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City Retail Clerks Take Half Holiday Offenders to Court

Big Firms Attempt to Ignore Wednesday Half Holiday Act — Employees Fail to Get Proper Action From Authorities —Clerks Rally to Enforce the Act.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS are being made by the Vancouver Retail Clerks Association to enforce the Wednesday Half Holiday, and to get other working conditions remedied. The Association is bringing the Hudson's Bay Company into court to answer charges of working its employees on Wednesday afternoon. The company has had several warnings, and, because the management persists in evading the law, the Association has been forced to act. The trial is expected to take place next Tuesday.

Other firms have also evaded the Act. A recent case is that of Claman's Ltd., 153 Hastings Street West. This firm was alleged to have worked eleven men on Wednesday afternoon, but Isador Claman pleaded that he did not know that the men were working. The judge asked him if he permitted his employees to go back to the store to play baseball or some other game without his knowledge. If they went back, it was to work, not to play ball, the judge said. The prosecuting attorney, however, could not find a copy of the Wednesday Half Holiday Act so the case was dismissed.

Spencer's Department Store were alleged to be going to work some of their employees last Wednesday, and were warned by the secretary of the clerks' association, that they would be prosecuted if they did. The men did not work.

Because the authorities are somewhat lax in prosecuting the cases, the Retail Employees' Association are taking the cases to court themselves. Mr. J. A. Russell is handling their case against the Hudson's Bay Co..

The attacks on the conditions of the clerks are helping to build up a big organization.

Building Trades Elect Page as Business Agent

Secretary Watt of the Building Trades Council reports that at a meeting of the Council held in the Holden Building on Tuesday evening, W. Page of the Carpenters Union was selected to act as business agent of the Council. Financial support for the Council has been coming in from the various affiliated unions in the form of per capita tax. Five cents per member for organizations with business agents and 10 cents per member from organization without business agents. Aside from this, special donations have been made by the Vancouver Trades and Labor ouncil, $200; Carpenters' Union, $200; Plasterers' Union, $50; Sheet Metal Workers' International, $100.

Organizer Coming

The Council has received word that the Lathers' International is sending an organizer to help in the organizing which the Council inaugurates in April.

Painters Have Trouble

The Council still has trouble with the Hudson's Bay Company over the work done for them by an unfair painting contractor who is not paying the standard rate of pay.

Plumbers Get Agreement Signed

The Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union reported acceptance of their new scale of $8.50 a day and a five day week by the bosses. The contract for the new wing of the Hudsons' Bay Company has been secured by Barr & Anderson, a union firm.

Beverage Dispensers Want Act Amended

The following resolution, which is self-explanatory, was drawn up by Beverage Dispensers Local 676, presented to the Trades Council and endorsed.

"WHEREAS it is difficult for dispensers employed in Beer Parlors to judge the legal age of their patrons, particulary those around twenty-one years of age.

AND WHEREAS such persons, as a rule, gives his or her age as over twenty-one years.

AND WHEREAS an infraction of Section (0) of Regulation 28 of the Government Liquor Act carries a penalty of suspension of license, a fine, or both, for employers, and a fine for employees, with a prison sentence for a third conviction.

BE IT RESOLVED that Local 676 Beverage Dispensers recommend that it be made an offense for any person under the age of twenty-one years to enter any Beer Parlor in the Province of British Columbia.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Trades and Labor Council for endorsation, and that the said Council take such action as is necessary to secure this amendment to the Government Liquor Act.

Painters Ask for $7.50 and Five Day Week

Walter, Wilson, business agent of the Painters' Union, says that one of the best meetings held for some time took place on March 18, when the question of wages and conditions for the ensuing year was discussed. Many of the members gave their opinions in truly working class fashion, quite a few being strong for $8 a day and a five-day week. After much argument it was decided to demand something we would be able to get.

Seven fifty a day and a five-day week was passed by a 70 per cent majority, same to go into effect April 12.

President Hughes kept the boys in fine order, bitterness and personal feeling being entirely absent.

The boss painters are meeting March 25 to consider the demands and to elect a committee to meet us during the week end.

The demand for men has been very lively this last week and a shortage of a particular branch is expected before the end of the month.

NEW MACHINIST MEMBERS

The Contract Shop Machinists held a very good meeting last Tuesday evening. Several new members joined up and many more are expected to sign up at the next meeting.

Chinese Machinists Are Increased by C. P. R.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamships Co. have been gradually increasing the number of Chinese fitters on the Empresses. A great amount of the repairs while these boats are in Vancouver is now being done by these Hong Kong machinists instead of by our local boys. The C. P. R., always a great booster for the British Empire, hires their ship fitters in Hong Kong because they are British subjects. The fact that they can be hired for thirty-five dollars a month is merely an incidental.

Pay Nite Dance Was Big Success

An outstanding success was the verdict of some 400 members and friends of the union milkmen of this city who attended the Alexandra Academy on the occasion of their Seventh Annual Whist Drive and Dance. The whist prizes were won by Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Hallet; Mr. Entwistle, Mr. B. Tyldesley and Mr. E. Reynolds.

Considerable amusement was caused by the pay envelopes, which everybody received on entering the hall, and if the amount of the pay received represents an evening's work, it was surely a poor scale, when the vice-president of the Trades Couhcil received ONE CENT. Others, however, were equally pleased when they found one, two, five and ten dollars in their envelopes. Harry Edmunds is very anxious to meet anybody who received a bill. The cards were in good hands in the persons of T. Rutherford and J. Allen, while H. McBride and J. Carson worked hard at the door, but the hardest work was done on the floor by G. Fentiman, D. McLennan, J. Rowles and several others, too numerous to mention.

A. J. COOK AND THE LABOR PRESS

A. J. Cook, secretary Miners' Federation, made a strong appeal for solid support of all sections of the Labor Press at a recent meeting in London, Eng.

"None of the papers can be expected to please all," he said, "but every one of them expressed the workers' side on different phases of the Labor movement."

He pointed out that the Capitalist Press always distorted and discolored the news regarding Labor affairs and urged his hearers to increase their buying of **Labor papers.**

NEW SOUTH WALES LABOR GOVERNMENT AMENDS ACT

SYDNEY, Australia.—Suitable accommodation for workers engaged in farming and other rural occupations is provided for in the Rural Workers' Act, just passed by the New South Wales Labor Government. The Act provides that where 5 men or over are employed accommodation sufficient for the needs of the men must be provided by the employers free of cost; separate accommodation for colored workers; 480 cubic feet of air space per man in sleeping compartments; not more than two persons in any compartment, and upper bunks not to be permitted. The workers must keep the place clean, but where more than 20 men are employed, the employer must furnish a hut-keeper.

Auto mechanics from a number of Toronto garages formed a trade union under the auspices of the International Association of Machinists. General Organizer Harry Kerwin presided at the meeting.

"Ubyssey" Opposes Militarism

The following article was published on the front page of "The Ubyssey," issued twice a week by the Students' Publication Board of the Universary of British Columbia:

There have been disquieting rumors lately that some movement is afoot to force military training on the men attendant at this University. Nothing, of course, can be done this year, but if an attempt is made in the fall term to carry out any such tyrannical ordinance, the student body should oppose it with every means at its disposal. Military training may be all right for those students that imagine they look like heroes in a uniform, but to force such a nonsensical idea as COMPULSORY military training upon men who are not willing to receive it, is certainly an extraordinary undertaking in an allegedly democratic country. If such measures were adopted in the province as a whole, there would be a revolution. Then why the University? There has never been any whole-hearted attempt to make militarists out of the students here, since the war, for the simple reason that the returned men at this college would not stand for it. Now that practically all of them have graduated, the tom-tom is beginning to beat once more. In the Southern Universities compulsory training is enforced, and is cordially loathed by the greater mass of the men. Let us hope that the Canadian authorities will have sufficient sense to refrain from copying the glorious freedom of the greatest of Republic. If the older people of today would put as much energy behind the League of Nations as they do making the unwilling youth of the world into prospective cannon fodder, that organization would cease to be a political football and become useful to the world. If the Gods That Be in British Columbia intend to make our University a cog in the next diplomat-made war, they should be opposed by every means at our disposal. Think it over during the summer. Then come back ready to refuse any order to don a uniform and trot around the campus with a gun on your shoulder. Peace—not war—should be the aim of every educational institution today.

Mt. Pleasant Labor Party Reorganized

The Ward Eight Labor Party has re-organized and will be known in future as the Mount Pleasant Branch of the Independent Labor Party. The officers are: President, Robert Skinner (Spud Tamson); Secretary, J. L. Martin; Treasurer, C. W. Mann. Efforts are being made to arrange a debate on any subject with the South Vancouver Labor Party or any other labor group. The organization selected Robert Skinner and G. Black as the debaters with Angus McInnis as alternate.

Carpenters Enroll Eight New Members

Carpenters Local 452 held their regular meeting last Monday evening in the Trades Council Hall. Eight candidates were admitted to membership. The business agent reported trade outlook was good for the coming season.

A permanent sick committee was appointed to visit all sick members.

The social committee reported progress on the whist drive and dance to be held in the Cotillion Hall on April 15. The arrangements will be completed shortly and the tickets are already selling fact.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS HOLD SOCIAL TONIGHT

Another social and whist party will be held on Friday, March 26, at 8 p.m. Members are asked to bring along their wives to get acquainted. No charge is made. Ladies will provide sandwiches and cakes. The Benefit Association is growing and has already proved its worth. So come along to 163 Hastings Street, West, on Friday evening.

AUTO MECHANICS TO HOLD SMOKING CONCERT

All auto mechanics will take notice of the smoking concert at Belvedere Court on Tuesday, March 30, at 8 p.m. Ample supply of eats and drinks will be on hand, also a bumper crop of entertainers. A good time is assured.

Machinists welcome. Tickets, 50c. at 790 Cambie Street, or at the door

"Trade unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies."—W. E. Gladstone.

Restaurant Employees Revise Wage Scale

At a big meeting of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union held last Wednesday, the members decided to revise the wage scale upward. The union has a large membership and feels that the time has arrived for a larger pay cheque.

The Cabaret Supper held in the Ambassador on Monday evening was another enjoyable affair. The supper was appetizing and the orchestra kept the dancers on their feet till 1 a.m. Tuesday morning.

Shipwrights After an Increase in Wages

In view of the fact that the difficulty of the Shipyard Employees in meeting the employees has been removed by the formation of a shipyard section of the C. M. A., a committee of four was appointed to take up the questions at issue with a committee from the employers.

A further summoned meeting will be held on March 31 to receive the report of this committee.

This was the action taken by the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada after an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a new wage scale from various shipbuilders in this district. The union is asking for $6.50 a day for shipwrights, shipjoiners and boatbuilders and $7.50 a day for caulkers.

NEWSVENDER UNION ACTIVE

Vancouver Newsvender Federal Union No. 7 held a very successful meeting on Wednesday last. Several new members signed up. This new union looks like a real live organization. Up to date, over 100 of the regular newsies have joined up.

LONDON CARPENTERS WANT WAGE INCREASE

The London, Ont., carpenters and employers failed to reach an agreement at a conference held in the Builders' Exchange last Tuesday night on the wage question. The men asked for a minimum rate of 85 cents an hour, while the employers offered a minimum of 70 cents. The present scale is 70 cents to 85 cents. Both sides decided to consider the question further. The men will take it up with the union and the employers will discuss it among themselves, and another conference will be held in two weeks' time.

DOMINATION OF FINANCE

IVENS, IN LEGISLATURE, DECLARES MONEY RULES IN THIS COUNTRY

Three steps are necessary to human progress, said W. Ivens, M.L.A., in replying to the speech from the throne in the Manitoba Legislature. These are: Knowledge, Desire and Action. One's car may be out of commission, and one may have an intense desire to get it going again, and one may get very busy, but if knowledge is lacking it cannot be started! So a Farmers' government may become very busy in trying to solve the problems of the people, yet it will not get far unless it knows the fundamentals of economics and the social conditions that confront it.

One person saw a tree in the forest, and a lake of beautiful water, and knew that coal and iron were in the bowels of the earth beneath, but beyond seeing these things and perhaps appreciating them, there was nothing more. Another person had in his mind a vision of what the wood, iron, coal and water could be made to do, and his knowledge, guided skillfully his hands, so that out of these four natural resources he constructed a modern locomotive and train. So it was in Manitoba, we had here every natural resource necessary to make a veritable Eden, but the vision was lacking.

New Times

Out of the unrest, chaos and poverty of the times the Farmers' political movement has been born. New men occupied the seats of power, but they had not seen the necessity of adopting new methods. "New times demand new measures," as well as new men, and time would demonstrate that capitalism, no matter how honestly administered, could not be made to supply all the people with food, clothing and shelter. A new social system was necessary, and that system must be based on the co-operative principle.

Humanity was forced to react to every condition that faced them. In the days of the French revolution, various men reacted in various ways. Fox regarded it as the greatest and best even the world had ever seen. Burke saw in it proof that the French people needed to be governed with a heavy hand. The common people reacted with violence. So it is today, various groups react to present world conditions in various ways. The capitalist is satisfied, and so seeks to perpetuate things as they are. He owns the press, he owns the parliament, he says he owns the schools, and even the churches he claims. These he uses to perpetuate his present advantage and power. The worker reacts differently.

Co-operative Commonwealth

Some workers regard the struggle as hopeless and we have the poverty and swelter of the slums; others want to smash the whole business, and we have the revolutionary movement; others believe that brains are superior to brawn or bullets, and they endeavor to ameliorate present conditions while seeking ultimately a new social system. That was the position of the Independent Labor Party, they stood four square for the Co-operative Commonwealth, but they believed that at present the people were not convinced that this was the system that was needed, hence the task of the party was to hold out its ideal as the ultimate goal and in the meantime to co-operate with governments in all legislation that had a social value. They could not be interested in bills that sought to strengthen the hands of corporations and financiers.

There was much talk of natural resources. Labor was not anxious to open mines or gold mines in Manitoba if conditions similar to those in Nova Scotia were to be the result; but if mines could be socially owned and socially controlled, then Labor was interested because that meant the betterment of social conditions and consequently a higher standard of life.

Men and women with keen intellect are reacting to the system called capitalism. Men like Wells, Bertrand Russell, Snowden, Webb, etc., sized up the situation and lined up with Labor. Churchill saw already the issues involved and stated openly that the fight of the future was between the socialists and the anti-socialists, and there was no middle of the road position possible. As a result he had gone over to the Conservative ranks. The Liberal party was slowly dying. The same fact was seen when we realized that while Baldwin was a Conservative premier, his son was a member of the Labor party; while Lord Curzon was an aristocrat of the aristocrats, his daughter Cynthia was a socialist. Many examples could be quoted, but all pointed to the fact that there was no abiding place for a middle of the road party.

Must Make Choice

The Farmer government could therefore make its choice. They saw today that Conservatives and Liberals alike stood for capitalism, but they did not yet see that they themselves must either support or oppose the system as a system, and that merely administering the present system with honesty and ability would bring no solution to their pressing problems. Either it would have to come over to the labor position or it would go into eclipse. There was no alternative ultimately. It would likely have another term of office, but after that the Tories would take their place and then they would have to make their choice for or against the new social concept.

Labor Logical

Labor today was a minority group in parliament, but gradually it was being felt the world over that their position was the only logical one, hence the day must come when they would be called upon to put their ideas to the test.

The capitalist group clearly recognized the facts. This was shown by the following excerpt from the Bankers' Magazine, reprinted in the Idaho Leader, August 26, 1920:

"Capital must protect itself in every possible manner through combinations and legislation. Debts must be collected, bonds and mortgages must be foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When, through a process of law, the common people have lost their homes, they will be more tractible and more easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of the government, applied by a central power of wealth under the control of leading financiers. A people without homes will not quarrel with their leaders."

This was in 1920; in 1924 we have the U.S.A. secretary of agriculture making public the following facts:

"In fifteen wheat states more than 108,000 farmers have since 1920 lost their farms and other property through foreclosure or bankruptcy, and 373,000 other formers in these states hold their property only through the leniency of creditors."

One might ask how the financiers got control of the money. The system of production makes possible enormous profits from industry. An example of this was the Ford Car Company. Mr. Walter Ronald Campbell gave evidence at Ottawa in 1923 and stated that the Canadian Ford Company gave 51 per cent. of the stock to Ford without cost; that only 49 per cent. of $125,000 had even been put into the Canadian Ford plant; that it had in seventeen years paid $10,000,000 in dividends and was then worth as a company $20,000,000. It was shown at that investigation that every person who had invested $1,000 in 1907 had received in dividends $22,810, and had received 560 shares worth $277,200, making a total profit of $310,010 on an investment of $1,000 in seventeen years. Ford and his son Edsel and the company had paid over twenty-two million dollars in income tax in the U.S.A. a year ago. This indicated something of the profits in industry.

Turning to the debts in Canada, it was seen that someone owned plenty of money, and the published statements showing interest and dividends amounting to over four billions of dollars annually in the U.S.A. alone proved who it was. The workers and the consumers were robbed right and left and those in control financially were becoming richer and richer.

The process of big business, concentration of capital and efficiency of industry was more in evidence all the time. When the Hudson's Bay Company built on Portage and began a real competition with the T. Eaton Co., there would be many empty small stores in the city, and some of those now running them would find themselves on the unemployed list. Every new machine, every bigger locomotive, etc., brought the same results. Under capitalism all could not be put to work; hence some got richer and richer while others got poorer.

The task of government was to make this kind of thing impossible and this could be done only when production for profit was replaced by production for use.

Calgary D. L. P. Urges Action on Pensions

With a view to impressing the necessity of adopting the requisite measures to put old age pensions into force in Alberta, the Calgary branch of the Dominion Labor Party is sending out a circular urging all labor unions and kindred societies to write to the Premier of Alberta and their local provincial member.

The letter, which is addressed to all labor unions, social welfare and kindred societies, follows:

"Under pressure from the Labor Party, the Dominion Government, in the recent Speech from the Throne, has promised to bring in an old age pension bill. For some time, a committee of the House have had this under consideration, but a definite promise has now been made.

"From information given to the Labor Party by Mr. Woodsworth this legislation is being drawn up on the principle that the Federal Government will pay one-half of the sum required in each province, the Provincial Government affected to pay the other half. The adoption of the measure by the different provinces will be left entirely to the discretion of them, each province having the right either to accept or reject it.

"Two years ago this plan was submitted to the various provincial governments, but at that time they one and all refused to consider it, on the grounds that old age pensions was purely a Dominion matter. They also stated at the time that they were opposed to any scheme that would leave the provinces in a position where they could either participate or refuse to do so.

"The Dominion Government, however, refuse to accept financial responsibility for the whole undertaking. It is just possible therefore that the bill as now proposed will be passed, yet through the inaction of the provinces no person will benefit by it because there will be no pensions paid. The discussions that have taken place between the Dominion and Provincial Governments would indicate that this is a probability.

"The Dominion Labor Party, while not being in entire agreement with the provisions of the proposed legislation, are yet of the opinion that half a loaf is better than no bread, and believe it is reasonable to suppose that if sufficient pressure is brought to bear on the Alberta Provincial Government, we in this province at least, may get for the old people the benefits that go with even a half measure of old age pensions.

"We are, therefore, urging you, in common with all organizations that have the welfare of the aged at heart, to immediately write to the Premier of this province, and to your local provincial members, uring on them the necessity of adopting the requisite measures to put old age pensions into force in this province.

"It matters little to us whether we are taxed for the money required by the Dominion or the Provincial Government, the cost will be about the same. But it matters much to the aged poor who are in our midst. To many of these it will mean the difference between living in comfort or existing on charity with the misery that invariably goes with charity. We all know the need for this measure, we can, if we will, bring old age pensions into force. For the good name of our province, and for the good that it will do, let us put our weight behind the movement.

"Yours for old age pensions,

W. E. TURNER
Recording Secretary,
Dominion Labor Party."

GOOD TIMBER

The tree that never had to fight
For sun and air and sky and light;
That stood out in the open plain,
And always got its share of rain,
Never became a forest king,
But lived and died a scrubby thing.
The man who never has to toil,
Who never had to win his share
Of sun and sky and light and air,
Never became a manly man,
But lived and died as he began.
Good timber does not grow in ease;
The stronger wind, the tougher trees;
The farther sky, the tougher length;
The more the storm, the more the strength,
By sun and cold, by rain and snows,
In tree or man good timber grows.
Where thickest stands the forest growth,
We find patriarchs of both,
And they hold converse with the stars
Whose broken branches show the scars
Of many winds and much of strife—
This is the common law of life.

—Anon.

BUYERS' DIRECTORY

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

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
Dr. Middleton's 852 Hastings East.

BOOTS & SHOES
F. Paris, 51 Hastings St. W.
Sample Shoe Store, 37 Hastings St. W.
Clapp Shoe Store, 7th Ave. and Main St.

CHIROPRACTORS
J. A. Bryant 207-8 Lee Bldg.

CONFECTIONERY
Davenport Confectionery, 1743 Commercial Drive.

CIGARS & TOBACCO
Mainland Cigar Store 310 Carrall

COAL DEALERS
Leslie Coal Co., 944 Beach Ave.

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

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

DEPARTMENT STORES
Hudson's Bay Co. Granville & Georgia

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

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

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

FLOOR COVERING
Mount Pleasant Floor Covering Store, 248 Broadway East.

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

FLOUR
Dr. Middleton's Ironized Whole Wheat.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS
A. Frith & Son, 2313 Main
Gaining & Co., 132 Hastings East

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

HARDWARE
Manitoba Hardware 1714 Commerc

HEMSTITCHING
Broadway Hemstitchers, 246 Broadw East.

MEAT MARKETS
W. Dickinson, 3724 Hastings
Pearson's Market, 26th & Ma
Sanitary Market 2513 Main

MUSIC
Grandview Music House, 1733 Comme cial Drive.
Mt. Pleasant Music Store, 152 Broa way East.

NOTARIES
P. R. Bengough, 803 Holden Bld

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Mission Studio, 108 Hastings

PRINTERS
Labor Statesman 803 Hold

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

RESTAURANTS
Bergman's Cafe 324 Cambie S
Empire Cafe 76 Hastings St.
Manhattan Cafe 1047 Granville S
Lotus Cafe, 447 Abbo
Cafe Sweden, 319 Ma

RUPTURE SPECIALIST
C. E. Heard, 957 Robso

SHOE REPAIRS
H. A. Morwood, Gilmore and Hasting
Service Shoe Shop 2440 Main S

TAILORS
Perry & Dolk 18 Hastings St. W

THEATRES
Broadway Broadway & Mai
Pantages Hastings at Carra
Strand Georgia & Seymou
Langer's Circuit 5 Theatre

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

WATCH REPAIRS—EXPERT
E. L. Hammergren 718 Kingsway

YEAST MANUFACTURERS
Peerless Yeast At All Grocer

McDonald Speaks In L. George's Stronghold

North Wales gave Mr. Ramsay MacDonald a magnificent reception when he attended the North Wales Labor Federation's great demonstration at Carnarvon—hitherto regarded as Mr. Lloyd George's stronghold.

At the lowest estimate more than 7,000 people took part in the evening demonstration, which was marked by remarkable enthusiasm.

"I have come to Carnarvon," said Mr. MacDonald, "to pay a return visit. Your member (Mr. Lloyd George) journeyed to Aberavon to see me and do his best against me, but he did not do me much harm, as a matter of fact, he did me good. Therefore, it is sheer politeness that I have come to Carnarvon to leave my card.

"Looking at this magnificent meeting, I am more than repaid for my trouble. What does this mean?

"That men and women of all classes and parties today are entering upon a new pilgrimage searching for the truth. We are living in one of those epochs when alongside dissolution and decay you can see the swelling buds of a new springtime of thought and effort."

Referring to the fate of one of the old parties, he said: "The horizon is darkened by the backs of their deserters. (Laughter.) Their thinning ranks in the House of Commons are dissipated, a quarter in one lobby, a quarter in other lobbies, and half not voting at all.

"The other day it was Mosul—one of the most foolish adventures this country has taken upon itself—that divided the Liberal Party. Unemployment divides it, and the land apparently shatters it. (Laughter.)

"Its Day Is Done"

"Singapore divides their party, so does Imperialism, and the only thing that unites it is a common belief that its day is done." (Laughter.)

WATCH OUT FOR THIS INFERIOR CANNED FRUIT

"The proposal to put between 100,000 and 200,000 tins of inferior fruit on the market must necessarily result in an equal number of dissatisfied customers."—Australian Cable Service.

Australia had a bad pack on her hands and it is rumored that an attempt may be made to unload this either in Canada or England "in the poorer districts, under a dummy name." Housewives, watch out!

IT ALL DEPENDS

Thompson: "Suppose a man was to call you a fool, what would you do?"

Smithson (hesitating): "What size of a man?"

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Phone 993

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

It is illegal to boycott, but the following are on the
UNFAIR LIST
of the
TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL
Royal Dairy
Crescent Ice Cream

UNION DAIRIES
VANCOUVER
Fraser Valley - - - Fair. 1000
Independent Farm - - Fair. 3304
Purity Dairy - - - - Fair. 4181
NEW WESTMINSTER
Fraser Valley - - New West. 1445
NORTH VANCOUVER
Fraser Valley - - North Van. 122
If You Want Clean Milk Patronize a Union Dairy

MUSICAL MILKMEN OF MINNESOTA MAKE BIG HIT

Press despatches from Minneapolis say the "musical milkmen," a side line of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery, are in great demand on the concert stage.

Under auspices of the trade unions of that city a male chorus of 33 voices has been drilled by a member of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, and the singing milkmen attained great acclaim when they appeared on the same stage with the famous orchestra.

Now the co-operative milkmen's chorus is being sought for concert engagments all over the north-west.

EAST PRUSSIA

Unemployment.— The number of people seeking work through the public employment agencies in the province of East Prussia has been constantly on the rise during the last quarter of 1925. The total number increased from 6,200 persons on October 1, 1925, to 42,000 at the beginning of this year.

Trades Union Directory

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, William Dunn; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office, 803 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings East. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

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

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—meets first Sunday in month at 2:00 p. m., at 441 Seymour St. President, W. H. Clancy, 1117 E. 10th Ave. Secretary and Business Agent, T. J. Hanofin, 2376 W. 5th Ave. Office: 441 Seymour St. Phones: Sey. 125 and Bay. 1656-R.

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

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso—Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, James F. Burns; Secretary, W. J. Cook, Box 302, City., Phone Fair. 4772Y.

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

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

Bakery Salesmen, Local 371 — Meets second Thursday every month. Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings E. President, A. Wylie, 4336 Elgin Street; financial secretary. H. A. Bowron, 744 15th Ave. E., Phone Fair. 1631X.

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

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

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

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union No. 1—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in the Holden Bldg President, G. E. Halliday; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 26th 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, R. W. Hatley; recording secretary, W. Page; business agent, Wm. Dunn. Office, Room 808 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m.

City Hall Employees' Association meets first Wednesday of each month at 251½ Hastings E., at 8 p.m. President, D. Hargreaves; business agent and treasurer, W. J. Scribbins, 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, J. MacRitchie, 516 8th Ave. E.; secretary-treasurer, George Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 319 Pender St. W. Business agent, Walter Wilson. Office, room 204 319 Pender St. W. Phone Sey. 2686.

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

Plasterers, Local 89—International Association of Operative, meets first Wednesday in month at Holden Bldg. President, Chas. Keall, 1925 McKay Ave. Secretary, Ed. Williams, 1133 Barclay. Phone Douglas 3093L.

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

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

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

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets ... and third Friday in month at Cotillon 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, Amalgamated, Local Union No. 280—Meets second and fourth Thursday in month in Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings St. E. President, N. C. Smith, 4452 Quebec St.; fin. sec., E. J. Wardrop, 425 15th Ave. E.; cor. sec., A. P. Ashton, 4503 Spruce Street, Burnaby.

Shingle Weavers, Local 17813—Meets second Tuesday in month, in Room No. 2, Labor Temple, New Westminster, and 4th Sunday, 7 p.m., in Room 213 Holden Bldg., Vancouver. President, J. N. Chute, Phone High. 1982Y; sec., W. H. Matthew, Joyce Rd. P. O. 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, 2235 Quebec St.; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Black, 880 Homer St.

Gems From Hansard

Mr. Bourassa: "Another point of view has to be considered. Discrimination must be made between useless and useful expenditure. In the past, and not very distant past, a great deal of money has been squandered on post offices in towns of various sizes or on drill sheds that are of no more use to the militia of Canada than they are to anybody else. I know that in Montreal the drill shed is mainly used for motor shows; in Quebec, it is of utility in permitting the pontiffc of the various parties of Canada to come once in a while with a great display of oratory, with much applause, sometimes with votes and sometimes with none; but I do not think it is absolutely necessary to keep up a budget of that nature while money could be put to much better use in the construction of such enterprise as the one which was so ably defended a momoent ago by the hon. member for Peace River (Mr. Kennedy).

* * *

The American Invasion

Mr. McLean (York): ". . . . Already the rumor has gone abroad that the national reserve bank system of the United States wants to open a branch in Canada, and if we do not open our own system, they will come here from the States and you will find brokers opening up in Canada before long; they will undertake to collect great blocks of paper for discount in Canada, take it over to the United States and rediscount it there. . . ."

* * *

The Same Old Story

Mr. F. P. Quinn (Halifax): ". . . . Not very long after the present Nova Scotia government was established, they engaged one of the most prominent firms of auditors in the Dominion of Canada; they went outside their own province to get an independent firm from Toronto, which audited the affairs of the province. With what result? . . . Every branch of the public service in the province of Nova Scotia was found to be corrupt and we have there today as public servants convicted criminals. That reminds me of a statement made by the hon. member for Southeast Grey (Miss MacPhail) in the course of her remarks last night. She said something in criticism of some of the appointments made by this government to the bench of Nova Scotia. In connection with that I might just point out without any comment that two of those self-confessed thieves in the employ of the government of that province were brought before one particular county judge—a gentleman who sat on the opposite side of the House in the last parliament—for stealing some thousands of dollars. One of them was given a two year's suspended sentence and the other received a sentence of twelve hours in jail."

Mr. Speaker: "Order! I must call the attention of the hon. member to the fact that without a direct impeachment no reference of this kind may be made. . . ."

* * *

Imperial Policies

Mr. A. Bourassa (Labelle): "The eight million people of Canada have less to say in the destinies of the empire, less to say in the framing of such imperial policies, which our forefathers had the wisdom to avoid, but into which we have thrown ourselves up to the neck since the South African war, than the humblest sweeper of the streets of Liverpool or the poorest cattle drover on the roads of Scotland. After wars are over, the Britishers at home go and cast their votes in approval or disapproval of the policy which has brought their country into war, or which has kept their country at peace. But we, the citizens of this so-called nation, have no more right in framing these policies, for which we have stood an expense of about $2,000,000, for which we have enlisted 500,000 men, 60,000 of whom lie dead on the battlefields of France, than the negroes of the protected possessions of the empire in Africa.

The Vancouver Theatrical Federation—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the first Sunday of the month. President, J. R. Foster; Secretary, Leslie Clark; Business Agent, George Gerrard. 991 Nelson St.

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

The Five-day Week

By F. W. MOORE.

One of the signs of desirable mental activity in Vancouver labor circles is the determination to establish a five-day week. The procedure is justified in many ways.

In the first place the gradual shortening of the hours of labor is the only way out of the maelstrom of unemployment that must, if left unchecked, eventually lead to the wreck of the whole fabric of society. "Apparently the American worker is being speeded up and is having his productivity raised by improved machinery and methods, with a resultant permanent increase in the reserve army of the unemployed."—American Labor Year Book, 1925, page 8. This army must necessarily increase periodically, compatibly with the never-ending improvement mentioned above; hence, unless the increase is checked by shorter working shifts, the conditions in a future, not very remote, are bound to become unendurable, if not chaotic.

Then again, we need a five-day week because leisure, in the last analysis, is more important than money. In it lies the opportunity not only for needed rest and pleasure but for study; hence, for the laying of the foundations of that economic wisdom which the masses must acquire before they will have the strength to enforce an equitable regulation of the hours of labor. Particularly desirable is the acquisition of the five-day week at the present time since efforts to obtain it in the future might be fraught with insuperable difficulty.

It is only a matter of time until the exigencies of ever-increasing competition will force the employing classes to use the powers of state and the prestige of wealth in attempting, not only to cut wages, but to make the working days and weeks as long as they can. In no other way will it be possible for them to cope with the cheap labor of the Orient in its very palpable effect on the prices of commodities.

And finally, we need a five-day week as an object-lesson in possibilities—an object-lesson dedicated to those oriental comrades, who in trying to improve their condition are automatically improving ours also. Only a little while ago, according to Jack Armitage, the membership of the Seamen's Union on the Chinese coast grew from 5,000 to 150,000 in two months; and furthermore, the only hundred per cent. strike that the speaker had witnessed in travels on three continents, took place in Hong-Kong, where after a three days' struggle the government forces capitulated to the disgruntled ones, made their union legal, and re-erected a signboard that they had contemptuously removed from their hall.—Labor Statesman, Dec. 18, 1925.

It is clear that a preliminary wave of class consciousness has reached the Chinese shores. The people there will soon discover that competition between their own exploiters and those of Europe and America, reacting in a cry for cheaper labor, will forestall any attempt at establishing a five-day week in that country for some time to come; but, happily, it will also destroy the last delusion as to the real effect of international economic rivalry.

And in the meantime, while waiting for a world-wide awakening of a similar nature, there is no reason why Vancouver workers shouldn't thoroughly enjoy the many privileges incidental to the advent of a five-day week.

ANTI-UNION PROGRAM DOESN'T BRING TRADE

Charleston, W. Va.—Business men in this city are asking what became of "high wages" non-union coal operators say their employees have earned.

The business men joined the operators in establishing the anti-union shop, but the latter fail to see the predicted increase in business, as compared with union conditions. Instead, trade from the coal fields has dwindled and empty store rooms and bankruptcy proceedings are the rule.

There is no question that the anthracite strike brought coal production in the Kanawha valley to a capacity figure, but the business of retail merchants in every line in this city is the lowest in a quarter of a century.

Minneapolis.—A wage increase of $1 a day has been secured by the Lathers' union. The new rate is $10. The contract calls for a 44-hour week and double pay for overtime.

Vancouver Heights

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British I. L. P. Plans For Nationalization

LONDON, England. — "The proposed Power and Transport Commission, described in the Labor proposals to the Coal Commission, is the embryo of an all-inclusive National Industrial Commission," says a report to be presented to the Easter Conference of the Independent Labor Party on the industrial aspect of Socialism.

The report suggests that the ownership of the land and the large basic industries should be in the hands of parliament, and that parliament should place upon the National Industrial Commission the responsibility of supervising the organization of industry.

It is contemplated that industry would be divided into appropriate groups, each under the control of a directing council, representing primarily the industry, but also the public and related industries, with provincial and local councils representing those engaged in the industry, with advisory representatives of the public.

Nationalization of banking is described as essential, also national control of the importation of foodstuffs and raw materials.

In preparation for the more important role to be filled by the workers, it is urged that the rules of the trade unions must be broadened, and the unions should encourage the study of economic organization and the problems of running industry.

They should refrain from being drawn into co-partnership and profit-sharing schemes, and should strive to gain control over specific administrative functions.

LETTER FAKED TO DISCREDIT OFFICIALS

Something in the nature of a sensation was caused by the production of a letter at the Edmonton Trades Council meeting purporting to have been written by Carl Berg to the commissioner of the R.C.M.P. at Ottawa, and stating that a staff sergeant of the force and his family are occupying quarters at the immigration hall and drawing down wages there while some deserving poor persons could have the job. The whole letter was a forgery by some unknown party in the city. There was not the slightest foundation for such story. President Farmilo stated that measures were being taken to discover the authors of the above letter, whose purpose apparently was to bring discredit upon Labor officials. Berg was made aware of the letter when he received an acknowledgment from Ottawa upon its arrival there.

The Liberal Party is a discordant rookery of birds, quarrelling over a single worm.—Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.

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Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, B.C., March 26, 1926

SMALL POX

About a year ago over a period of some months, Vancouver had some couple of hundred cases of an eruptive disease that was suspected to be a mild form of small pox. There were no deaths and none of the cases were in any way serious. In fact, the trouble was so mild that hundreds of people, considering that the inconvenience caused by contracting the disease was no greater than the inconvenience that might be expected from vaccination, declared themselves conscientious objectors. Notwithstanding the limited extent and harmless character of the epidemic—if it could be socalled—the United States declared a quarantine against Vancouver, and our Provincial Government ordered a genral vaccination of the whole province. At the present time, the American coast cities have a particularly virulent form of small pox. We first heard of it in Los Angeles about two months ago. While the presss reports have not featured the epidemic in San Francisco or Portland, it is now admitted to have secured a foothold in Seattle. With the epidemic firmly rooted at these two points, it is easier to believe that the American is, for business reasons, putting on his soft pedal, than to believe that the cities in between are not infected. The desperately serious character of the epidemic is shown in the fact that out of eighty cases in Seattle there have been twenty deaths.

Up to this date the only suggestion of animation on the part of our Provincial Board of Health is that they are "watching" the situation. "Watching"—waiting for something to turn up—is not good enough in a grave emergency of this type. The only thing that can turn up is the epidemic, securing a foothold on this side of the line, and "watching" will not prevent it.

A year ago the Americans put a quarantine on at the boundary against a harmless rash in Vancouver, and our Provincial Board of Health ordered a general vaccination of the whole province. If there was a vestige of excuse for the order at that time, a quarantine at the boundary is now some weeks overdue.

We do not wish to take up this argument in detail, but it is time to point out that the health of the people of British Columbia is of more importance than the few dollars that the American pays for a room, a few post cards and a soaking of whiskey.—M.

GARAGES EVADING LAW

Because a number of garages are evading the Hours of Work Act, there are prospects of a number of court cases in that industry within a very short time. Men, and especially boys, are being worked all kinds of hours for any old wage. One case that has been brought to our attention is that of a boy who is working sixteen hours a day, seven days a week, for $16 a week. All kinds of schemes are adopted to get these boys to work. All kinds of "prospects" are suggested to them, but it simply means that the boss pockets the dough and the boys get disgusted with work, making them a prey to the Fagins who get an "easy" living by other methods than working. When we say that there are prospects of court cases, we are citing what an official of the Minimum Wage Board stated when a certain case was called to his attention. Whether any benefit will be derived from such court cases remains to be seen, but judging from previous attempts to enforce the Minimum Wage Act we feel that the best thing those affected can do is to get organized and enforce their own demands.

"Four thousand emigrants sailing for Canada," announces a London cable to the local daily press. "Four thousand more Canadians bound for the United States," observes a job seeker in Vancouver.

* * *

"More than $100,000,000 is 'swindled' annually throughout the United States by bogus charity promoters," is the statement made by Bird S. Coler, New Yor, public welfare commissioner. And this assertion based on thirty years' experience. Further, he declares, "more than $10,000,000 disappears every year in misplaced and stolen charity funds." Charity drives, organized by professional promoters and high-powered salesmen, are launched for anything that promise big financial returns, with from 40 to 90 per cent of the receipts going into the pockets of the promoters, according to Mr. Coler. It has been stated in Vancouver by more than one that the repeated attempts made here to put over a "community chest" is for the purpose of capitalizing charity by placing it on a business basis—business for the promoters. Whether or no, the proposal will bear watching; more particularly so if the attempt is to take the administration of the "community" fund from the administration of the civic relief department.

* * *

Mr. A. W. Neill, the independent Federal representative for Alberni at Ottawa, has introduced a pious resolution in the House at Ottawa composed of several sweet nothings, wihch, at least, gave Mr. Meighen, Conservative leader, an opportunity to give the Labor and Progressive members mighty good reasons for supporting the Liberals. For instance, one of the high-sounding declarations made reads: "That the exploitation of labor should be prevented and condemned." Not a word as to how, when or where, but it tickles the unthinking worker's ears and it won't cost the "exploiters" another thought—let alone real money. However, it was sufficient to bring Mr. Meighen to his feet instanter in defense of his bosses.

* * *

Wonder what Mr. Rowe Holland, past president of the local Gyros, had in mind when he said recently before the printers' section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, speaking of the proposal for a National Council of Service Clubs. "This will make available a vast body of public opinion which could be swung into action at a moment's notice to combat any movements endangering the social life of the continent." As useful as service clubs may be, if any such objective is sought in reality as suggested in the foregoing, then that usefulness will be crippled. We want no "100 per Centers" or "American Plan" minute clubs in Canada. We can well do without such hypocritical abominations.

* * *

The lumber workers who appeared before the Minimum Wage Board recently were extremely modest. They asked only for a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour for unskilled labor in that industry. Scores of instances of where less than that was being paid by B. C. mill owners were quoted. Anything less than four bits and hour is the rankest kind of "exploitation" and Chairman McNiven should have no difficulty in arranging for the establishment of such a modest request.

* * *

If there is any one thing more needed in British Columbia than the exclusion of Orientals, it is the exclusion or deportation of employers who insist on paying only "Oriental" wages to white men, simply because the condition of the labor market, superinduced by Old Country bonused immigration, makes it possible.

* * *

Just in passing: Is your name on the voters' list?

* * *

Friend Woodsworth is stirring things up a bit in Ottawa these days. His resolution on Canada's External Relationships produced sufficient discussion to warrant continued support of the present regime in the House by the Labor and Progressive forces. Every time Meighen rises in his place he further clinches the tenure of office of those now in control.

* * *

There is room in Vancouver for ONE live Labor weekly. There is no need or room for two. If we are to some day "own and operate" the industries of this country, surely we might start in by demonstrating our ability to run at least one jerk-water weekly newspaper. Get together, men!

Agents Provocature Here Also

AMERICA SCARCELY BATS AN EYE over the discovery that a great portion of the work of prohibition enforcement agents is the work of the agent provocateur.

Yet that is the situation. An agent provocateur is an agent who provokes commission of a crime in order to have a crime for which to make an arrest.

Ten years ago the civilized world associated the agent provocateur with the czarist regime in Russia. The effectiveness of the Russian secret police against revolutionary movements was based on the hateful work of the agent provocateur.

It is always the job of such an agent to urge others into the commission of crime so as to find the associates of those who commit the crimes and also so as to maintain their own jobs.

America, above all other nations, has despised the agent provocateur as the lowest and vilest being in existence. He has been regarded as unspeakably contemptible.

That type of "detective" work is today the basis of prohibition enforcement in one of the most important phases of that work.

Recent testimony in Washington, D.C., showed that one agent procured the commission of crime by the chef and waiters of one of the principal hotels and that on this procured evidence arrests were made. This same agent gave a banquet for thirteen persons for whose entertainment he procured liquor in his role as an agent provocateur.

This sort of work is going on throughout the United States. Prohibition agents are **procuring the commission of unlawful acts** and then are arresting those who are inveigled into the police net.

The right or wrong of prohibition itself does not enter into this question of how law shall be enforced. That is a separate question.

If the provocateur system is to find permanent lodgment in the American police system, then no branch of law enforcement can long remain free from the corrupting influence of the bribery, deceit and betrayal which are inevitably its concommitants. The whole thing savors of the sewer, of dark, evil places where honesty dare not go and would be ashamed to be found.

One of the earliest and always one of the widest uses of this system of provocation was in the disruption of organizations of labor. The spy in the trade union has from the beginning used the tactics of the provocateur—urging the doing of unwise things in order to overthrow those foolish enough to follow his corrupt and treacherous advice.

American law enforcement has always, in theory inevitably, rested upon detection of crime when committed. or the legitimate prevention of crime commission. **It has abhorred the business of deliberately inducing persons to commit crimes so that arrests might be made.**

The question that confronts the country is whether any particular law is to be made the excuse for the introduction of the old czarist spy system, the old system of procuring crime—the secret police, with all the evils that lurk in that system of underground espionage, bribery and betrayal. The question is whether the agent provocateur, once the shady tool of the autocratic czars, now the equally hateful tool of the equally autocratic soviet dictators, always the police valet of oppressors, is to become a part of American law enforcement machinery.

This is not the prohibition question. This is something else. This is Americanism in law enforcement against despotism in the procuring of crime commission. What is going to be the answer.—The Bridgemen's Magazine.

Piffle About International Secrets

SECRETARY OF STATE "NERVOUS NELLIE" KELLOGG says that it would BETRAY INTERNATIONAL SECRETS to state his reasons for refusing the Countess Karolyi admission to the United States.

The fact is, he cannot state the reasons for his action because **he has no reasons.**

Madame Karolyi is not a Communist; her husband was driven from power in Hungary by the Communist, Bela Kun. She is not another Countess Cathcart; there is no question of "moral turpitude" in her case. She is not a revolutionary of any sort.

She is excluded from the United States **because the reactionary Hungarian government wants her excluded,** and because the minister of that government, Count Szechenyi, married a Vanderbilt, and thereby acquired the financial and social standing which enables him to get favors from our State Department. That is the whole story. Secretary Kellogg is hanging curtains and laying smoke screens in front of an empty closet.

What sort of government is the Hungarian regime thus favored? One of the worst in Europe. Hungary is a monarchy without a king. That is the official declaration of her criminal courts, which only two years ago sentenced a man to prison for the crime of preaching a republic.

Before the war the Magyar oligarchy maintained a brutal tyranny over other races; now it is reduced to tyrannizing over its own commoners and persecuting such aristocrats as the Karolyis, who speak for the downtrodden.

Secretary Kellogg's methods are appropriate to the government which he seeks to favor; but not to our government, which he is sworn to serve; and his pretense of "international secrets" is rank piffle.—Labor.

A PIECE OF CHEESE

The French town of Camembert is going to put up a monument in honor of Camembert cheese. It was a piece of Camembert that the man in the restaurant was talking about when he said:

"Waiter, take this cheese away. It's eating my bread."

There's a still older story about Camembert cheese. A railway freight agent wrote to a gourmet:

"Dear Sir: We have now held your shipment of one Camembert cheese for three days. If same is not called for immediately, it will be shot."

** * * **

Don't mistake stubbornnes of prejudice for the courage of your convictions.

Results which depend on human conscience and intelligence work slowly.

Woodsworth Declines Portfolio

IN REFERRING TO THE ATTITUDE of the Progressives and the Labor Group in the Federal House, the U.F.A., official organ of the United Farmers of Alberta, says:

"The Farmers propose neither fusion of groups nor coalition in any form, but through the executive appointed by themselves they have been conferring with the Government for some time past upon the legislative programme of the session.

"We are confident that this method of co-operation will prove the most effective from the standpoint of the interests of the people of Canada. Had they been guided primarily by personal ambition, undoubetdly more than one member of the Farmer group would have been a Cabinet Minister today. The policy which they have followed, however, recalls the statement of J. S. Woodsworth, the leader of the Labor group in the House, when it was reported that he had been offered a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Woodsworth said he was convinced that under present circumstances he could be of greater service to the people he represented as a private member, than as a Cabinet Minister. In view of the fact that he has been largely instrumental in obtaining from the Government the promise of an old age pensions bill, which, to the best of our knowledge, no Minister of Labor has as yet seriously attempted to introduce, there seems to be every reason to believe that Mr. Woodsworth's judgment in this matter is sound. According to the despatches, the Labor group in the House of Commons is being consulted by the Government, as the Farmers' executive is being consulted.

"A Cabinet position is highly remunerative. When Farmer and Labor members of the House of Commons set their faces against acceptance of Cabinet office, seeking instead to devise means of co-operation purely for the purposes of legislation, their constituents can 'bank on' one thing at least—that they are placing the interests of the people first."

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FAIR. 4865 MAIN AT 8th
Repairs Day and Night

A. HILKER & SON
Anything in Dry Goods and Fancy Work. Goods Must Be Satisfactory or Money Refunded.
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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.

Lynn, Mass.—Sheet metal workers have negotiated a new wage scale which raises rates from $1.12½ to $1.25 an hour.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO DREDGE

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for repairs to Dredge No. 303 "Fruhling," will be received at this office until **12 o'clock noon, Friday, April 16, 1926,** for the docking, painting and repair of Dredge No. 303 "Fruhling," now at New Westminster, B.C.

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

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. Bonds of the Dominion of Canada 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.

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

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 19, 1926.

Good morning, Mr. Heaps. How are you today? Haircut? Yes, sir. I see you are getting along nicely in the "Gas House" at Ottawa. You are keeping your end up, anyhow. I only wish that some of the seats were occupied by Labor representation from Vancouver, but you know electors here had freightitis during the election campaign, but we will get over that pretty soon. Do you know, Heaps, the more I read about the doing in the House the more I am convinced that Mussolini is necessary. How? Well, the Conservative Party has only one objective and that is to obstruct the government; the Liberals, with one eye on the Progressives, seem to submerge all contentious questions in order to remain in power. You see, a dictator would not stand for that sort of tactics, he would get things done. Do you think Mussolini would stand for the remarks of Mr. Kennedy, member for Winnipeg South Centre, who accused Woodsworth and yourself of refusing to stand up when "God Save the King" was being sung at some banquet? You bet he would not. Do you know, that sort of stuff gives me a pain in the pluck. If a war was on now, I bet they would say that Woodsworth and yourself were in the pay of the enemy, or getting Bolshevik gold, or something. It may be interesting to you to know that during the late war the British Government sent $30,000 annually over to Germany, by special license, to a resident there by the very British name of the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Goberg Gotha. Now that was money coming out of the pockets of soldiers' wives. Was royalty anxious about showing any disrespect to the British workman then? No, sir, when it comes to keeping their sidekickers in luxury, patriotism and the flag get very scant consideration from those birds. You can hardly believe that; well, I can show you where the question was raised in the British House of Commons and admitted. And say, I want to say this, the majority of the immigrants are here because of the conditions in the Old Country, with the slums, the dirt and poverty. Then the powers that be have the nerve to ask the manhood of Canada to take arms without question; to safeguard a bunch of parasites responsible for that condition. Well, here's hoping that some one will be sent from Vancouver to the next House to represent Labor. That will be 50c., Mr. Heaps. I hope I will see you again soon. Next please.

FEW WORDS OF CHEER
BEGINNING WITH "SN"

Have you any prejudice against words beginning with the syllable "sn"? Emerson had. Mrs. Emerson once referred to a lady of her acquaintance as a snob. Her husband objected, saying: "I do not like it. I particularly dislike all words beginning with 'sn.' Though she is a snob you might call her a person who is very charitably disposed toward success."

Noah Webster lists a considerable number of words beginning with this syllable, observes the Utica Observer-Dispatch. Only a few of the words in this category are descriptive of positive and lovely traits and things. Our primitive ancestors must have felt the way Emerson felt.

There is, for instance, man's first and scriptural enemy, the "snake." Then there is "sneak," which defines the snake in human form. Add "snoop," the petty spy and informer, and "sniper," the fighter from ambush.

And, of course, "sneer," which is the characteristic expression of the "snob"; and "snicker," a form of derisive laughter. Also "snatch," which defines an ungerous attitude, and "snap," as indicative of the argumentative and belligerent person.

A husband is popularly believed to "snore" while asleep and to "snarl" while awake. Or, maybe he is only a "snip" who "snivels."

"Sn" seems to be a hoodoo. No wonder Emerson "snorted" over the word "snob," even though the woman described had "snubbed" his good wife.

'S'nough to make anybody "sniff."

It's man's fault. If he didn't do all the talking, and that about himself, he'd discover her dumbness before the ceremony.

Ink-pot Excavations

By John Pickenshovel

It is interesting to note how speedily the minister of agriculture reduces the overhead expenses of the dyking administration now that some American capitalists have "annexed" a few hundred acres in the Sumas area. Previous to the recent purchase of large areas for hop-growing, the farmers in that district were staggering under a heavy load, so much so that many of them were threatened with eviction. Now what some big capital has got interested, the government will see to it that by lowering the overhead it may be able to proportionately lower the taxes.

* * *

The Ku Klux Klan organizer convicted of blackmail in Ontario will have eighteen months in jail in which to ponder over the destinies of his "invisible empire." It will be invisible to him anyhow.

* * *

Just because a few business men, many of whom reside outside the city limits, organize themselves into a central ratepayers' association, and "bum" the city council to cut down their taxes, the appropriations for the public library have been reduced. Having got the benefits of their own private library, they are satisfied; they are not concerned about books for the general public. They have their own system of "book-keeping," anyhow, and about all they are concerned with is that the public will purchase enough of their wares to give them a balance on the right side. But when it comes to providing books for public edification, the people pay the piper, while these gentry call the tune.

* * *

J. W. DeB. Farris has come out against the principle of referendum and recall. We have recollections of the Liberal party being strongly in favor of that principle when the Tories were in office at Victoria. That idea, like a good many other ideas, the Liberals held previous to being elected to office, has been thrown into the discard. Farris is honest enough to express his real convictions, which is something more than the rest of his party have the courage to do. About all the Liberals have done since they were elected to office is to hold on to what the Conservatives were unable to conserve—namely, the reins of office. The only liberal feature about their policies is the manner in which they spend the public money.

Prof. Angus, in the course of an

* * *

address before the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, stated that the opportunities for people were greater in densely populated countries than in sparsely peopled countries like Canada, and urged that the latter be provided with more people so that we would have greater opportunities. This is the reverse of what we have often heard, of Canada being the "land of great opportunities." If what he says is true, then conditions must be better in the thickly populated centres of Europe than in Canada.

He further states:

"A great many farmers in British Columbia did not make interest on their money and a reasonable wage for the services of themselves and families, and would be better off if they had bought bonds with their money and worked as laborers."

We venture to assert that such a frank admission has not been made to the immigrants who have been inveigled into Canada this spring. They will find that out after the transportation companies have got their money.

* * *

The P.G.E., we are informed, is sending out extra gangs to work on different parts of the road. The "minimum wage" paid to those sent out is thirty cents per hour, and the "eight-hour-day" that will be enforced will be elastic enough to cover ten hours. Then the hotel accommodation will be the usual sixteen to a stuffy box-car, so general in many railroad camps, the camp regulations act notwithstanding.

We have been repeatedly told of the alleged labor legislation the present government has put on the statute books, such as minimum wage laws, eight-hour-day laws, and other such worthless printing. At all events it is paying the nearest approach to a "minimum wage" that can be paid in this province, with the possible exception of the two-bits it pays forest fire-fighters. Orientals receive more wages than the white workers on the P.G.E. Summing up the relations of the Oliver government, with its railway employees, we are satisfied that the present government is the cheapest employer that ever asked a worker to sell his labor in this province.

The sooner the workers of this province vote such a government out of office and elect one that will at least make some attempt to enforce its labor legislation, the better.

NOTICE!

THE British Columbia Electric Railway Company is much gratified by the public's response to the offering of 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of British Columbia Electric Power & Gas Company, Limited, which offering is already largely oversubscribed.

Consequently, no further applications will be received after NOON on Saturday, March 20.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC POWER & GAS COMPANY, LIMITED

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

WHITE LUNCH LIMITED

Five Places to Eat.

Granville Street—Nos. 439 and 806.
Hastings Street—Nos. 128 East, 124 West and 439 West
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

POPULAR PRICES — REST ROOMS FOR LADIES
TABLES FOR LADIES — NEVER CLOSED

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.

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MAINLAND CIGAR STORE

THE PLACE FOR PIPES

310 CARRALL STREET, VANCOUVER

Cleveland Laborers Want $1.00 Per Hour

CLEVELAND.—On the second day of the painters' and building laborers' strikes in Cleveland, success seemed assured for the painters' five-day week and the laborers' $1 an hour scale. Two thousand painters have already won the shorter week and an increase to $1.37½ an hour, with victory near for the remaining 2,000.

Laborers succeeded in tying up a major part of the building operations where union mechanics refused to work with non-union laborers. The laborers' demand for a $1 scale is based on statistics showing that they work on an average but 175 days a year, owing to inclement weather and seasonal slumps. Under the new scale, a union laborer's annual wage will be $1,750, or $250 short of the Department of Labor's American living wage.

Both strikes were called at the start of the spring building season with millions in construction awaiting their settlement.

Eulogies for Labor Member of Parliament

"All parties always listen with respect to James S. Woodsworth, the Labor member for Center Winnipeg. From pulpit to parliament has in his case been the right step. He chivalrously espouses the cause of the worker and bravely speaks out when others are silent. Mr. Woodsworth has the culture of the university man blended with the courage of the man of the street.

"There is no difficulty in hearing him, although he seldom shouts and never declaims. The trained mind is always in evidence; strength and clearness are characteristics of his speech. When he is through, you feel he has compelled you to think, if he has not converted you to his position. The House of Commons has a valuable man in Mr. Woodsworth and organized labor an eloquent and effective champion."—Ottawa Citizen.

U. S. A. AFTER RUBBER

BRUSSELS.—Excitement was caused in political and financial circles recently be a report that a loan of $100,000,000 to Belgium had been made by American bankers on the essential condition that their agents take over control of the finances of the Belgian Congo. The incident has necessitated postponement of Finance Minister Janssen's trip to London.

"Do you play golf?" he asked of the simple, but gushing, maiden.

"Dear, me, no," she bashfully replied. "I don't believe I should even know how to hold the caddie."

PANTAGES
CONTINUOUS POLICY - NOON - TILL MIDNIGHT
VAUDEVILLE
AND FEATURE
PICTURES

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Vancouver's Premier House
Presents
FIRST RUN PICTURES
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Vancouver's Popular House
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THE BEST IN MOVIES
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Bright and interesting shows every day that you and your family cannot afford to miss.

Broadway Theatre
MAIN AND BROADWAY
NOW SHOWING
"IRISH LUCK"

Orpheum Bill Includes "King of the Ivories"

Harry M. Snodgrass, who won the title of "King of the Ivories" by his wonderful piano programmes broadcast from the station WOS at Jefferson City, Mo., about a year ago, will headline a sterling seven act vaudeville bill at the Orpheum Theatre next week, commencing Thursday matinee. Assisting Mr. Snodgrass will be J. M. Witten, the announcer from this great station, who won second prize in the nation-wide announcers popularity contest conducted by a radio magazine. This will be the first public appearance here of these famous radio artists.

Mr. Snodgrass is known from north to south and east to west, through his masterful interpretations of popular piano music, which seem to have an appeal that very few radio musicians equal. Every day hundreds of telegrams would pour into the broadcasting station of the Missouri capital, requesting the "King of the Ivories" to play some particular selection. The appearance of Mr. Snodgrass at the Orpheum has aroused unusual attention among radio fans of this city and it will be the occasion of a special radio week at the Orpheum Theatre.

In addition to the long but interesting musical act of Harry Snodgrass there will be six other acts, including such well-known stars of the stage as Miller & Mack, Hoctor and Holbrook, Roth & Drake, Harry & Grace Ellsworth, Boyle & Delia, surprise act, attractive pictures and the Orpheum concert orchestra.

TOO GOOD

It was well known in staggering high society that the Lady Rosemary had never been kissed before; and as, after a long, languorous embrace, the athletic young Duke of Rushmore released his hold, she gazed searchingly into his lovelorn eyes and questioned:

"And do the poor indulge in this way?"

"Quite frequently, little pet," answered the high personage.

"Well, well, well! And do they experience the same sensations as we do, dear?"

"Absolutely."

"Dear, dear, dear! Why, it's much too good for the working classes!"

State Coal Mines Pay in Holland

According to evidence which has been placed before the Coal Commission in London, state ownership of mines has been proved to be a paying proposition.

The production of coal from state mines in Holland during 1924 exceeded the output from private mines.

The output of bituminous coal from the state mines, as compared with the total output, are shown in the following table:

	Output from State Mines Long Tons.	Total Output Long Tons.
1920	1,743,728	3,877,259
1921	1,825,543	3,858,107
1922	2,052,404	4,496,756
1923	2,432,567	5,195,707
1924	2,912,899	5,787,020

The outputs of the chief state mines during 1924 were as follows:

	Long Tons.
Wilhelmina Mine	678,315
Emma Mine	1,166,810
Hendrik Mine	1,050,299

The total output of coal from these state mines in 1924 was seven times more than the total output from the same mines in 1913.

The opening up of another state mine, the Maurits mine, proceeded satisfactorily during the year, the staff being increased in numbers from 813 to 1,661, and an output of 17,475 long tons being obtained from two shaft workings.

The gross working profit of the state coal mine as a whole in 1924 was 7.32 million florins, of which 3.82 million florins were written off 1.16 millions florins added to the reserve fund, 2.34 million florins being available for the state coffers, or 3 per cent. on the capital, which amounts to 78 million florins.

NON-ELECTIVES MUST GO, SAYS N. S. PREMIER

HALIFAX.—Nova Scotia's Senate, or non-elective legislative council, must go. Premier Rhodes says that, if necessary, he will "go to Westminster" to achieve this object.

The members of the council recently met in secret caucus and decided to fight for their political lives. They will reject the bill which ends their existence. Then Premier Rhodes may find it necessary to appeal to the Mother Country for an imperial decree enforcing the will of the people of Nova Scotia.

Public opinion is strongly behind the premier in his effort to establish democracy in the legislature.

A lockout because employees refused to join a union is the alleged reason of a stoppage of work of men and girls employed in the bookbinding department and pressroom of Beauchemin Library, Limited, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, involving some forty employees in these departments. The employees, all French-speaking, and members of the international union, claim that they have been locked out because they refuse to give up their union and join the Catholic and National Union.

With Woodsworth at Ottawa

By J. S. WOODSWORTH.

The Committee on Customs' Investigation has unearthed a very serious state of affairs, as has been reported in the press; thousands of cases of whiskey have been shipped in carloads for export on the Canadian side of the international boundary. The practice was for the whiskey to be shipped from Walkerville to near Montreal, then right back again to Ford — a short distance from Walkerville — where it was loaded aboard vessels ostensibly for Mexico. That there was no water connection, or that the water ways were frozen over, made no difference. When greater quantities needed to be shipped, it was shipped as hay. The attitude of the manager of the exporting warehouse may be judged from his answer to a question by Mr. Bennett:

"Yes, he has the money to pay for it and we are here to ship it. For every carload we ship the government receives about $1,500.00 of tax. I think we are the only distillery in Canada that pays sales tax on whiskey exported out of Canada; thus Canada becomes an accomplice.

A recent despatch relates the indignation of a Canadian rum runner at being fired on by an American vessel. He protests that this is an insult to the British flag.

If the British flag is being used to assist in rum running operations, surely Canadian authorities cannot be held guiltless.

* * *

During the past week Mr. Kennedy of Winnipeg South Centre called attention to the curious transformation that comes over the Members of the House when they are lined up for party conflict. He said:

"I have met some of the hon. members outside of this House, and it has been a distinct pleasure. I must remark, though, sir, that in this House they seem to be an entirely different kind of people from what they are outside. Outside in the corridors or at meat they side in the corridors or at meal they they seem to be operating under some strain, under some handicap, under some overshadowing cloud."

One is inclined to think that this is due—not, as Mr. Kennedy suggested, to the alliance of Liberals and Progressives—but rather to the party system itself, which forces rigid discipline in order to play the party game.

* * *

A variety of propaganda literature comes to the desks of the members. A recent publication calls attention to the enormous circulation in Canada that is being attained by American journals. Eight of these alone have a circulation of 13,351,596 involving a cost to the Canadian reader of some $1,395,950. The publishers object to these journals not only on the ground that they escape duty but that some of them minister to a depraved appetite.

"What do Canadians think of all this—are they content that sturdy Canadian forests should bow their heads and be slaghtered to barter filth for their sons and daughters to read? . . . Some provinces are better protected than others, while the zeal of police officials is also an important factor, but the best method of protecting Canada against the insidious influence of foreign pornographic periodicals lies in the proper enforcement of the Canadian Customs' tariff."

Those jealous of high standards of purity of Canada might be more effective if the tariff were kept out of the question. The article concludes:

"There are dozens of periodicals imported into Canada that never will be banned, not because they are harmless, but because they keep within the law, and duty on these publications may restrict their sales somewhat. If so, well and good, but the duty on the clean and instructive type will make little difference and help—not retard—the growth of the Canadian printing and publishing industry and the progress of the Dominion in general.

* * *

The wonderful development of the automobile industry may be judged from the following statistics:

There have been manufactured in Canada over a million vehicles with a wholesale value of almost $800,000,000.00. Wages and salaries, $14,000,000.00; factories over 9,000 These employ directly and indirectly in the industry nearly 110,000, and with almost 10,000 dealers in motors and parts. The value of Canadian automobile exports, including cars, trucks, parts and tires, amounted in 1924 to $37,991,281. In the same year we had, however, imports into Canada of nearly $12,000,000 of cars and nearly $17,000,000 of automobile parts. In 1924 there were registered in Canada 652,121 cars—this, it must be remembered, for a population less than 9,000,000. This figure, though large, is, however, insignificent when placed beside the enormous tourist traffic which is developing. 1,534,885 motor vehicles owned in the United States entered Canada in 1924 for a stay of one day or less; and 363,974 for a stay of from two days to six months. The number of tourists coming into Canada in these cars is estimated by the Dominion Commissioner of Highways at 7,595,436; and the amount expended in Canada $143,405,906.

It would seem that in Canada, as in Switzerland, the tourist business will before long be of greater financial importance than many of our leading industries.

* * *

Mr. Cahan of Montreal gave some striking statements with regard to taxation:

"Our taxation weighs heavily upon our people today as a grievous trouble. Twenty-five per cent of the entire productive income of this country goes year by year to pay the Federal, Provincial and Municipal taxes which are imposed upon our people. On the average, every Canadian workman, out of a year of twelve months, if he works twelve months steadily, gives approximately three months of his toil to earn sufficient to pay the taxes which are placed upon him."

Surely a new feudalism!

Lords and Dividends

Mr. H. Bourassa (Labelle: ". . . . I should not like to open up that vista upon our so-called imperial policies, but I suppose my hon. friend knows that not a German warship could have been finished, not a German cannon could have been hardened to the point of usefulness had it not been for the Canadian nickel company which Vickers-Maxim and Armstrong's—two of the great armament firms in England—in partnership with the Krupps of Germany, the Schneiders of France and the great steel industries of Italy and Austria, participated in the profits; so that every German cannon which was hardened with Canadian nickel and loaded with shells similarly hardened, which helped to kill sixty thousand of our sons, brought tremendous dividends to the numerous bishops, lords and members of Parliament of England, who drew their dividends from the German weapons as well as the Germans did from the English weapons."

C.L.P. Urges Discussion on Labor Legislation

The Canadian Labor Party is sending out a circular to every provincial section requesting that the first week in April be set apart for the holding of public meetings to discuss legislation now before the Dominion House of Commons. Labor organizations have been asked for resolutions bearing upon proposed legislation and also to interview with local members of Parliament with a view to getting their support. The circular stresses the importance of old age pensions, unemployment relief, appeal of the amendments to the criminal code dealing with seditious utterances and repeal of the deportation clause in the Immigration Act.

The Federal Congress of Brazil has voted, and the president of the republic has decreed, that hereafter, annually, five holidays with full pay shall be granted to employees and workmen of industrial, commercial and banking establishments.

Urges Organization in Paper Industry

The International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers in conference at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, heard an address from Charles B. Roberts, special organizer in Canada in the industry for the past nine months, and a member of the Labor Party of Great Britain. Mr. Roberts spoke of his visits to various centres of the industry where he had addressed the men on the developments in the industry, its outlook and the necessity for organization to meet future developments. Within the next few years, according to Mr. Roberts, the paper industry will be controlled by a combine, and he advocated intense organization to meet the situation.

In Newfoundland he had organized a new local, at Cornerbrook, last September, with a flourishing initial membership of about 60 men. In the Province of Quebec there were now about ten locals including three new ones organized during the past few months.

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Manhattan Cafe
Fast and Clean Service Well-cooked Food
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Germans Show True Spirit of Solidarity

In the hope that after a fight of six months' duration the workers would be completely exhausted, the employers in the Belgian smelting industry have recently reopened their works and called in the help of blacklegs. At the same time they attempted to allure foreign workers into the country—especially German workers.

According to "La Wallonie," they pretended that the strike was already over, and did actually succeed in enlisting the services of some German workers as a result. The demonstrations of the strikers, however, very soon opened the eyes of the newcomers to the actual state of affairs; and (to their honor be it said) as soon as they learned the truth, they refused to take up their work, and returned to Germany forthwith. Although this episode involved only a few workers, it is gratifying to be able to record this act of international solidarity.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Moberley School," addressed to Mr. Alex. Graham, Secretary of the School Trustees of South Vancouver, 4547 Main street, South Vancouver, will be received up to the hour of 5 p.m. Monday, April 5, 1926, for the erection and completion of a six-roomed addition and basement to the Walter Moberley school building at 61st and Ross streets.

Plans and specifications may be obtained at the office of the secretary or the undersigned.

Tenders must be made out on the architect's form of tenders and enclosed with a marked cheque equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of tender.

The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

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Architects.
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Lotus Cafe
First Quality Foods. Reasonable Prices.
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(South of Hastings)

Vancouver Harbour Commissioners
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Supplying and Delivery of Cast Iron Water Pipes at Granville Island, Vancouver, B. C.

Sealed tenders, marked "Cast Iron Water Pipe," covering the supplying and delivery of 6 inch and 8 inch Cast Iron Water Mains at Granville Island, Vancouver, B. C., will be received by the undersigned at the offices of the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners, Yorkshire Building, 525 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C., until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, April 1st, 1926.

Specifications, Form of Contract and Form of Tender may be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer at the above address upon deposit of Ten dollars ($10.00) which will be refunded upon return of same, or following consideration of tenders by the Board.

Tenders shall be accompanied by an accepted cheque equal to Ten per cent. (10%) of the tender. The accepted cheque of the successful tenderer will be released on substitution of a bond satisfactory to the Commissioners for Twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the amount of the Contract.

Lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

W. D. HARVIE,
Secretary.
March 18th, 1925.

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Good Table Board, $6.00. 21 Meals.
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IN WOMAN'S REALM

The force of circumstances is everywhere gradually breaking down the wall of opposition as far as women becoming trade unionists is concerned. In Europe the women in the unions can be counted in the hundreds of thousands. Here in Canada, however, the work is still in its pioneer stage.

The percentage of women workers in this country is quite large. They comprise 22 per cent of the total working population, and in Quebec (the centre of the textile industry) they comprise as high as 30 per cent. Wages of women workers in Canada are extremely low. There are thousands of girls working for $5 or $6 a week. Particularly is this true of departmental store clerks.

Minimum Wage Board Not Feared

In some parts of Quebec and in other provinces, women work from 60 to 72 hours a week. There are very few legislative enactments to benefit women. Some provinces have minimum wage scales, but in Quebec only lately has a board for that purpose been appointed, and to quote from the Montreal Gazette: "there is nothing to be feared in the line of actual legislation from this board."

Wherever the wages are extremely low and conditions at their worst, there prostitution abounds. Montreal, the city of cheapest woman labor, is also the worst brothel centre of the whole continent. People will live somehow, and if they cannot make wages they will sell their bodies.

Yet there, where wages are at their lowest, organization is practically non-existent. Only 1 per cent of the women workers of Canada are organized! This is a condition which must be remedied. The women must be brought into the trade unions, where a fight for **Equal Pay for Equal Work** must be waged.

Attitude of Male Is Drawback

One of the greatest obstacles in the path of organizing women workers has been the attitude of the average man trade unionist towards them. He looked upon woman as a competitor who should be obliterated from the industrial field and therefore would have nothing to do with her as far as his union activities were concerned. But the competitor came to stay, and many men have learned that unless she is organized she remains a dangerous competitor, though the average trade union official is still very reluctant to undertake the work of getting her into an organization. Therefore it is up to the women to do this work themselves.

Wherever women have been organized and engaged in strikes they have shown courage and fight.

It is the task of every class conscious woman worker to take this matter of unionism seriously, to bring the thousands of sweated and oppressed women workers of this country within the folds of the trade union movement.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS AID WORKERS' EDUCATION

More than 300 college and university professors have joined hands with the Workers' Education Bureau in forming study groups in 40 states, according to Spencer Miller, jr., secretary of the bureau.

There are now upward of 525 local unions, national and international labor organizations affiliated with the Workers' Educational Bureau, taking advantage of text books, study courses, fact surveys and other facilities available through the bureau.

Workers in Western states particularly are accepting this opportunity for obtaining a higher education. In Wyoming, for instance, more than 400 students were enrolled in classes last fall.

The Workers' Education Bureau, sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, maintains headquarters at 476 West 24th street, New York City.

FARM CO-OPERATIVES DOUBLE IN TEN YEARS

Washington.—There were nearly 11,000 co-operative farmers' business organizations of all kinds, types and sizes listed with the department of agriculture at the close of 1925. This is double the number listed in 1915, when the first nation-wide survey of co-operative associations was made.

Over 72 per cent. of the associations are in the 12 north central states, 6 per cent. in the three Pacific states and 3 per cent. in the five New England states. Minnesota leads with 1,383 associations.

There's no fool like the one who knows it all.

WILL NOT ENJOIN STRIKE

New York.—Federal Judge Winslow refused to enjoin labor unions in Westchester county, north of this city, from continuing a strike against a school building. The workers will not handle non-union material.

A suit against the unions for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law is pending, but this does not seem to produce results, and Judge Winslow was appealed to.

SHODDY BAN DECLARED VALID

Washington.—By a vote of 6 to 3 the United States supreme court has set aside the Pennsylvania law which prohibits the use of shoddy in the manufacture of bedding and upholstered furniture. In the majority opinion Justice Butler held that all danger from the use of shoddy could be eliminated by sterilization and that to prohibit the use of shoddy is arbitrary and unlawful.

In dissenting, Justice Holmes said that if the Pennsylvania legislature believed the use of shoddy is dangerous to health it has the right to prohibit it.

MINIMUM WAGE EFFORTS HANDICAPPED BY LABORERS

Frank Wheatley, president of the Alberta Federation of Labor, at a meting of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, following a discussion of the wages paid by contractors on government road work, told the Trades Council that the Federation of Labor was advocating a minimum wage of fifty cents per hour, but was handicapped in its efforts by the fact that there were numbers of unorganized workers who were prepared to work for 30 and 35 cents per hour.

Good Wages Increases Demand for Goods

The prosperity of a country depends upon the active economic demand for goods. And the active economic demand for goods depends on the amount of wages the workers receive which they could utilize, as consumers, in purchasing the commodities they produced necessary for the upkeep and maintaining the comforts of life.

Low wages means little buying and sluggish industrial activity. High wages means big buying and a busy time for industry.

There are other factors to be considered, but in the main, especially in a country like ours where industrial development and the efficiency of the workers have reached their greatest heights, the biggest purchasers of consumable products are the wage earners. If their wages are meager and they can purchase but a small percentage of what they produced, we have idle factories and an industrial depression. The moment that occurs, every one feels the pinch — the employer in dead overhead and non-remunerative capital investment; the merchant in loss of sales; the professional man in a slower demand for his services and the stockholder in a smaller return on his investment or no return at all. In fact, low wages means insecurity, uncertainty and poorer living for every one.

Good Business to Raise Wages

"It is good business," said Mr. Ford, in an interview recently, "always to raise wages and never lower them. Higher wages and lower prices mean greater buying power—more consumers."

We can accept Mr. Ford's statement as valid, because he has demonstrated the truth of this assertion in his own factories.

Arthur Nash, the "Golden Rule" clothing manufacturer, who recently successfully urged his workers to organize into a bone fide trade union, also believes in high wages.

"There are manufacturers of clothing in Cincinnati," Mr. Nash points out, "who believe that the way to make up for a loss is to cut wages.

The Ultimate Consumer Pays

"Who is the ultimate consumer in this country? It is the workers. Reduce their wages to cover a loss and you take away their wages until they can't purchase anything. Then tell me how industry will prosper when the employee is unable to buy? It is the most asinine position to take that when wages are low there can be prosperity."

We can assume Mr. Nash knows what he is talking about, because on this principle of high wages he took control of an industry running at a loss of $4,000 and turned it into a veritable gold mine, doing $12,284,000 worth of business in 1925.

We point these instances to the attention of the railroad executives before whom there are at present wage increase demands from every craft employed on the lines.

B. C. Forbes, financial writer for the Chicago Herald-Examiner, declares in bold headline: "DEMAND FOR RAIL PAY INCREASE NO SURPRISE; WORKING CONDITIONS SHOULD BE IMPROVED."

Of course they should, and none know it better than the railroad executives themselves. With that knowledge they should have a better understanding of economic tendencies and the increases the two million employees seek would be granted without an instant's delay.

Increase the Purchasing Power

Increase the purchasing power of two million men by increasing their wages and a new impetus is given to industry. Factories would hum with additional orders; raw material and finished products would travel back and forth from mine and farm and ranch and factory; from factory to city. And the income from this additional tonnage thus let loose on the country's railroads would more than offset the increases granted to railroad workers, no matter what they may be.

The prosperity of the railroads, as of the country, depends upon the active economic demand for goods. Increase the purchasing power of the two million railroad workers and their families by increasing their pitifully low wages and an era of added prosperity is sure to be ushered in for all those connected with the railroad industry.—The Railway Clerk.

BUILDING CONTRACTS IN U. S. EXCEED HIGH RECORD

There has been no slow-down of building contracts in the United States this year. Building and engineering work started in the first two months of 1926 amounted to $847,058,400, an increase of 37 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

Planning of new work continues at an enormous rate. Contemplated new building reported for thirty-seven states in February was $861,141,800, a gain of 1 per cent over January and 25 per cent over February, 1925.

4,000 CHINESE EMPLOYED ON DUTCH SHIPS

The employment of Chinese labor in the Dutch mercantile marine has increased considerably during the past few years. The number of Chinese seamen employed at present is estimated at four thousand. The Amsterdam shipowners in particular seem anxious to substittute Chinese for Dutch crews. This is causing considerable agitation among the Dutch seamen as every Chinese employed on board a Dutch vessel means another Dutch seaman to swell the ranks of the unemployed. The obvious reason for this attitude on the part of the companies is the lower cost of Chinese seamen and their lower standard of requirements.

UNIONS PROLONG LIFE

According to the Union Health Centre of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the average life of the worker today is 58 years, while it was but 40 years eighteen years ago. This is due to a large extent to the trade union movement, which has brought about better living and working conditions.

This prolongation of life was not due to the reactionary, "greed-stricken" interests whose shortsighted aim has been to make the lives of their employees, in the words of Dickens, "one demd horrid grind."

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa.—Savannah, Ga., has been selected as the site for the Order of Railway Conductors' $250,000 home for its aged and disabled members.

No English-Speaking Jobless Need Apply

A delegation of unemployed was present at the meeting and one of their number, George Hart, informed the delegates that when he applied at the employment office of the Canadian National Railways at Edmonton, the man in charge stated that "no English-speaking men were being employed." Hart stated that he had been cut off the relief list on Saturday, and no provision was made for giving him work, and that although the C. N. employment office was offering only 20 cents an hour, he had gone there expecting to get employment. A motion was passed to the effect that this man's story be forwarded to Premier King, Tom Moore and Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., at Ottawa after full verification of it had been secured by a special committee of the trades council.

ORGANIZATION DRIVE BEING PLANNED IN EDMONTON

That a big organization drive be put on this year by the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, to start about the first day of May, was recommended by the organization committee of the council at a recent meeting. The report urged that a local organizer be put in the field during the drive. No efforts will be spared to make the drive a complete success and all city locals will be circularized for their financial and moral support.

"LABOR'S REWARD" TO BE SHOWN IN EDMONTON

"Labor's Reward," a moving picture portraying the history of the Labor Movement, which is being sent out by the American Federation of Labor, is to be presented in Edmonton shortly. Notice was also given by the organization committee of another picture which is being sent out by the Typographical Union, entitled "My Brother's Keeper." This picture is to be put on in the city about the same time as "Labor's Reward."

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Secessionist Move Among Telegraphers

Montreal.—Of the secession of a number of members of the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers, The Congress Journal, official magazine of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, says editorially:

"This division in the ranks of the Commercial Telegraphers has been brought about under the fictitious plea of securing freedom for Canadian workers from American control, and its leaders are loudly proclaiming their purpose of setting up 'a Canadian union run for Canadians.'

"The new organization is called the Electrical Communication Workers of Canada, and among its officers are Henry Lynch, general chairman, an American born in Illinois; Thomas Smith, assistant general chairman, born in the U.S.A.; and E. J. Kelly, secretary of the Central District, born in Ogdensburg, U.S.A.; while another active supporter, former International Vice-President Paul. F. Schurr, is likewise an American citizen.

"These are the men who are to 'emancipate the Canadian workers from Yankee domination.'"

The British government is going to take over radio monopoly as soon as the present company's license has expired. Another public utility to be publicly owned. The world still moves forward. By the way—was there not a time when people consoled themselves with the statement that at least air was tax free? Is it? What about radio sets and taxation?

Give what you have to some one. It may be better than you dare to think.—Longellow.

Main St. South of 18th

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UNION SHOP

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Specialist in Bicycle frame repairs. Keys cut, Saws sharpened, Baby Buggy Tires repaired. Agent for "Red Bird" Bicycles.

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DR. J. A. BRYANT
CHIROPRACTOR
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GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Prices Reasonable. Quality Goods.
132 HASTINGS STREET E.

Painters' Union Notes

PAINTERS UNION NOTES

Painters Local Union, 138, B.P.D. & P. of S., held a special called meeting of all members at their hall, 319 Pender Street, Thursday, March 18, to decide on new conditions and wages for 1926. After much discussion the meeting finally decided that the wages shall be $7.50 per day and a five day week, this would in the opinion of the majority of the members, meet with the approval of the master painters, judging from the feeling given by most of the bosses employing our members. This is only an increase of $1.75 per week over wages now received, as most of our members are working and prospects look good for a big year. We do not anticipate any trouble.

And Yet a'Growing,
Watch Us Grow,
Help Us Grow,
Let's Go.
—Yours, Skibbo.

A small boy in the visitors' gallery was watching the proceedings of the Senate chamber.

"Father, who is that gentleman?" he asked, pointing to the chaplain.

"That, my son, is the chaplain," replied his father.

"Does he pray for the senators?" asked the boy.

"No, my son; when he goes in, he looks around and sees the senators sitting there, and then he prays for the country."

Mother Wants Your Photograph

You know you promised to send one. Don't put it off any longer

We will allow 20 per cent. from all sittings this month. Take advantage of this offer now and fulfill your overdue promise.

Passport Photos, Kodak Finishing, Framing and Photos Copied.

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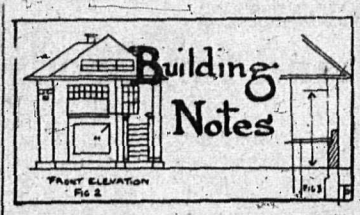

The North Vancouver Sawmills, Ltd. is starting to work immediately to rebuild its plant. One hundred thousand dollars will be spent on the plant and $50,000 in machinery. It is to be ready by August to employ about sixty men.

* * *

South Vancouver is asking bids for an addition to the Walter Moberly School to cost about $35,000.

* * *

Excavation has been started for a new gymnasium and natatorium at Main St. and 11th Ave. The project will cost about $75,000.

* * *

A garage costing $13,000 is being erected in the 600 block Broadway West.

* * *

Building permits for eleven houses costing approximately $78,000 have been issued during the past week.

* * *

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of road building is being allocated by the city engineer to the various wards. Work is to start immediately.

* * *

A waterworks system costing about $55,000 has been approved by Trail.

* * *

A new customs house at Douglas is being planned by the Dominion government to cost $25,000.

* * *

McLellan & Sinclair have secured the contract to build a $10,000 bakery plant for J. M. Robertson at Ormidale and Kingsway. Ten thousand dollars worth of machinery will be installed.

* * *

S. N. McLeod has secured a contract to build a $5,000 garage at 1910 Main Street.

* * *

B. Davidson has been awarded a contract for a $4,000 tire repair shop at 1046 Seymour Street.

* * *

The B. C. Telephone Company is starting work on the erection of a building in North Vancouver to cost about $5,000.

* * *

Home building is getting quite active in New Westminster.

* * *

In conjunction with the B. C. Electric Railway Co., the Municipality of Kerrisdale expects to start a $102,500 paving project on Dunbar St.

* * *

The Royal City Laundry Co. of New Westminster is planning a three-storey plant to cost approximately $25,000.

* * *

Marine Drive at West Vancouver is to be widened between 11th and 31st Sts. at a cost of about $35,000.

* * *

The New Westminster Elks are planning a new home to cost about $50,000.

* * *

Eighty-two conveyances and 22 agreements of sale were registered on one day last week for Greater Vancouver.

* * *

Sad to relate, but tenders are being called for for the erection of a lockup at Terrace in the Prince Rupert Electoral District.

* * *

A new span to cost approximately $25,000 is being planned for the Harrison River on the Harrison-Agassiz road.

* * *

The Alberta Lumber Co. will erect a new planing mill adjoining its present plant on 6th Ave. to cost approximately $8,000. Some $40,000 worth of machinery will be installed.

* * *

Russell Whitelaw is planning a $10,000 residence on Shaughnessy Heights.

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed had not labor first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much higher consideration."
—Abraham Lincoln.

A two-year agreement at a wage of $1.12½ an hour has just been made with the boss plumbing firms by the Winnipeg Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union.

* * *

Effort to Remove Stigma From Children

In an effort to remove the stigma that attaches to children, who by various faults find themselves arrested, tried and placed in reform schools, Mrs. Frank Dolk informs the Labor Statesman that the Vancouver Child Welfare Association passed the following resolution at its meeting held in the City Hall last Monday evening. The resolution says, in part: "Whereas industrial schools leave a stigma on the boys and girls, we are of the opinion that the administration should be taken out of the hands of the Attorney General's Department and placed in that of the Minister of Education, and that the name be changed to Parenthal Schools."

Feeble Minded Still Coming In

Dr. Rothwell, who is chairman of the Royal Commission investigating the insane and feeble minded in Canada, informed the meeting that in 1872 there were 18 patients in Essondale Mental Hospital, now, he said, there are over 2000, and the capacity of the place is only for 1600. Of the inmates 30 per cent are Canadian born, 38 per cent British and 32 per cent of other nationalities. He was of the opinion that investigation of immigrants should be more rigid on the other side. One case he recently found, was that of a man, his wife and his wife's mother and two sisters, all feeble minded, who had been allowed to enter the country but recently. He stated that the Federal Government spent $250,000 last year to deport undesirables, quite a number of them being feeble minded.

Increasing the Births

He stated that there were 72 idiots in Essondale, some of whom do not know enough to eat. One person has been there for 18 years and bedridden for the past nine years. In some cases the patients are just morons who are kept in the institution for periods and then let out. In dealing with this condition, he pointed out that three women who were allowed out, were pregnant when they had to be placed back in the institution. In one case the woman had been out twice and was pregnant on both occasions when she was taken back.

Dr. Rothwell stated emphatically that no immigrants are examined as to their mental condition upon entry to this country.

Stigma Stays With Them

Mr. Hannan, Superintendent of the Parenthal School in Winnipeg informed the meeting that he had been able to render a great deal of help to boys and girls who had come into his care, by finding out just what caused their criminal tendency, and endeavoring to get them interested in certain subjects that keep them out of mischief. He had discovered that the stigma attached to the reform school, kept boys and girls in the criminal stage or in the "down and out" stage. He cited one case that he met in the City Mission in Vancouver. He asked a young man why he could not get out of the rut and the man informed him that after he had come out of a reform school he obtained work in a store, where later an overcoat was stolen. Because he was a reform school boy he was accused of the theft and discharged. Six months afterwards it was found that another employee had stolen the coat, but the stigma of that charge remains with him to this day.

Junior Labor League

The next regular business meeting of the Junior Labor League will be held as usual this Friday, March 26, 1926, in the New Fraser Hall, cor. 45th Ave. and Fraser St. This meeting will be of special interest to all members concerned in the affairs of the League. It is urgently requested that all members make a special effort to be present.

Let's go! Where to? The Junior Labor League Dance to be held in the Elk's Hall, cor. 49th Ave. and Fraser St., this Saturday, March 27, 1926. A large attendance is expected at this dance. The best of music will be supplied by Edna Haywood's orchestra.

As an after-dinner speaker, our friend Casey is there with the goods. Here's one of his latest: "The swatest mimories in loife are the recollictions of things forgotten."

Hudson's Bay Company
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Digging Spades—98c, $1.25 and	$2.50
Shovels—Long and short handles, each	$1.50
Rakes—75c, 85c and	$1.00
Steel Rakes—$1.25, $1.35, $1.55 and	$1.75
Hoes—75c, 85c, $1.10 and	$1.35
Ladies' Spades	$1.20
Dutch Hoes—Hoe only, special, each	39c
Trowels—20c, 35c and	45c
Forks—25c, 35c and	45c
Wheelbarrows—Moveable sides. Special	$5.95
Garden Hose—50-ft. length, complete with couplings	$6.75

Vancouver Drug Co., Limited
Sixteen Years' Fair Prices—QUALITY, SERVICE, SAVING
Friday and Saturday Specials

$1.00	Phelactine (Depilatory)	$0.62	
.75	Lady Mary Face Powder	.51	
.65	Djer Kiss Face Powder	.43	
.35	Djer Kiss Talcum	.23	
1.75	Djer Kiss Perfume, per oz.	1.20	
.60	Murine Eye Remedy	.34	
.25	Dr. Reid's Listol	.16	
.35	Sulphur and Molasses	.19	
1.00	Dr. Reid's Rheumatic Remedy	.64	
.50	Ungentine	.37	
.35	Yardley's Lavender Soap, 3 for	.77	
.20	Stork Castile Soap, 6 for	.77	
.25	4711 Eau de Cologne Cold Cream Soap, 3 for	.57	
.25	Benzo Almond Cream	.16	
1.00	Gillette Blades	.62	
.50	La Mar Soap, 3 for	.74	
1.00	Dr. Reid's Blood Purifier	.62	
1.00	Dr. Reid's Burdock & Sarsaparilla	.61	
1.25	Thermos Bottle	.79	
.25	Recleaned Flaxseed; 1 lb. carton	.17	
.75	Absorbent Cotton, 1 lb. roll	.45	

Investigation of Insurance Profits

The British Government will be requested to hold an inquiry into industrial assurance.

For the year 1924, life insurance companies and societies collected in premiums $230,000,000 and paid out in benefits $76,250,000. In addition these companies had a private income of over $50,000,000 from dividends on investments, making a total balance of over $200,000,000.

One company paid its shareholders 17,000 per cent on the capital actually paid up and several other companies paid dividends from 300 to 500 per cent.

One scheme for robbing the policy holders is basing premiums on the shorter average life of 50 years ago.

The National Union of Assurance Workers is considering a scheme for the nationalization of insurance.

POLICE CHIEF ARRESTED FOR CLUBBING STRIKERS

PASSAIC, N. J.—With the arrest of Chief of Police Richard O. Zober of Passaic, N. J., and two of his patrolment, the American Civil Liberties Union has begun a fight against police brutality upon textile mill strikers.

This action followed the assault of Passaic and Clifton police upon a line of 3,000 peaceful picketers on March 3. During the clash newspaper reporters and photographers were attacked and cameras were smashed by patrolmen. Previously tear-gas bombs and fire hoses had been used by the police to rout the picket line.

WAGE RISES GRANTED TO BUILDING TRADES

NEW YORK.—Wage increases for 100,000 mechanics and helpers in the building trades have virtually been assured, it was learned on Tuesday last. The increases will be $2 a day for plasterers and bricklayers, now receiving $12 a day; $1.50 for most of the other mechanics, and $1 a day for the mechanies' helpers.

The wage increase is estimated to amount to between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000,000 a year, and means an addition of between 11 and 16 per cent to the earnings of the individual craftsman. The building industry now has a wage bill of approximately $525,000,000 a year.

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA 57 PER CENT ABOVE 1913

MONTREAL.—The cost of living in Canada last December was 57 per cent higher than in 1913, according to a report just issued by the Dominion Labor Department. Index numbers, of which the base rate 100 represents average cost for the year 1913, are given for December, 1925, as follows:

Food, 157; fuel, 178; rent, 145; clothing, 155; sundries, 164; all 157;

These percentages of changes, the report says, constitute a tentative cost of living index, weighted according to the family budget method, pending the calculation of a more complete index in process of construction. The figures in clothing and sundries are to be ragarded as merely approximate, owing to the difficulty in dealing with apparent changes in the items for which price quotations are obtained.

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