do, Mr. Forke? Haircut, Yes sir. Still keeps cold for this time of year. Good for our business, the cold weather, it makes the hair grow faster. How do you like your new job as Minister of Immigration and Colonization? I guess it is a pretty trying position. What with the railways advertising low fares and plenty of work, and the propaganda issued by Government agents backing up their statements, and the irrefutable evidence that there is not plenty of work anywhere in Canada.

That is, there is plenty of work if men were allowed access to it, but they are not. There is too much knocking going on in Canada eh? Is that so? Well you know the old saying, the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. Let us take a few cases pretty near home, all of which happened within the last six months.

Detective Jock Milne arrested a man for stealing $5. On investigation, he found that the man's wife and two children, aged 10 years, and sixteen months, had been living in semi-starvation, a small piece of bread being the only food in the house. The "dick" had won a goose in a Christmas raffle and promptly turned this over to the starving family. This man was a war veteran and said he would gladly work if he could get it.

Then on Dec. 4th, 1926, John Swanson, 1338 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, committed suicide, by taking strychnine. He left a sick wife and five young children and a note saying he was despondent through being out of work. On Dec. 8th, Frederick G. Lane of Esquimalt, slashed his throat in four places, "let me alone," he said to the police, I cannot find work so I might as well die. I am fed up."

On Dec. 6th, J. W. Ellington, a Victoria man unable to support his wife and four children, threw a stone though the window of Mitchell & Duncan, fashionable jewelers in Victoria and calmly sat down awaiting arrest. He claimed he was desperate.

We have one by the name of Edmund Hamer of Terrace, B. C., writing in the Sunday Province, Dec. 5th, 1926, stating he is married with six children, wife, Canadian-born, only a few cents between them and starvation. Then we have in block letter in the "Province" Dec. 21st. "Call for work is more insistent," and stating that any job however small will be only too welcome. Back again in the Sunday Province of Dec. 5th, one by the name of Cyrmer writes "since July 15th, I have been tramping for work, even at 25c per hour, fighting with the rest of them at the employment office for an hour's work meanwhile living on the few cents which a woman can earn at the wash tub. And another, only last Sunday, Alfred William Aimes, war veteran, was found dead in a gas-filled room at 1623 Comox St., Vancouver. He committed suicide through despondency over unemployment.

Mr. Forke, it's a dirty rotten shame to deceive people in Britain, into coming out to this country to conditions like that. Mind you, those are concrete cases, and I could give you many more of them. Honest to God, sir, I don't know what to think about the apathy of the workers. I am beginning to think that the slaves of old were better treated than the workers of today. But the day of receiving is fast approaching. It was said "a grateful country will never forget you," in 1914. Let me add a starving family will not forget you in 1944. What do I mean? Well, guess once, and I'll bet you are right. 50c please. Next.

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CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received by the Council up to 8 p.m. on Monday, April 11, 1927, for

The erection of a pavilion in "Memorial Park," on Dunbar Street, between 31st and 33rd avenues.

Form of tender, specification and full information may be obtained on application to the Municipal Engineer on payment of the sum of $5.00, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender.

A deposit by certified cheque of five (5) per cent of the amount tendered will be required with each tender as security that the tenderer will, if called upon, enter into a contract, and provide the required bond for the performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HENRY FLOYD,
C.C.C.

Municipal Hall,
5851 West Boulevard,
Vancouver, B. C.
April 5, 1927.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for North Dykes Nos. 2 and 3, Steveston, B. C.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, April 19th, 1927, for the construction of North Dykes Nos. 2 and 3, 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. also 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 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 $10.00, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

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

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

The Wandering Jew at Orpheum Next Week

THE WANDERING JEW

Vancouver theatregoers have had the pleasure of witnessing some exceptionally fine motion pictures during the past year. To no one theatre can be given any majority of the credit for these films, but from all advance reports, the finest picture of 1927 will be shown at the Orpheum Theatre Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The title of this film is "The Wandering Jew," taken from the world-famed novel by E. Thurtson Temple, and the leading star is no other than that peer of all English actors, Matheson Lang. Therefore it can readily be seen that such a wonderful play with the finest English cast, headed by the inimitable Mr. Lang, is bound to be a film triumph.

It will be remembered that when Matheson Lang was appearing at the Orpheum a few months ago in person, he broke all house records for gross business. Never in the history of this city have such huge crowds turned out to witness any legitimate production. At that time, with his talented company of English actors, Mr. Lang played as one of the finest productions of his repertoire, "The Wandering Jew."

The English critics are unanimous in stating that this film is not only the finest English made picture of the past few years, but is also the outstanding dramatic work of Matheson Lang's brilliant career. For the thousands who saw him in person, it will be interesting to see the great actor in pictures.

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Shopmen Returning to Bonafide Unions

(By Winnipeg Correspondent)

That the One Big Union and other "rump" organizations, that have been launched in Western Canada, during the past eight years and who never at any time during that period, were successful in getting more than a very small percentage of the total number of railroad employees in that District to join them have about lost their influence in preventing the shop men from joining up with the bona-fide International Shopmen's Unions. This is best evidenced by the steady increase in membership, in practically every local lodge, of those organizations in that section, where they were not already one hundred per cent. organized.

Since the first of 1927 up to the latter part of March, an increase has been noted in the local lodges mentioned as follows: Carmen, Canadian Pacific Yards, Winnipeg, 81 additional members; C.P.R. Back Shops 22; Ft. Rouge Shops (Winnipeg) 21; Transcona Shops (Winnipeg) 42; Canadian National Car Shops, Saskatoon, 88.

Machinists, C.P.R. Winnipeg, 74; Ft. Rouge, 19; Transcona 34; C.P.R. Calgary about 100. Blacksmiths, C. P.R. Winnipeg, 19; Pipe-fitters, Winnipeg, 15; Boilermakers, Winnipeg, 38; Brandon, Man., 10; Saskatoon, Sask., 13; and it is reported that the Boiler Department of the C.P.R. in Vancouver is now 100 per cent. organized, which would make all departments of those shops 100 per cent. members of the bona-fide unions.

Increases in membership have also been reported from many other points in the West, with organizing campaigns under way to further this movement.

Demand for Union Label Is Growing

Can anyone question the power of the Union Label. It is Organized Labor's most effective weapon—the economic one. Open shoppers know its power and do not hesitate to use it illegally. During the Label campaign now in progress under direction of the Allied Printing Trades Council it has come to notice that many hats are having fake labels pasted on them in order to make a sale to a member of Organized Labor who demands the Label. The same course is being pursued by unscrupulous tailors. They take labels from old suits that are handed to them for cleaning and sew them into new suits when the label is asked for. The open shop printers obtain labels by means best known to themselves and when the customer asks, he receives what he thinks is a union product, when in reality it is worse than non-union work—it is fraud.

The demand for the Label on all kinds of merchandise is growing and Union men and women should capitalize it. Demand Label footwear, Label clothes, milk delivered by Union drivers, eat in union restaurants, buy and receive only printing that bears the label and pursue this course of action unerringly every day all the time, not only on the above-mentioned but in every walk of life.

If you do the pressure will soon prove to strong for the open shopper. We can only help ourselves by helping others. When you demand the Label you are helping the other fellow and the other fellow is helping you. It's a question of co-operation and reciprocation.

While it is true a lot of money is spent each year for fun, there are some folks who never seem to have any.

ONE WEEK Commencing Monday **APRIL 25th**

Elks' Circus

Elks' SECOND ANNUAL Circus

$15,000.00 IN PRIZES

Distributed during the week, including the free distribution of a clear deed and title to

2 Fully Modern Bungalows

valued at $6,000.00 each.

Funny Clowns, Free Attractions, Fun for All.

Join the Elks Community Service

CAMBIE STREET GROUNDS

Merton of the Movies at Empress

Bringing to Vancouver the second of the series of super attractions announced for the spring stock season at the Empress Theatre, the Monte Carter Players will offer the comedy-drama of movie life, "Merton of the Movies," for one week starting Monday, April 11.

With a large advance sale recorded for this production, another big week is expected for the Empress. While the record being hung up this week with "Rain" is due to stand for some time, being the biggest week marked up at the Empress within the last nine years, "Merton of the Movies" should do a big business from the amount of interest being shown in the production.

The play billed for next week is another of the big productions which showed here as a road show at $2.50 prices, and which Monte Carter will offer at the regular Empress seat scale.

"Merton of the Movies" is a play of motion picture life. Like most modern youngsters who at some time in their lives long for stage or screen life, Merton wanted to star in the movies. From a small town he goes to Hollywood and goes through all the trials of trying to break into the picture game. Filled with clever comedy and with a little pathos added, the play is onde of the best to be offered her this season.

A special matinee will be given on Friday, April 15, when the play will be presented on the holiday at regular matinee prices.

Hardeen Would Not Tell Secret to King

Not even for a king would Hardeen, brother of Houdini, divulge the secret of one of the tricks which he performs.

The great magician, who is to appear at the Orpheum Theatre very soon, politely but firmly refused to explain to King Oscar, of Sweden, the manner in which he performed his famous trunk trick, when he appeared before the Swedish sovereign at a command performance in 1901.

Hardeen had gone to Sweden from England, where he had appeared before the late King Edward. On his arrival in Stockholm, a skeptic, seeking to discredit him, publicly declared him to be an imposter and challenged him to submit to a test he had prepared especially for him.

H ardeen accepted the challenge and all preparations for the event were made. On the appointed day, however, when Hardeen and a great crowd of people had assembled to witness the strife, the challenger failed to appear.

The curiosity of King Oscar, of Sweden, was aroused as the result of the incident, and he determined to see this stranger who had aroused such a furore. He commanded Hardeen to appear before him and Hardeen, delighted, complied.

King Oscar's pleasure was equal to that of his fellow sovereign, King Edward, Hardeen's famous trunk trick in particular pleasing him. At the end of the performance, the king sent for Hardeen and asked him how he accomplished it.

"I smiled and told him that I could not explain," Hardeen says. "The king said: 'You'll not tell even a king?' and I repeated that I could not explain, whereupon the king, a true sportsman, expressed his admiration of my loyalty to my art and craft."

Where men are the most sure and arrogant they are commonly the most mistaken.—Hume.

STATIONARY & MARINE ENGINEERS
COACHED FOR EXAMINATIONS
P. A. GOEPEL
Ex.-B. C. Boiler Inspector
525 Pender W. — Seymour 4935

BANKRUPT SALE OF SHOES

SAMPLE SHOE STORE

—Buys entire stock of Paddock's Shoe Store, Granville Street, from the Creditmen's Trust Association, at

42½ cents on the Dollar

Now on Sale at

Half Price and Less

Remember the Address:

Sample Shoe Store

37 HASTINGS STREET WEST VANCOUVER, B. C.

Five Big Shows Coming to Orpheum

Manager Barnes, of the Orpheum Theatre, announces that there will be only five more weeks of vaudeville this season. The end of this vaudeville season will also see the finale of Orpheum vaudeville in the present Orpheum Theatre, as the commencement of the 1927-1928 season will see the palatial New Orpheum Theatre in readiness.

As a grand finale for this auspicious season, during which so many fine vaudeville bills and great stars of stage and screen have been seen on the Orpheum boards, the Orpheum Circuit is sending to Vancouver some of the biggest acts in the vaudeville world today. The remaining five weeks will be replete with star-studded bills of the finest type, every bill with seven sterling acts, headed by a star or feature act that will cause a furore among theatregoers everywhere.

Among these great feature acts there will be Sam Robinson's Baltimoreans, a twelve-piece symphonic jazz orchestra of the very latest type. This great jazz aggregation will offer a series of popular musical numbers with the snappiest bunch of pretty girls singing and dancing to the tuneful melodies that have ever been seen here.

Then there will be the famous Vera Gordon. Do you remember the stout motherly looking woman who played the part of the Mother in Humoresque, or the jolly kind Mrs. Cohen in "The Cohens and the Kellys"? Well, that was the wonderful Vera Gordon. She is one of the biggest "finds" of the motion picture world in the past few years, and now she comes over the Orpheum Circuit to present a strong dramatic offering in which she will portray for you her wonderful dramatic art that has made her so famous.

And for the music lovers, perhaps you have not heard of the great Odali Careno. Well, if not, it is only because she has been living in France, secluded and alone the past five years. This great operatic star, greatest singer that Russia ever produced, was the favorite of the Czar Nicholas of Russia. She was the star of the Petrograd Opera Company, and after the revolution she was so unhappy that she secluded herself from the world in Paris. Last year an Orpheum Circuit scout found her and persuaded her to come to America. She is coming over the Orpheum Circuit, and it is said that she will in two years time be the leading prima-donna of the Metropolitan Opera Company—that is if she ever leaves the great Orpheum Circuit.

But the biggest drawing card of them all is the great Hardeen. Hardeen is the brother of the world-famous Houdini, and has inherited all of the great master's paraphanalia. More about Hardeen can be learned in another column of this paper.

The Mosconi Brothers, famous dancing team, will appear also during the next few weeks.

NEW WESTMINSTER I.L.P. NOTES

Frank Browne, M.L.A., was the speaker at the Educational Meeting held March 15th. He gave a very full account of the work done during the last session of the House at Victoria. The speaker for Tuesday 29, will be Comrade Gus Legg. The next whist drive and probably the last of the season will be held in Labor headquarters, Hart Blk. Saturday, April 2nd.

Comrade Pritchard is expected to be present to give a short address.

R.I.P.

"Whither dost thou wander?" saith the milkman to the maid.
"I am searching for sweet clover to make sweet wine," she said.

JOIN THE LABOR PARTY

For Further Information Write

B. C. SECTION, CANADIAN LABOR PARTY

President, J. FLYNN; Secretary, W. CAMPBELL, 847 Homer St.

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

SATURNA stands for Service, Satisfaction

Sey. 130

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

LIFE INSURANCE

LOWEST PRICED STANDARD POLICIES IN CANADA

CALL GLENBURN 329L

W. A. PRITCHARD

136 RANELAGH AVENUE NORTH BURNABY, B. C.

Serving You

The POWER PLANT OPERATOR

On duty at every B.C. Electric power house every hour of the day and night.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

13-27

EXCERPTS FROM LABOR GAZETTE, 1925

The Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada is composed of former branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization, which on July 1st, 1925, were freed from control and granted complete self-government, following a suggestion by the parent body that the Canadian members should identify themselves with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, whose headquarters are in the United States.

The proposal for the Amalgamated Society members to amalgamate with the United Brotherhood, with which they had been in conflict for some time, and to which reference has been made in previous issues of this report, was not acceptable to some of the Canadian branches which continued as affiliates of the parent society until the date above mentioned, when the former Canadian executive board of the British organization became the head of a purely Canadian Union of Carpenters with head office in Toronto.

The Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada is affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labor, which is strictly a national organization formed in direct opposition to the system of international trade unionism as represented by the Trades & Labour Congress of Canada.

TENDERS

Tenders wanted for the supply and installation of Return Tubular Boiler in Kitsilano Junior High School, 12th Avenue and Trafalgar Street.

Plans and specifications can be obtained from the architect, School Board Offices, Dunsmuir and Hamilton Streets, 10 a.m. Monday, April 4th, 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," endorsed "Tender for Boiler, Kitsilano Junior High School."

Tenders to be in the hands of the undersigned by 5 p.m., April 11th, 1927.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

B. G. WOLFE-MERTON,
Sec'y Vancouver School Board.

Sarcasm

"Well! well!" interestedly ejaculated a tourist in the Booger Holler region. "So you have lived here, man and boy, 104 years?"

"Yes, siree!" triumphantly replied the Old Timer. "A hundred and four years, by cracky!"

"H'm! Now, tell me, what did you do it for?"

Economics and Ethics

BY F. W. MOORE

The following excerpt is taken from an article by the Rev. J. E. Roberts, D.D., in the Scots Observer for October 9th, 1926:—

"Ethical laws set up a standard which we are urged to obey . . . . . the laws of nature are not standards for us to obey or disobey. . . . They are statements of invariable sequence."

Granting that this is so, they are still accompanied by a moral obligation on the part of man to reject or use them in accordance with the needs of his development, a circumstance that imparts to them the full force of a moral law. Take the moneron, for instance, the primeval ancestor of man. There were for it, during the upward trend of its development innumerable roads to choose, each under the sway of different phases of the law of economic determinism; yet, there was only one that led to the state of manhood, the one, on which through successive metamorphoses it eventually emerged in human form.

The act of the individual might be attributed to chance, but on no account could this be said of their combined effort since there were always some went the right way.

The road must have been known to Omniscense from the beginning as the creation of man was evidently the goal of evolution. Nevertheless, we could hardly expect a mind lacking the evolutionary viewpoint to see more than one incident at a time and naturally that incident would represent to him the mere sequence it really was. He would be unlikely to think of the millions of incidents it took to form the chain of sequences from which was constructed the trail of creation exposed to an awe-stricken world by the great pioneer of evolution, Mr. Charles Darwin.

Let us now examine an individual case. Amongst the sequences of the laws of nature none is more pronounced than that of Unity and Strength. One follows the other as night follows day.

It has always been unity that imparted to young nations the great strength they retained until the struggle for the wealth which they afterwards accumulated gave rise to conditions where disunion was induced incidentally to exploitation and monopoly.

We are told that nine civilizations followed each other to destruction after a separate successful existence of fourteen to sixteen hundred years. "Then when the empire was at its height, forces began to tap the sources of activity and civilization went the way of all the earth." Nor was there any wonder in this since the proceeds of the forces of activity were used for the sensual gratification of the rich; while the resulting poverty was the means of the mental degradation of the poor.

In this manner was destroyed the creative energy so essential to development.

We can deduce from the circumstances that the poor neglected to form the essential unifying organizations and, were therefore, equally to blame with the rich in bringing destruction on the nations. The maintenance of unions amongst the common people is a moral responsibility that it is nobody's interest to overlook.

When we consider that instinct, a descendant of the Overuling Mind, guides social insects such as bees in uniting to form an industrial government that has been the wonder of the world for thousands of years, we are strongly tempted to conclude that the sequence of strength and union is tantamount to a moral law; and if so, it ought to be looked upon as the surest guide in adjusting questions incidental to international amity. Were it so regarded we should no longer be compelled to consider the silly themes that are discussed by highly intelligent men such as "Is Our Civilization Doomed?" "Must Asiatics Rule the World?" and kindred inanities.

The answers are found in nature's moral law: "In Unity is Strength."—the unity of the nations, industrially and politically.

The British or Japanese empires or the American or French republics can no more rule the world than a flea on the tail of a dog rule that animal. They are alike in this, however, that they can make the dog and the world very uncomfortable temporarily.

The nations must remain crude substitutes of what they might become until they recognize the great moral law of the Overruling Mind: "In Union there is Strength."

If, like the nine civilizations mentioned above, they cultivate disunion they will find that in it is destruction carrying in its wake the doom, not only of Western but of all other civilizations.

Unemployment Laid To Disuse of Land

LONDON.—France, with 39,000,000 inhabitants, has nearly 9,000,000 farm workers, while Great Britain, with 43,000,000 people, has but 1,500,000 working on farms.

That is the startling contrast which British labor is driving home in the campaign now under way for land nationalization.

"France, though smaller, has six times as many agricultural workers as Britain, and almost no unemployment," Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer in the Labor government, told a conference of the Land Nationalization Federation.

"There is a definite connection between British unemployment and our under-development of the land. We have herded our population into the cities, where there are not enough jobs to go round. Meanwhile we import $1,500,000,000 worth of food a year, the greater part of which could be raised on our unused acreage."

The conference adopted the Labor party program of "vesting full ownership of the land in the nation instead of in individuals," with reasonable compensation to be paid the present owners.

SHOW ME THE UNION LABEL

By Henry T. West

Show me the Union Label.
And prove you're a union man,
Don't adopt some ruse with a lame excuse—
That's the artful dodger's plan,
Do not be a sweatshop agent—
An "alias" union man—
When you're asked to show the Label
"Get by" fairly, if you can.
Show me the Union Label,
It's proof you're on the square.
You have no excuse to offer,
If the Label isn't there.
With union cards some still believe
that ends it there and then,
But the Union Label's treasured
By all loyal Union men.
Show me the Union Label
On your garments, hat and shoes,
Show me the Union Label
On the things you wear and use.
If your Unionism's of the kind
That reaches to the core,
When you're asked to show the Label
You'll "come through" without a roar.

OPPOSE LABOR LAW

Salem, Ore.—Private insurance companies have centred their opposition to labor's proposal that the workmen's compensation law be strengthened.

Seymour 3168 Always Open

Empire Cafe and Grill

Vancouver's Best
Under Personal Management of

HAROLD DEGG, Late 54th Batt. — BOB KRAUSE, Late 72nd Batt.

76 Hastings St. E. Vancouver, B.C.

Colonial Theatre

GRANVILLE AND DUNSMUIR

Premier Film Attractions

Special Features Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Moderate Prices

CONTINUOUS, 11 A.M. TO 11 P.M.

W. E. FENN'S

School of Dancing

PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS

Social Dances, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

SEYMOUR 101. COTILLION HALL

Classified Adverts.

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

Wallis W. Lefeaux, 402 Metropolitan Building. Phone Sey. 6667.

BATHS

Hastings Steam Baths
Price 35c Only
766 Hastings Street East

DENTISTS

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

HARDWARE

Manitoba Hardware 1714 Commercial

NOTARIES

F. R. Bengough, 803 Holden Bldg.

PRINTERS

Labor Statesman 803-816 Holden Bldg.

RUPTURE SPECIALIST

C. E. Heard, 959 Robson

SAW FILERS

S. Knechtel 1975 Granville
Filed, Set, Re-toothed. Edged Tools Ground Perfectly.

SHOE REPAIRS

E. Sopp, 3867 Main St.

UNDERTAKERS

Armstrong & Hotson, 304 Dunlevy Ave.

The London Bakery

Gold Wheat Bread

Fairmont 122 439 7th Ave. E.

VANCOUVER TURKISH BATHS

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, Bad Cold.

MASSAGE A SPECIALTY

PACIFIC BUILDING

744 HASTINGS W. SEY. 2070

BERLIN.-Germany is following the example of one or two other countries notable Mexico, in deciding to appoint "labor" or "social" attaches for the German embassies in the principal industrial countries.

Their job will be to report on all social legislation or labor laws.

Union Plumbers and Steamfitters

B. BOE LIMITED

Plumbing and Heating Service
All Work Guaranteed.
652 Seymour St. Phone Sey. 4089

D. A. McDONALD

Prompt and Efficient Service.
851 Howe St. Phone Sey. 477

Union Barber Shops

W. Brennan....464 Granville St.
Capitol Barber Shop....818 Granville
L. Arnold....1114 Granville St.
Chas. Furnell, Fashion Barber Shop, 71 Hastings St. W.
Chrystal Barber Shop....47 Hastings W.
Andy Harris....305 Main St.
Rainier Barber Shop....309 Carrall St.
Artfleur Barber Shop....901 Pender W.
Manhattan Barber Shop....1089 Robson St.
W. A. Parkin....1620 Yew St

Dr Middleton's
IRONIZED
Whole Wheat
FLOUR

EVERY HOME NEEDS IT.

MAKE SURE YOU GET IT—
AND NOTHING ELSE.

It Is Rich in Nourishment—
DELICIOUS

Ring Up Sey. 2354 for Appointment

DR. W. J. CURRY
DENTIST
Suite 301 Dominion Building
Vancouver, B. C.

NOTARY PUBLIC
P. R. BENGOUGH
Secretary Trades and Labor Council
Room 303, 16 Hastings Street East
Phones: Sey. 7495-6279

Western Glass Co., Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
158 Cordova W. Phone Sey. 8687
SEE US ABOUT BROKEN GLASS IN WINDOWS, AUTOMOBILES, MIRRORS SHOWCASES, ETC.
Art Glass Repaired Mirrors Re-silvered

R. WILKINSON, Pres. D. DUNCAN, Sec.
Reynolds' Cartage Co.
LIMITED
Phones Seymour 3377-3378
Crating, Packing, Shipping and Storage
Furniture and Piano Moving
Long Distance Moving
Pool Car Shipments
Office and Warehouse:
722 — CAMBIE STREET — 722

PERRY & DOLK
Men's Tailors
18 Hastings West Room 33

To Advertisers

The Pulling Power of Labor Papers

WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY

"PRINTER'S INK," the world-famous authority on advertising, says:—

"A Labor paper is a far better advertising medium than an ordinary newspaper. A labor paper, for example, having 5,000 subscriptions, is of more value to the business man who advertises in it than ordinary papers with 25,000 subscribers."

Our Advertisement Manager will be glad to send our rates for Trade Advertisements, or to call on you on receipt of a postcard. Please address all enquiries to Manager, "Labor Statesman," 816 Holden Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

Experience is a bad old school,
That fills our lives with sorrow,
And the little girl that burnt her tongue
Won't eat her soup to-morrow.

CONSUMERS IN WONDERLAND

III.—What We Get For Our Money When We Buy From Quacks and Vendors of Cure-all Ills

Let us look through a volume of Nostrums and Quackery, published by the American Medical Association, and take a mine run of its contents. The following cases are based entirely on the offical publications of the Association.

Dr. Kebler, Chief of the Division of Drugs at the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, analyzed "Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer." He found it to contain: thyroid gland, poke root, toasted bread. Before the Food and Drugs act became operative, the nostrum was sold under the claim that the tablets were not a drug, but a food, and that they "turned fat into muscle." Both statements, according to the American Medical Association, were unequivocal falsehoods. Further, "that the prolonged administration of thyroid gland will sometimes bring about a marked reduction in weight is true, but its use even under skilled medical supervision, is fraught with danger."

Here is "Marmola," another fat reducer, made in Detroit. It held out the hope of taking off a pound a day—a "safer way of reducing cannot be imagined." Analysis disclosed thyroid, together with other drugs. The thing was far from safe. But observe what happened. After the disclosure by the American Medical Association, the formula was changed. Cascara was substituted for thyroid—thus making "Marmola" a simple laxative, with no fat-reduction qualities at all.

Dr. Arthur J. Cramp, director of the Bureau of Investigation of the American Medical Association, has recently summarized the situation in the fat-reduction field. "It can be laid down as a broad principle that all 'obesity cures' come under one of two classes: those that contain thyroid extract and will actually reduce weight, but are exceedingly dangerous, and those that do not contain thyroid and will not under any circumstances reduce weight." The Doctor names among the latter:

La-Mar Reducing Soap ("This thing is unadulterated hokum.")

Dr. Folt's Soap.

Melto Reducing Cream.

Slendaform (which "would reduce the national debt just as effectively as it would reduce the weight of an obese person.")

Silph Chewing Gum ("the latest fake in the line of fat reduction." "Just think," says the advertisement, "all one has to do to take off ugly unsightly rolls of fat is to chew two or three pieces of refreshing, delightful chewing gum.)

Here is "Santogen," a few cents worth of casein reared through the eloquence of advertising to pinnacles unspeakable—a "gift from the Goddess of Health."

Laboratory analysis showed that one dollar's worth of wheat flour contains as much energy as one hundred and ninety-seven dollars' worth of Santogen. The stuff is roughly the equivalent of cottage cheese. For one dollar the consumer received 332 calories of energy in Sanatogen; for the same dollar spent for cheese, he receives 11,850 calories; and for wheat, 65,400 calories.

While we are on the subject of chemistry, regard "Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy"—for indigestion, gases in the stomach and intestines, dizziness and fainting spells, colic attacks, torpid liver, constipation, yellow jaundice, appendicitic, and gall stones. "This remedy painlessly removes these accretions without surgical operation, takes out inflammation from the entire intestinal tract and renders the same antiseptic." Analysis disclosed that this Benefactor of Mankind was composed of the equivalent of a dose of olive oil followed by a seidlitz powder. Chemical affinites being what they are, the combination will raise a crop of pseudo-gall stones in any stomach every time it is administered. "As the amount of sodium found was in itself more than sufficient to account for all the combined fatty acids, it is probable that the masses (which the sufferer observed in his stools) consisted essentially of free fatty acids and soap." The benevolent Dr. Mayr had turned the solar plexus into a miniature soap factory.

Here is Mrs. Potter's "Walnut Juice Hair Stain," manufactured in Cincinnati. The laboratory found that the active principle of the dye was a phenolic compound—an anilin derivative, conforming to the test for paraphenylene diamin. The poisonous qualities of the latter have long been known. Altogether, thirty-two cases of poisoning are listed as a result of the specific use of Mrs. Potter's concoction, with names, addresses, dates, and the reporting physicians. The dye does not depend for its action on walnut juice.

We note Ralston's "Acme Diabetic Flour." Starch is dangerous to sufferers from diabetes, and it is the absence of starch we pay for in a diabetic flour. The preparation contained 71.4 per cent. starch.

We note an alphabetical list of 235 "booze medicines"—alcoholic preparations sold under proprietary names as medicinal products. "As a matter of fact, the amoun of medicinal agents—aside from alcohol—contained in these 'bracers' is so small as to be negligible."

Albert Mathieu, a French physician, years ago conducted an experiment. He had a number of patients suffering from tuberculosis, and he gave them to understand that he had discovered a wonderful cure, a serum that he named "Anti-phymose." He injected his patients with the serum, which was nothing but a solution of common table salt, and carefully noted their condition. A remarkable change was observed: appetitie improved, temperature diminished, the cough, expectoration and night-sweats were mitigated, the patients began to gain in weight. But of course no cure was effected. What he proved by this experiment was the curious psychological effect of hope on physical condition, particularly in the case of consumptives. And it is on precisely this phenomenon that the vendor of consumption cures grow rich. The credulous who swallow first his advertising and then the contents of his bottles—and lucky are they if there is nothing more harmful in them than common salt—do feel better for a time. They tell their friends, they write enthusiastic letters to the manufacturer—thus adding weapons to his testimonial armoury; they order, with tears of gratitude, another half dozen bottles. The American Medical Association has found an almost unlimited number of consumption cures on the market. Without a single exception, all are barefaced and unmitigated frauds. No medicine has ever been devised that will cure consumption.

Here is "Beto," advertised as a cure for diabetes as the "Very Latest Discovery," including the viciously cruel claim that "absolutely no dieting" is necessary. "Beto" is merely Epsom salts, and has no value in the treatment of diabetes.

The failurue of federal regulation is well illustrated in the case of "Doan's Kidney Pills." The government has declared that the claim of this nostrum to cure kidney disease is fraudulent, and the courts have upheld the ruling. But the Doan concern, by confining its advertising to the newspapers and magazines, can make any claim it likes. For years the company has been making hypochondriacs by suggestion. Its advertising—"Every picture tells a story"— has carried the message to the public that any pain in the lower part of the back indicates kidney disease. It indicates nothing of the sort; but the advertisements continue to run, the frightened consumer continues to buy, and the government is helpless under the present law.

Nearly twenty years ago, the government seized a quantity of "Mother's Friend," charging that the claims that this mixture of oil and soap would relieve the suffering incident to childbirth—would assist in safe and quick deliveries, would shorten the duration of labor—would cure morning sickness—would rob labor of its horror and pain—were false and misleading. The claims at the time were made on and in the trade package. Now they no longer appear on the package. But they appear, directly or by implication, in the 1925 newspaper advertising.

(To be Continued)

PRINCETON, W. Va.—The shopmen of the Virginian Railroad have repudiated the company union forced on them by the company and have organized locals of the bona fide shop crafts unions.

In the meantime the scab engineers and firemen, who came here in 1923 are also threatening rebellion. Their discontent has recently been fanned by the action of the management in changing terminals, thus compelling them to leave Princeton and live in two other much less desirable towns.

A hundred years ago, the British army, navy and ordnance cost £19,-344,187. Now there is an annual budget of about £900,000,000, and of every £75 spent by the national exchequer £61 goes for war, preparation for war, and the results of past wars.

RED STAR DRUG STORE
"The Mail Order Druggists"
We Make a Special Effort to Get Goods Out by First Mail After Receipt of Your Order.
CORNER CORDOVA AND CARRALL VANCOUVER, B. C.

MAINLAND CIGAR STORE
THE PLACE FOR PIPES
310 CARRALL STREET, VANCOUVER

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

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"A tin can," came the answer.

"Very true. Is the can an animate or an inanimate object?"

"Inanimate."

"Exactly. Now can anyone tell me how, with this can, it is possible to generate a surprising amount of speed and power almost beyond control?"

One student raised his hand.

"Well, Smith?"

"Tie it to a dog's tail."

Why should the devil have all the good times.—Rowland Hill.

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WIRE MEN RAISE WAGES

San Francisco.—A wage increase of $1 has been been secured by organized electrical workers employed by the municipal department of electricity. The new scale conforms with rates paid by private contractors.

The C.P.R. has net earnings for 1926 of $44,945,127, according to reports issued from Montreal. This is the same C.P.R. that refused a 4 cent increase to some of their low paid employees, granted them by an arbitration board. Of course the shareholders of the C.P.R. will receive their dividends on the water that is in the stock. Never mind the employees—they are to be used to create more dividends.

GERMAN RAIL UNION GAINS

The German Railwaymen's Union gained 10,000 members last year, bringing the total to 210,000. It is another indication that German unionism is recovering after the smash due to currency inflation and the imposition of the Dawes plan.

Liberal Government Doomed Says Browne

Members for Burnaby and South Vancouver, Review Work of Past Session

That the Liberal Government is due for a fall in the near future, and that as a party they will likely be replaced in the farming districts by a new political organization was the contention of Frank Browne, in reviewing the work of the last session, before an appreciative audience in a room adjacent to Ash Hall.

The occasion was the monthly meeting of the Mount Pleasant Branch I.L.P., when by special invitation, R. H. Neelands and Frank Browne, members for South Vancouver and Burnaby respectively, gave a report of their parliamentary activities. Both speakers were in good form and castigated the Government and the Conservatives with equal vigour. Members of the I.L.P. Executive were also in attendance and at the conclusion of the principal addresses were in turn called upon to speak for a few minutes each. Robert Skinner acted as chairman.

The first speaker, Frank Browne, said it was very difficult for the labor members to interpret the I.L.P. attitude on the many subjects brought up in the House, and still more difficult to know the C.L.P. views on questions that were suddenly sprung on them without previous discussion. There were 85 bills introduced, some of them being amendments to existing bills. In respect to certain measures having ameliorative objectives it was quite simple to know what to do. Amendments to the Factory Act, Minimum Wage Act Safety Act, and new bills dealing with Old Age Pensions, Superannuation Act and others were supported. Other bills were opposed where it was anticipated their effect would be detrimental to the interests of the workers. In the opinion of Comrade Brown, the most important bill was that dealing with the marketing of fruit. Originally it had not been intended to include milk in the Bill, but the Fraser Valley farmers had insisted on being included also. The inclusion of milk had threatened to prevent the passage of the Bill and had finally been withdrawn. He said his own objection to the inclusion of milk in the Marketing Bill was not because the Vancouver City Council had officially opposed it, but that milk as is retailed in cities is a manufactured article and is not a desirable food after it has been subjected to the various processes incidental to pasteurization. In any case, the problem was a knotty one and merited some thought and discussion before venturing on a rash attempt at solving the admittedly difficult problem of the farmer up the Valley.

Three bills introduced by Mr. Davie, Conservative member for Cowichan-Newcastle, advocating the restriction of Orientals in certain businesses, and to curb the education of their children, were thrown out. These bills were intended to create a psychological influence on the electors of Mr. Davies' constituency which had previously been represented by Sam Guthrie, of the local Labor Party. Comrade Browne said the bills were worthless as they contravened existing agreements between the Federal and Imperial governments, and the Asiatic countries concerned.

Comrade Browne commented on extensive amount of lobbying which went on in the corridors when certain bills were up for discussion. Dealing in detail with campaign funds, he showed how his motion for an investigation had been kept off the order paper for several days, and when finally accepted after much hesitancy and inconsistency by the speaker, was carried because the government feared a few of their adherents would bolt and thereby bring about its downfall.

The impression at the commencement of the session was that there would be an election this year, but the sorry mess the Government had got itself into would put it off for another year. Comrade Browne warned his audience to be prepared, and by intensive organization and campaigning we could elect another six members from the several constituencies which show promise in that direction. He concluded by voicing appreciation of the close co-operation and assistance of Comrade Neelands. The Liberals are due for a fall, he said. In the farming centres they are liable to be supplanted by a new party. In the industrial constituencies, Labor should oust them.

Comrade Neelands at the outset said it was physically impossible for a small group to deal with the various bills as they should be dealt with. The amount of committee work and other duties incumbent on the Labor members was out of proportion to that of the other parties, who, through a division of Labor, made possible because of their numbers, had. an advantage in this respect. With a few more members in the House and a Bureau of Research at their disposal, they could systematically expose the arguments advanced in favor of any bill intended to help the vested interests. He dealt in detail with the plural voting system existing in Vancouver City as against that of other municipalities. Of the several proposed new bridges, opposition was voiced to the ownership and control being left in the hands of private capital. The superannuation Act was dealt with, the speaker explaining that when 75 per cent. of the employees desired it, it could be made operative. In principle, it was sound, as it proved the way for the acceptance of employers of the moral responsibility of caring for those no longer able to fulfil their duties. The employees and employers each paid into the fund on a fifty-fifty basis. On leaving the employment of the corporation, the employee can claim the portion he has paid in.

The Factory Act and the Minimum Wage Act had both been amended along lines as suggested by the Trades Congress Executive. The Old Age Pensions Bill had been adopted. But the manner in which the bill had been handled gave one the impression that its adoption was not so much one of principle as the fact it could be made a good vote getter at the next election. No provision had been made in the budget for paying the pension. The member for South Vancouver drew attention to the Forest Act in which it proposes to fine people who light fires for their convenience at picnics whilst the logging companies who were the real culprits are allowed to operate in such a manner as to menace the virgin forests. By a system of lobbying, the various interests were well looked after and it would be a good thing if the workers sent delegations over there to camp in the corridors and annoy the old party members as was done by the other side.

Comrade Neelands expressed the view that from a legal point of view it would be very difficult to fasten anything on anyone in the matter of campaign funds. Mr. Reifel had stated he had contributed to four parties, including Labor. Efforts were to be made to make Mr. Reifel prove his statement or withdraw it. The Labor party had taken no money except those small donations collected and accounted for in the usual way. If any funds had been given to individuals we would only be too pleased to know the full particulars. In conclusion the speaker said that they were glad to hear any criticism offered. Only by knowing what the party members and their supporters views on all questions were could they effectively and truly represent the workers. "If we cannot be true to our principles we have no business there," was the way he put it. Questions of unusual interest were capably answered by both speakers.—J.S.

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