Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Official Organ of The Canadian Labor Party

No. 112—EIGHT PAGES | VANCOUVER, B. C., JUNE [illegible] 1926 | FIVE CENTS PER COPY

Vancouver Third With Over 20,000 Members

Vancouver still retains third place in union membership according to the annual report of the Department of Labor. With 74 organizations reporting out of a total of 89, Greater Vancouver's known union membership numbers 20,124.

According to the Fifteenth Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1925, which has just been issued by the Department of Labor, the trade unions operating in the Dominion consist of the following groups: (1) Local branches of international craft organizations having headquarters in the United States; (2) local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, with headquarters in Chicago; (3) One Big Union, an international industrial body, with headquarters in Winnipeg; (4) non-international craft organizations, with headquarters in Canada; (5) independent trade union units, and (6) national and Catholic unions. The international craft union group, although losing 43 branches and 17,908 members, occupies first place as to numerical strength, having 1985 branches with a combined membership of 172,573. The Industrial Workers of the World maintained its six branches, with a reported membership of 10,000, a loss of 1500. The report from the One Big Union, which is the first received direct since 1919, the year of its formation, shows the organization to have 53 local units in the Dominion, with a combined membership of 17,256. The non-international organizations had gains of 43 in branches and 12,309 in members, now having 311 branches with a combined membership of 34,070. The independent units increased by seven, there now being 40, of which 34 reported a membership of 12,165, an increase of 264. The national and Catholic group of unions now numbers 99, an increase of five, but the reported membership is the same as in 1924, viz., 25,000. The above figures indicate that there are 2494 branches of all classes of unions operating in Canada, with a combined reported and estimated membership of 271,064, an increase of 65 in branches and a gain of 10,421 in members. The membership of all classes of organized labor bodies in Canada, as reported to the Department for the past fifteen years, has been as follows:

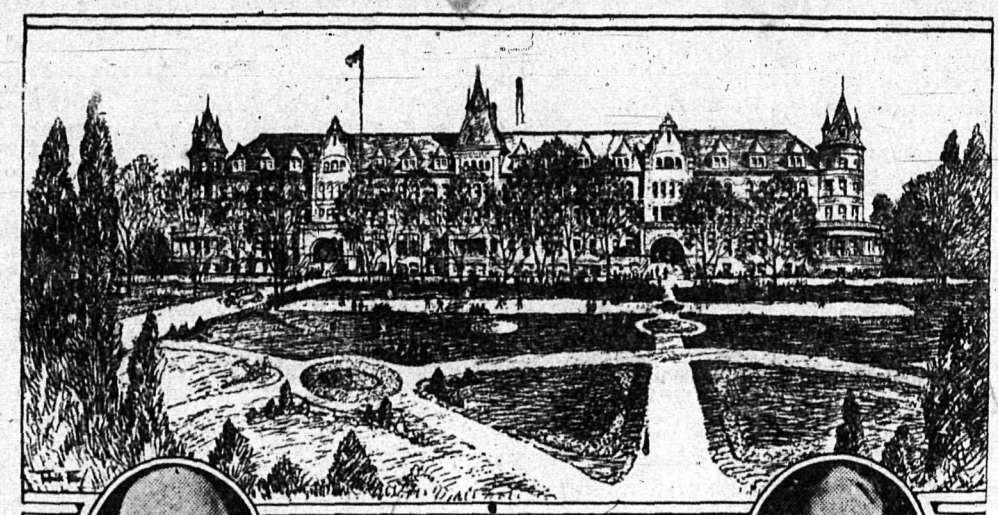
1911, 133,132; 1912, 160,120; 1913, 175,799; 1914, 166,163; 1915, 143,343; 1916, 160,407; 1917, 204,630; 1918, 248,887; 1919, 378,047; 1920, 373,842; 1921, 313,320; 1922, 276,621; 1923, 278,092; 1924, 260,643; 1925, 271,064.

Trade Union Membership by Provinces.—The 2,494 local branch unions of all classes in the Dominion are divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, 1009; Quebec, 444; British Columbia, 246; Alberta, 225; Saskatchewan, 172; Manitoba, 151; Nova Scotia, 131; New Brunswick, 105; Prince Edward Island, 11.

Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.—There are in the Dominion 30 cities, a loss of four, hav-

(Continued on Page 5)

LIFE OF CLUBMAN AWAITS OLD PRINTER



The Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo. Inserts—1, James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union; 2, J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer.

WHEN A MEMBER of the International Typographical Union begins to lag behind in the swift rush of the modern printing industry, he may retire to the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs, Colo., to live the life of a "clubman" for the remainder of his days. How he passes his time under such advantageous circumstances is revealed in the motion picture, "His Brother's Keeper," which will be shown in the program of the Colonial Theater here six days, commencing June 10th.

Financial worries are left behind by the old printers who enter the Home. The best of food, comfortable quarters, clothing and all necessaries of life are provided for Home residents and in addition a small sum weekly, adequate for tobacco and amusements, is supplied by the International Union. Residents who possess savings or who have pensions from local unions can practice thrift without depriving themselves of pleasure or comfort.

The Home library is one of the most extensive in the West. Magazines and newspapers from all parts of the world enable residents to keep abreast of the times. Lawns and gardens, covering a large part of the Home's three hundred acres, offer many pleasant walks. The most famous scenic region of the Rocky Mountains is only a few minutes distant by street car. Croquet courts provide outdoor recreation. More strenuous games are considered hardly suitable for the character of the institution's population, but fishing in mountain streams offer a pastime attractive to many of the oldtimers.

Books, card games, picture shows, radio, strolls in the gardens, rides over the mountains and exchanges of reminiscences enable the retired printers to pass the time very pleasantly and have served to prolong the lives of many faithful workers.

The tuberculosis sanatorium at the Printers Home is said to be one of the finest and best equipped in the world. Specialists on the hospital staff have been encouraged to investigate every method for treating respiratory diseases, to which printers are susceptible because of the nature of their work. Facilities for treating other diseases are also provided. The capacity of the hospital was increased recently by more than fifty beds.

The Typographical Union pays pensions of $8 a week to old members who prefer to remain at their homes in preference to residing at the Colorado Springs institution.

Building Trades Make Big Membership Gains

The regular meeting of Building Trades Council was held on Tuesday, June 8th, and much important business was transacted says Business Agent Page. The reports from the various unions showed practically all members of building trades locals working, a large number of them under closed shop conditions.

40 New Members

The carpenters reported 40 applications for membership to be considered at their next meeting on June 14th.

The Lathers, Plasterers and Electricians each have an International organizer in town and big developments are expected in these trades in a few days.

The Council ordered the shop of Mr. L. A. Davis, lathing contractor, placed on the unfair list to take effect June 15th, unless he agrees to use union men exclusively before that date. This shop is imposing intolerable conditions on employees and at the present time no union men are employed.

Monthly Button

The question of monthly buttons was discussed and the action of the Trades & Labor Council in taking a referendum vote on the question was endorsed. Should the monthly button, however, not be adopted by the Trades & Labor Council, the Building Trades Council will make a strong effort to have it put into effect on all buildings in Vancouver and district at an early date. The advantages of the button over card are very evident and will be of great assistance to job stewards.

Show of Working Cards

Job stewards are now demanding a show of working cards each Monday morning, and this is proving popular with union men and is very disconcerting to any non-union men who happen to be on the job. Business agents say the average for Monday applications is now considerably higher than it was a few weeks ago.

Millworkers Demand Increase

Millworkers Local 1599 reported that they had made a demand to employers for an increase of pay and better working conditions to take effect June 15th, and asked Council to support them. Council pledged them their unqualified support and Business Agent Bill Page was instructed to give them all assistance possible.

Don't forget to have your working card in your hand when you meet the job steward on Monday morning. This will save delay and help the steward.

Endorse Labor Day Picnic

The Building Trades Council unanimously endorsed the idea of a big celebration for Labor Day, as outlined by Bro. Stevenson, who is a member of the celebration committee. The proceeds to be used to assist the stage employees in their legal fight. We ask that all union men get behind the idea to keep this date open, Monday, Sept. 6th. Watch for future announcements.

If you stare at a woman, she'll say you lack manners. If you don't stare at her, she'll say you lack sense.

Mrs. Reynolds Turns Down Cowan's Bakery

Mrs. Reynolds, the popular wife of Bob Reynolds, an active worker in the Teamsters Local, sure gave Cowans Bakery an interesting time last week. After reading the Bakery Salesmens ad. in the Statesman, she notified the driver that as soon as her bread tickets had run out, he need not call back until he was working for a union firm. The next day no less than three men, all claiming an interest in Cowans Bakery called to try and get her to change her mind and continue with Cowans bread. The things these gentlemen (?) said about the Bakery Drivers Union, and their opinion in general of the Trade Union movement would make some of their employees sit up and join up right away. Readers of the Statesman should keep the ad. of the Bakery Salesmens Union always in mind and act accordingly.

The statement made by this firm that no efforts have been made to organize the men is a lie, as two organizers (both Canadians) made two trips direct to see Mr. Cowan, and all he said was he would think it over and write the Union. He is still thinking it over. In the meantime no Cowans bread is being eaten in Mrs. Reynold's family.—S.

Domestic Workers Seeking Organization

Efforts are being made to organize the domestic workers in Vancouver.

A meeting will be held in the Y. W. C. A. on June 24th at 8 p.m., which will be addressed by the President of the Trades & Labor Council and others. All domestic workers in the city and district are invited to attend.

The provisional secretary is Miss Ethel Hudson, c.o. Y. W. C. A., Vancouver.

Chicago Carpenters Get Favorable Agreement

CHICAGO.—Complete elimination of the "Landis open shop award" in the Chicago building industry was made possible last week when the Building Contractors' Association signed an agreement with representatives of 27,000 union construction carpenters. The "open shop" clause insisted upon by the contractors since the award was rendered in 1921 is stricken out.

This is an indication that similar agreements will be obtained by other building trade unions and that peace is about to be restored.

Under the new agreement the carpenters are to receive $1.37½ an hour from June 1 to October 1, this year, and after the latter date until June 1, 1928, the rate will be $1.50 an hour.

Laughter lightens the load.

WOODSWORTH'S BUDGET SPEECH

Workers Paying War Debt

I would go further than this. With regard to the war debt, as has been suggested in a good many countries, we should go beyond taxing the income and tax the principle. In previous years I have called the attention of the House to what I think should be very clearly recognized by all Canadians. During the war we paid very little of the war expenditure; we simply borrowed and borrowed and put off until after the war the settling of accounts. The result was that a large number of people were enabled to profiteer during the war. Since the war we have issued a large number of tax-free bonds, and a large number of people indirectly profited by the war after it was over. And what is the result? The greater part of Canada's debt is not owed to people outside of this country; if it were it might then be regarded as an international debt which we were under obligation to pay. But the greater part of that debt is owed to people within the bounds of Canada, which simply means that we are drawing in these large revenues from different sections of the country, from the mass of the Canadian people, and turning them over to another group of Canadians, who I fancy do not constitute a very large group. Over a hundred million dollars a year is being drawn from the mass of Canadians to pay those comparatively few who own our war debt, and over half this amount is in tax free bonds. It often seems to me that we in this House are not occupying a very enviable or exalted position, when our job seems to be that of a great collector, drawing from every man from Halifax to Vancouver what little sums he can afford; securing these from him not directly but indirectly through the things he buys; collecting all these little driblets from the different sections in order that, when we have collected them, they may be turned over to the few people who really control the situation. I do not know whether the bankers' proposition which is now put forward by the International Bankers would be a very great departure from the present scheme of things. They propose to collect the debts directly instead of through the different governments. I am not sure whether or not that would be feasible. After all the end is the same, whether debts are collected through the governments or directly; it means that a certain group of Canadians are paying tribute to another group of Canadians, and in regard to the returned men I would say that they are paying with the rest of the citizens, and paying heavily, in these forms of taxation, especially in the indirect taxation which forms so large a part of what we are able to collect.

I had not intended to say very much with regard to this budget as it affects labour. I think we may say that on the whole it is a fairly satisfactory middle class budget. So far as it may stimulate general prosperity, and lessen unemployment it may be beneficial to the workers. But on the whole it does not relieve to any great extent the burden which the workers are now carrying.

Follow British Labor Party

Since a good many gentlemen have brought up the matter during this debate, I would frankly admit that a good many of the labour men in eastern Canada are protectionists, and that they vote Conservative. That is their right, but I would also suggest that a very large number of these same people are not at all in favour of political action on the part of labour. Some of us in this country are trying to develop along the British lines, rather than along American lines. One of the Toronto members referred in eulogistic terms to Mr. Samuel Gompers, and thought we should follow his lead and not draw labour into the political sphere at all. I would like to say that some of us who have had British training do not propose to take the lead in political matters from Mr. Samuel Gompers or those who have accepted his policy. We are following, and propose to follow much more closely, the example of the British Labour party.

Employees Fight For Employers

An appeal was made the other day in front of this building by a large delegation from one of the industrial centres of the western part of this province, and we were told that theirs was the voice of labour. I mingled with that throng and talked with a good many of the men. I was very much interested in discovering that they were very carefully marshalled by their employers. I was rather surprised to learn that they had even brought the company's police along, in order to keep order among themselves. I would also like to call attention to the fact that within those factories represented in that delegation there is no labour organization, so those people who are not yet strong enough to organize in their own behalf were the people brought down here by their employers to present their case. I do not at all question that they believed theirs was almost a holy crusade; I know that was their belief, but I would like to say that these men had given very little attention to the underlying factors in their problems.

Labour after all is only one factor in the cost of production, and wages bear very little relation to the service rendered by labour. Before sitting down I should like to repeat some figures given in a previous debate by the hon. member for Macleod (Mr. Coote). He pointed out that protection amounted to 35 per cent, but the wages and salaries amounted to only 16½ per cent; that is, the protection afforded was more than double the wages and salaries. He went on to say:

> For 1924 the total salaries and wages paid by the automobile industry was $14,219,137 and the value of their production $88,000,000. Wages and salaries were therefore 16.1 per cent of the value of the production. The protection enjoyed is 35 per cent, and the increase in price over the United States price is also 35 per cent. In other words, the increased price which our automobile manufacturers exact from the Canadian people because of the tariff is twice the total salaries and wages paid by the industry.

Supplementing those remarks I would give these figures. The Ford Company book for 1925 shows salaries and wages of $10,138,927; the Financial Post of February 12, 1926, shows the net profits of that company for 1925 as $6,131,352. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that these figures amply bear out the statement I made a few moments ago, that labour is only one—and in this case a minor—factor in the cost of production, and further that the wages paid seem to bear very little relation to the service rendered.

Does Not Relieve Burdens

The budget from our standpoint is by no means what we would like to have it. As far as the people whom we specially represent are concerned, it does not relieve their burdens a very great deal, and yet I believe that there are certain important reductions which will be beneficial to the country as a whole, and therefore, as we cannot propose our own policy in an amendment, we intend to vote for the budget.

(To be Continued)

Don't waste time reasoning with an angry man.

As recently announced, the employees of a certain extra gang on the P. G. E. forwarded a petition to the management of that concern asking for changes in working conditions. They asked for a raise in wages from thirty to forty cents per hour and a reduction of the working day from ten to eight hours. In spite of the fact that this road is operated by the same government that passed legislation providing for a minimum wage and an eight hour day, this request met with a flat refusal.

The main reason advanced for this refusal was that so long as the other railroads operating in the province were employing the men on their extra gangs under these conditions, this particular road would do the same. That, in substance, amounts to one and the same thing, that the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. determine the working conditions on the P. G. E. In spite of its much vaunted labor legislation, the same government in the operation of this road pays more heed to the economic dictates of the C. P. R., than it does to its own laws. Because the other railroads ignore the labor laws, the P. G. E. does the same thing. That appears to be its reasoning on the matter.

It is worthy of note, however, that in spite of its pious intention to conform to the wages dictated by the C. P. R., it does not conform to the same passenger rates charged on that railroad. The facts are that the passenger rate per mile charged by the P. G. E. is higher than that charged by the other railroads operating in the province, the blatherings of Premier Oliver and his legal satellites for cheaper transportation rates, notwithstanding. The B. C. E. R. pays its track workers 53½ cents per hour and conforms to the eight hour day. Even Orientals working in the wholesale warehouses in Vancouver receive $20 per week. But the highest wage a worker on an extra gang on the P. G. E. can earn per week is only $18. Yet some people still complain about "cheap Oriental labor."

Some time ago we were informed through the press that the so-called minimum wage law would drive out the Orientals. Well, so far as we are able to learn there are no Orientals cheap enough to work for the P.G.E.

We learn that another argument advanced by the management against the requested wage increase was that the other railroads paying that miserable wage, were paying dividends. Yet the P. G. E. paying the same wage is going in the hole. It is evidence complete that the government intends to make the employees on this railroad pay for the mismanagement of the road.

TRADES CONGRESS CONVENTION IN MONTREAL, SEPT. 20

Montreal.—It is announced that the forty-second annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the Mount Royal Hotel in this city during the week of September 20, 1926.

Obviously!

"You must not see him any more,"
She heard her mother say;
And, though she might her fate deplore,
She promised to obey.
"I must not see you, Tom," she said,
When he appeared that night.
"Why, then," the thoughtful youth replied,
"We must turn out the light!"

Our Preferred Trading Register

THE following business men patronize the advertising columns of your paper. In return you are urged to patronize them. Cut out the list **once a month** and keep it where you can check it up. Watch for deletions and additions to the list.

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

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
Dr. Middleton's 852 Hastings East.

BOOTS & SHOES
Arthur Frith & Co, 2313 Main
P. Paris, 51 Hastings St. W.
W. B. Brummitt 18-20 Cordova St. W.

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

CONFECTIONERY
Davenport Confectionery, 1743 Commercial Drive.

CIGARS & TOBACCO
Mainland Cigar Store 310 Carrall

DANCING
Cotillion Hall. Granville & Davie

DENTISTS
Dr. W. J. Curry, 301 Dominion Bldg.
Dr. W. A. Rutledge, 108 Hastings W.

DEPARTMENT STORES
Hudson's Bay Co. Granville & Georgia

DRY GOODS
A. Frith & Co., 2313 Main

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.

ELECTRIC THERAPY
Healthwyn Clinic, 901 Dominion Bank
H. Walton, 311 Province Bldg.

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.

GLASS AND GLAZING
Western Glass Co. 158 Cordova St. W.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS
A. Frith & Son, 2313 Main
Wray & McKee 52 Hastings W.
W. B. Brummitt 18-20 Cordova St. W.

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

HARDWARE
Manitoba Hardware 1714 Commercial

HEMSTITCHING
Broadway Hemstitchers, 246 Broadway East. Phone Fair. 5111.

MEAT MARKETS
W. Dickinson, 3724 Hastings E.

MUSIC
Grandview Music House, 1733 Commercial Drive.

NOTARIES
P. R. Bengough, 803 Holden Bldg.

PHOTOGRAPHERS
Mission Studio, 108 Hastings E.

PRINTERS
Labor Statesman 803 Holden

RESTAURANTS
Bergman's Cafe 324 Cambie St.
Empire Cafe 76 Hastings St. E.
Manhattan Cafe 1047 Granville St.

RUPTURE SPECIALIST
C. E. Heard, 959 Robson

SHOE REPAIRS
H. A. Morwood, Gilmore and Hastings.
Service Shoe Shop 2440 Main St. East.
E. Sopp, 3867 Main St.
Toronto Shoe Repairer 2228 Granville

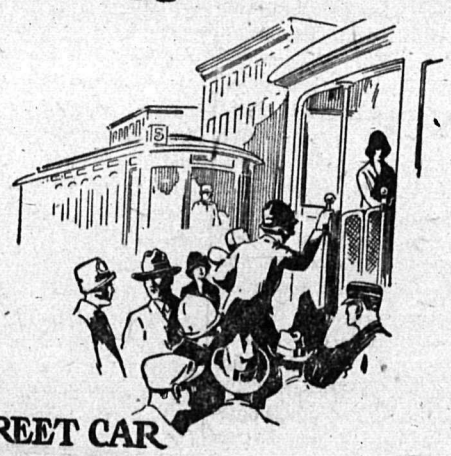
TAILORS
Perry & Dolk 18 Hastings St. W.
J. H. Sweder 427 Seymour

THEATRES
Pantages Hastings at Carrall
Strand Georgia & Seymour
Langer's Circuit 5 Theatres

UNDERTAKERS
Mount Pleasant Undertakers Kingsway & Main.
T. J. Kearney, 802 Broadway W.
S. Bowell & Son, 66 6th N. West.
Armstrong & Hotson, 304 Dunlevy Ave.

WATCH REPAIRS—EXPERT
E. L. Hammergren 718 Kingsway
S. O. Johnson, 3826 Hastings St. East

The things we depend upon most we appreciate least



STREET CAR SERVICE

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
VANCOUVER VICTORIA

21-26

Prevent Forest Fires

YOU CAN HELP

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE

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 second Sunday at 2 p.m. and the last Sunday in month at 8:00 p.m., at 441 Seymour St. President, W. H. Clancy; Secretary and Business Agent, T. J. Hanofin. 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. 3631X.

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 Deprey.

Bookbinders Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month 804 Holden Bldg. President, F. Milne, 536 Drake St.; secretary, Thos. Carroll, 842 Hamilton St.

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, 2273 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 20th Ave E. Phone Fair. 845 R. W. J. Pipes, Fin. Secretary.

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

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, 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, J. R. Flynn; rec. secretary and business agent, Roy Finley.

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.

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

Mill and Factory Workers' Union, Local No. 1599 — Affiliated with United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. Meets first and third Thursdays in Room 313 Holden Bldg. President, 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, Robt. Stevenson. Office, room 204 319 Pender St., W. Phone Sey. 3609.

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

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotillon Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 5873 Pr. Edward St.; secretary, J. D. 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, 1346 18th Ave. E.; business agent and secretary, D. MacPherson, 807 Holden Bldg.

Shingle Weavers, Local 17813—Meets second Tuesday in month, in Room No. 2, Labor Temple, New Westminster, and 4th Sunday, 7 p.m., in Room 213 Holden Bldg., Vancouver. President, J. N. Clute, 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.

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

It is a true saying that a man must eat a peck of salt with his friend before he knows him.—Cervantes.

Jungle Commonwealth and Jungle Marriage

(Continued From Last Issue.)

Sane Settlement of Trouble

Sometimes a girl child is bethrothed to a man by her family when she is still an infant. The prospective husband then is supposed to pay the family for her support until the time of her puberty has passed. The girl is expected to stay virgin until her husband is ready to take her. If she does not, the husband quickly ascertains who her lover has been, and promptly submits a bill. The seducer is forced to square the disappointed husband to the uttermost farthing he has spent upon the girl during the years of her childhood and in addition he is expected to wed her, though she is the deciding factor in this. She needn't have him if she doesn't want him.

Bushnegro girls usaully marry for the first time when they are fifteen or sixteen, but this first love is by no means the last. The Bushnegroes consider women as the fickle sex and have patiently provided for their whims. Or, perhaps the matriarchs themselves created the system. A woman may leave her husband at any time if she has what public opinion admits to be a fair excuse. If her husband is lazy, a poor provider, or simply dull, that is ample reason for him to be deserted. This last reason is quite seriously balanced and allowed. If the woman falls in love with another man, public opinion does not accept that as a sound reason for her to quit her lawful groom, unless, mayhap, the lover is obviously more attractive than the husband. That is a different matter, the village readily grants.

Divorce Quite Simple

The divorce is quite simple. The lady either locks her front door or moves. In the first case the husband no longer has right of entry to his wife's abode. The house where she lives is and has always been her house. It belongs to her family. The husband heretofore has come and gone freely, but now that he is barred he may no longer trespass, even though he has erected the hut with his own hands for the use of the bride! But the husband still has his own house which he has used during the marital period as a storehouse for his most treasured possessions. It is a haven. I was allowed to inspect one husband's house.

Every husband in Biri-Pudu-Madu, and in all the other Bushnegro villages, in fact, has an empty, "men only" house. In times of domestic strife it is a refuge. It is a castle for ill humors and masculine meditations. Privacy is a doubly blessed thing in the perpetual warmth and freedom of a palm-thatched jungle town. The husbands' houses in times of peace fulfill that want and when a wife divorces her man his hut is ready for him. Somewhat sadly he lets fresh air in, gives it a cursory dusting, and settles back into the ways of bachelordom.

Children Remain With Women

But this sequence of events occurs only, of course, if the man in question has only one wife. If he has several the discontented lady must perforce move from the common house and either go back to her own family or on to the hut of the man she has selected for her next husband. Then the deserted groom is only saddened at the public stain upon his abilities and attractiveness. He is not inconvenienced—but if possible he finds another wife the same afternoon to mitigate the disgrave.

Each woman's children go with her on her nuptial wanderings—unless, perchance, her family disapproves of her new choice. Then the children are taken into custody by the family, and the mother loses her control of them.

Perfectly Moral

It is a casual custom, apparently, yet absolute fidelity is insisted upon by both parties to a match while the arrangement is in force. Taken all in all, a Bushnegro family is an entirely agreeable affair. The system is perfectly moral, for morality anywhere is no more than a standard. This is the Bushnegro standard. Missionaries who have attempted to ntroduce monogamy among the Bushnegroes have precipitated violent promiscuity, disease and race suicide—with a sudden trend toward degeneracy—a thing unknown to "uncivilized" Bushnegroes.

I have rather over-stressed divorce—though I have not exaggerated. Easy divorce is, it is true, provided for by Bushnegro law and defended by frequent usage. But in practice it is not unusual to find a man and his wives who have lived together in perfect amity for many years—and no old people are left alone. As the fires of youth grow white, final attachments are often formed which last till death; though more commonly the old women grow weary of many men and in the twilight go back to their own and to the concerns of what is more permanent than states or passions or tears—the family. It is the only true unit in Bushnegro life, for the family is anchored in the heart. From it emerges the clan and the clans, the tribe, but the two last count for little, though they may last a thousand years. They are simply necessary machines, perpetual, but unattended; they do not truly penetrate to the soul of any hour.

Old People Respected

Old people are held in great respect. Their age has brought them wisdom. The children and grandchildren compete to serve and please them. It is not because of favors hoped from these old people after they are dead. One may be sure of them, for love and kindliness never end. Bitterness stops only with death. Affection for the old among the Bushnegroes is a wholly simple thing. It has grown out of a long gratitude. In the jungle life depends upon the precious wisdom of the old. For there are no books.

These old ones hold justice in their hands. The consciousness of right and wrong, though common to all, abides espcially with them.

When a small disorder occurs, it is the business of the community, and especially of the old, to settle it at once, before the trouble becomes serious.

The granman and his elders are the official channels of justice. Upon them rests the responsibility of the final settlement, but the women of the village sit not far behind the men in the more distant glow from the fire in mid-clearing and occasionally a murmur comes from their ranks. It dies down quickly, but observers notice that these murmurs are invariably followed by a right-about change of tune on the part of the granman and his aides. This is the matriarchal way. All races are accustomed to invisible powers in the shelter of masculine thrones. The Bushnegroes have merely systematized that authority, and done it painlessly, so to speak.

Punishment for Crime

Sometimes Bushnegroes commit minor thefts. Occasionally one man cheats another in the barter of timber, or, in fulfilling a commission down-river for a neighbor, carelessly keeps the change. Affairs of this sort are settled in the clearing. The decisions are invariably just. A Bushnegro, no matter on which side of the question he stands, dares not lie. His sense of justice and truth is so profoundly a part of him that he is as ready as his enemy to accuse himself, if the accusation is just.

There are only two punishments which the community inflicts. The first and most common is to insist that the defendant pay the plaintiff in good Dutch schreng and bankonoto the full sum set by the council as the cash worth of the damage done. The settlement is made with as good grace as the temperament of the individual permits and the matter ends.

But if one individual offends many times there is a second and last punishment. The recidivist is cast out. He must leave his village, his wives, and his family and go alone forever, stripped of gods and guns, into the jungle. Even his people disown him. He has shamed them. When, in the pallid forest twilight of the day after the last palaver, the turn of the path hides the unhappy sinner, he has ceased to be. He is forgotten as the dead never are; no one ever sees or thinks of him again; no rumor of him comes; the black throat of the jungle has swallowed him. Justice is done.

Vancouver Heights

THE ESTHER BAKERY

FOR HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY

Eat Our Brown Bread

Also Our

White, Raisin and Nut Bread

3728 Hastings E. Phone: High. 1309

H. A. HILL

GROCERIES, FRUITS, CURED MEATS, FLOUR AND FEED

3722 Hastings E. Phone High. 1640

W. DICKINSON

MEAT MARKET

3724 Hastings Street East

My Motto:

ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST

Hirst's Electric

We do complete and dependable HOUSE WIRING at reasonable rates.

Glen 370 4099 Hastings St. E.

Headquarters in N. Burnaby for Edison Mazda Lamps.

SAYS REVOLT OF LABOR IS AGAINST A SYSTEM THAT DULLS THE MIND

Montreal, P.Q., Can.—"The modern revolt of labor is not against work, but against the mechanism that threatens to enslave men's minds, that denies them the joys of creation, that dulls their sense of beauty," declared Sir Andrew Macphail, one of Canada's leading educationalists, in an address here last week before the Canadian Handicraft Guild.

EMIGRATION

It is reported from Guadalapara that the general syndicalization of labor, permeating to all industries, and, to some extent, to mercantile houses, is causing a decided restraint of trade, together with a general situation said to be very unsatisfactory to the industrial laboring classes, with the result that they are emigrating to the United States in very large numbers. Emigration figures for the past quarter show that 1,352 emigrants entered the United States, as compared with 281 during the preceding quarter, and 283 for the corresponding quarter a year ago.

The Labor Statesman

Published every Friday, at 816 Holden Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

Owned by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council.

PRESS COMMITTEE:

W. H. Cottrell, Street Railwaymen; H. Woods, Hotel and Restaurant Employees; W. Watt, Plumbers; J. McCurragh, Typographical.

H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

Subscription Rates:—Canada $2.00 per year, $1.00 for six months. United States and foreign, $3.00 per year. To unions subscribing in a body, 16c per member per month.

Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, B. C., June 11th, 1926

DEPORTING "AGITATORS"

The Labor members at Ottawa have convinced the Government, either, that the deportation clauses in the Immigration Act are unjust, or that the Government's good health dictates that they should be removed. In the discussion on the bill the matter of fact statement is made that this piece of mediaeval law was devised to meet some situation arising out of the Winnipeg strike. This is not true; both this provision and the particularly vicious effort to misrepresent the quality and purpose of the Winnipeg strike were merely incidents in an entirely different matter.

During the war, those good Canadians who were engaged in trade, manufacture and finance endeavored to help their country to bring the war to a successful conclusion by cornering any and every commodity used to carry on the War and selling the same to the Government at a few hundred per cent. profit, and to give every class their just due, we must mention that to double the price was not sufficient to satisfy our patriots, pumping water into bacon to increase the weight and selling a thirty-year-old spavined eight-dollar horse to the Government for a military charger were incidents in the great "Win the War" activity of our very best people. These operations were extremely profitable, so much so that when the war had been won—for these people—and the soldiers were moving homeward, our profiteers became extremely nervous as to what the soldier might think and do when he learned of the enormous wealth piled up by such means, and from such a calamity. In this emergency the then Premier, Mr. Meighan, came to the rescue, and by skilful manipulation and a generous press propaganda, a hideous and terrible "red menace" was drummed up. Some unnamed and unidentified group was alleged to be all set and ready to overthrow our scheme of government, wreck our "civilization" and a host of other ills, too numerous to mention. At bottom, Premier Meighan's idea seems to have been to first work up the natural fears of the war profiteers to the highest pitch possible and then by "resolutely suppressing" the "red menace" so largely of his own making, he could fairly expect to reap a decided political advantage for his party. Out of this discreditable situation arose the increase of the mounted police from a few hundred to as many thousands, and its distribution from Cape Breton to Alberni. At this time a everyday strike arose at Winnipeg. Its general insignificance is well indicated by the fact that in reach of the phone the writer can find no one who remembers what the trouble was about. But the affair was at once seized upon; here was the evidence that Mr. Meighan wanted; so with a political party anxious to prove its value to the war profiteers and a capitalist press ready to damn Labor on general principles the strike was played up from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the "Revolution," and among other stunts of varying advertising value, Mr. Meighan added a section to the Immigration Act giving the department the power to deport without convicition or even trial an immigrant that it chose to call an "agitator."

This writer has felt a little shy regarding the deportation possibilities of the Immigration Act: thirty years ago he asked the Federal Government to show him the opportunities that it had told him of before coming to the country—or pay his passage back and refund his outlay. It was not willing to do so at that time; it might be more willing to do so now. However, any such proceeding at this late date may be like the German hotelkeeper and his Irish customer: "for five cents vorth of beer you gif me dollars vorth of throuple." —but it was considered cheaper to put up with the dollar loss and leave the man in than the fifty it would cost to put him out. We trust the Labor members will next take up the matter of "picketing" and clear the thing up so that for the future it will not be possible for any simpleton who manages to climb into a Judge's chair to take the "besetting" and "waylaying" from the implements of the highwayman and use them to prevent picketing.

—M.

* * *

Much to the regret of the "suffering" shareholders we beg to say that the C.P.R. stock pays 10 per cent. and not 170, as misprinted last week.

M.

THINK IT OVER

Millions of dollars are spent every year by merchants in advertising wares. All this is paid for, however, by those who buy the goods. Hence a considerable portion of your wages goes to pay for something that you would like to avoid paying for. Advertising is, however, part of the present system of wealth production and distribution, and can only be eliminated with the system. Many merchants, however, insist on using only the daily newspapers to advertise their wares in. Because of this policy, your paper, the Labor Statesman, fails to get the support of the merchants whom you are in the habit of patronizing. You can change your policy if they will not change theirs. Patronize OUR advertisers and help LABOR'S Cause—W.

An Erata

An error was made in reporting a statement of Del. Scribbins at the last meeting of the Trades & Labor Council. The council was discussing the suggestion of a Labor Day celebration. In the discussion Del. Morrison stated that he was opposed to taking advantage of any holiday that the bosses had given us. Del. Scribbins followed and stated that he was in favor of taking advantage of any holidays, no matter how they came to be in existence.

UNION CARTAGE FIRM

Efforts on the part of the Teamsters & Chauffeurs Union to obtain agreements with the various cartage firms in the city has only resulted in one signing up with the union, although practically every other firm employs some union teamsters. The Reynolds Cartage Co., of 722 Cambie St., Seymour 3377, is the union firm. Next time you need anything moved get this firm to do it, or ask to see the Teamsters Union Card.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Organized culinary workers have secured signed contracts with more than half a hundred cafes and restaurants in this city.

Ballot Box is Invincible

The American people can get anything they want from their men in office by the right kind of voting. LABOR has preached that doctrine for years. The other day furnished a proof of it so overwhelming that no one can mistake its meaning.

Agriculture in the Middle West has been on—or over—the edge of bankruptcy for years. The people of the Corn Belt have been telling their troubles to Washington, and asking for relief—and not getting it.

Last December, President Coolidge made his Chicago speech, taking a firm stand against any legislation dealing with the agrcultural surplus by the government.

There was much outcry, but the President came back, and reiterated his position. He was against government action. His Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Jardine, was against government action. A deal was made with some of the conservative farm organizations, pledging them not to ask for legislation that would "put the government into the export business." A thousand dispatches were sent out to the country, saying that President Coolidge would not "be stampeded" by the demand for farm relief.

Then came the primary elections in a single state—Illinois. Senator McKinley, who had always "supported the President," and who had neglected farm relief, was defeated for renomination by a sweeping majority. He was beaten by the combination of the farmers and organized labor.

Within a week, Secretary Jardine was writing open letters, saying that "some kind" of government export commission was a necessary step. The House Agricultural Committee reported out a farm bill under another name, after having pushed it contemptuously aside for months. The wires are now humming with dispatches telling how President Coolidge will take care of the farmers.

All this as the result of the votes in one state in a single primary!

The American people can get anything they want—provided they learn how to vote for it. **The ballot box is the only weapon that they need.** Rightly used, it is invincible.—Labor.

Gems From Hansard

More Light on "1919"

Page 3414, Mr. Peter Heenan (Kenora-Rainy River): ". . . I believe he was actually thinking of the strike of 1919 in Winnipeg, because I know that the troops were ordered there; the troops went in and they were ordered to shoot; they did shoot and did kill, and the Conservative government of the day, or the Union government, which was the same thing, was responsible.

"Mr. Heaps: We were told that the troops went in the without a request from the provincial government.

"Mr. Heenan: I understand they were sent in without any request.

"Mr. Heaps: Does the hon. gentleman know that in 1919 the troops went into the city of Winnipeg without the consent of the provincial government? I know that this government was a party to sending the troops in there.

"Mr. Boivin: Not this government.

"Sir Henry Drayton: Does the hon. gentleman make that statement of his own knowledge I will tell him that there were no troops used in the Winnipeg strike. There were forty-nine mounted policemen there and no troops at all.

"Mr. Heenan: If the hon. member makes that statement of his own knowledge why did his party object to the papers in that connection to be laid before the House?

"Sir Henry Drayton: I am putting the hon. member right, troops were not sent in.

"Mr. Heenan: I do not know if they were troops or not, they were red coats and they shot and killed.

"Sir Henry Drayton: Forty-nine mounted policemen.

"Mr. Heenan: And the people who were killed or injured would not care very much whether you called them troops or policemen. I was in Winnipeg at the time . . . .

". . . Therefore, I know something about it, and I know there was no more need for troops in the Winnipeg strike in 1919 than there was for troops in Nova Scotia last year. I am simply trying to get the facts before the people. All that was necessary in the Winnipeg trouble was that the Minister of Labor, who was on the job, should have used a little horse sense, and there would have been no bloodshed. But instead of that, they chose to have the troops sent in. It was premediated. It does not make very much difference, because I think if hon. members on the other side would allow the files to be brought down they would find it was all premediated, that when the boys were being discharged or demobilized on their landing, special men who would do their bidding, were picked out to be sent to Winnipeg, and they were very careful that those who, they thought, would not do their bidding were not sent. I say the government is entirely responsible for that. . . . ."

Fire Victims to Sue Government

The settlers on Valdez Island have retained W. W. Lefeaux to fight the matter of their claim for damages on account of of the fire that burned over practically the whole of Valdez Island last summer. The fire started at a place where a Government survey gang were working and apparently was allowed by the surveyors to burn until it got out of control, and when the fire wardens and settlers arrived at the scene it was too late to put it out. A number of the settlers' houses were burned and all their belongings.

Representations have been made to the Provincial Government to obtain some assistance for the settlers, but the Government has lent a deaf ear, the Honorable John Oliver being credited with the sage remark that the Government would be pleased to pay if they were legally compelled to.

In view of the hardships met with by settlers on the land in this country and the efforts of the Government to get people to go on the land the way in which the settler is treated by the government is almost beyond belief and especially in this matter of fires.

At the time of the Merville fire on Vancouver Island some years ago, forty or fifty of the settlers, the majority of whom were returned soldier settlers were completely burned out. The Government in the person of the Honorable John Oliver promised to do everything possible to assist them. Nothing whatever was done except the visit of a few patronizing Government officials in expensive cars who asked questions and went their way. Incidently it was the same Counsel that conducted the case for the Merville settlers against General McRae's Logging Company and recovered somewhere in the neighborhood of $100,000.00 for the settlers, who is now retained by the Valdez Island people. It is to be hoped that the Government can be made to pay.

Supersensitive

Irate gentleman (to stranger who has stepped on his toe): "Look here, I know that my feet were meant to be walked on, but—hang it, sir!—that privilege belongs to me."

Mount Pleasant

Bring Us Your Electrical and Radio Repairs
THAT IS OUR BUSINESS
Our Service Prompt and Courteous.
Our Charges Reasonable.
Our Men Practical.
CITY ELECTRIC CO.
FAIR. 4865 MAIN AT 8th
Mt. Pleasant Radio Shop.

A. HILKER & SON
Anything in Dry Goods and Fancy Work. Goods Must Be Satisfactory or Money Refunded.
1425 Main Street, Halfway Between Broadway and 8th Avenue.

Phones: Fair. 58 Res.: Bay. 4766R
MOUNT PLEASANT UNDERTAKING CO., LTD.
AMBULANCE SERVICE
COR. OF MAIN AND KINGSWAY

Our Overhead Expense Is
Very Much Lower
than most stores in a locality as good as this one.

Painters' Bib Overalls and Smocks	$1.00
Muleskin Work Gloves	35c
Men's Khaki Pants, $1.65 and	$2.35
Men's Fancy Check Sport Blouses	$2.75
Men's Blue Serge Pants, five pockets, belt loops, cuff bottoms	$2.95
Basketball Suction Sole Running Shoes, Men's, 6 to 11	$2.75
Boys', 1 to 5	$2.25
Youths', 11 to 13	$1.75
Boys' Tan Running Shoes, crepe sole, 1 to 5	$1.50
Greb Work Boots, 6 to 11	$4.95

Arthur Frith & Co.
Men's and Boys' Furnishings,
Telephone Fairmont 14
2312 MAIN STREET
Between 7th and 8th Avenues

Condensation

Not long ago the editor of an English paper ordered a story of a certain length, but when the story arrived he discovered that the author had written several words too many.

The paper was already late in going to press, so there was no alternative—the story must be condensed to fit the allotted space. Therefore, the last few paragraphs were cut, to a single sentence.

It read thus: "The earl took a Scotch highball, his hat, his departure, no notice of his pursuers, a revolver out of his hip pocket, and, finally, his life."

A Great Headline

John Galsworthy has awarded the palm for the greatest newspaper headline. It appeared in an American newspaper over a story of the refusal of Robert Bridges, the English poet laureate, to be interviewed, and it read: "King's Canary Won't Chirp."—Manchester Union.

"Don't Patronize" List Trades & Labor Council
ROYAL DAIRY
CRYSTAL DAIRY
NATIONAL LUNCH
TROCADERO CAFE
EMPRESS THEATRE
CENTRAL CAFE

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

S. BOWELL & SON
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
66 6th St., New Westminster
Phone 993

BETTER VALUES FOR LESS

We don't depend upon sensational "Bargain Sales" or hysterical appeals, because EVERY DAY IS BARGAIN DAY WITH US!
But at present, we happen to be overstocked with certain articles, including a particularly fine assortment of

SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS

These suits are really being sold elsewhere for $10 a suit more than we ask. We are selling them

FROM $15.00

and you can't possibly get better values in town!
The Real Opportunity for Working Men to Save Money.

SHIRTS UNDERWEAR RAINCOATS WORKING TOGS

WRAY-McKEE LTD.

52 WEST HASTINGS STREET

Fifty Telephone Exchanges

THE B. C. Telephone Company now operates more than fifty telephone exchanges, serving ninety thousand telephones.

B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY

UNION STEAMSHIPS

ENJOY AN ALL-DAY CRUISE ON BEAUTIFUL HOWE SOUND

LEAVING UNION DOCK EVERY WEEKDAY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK—SUNDAYS AT 9:30 A.M.

To Squamish, Via Britannia and Way Points

ROUND TRIP $2.00—MEALS ON BOARD

Phone Sey. 306 for further information regarding a series of delightful summer cruises and schedule of sailings to all Northern British Columbia ports.

HAROLD BROWN, General Manager.

SPEND YOUR HOLIDAY AT

Horseshoe Bay

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY

(Via North Vancouver City Ferries)
TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

Leave North Vancouver for all stations 8:40 a.m. and then thirty minutes past each hour until 8:30 p.m. Return from Whytecliff 9:25 a.m. and 25 minutes past each hour until 9:25 p.m.

Purchase Tickets at Ferry Wharf and at 533 Granville Street

Return Fares From Vancouver
Adults 70c **Children 40c**

For Information Telephone
North 300 **Seymour 9331**

Accessories **Phone Fair. 5994**

Angus Cycle Store

Under New Management
Bicycles for Cash or Terms
Joycycles and Roller Skates. General Repairs.
Baby Buggies Retired.
3917 MAIN ST. NEAR 23rd AVE.

Hollyburn Pavilion

WEST VANCOUVER

DANCING

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
8:30 P.M. TO 11:30 P.M.

Bigger and Better Than Ever
Nick's Olympian 7-Piece Orchestra

DRIVE OVER AND DROP IN

Ferry leaves for Vancouver at 12 midnight.
P.G.E. train leaves for North Vancouver at 11:30 p.m.
Parking Space for Autos

An empty bottle is called a dead man. So, often, is the emptier thereof.

Labor Must Share in Greater Output

ATLANTIC CITY.—Labor insists that it must share through a progressive wage policy in the increased productivity made possible by electrical development, President Green of the American Federation of Labor told the National Electric Light Association in this city last week.

"It is gratifying to learn that many progressive managers of large electric concerns have accepted this view," said Mr. Green. "They have demonstrated that wages may be increased while the selling cost of manufactured articles is being reduced."

"From what land do ye coom?" was the Scotsman's first question after the introduction.

"The greatest in the world," was the reply.

"Puir mon!" was the Scotsman's pitying comment, "Puir mon! Ye've lost yer accent!"

SUBSCRIBE TODAY

We invite you to subscribe or get a friend to subscribe for The Labor Statesman. The rates are two dollars for one year, one dollar for six months.

I enclose.....dollars, for which please send the Labor Statesman to the address below for.....months, commencing with the next issue.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Please Write Plainly to Avoid Mistakes.

Address: Labor Statesman, 816 Holden Bldg., Vancouver

VANCOUVER THIRD WITH OVER 20,000 MEMBERS

(Continued from Page 1)

ing not less than 20 branch unions of all classes, and represent nearly fifty per cent. of the trade union membership of 271,064 in the Dominion. Montreal, as usual, stands in first place with 186 local branch unions, 107 of which reported 36,073 members; Toronto ranks second with 132 branches, 101 of which reported 22,246 members; Vancouver occupies third place with 89 branches, 74 of which reported 20,124 members; and Winnipeg is fourth with 36 branches, 60 of which reported 7909 members. The remaining 26 cities in order of number of branches are: Ottawa, 64 branches, 45 reporting 4192 members; Hamilton, 62 branches, 44 reporting 2237 members; Quebec, including 24 national and Catholic unions, 61 branches, 38 reporting 5210 members; Edmonton, 60 branches, 50 reporting 4331 members; Calgary, 54 branches, 43 reporting 3258 members; London, 52 branches, 42 reporing 3570 members; Victoria, 41 branches, 37 reporing 1701 members; Regina, 34 branches, 30 reporting 1352 members; St. John, 34 branches, 25 reporting 2543 members; Saskatoon, 34 branches, 25 reporting 1316 members; Windsor, 33 branches 26 reporting 1691 members; St. Thomas, 31 branches, 25 reporting 2147 members; Halifax, 30 branches, 25 reporting 2339 members; Moose Jaw, 28 branches, 22 reporting 1100 members; Fort William, 27 branches, 20 reporting 1051 members; North Bay, 24 branches, 20 reporting 1647 members; Brandon, 25 branches, 20 reporting 815 members; Brantford, 24 branches, 13 reporting 595 members; Moncton, 23 branches, 17 reporting 2228 members; St Catherines, 23 branches, 17 reporting 728 members; Lethbridge, 22 branches, 19 reporting 1540 members; Guelph, 22 branches, 17 reporting 462 members; Stratford, 21 branches, 18 reporting 1515 members; Kingston, 21 branches, 16 reporting 657 members; Sault Ste. Marie, 20 branches, 13 reporting 833 members; Sherbrooke, 20 branches, 17 reporting 598 members.

Expenditure for Benefits by Trade Unions.—The report shows that for 1925 four of the eighteen Canadian organizations spent $23,184 for benefits to members, a decrease of $9,843, as compared with 1924. Of the 89 international bodies operating in Canada, 65 reported disbursements for one or more benefits, the combined expenditure being $17,397,271, a decrease of $2,903,093, as compared with the previous year. The disbursements for each class of benefit were as follows:

Death benefits	$10,172,310
Unemployed and travelling benefits	925,832
Strike benefits	1,767,820
Sick and accident benefits	1,671,807
Old-age pensions and other benefits	2,859,502

Benefits paid by local branches.—Besides the expenditures of the central organizations, a statement is also published in the report showing the amounts disbursed in benefis by local branch unions in Canada to their own members. These payments, which totalled $283,332, were $75,690 less than those for 1924, the disbursements for 1925 for each class of benefit being:

Death benefits	$ 68,000
Unemployed benefits	14,240
Strike benefits	37,111
Sick and accident benefits	114,311
Other benefits	49,542

Other Interesting features of the Report.—In addition to the statistics published, the report contains much interesting matter concerning the various labor organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are either directly or indirectly identified, and also gives much general information as to their more important activities. A chapter of the report is devoted to revolutionary organizations, in which reference is made to the opposition which the old established trade unions are offering to Communist activities in North America. As a directory of labor unions, the volume is very complete, giving particulars of every known local trade union in the Dominion, and also lists of central organizations and delegate bodies, together with the names and addresses of the chief executive officers for the year 1926.

A place is given in the report to organizations composed of school teachers, commercial travellers, government employees and other wage-earners, which, though not identified with the organized Labor movement, are considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant reference being made to them . The associations in this group number 73, the combined reported membership of which is 90,488.

Unions in Argentine Form Federation

After long preparation a Conference met in Buenos Aires on February 27th and 28th, attended by representatives of the independent unions of municipal employees, tailors, railwaymen, leather workers, and solicitor's clerks. It was decided to form a federation of trade unions adopting the Amsterdam platform, with the title "Confederacion Obrera Argentina." This step was the only way out in view of the powerlessness created in both existing national centres (U.S.A. and F.O.R.A.) by sectionalism and disputes about theories. The new Federation comprises about 80,000 members, whereas the syndicalist communist U.S.A. has hardly 20,000 and the F.O.R.A. which is affiliated to the International Workers Association (Berlin) consists of little more than a name.

Resolutions were passed concerning the observance of the law governing the payment of wages in cash; the tyranny of Fascism in different countries; the employment of the boycott as a weapon of the working class struggle; and the conducting of a propaganda campaign on a large scale.

ITALY

The Fiat company has made public the fact that the yearly sum of 300,000 lire is being now granted to the "Associazione Mutua Soccorro" (Association of Mutual Help Between Fiat Workmen), plus all fines paid by the workmen for different causes.

Numerous factories of Turin, Italy, are building houses of their own in the vicinity of the works for the exclusive use of their employes. One company is putting up a complete village with its own railway station for the use of its workmen.

Railroad Parlance

At a small country station a freight train pulled in and sidetracked for the passenger train. The passenger arrived and pulled out; then the freight started to do its switching. A placid well-dressed woman had alighted from the passenger train and was passing close to one of the freight brakemen when he yelled to his buddy:

"Jump on her when she comes by Bill, run her down by the elevator, cut her in two and bring the head up by the depot!"

The lady picked up her skirts and ran for the station, yelling murder at every jump.

Hard on Aunty

"Mummy, may I go to the circus this afternoon?"

"My dear child, what an idea! Fancy wanting to go to the circus when your Aunt Emily is here!"

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.

Stratagem

"Glad to see you getting in on time these mornings," said the manager.

"Yes, sir; I've got a parrot now."

"A parrot. What for? I advised you to get an alarm clock."

"I did, sir; but after a few mornings I got used to it, and it failed to wake me. So I got a parrot, and now when I retire I hang the alarm clock over his cage. It wakes the parrot, and what that bird says would arouse anybody."

GLASS AND GLAZING

Plate Glass, Window Glass, Mirrors Resilvered, Automobile Glass Replaced

WESTERN GLASS CO. LIMITED

158 Cordova W. Phone Sey. 8687

R. WILKINSON, Pres. D. DUNCAN, Sec.

Reynolds' Cartage Co. LIMITED

Phones Seymour 3377-3378

Crating, Packing, Shipping and Storage

Furniture and Piano Moving
Long Distance Moving.
Pool Car Shipments

Office and Warehouse:
722 — CAMBIE STREET — 722

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

BRIGHTEST - 2 - THEATRES

STRAND THEATRE
Vancouver's Premier House
Presents
FIRST RUN PICTURES
and the
STRAND OPERATIC COMPANY

REX THEATRE
Vancouver's Popular House
Presents
THE BEST IN MOVIES
and the
COUNTRY STORE

Langer Theatres

WINDSOR
25th and MAIN

VICTORIA
43rd and VICTORIA

ALMA
BROADWAY and ALMA

REGENT
3970 HASTINGS ST. E.

KERRISDALE

Union Help Popular Prices
Bright and interesting shows every day that you and your family cannot afford to miss.

Open Shoppers Meet Defeat in Terre Haute

As a result of the "open shop" propaganda, sponsored by certain factions in Terre Haute, the Chamber of Commerce of that city has virtually been put out of business.

Some time ago members of the chamber "told it to the world" that Terre Haute was an "open shop town." Organized labor, however, was on the job and the fight waxed merrily. Recently Terre Haute Post said editorially:

"The Chamber of Commerce, reorganized or not organized, should get this point well in mind—to keep out of affairs in which it should not meddle. Some months ago the chamber took up the job of declaring Terre Haute open shop. No matter how you may feel personally on the subject, it is evident that the chamber stepped out beyond its function as a chamber in taking up the question.

"The editor of this newspaper at the time was called into a conference when the matter was being considered. His humble advice that mixing in such a controversy would mean disaster. Action was taken and the chamber through a resolution declared Terre Haute open shop.

"It had only one effect, and that was to antagonize every unien worker in Terre Haute. The action was the beginning of the end for the Chamber of Commerce.

"The real function of the Chamber is to look after the business interests of Terre Haute; to seek new business and new factories. You can look back over the record of the new directors and see how futile those efforts have been. All this has not been the fault of the secretary. It has been the fault of the haphazard and generally inefficient operation of the directorate. Again we repeat: Let's have a new deal. Terre Haute needs a Chamber of Commerce, but one that will look with a clear visition to the welfare of all the people and not any particular few or class."—International Labor News Service.

Electrical Workers to Study Giant Power

At least 50 specially selected men from local unions will be sent as "students" to the summer institute to be conducted by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y., during the two weeks from July 19 to 31. In most instances the unions will pay all expenses.

The central theme will be "Giant Power—the possibilities that lie in supplying electrical power cheaply to individual homes in town and country and to industrial plants from a system of central and sub-stations."

"There is a double interest in giant power projects for trade unionists," says the circular letter from the college announcing the institute. "First, that the government rather than corporations should control so vital a development; second, that such plants shall not be closed to organized labor as are so many other branches of electrical development, such as the General Electric and Western Electric companies."

Among those who will lead in discussion at the institute are James P. Noonan, president of the I. B. E. W.; H. H. Broach, international vice-president, and Morris L. Cooke, chairman of the Pennsylvania commission on giant power. Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun, director of studies at Brookwood, is in charge of the program.

ALABAMA LABOR OPPOSES MONOPOLY

Organized labor in Alabama is opposed to the power monopoly getting a strangle-hold on Muscle Shoals. The State Federation of Labor in annual convention last week at Sheffield, near Muscle Shoals, adopted resolutions demanding that this great natural water power, upon which the Government has spent $150,000,000 for development, be operated by and for the people.

The Alabama Power Company and 12 associated corporations want to obtain control of this property and operate it for the benefit of private interests, says the resolution, copies of which have been received by President Coolidge, members of Congress and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Wrong Number

She was a careless girl to put the subscriber on the wrong number. Being in a hurry, the subscriber promptly asked for a box for two.

"But we don't have boxes for two," said a startled voice at the other end of the line.

"Why, isn't that the theatre?" he inquired.

"No," was the reply, "this is Blank's, the undertaker."

It never will rain roses; when we want more roses we must plant more trees.—George Eliot.

Echoes from the British Strike

We have naturally received from our readers during the past fortnight an immense number of letters discussing the strike itself, the freedom of the Press, and the attitude we ourselves have taken in regard to these questions. They range, of course, through all shades of opinion, from enthusiastic congratulation to the severest condemnation. We are not publishing any of them; partly because we have no space for anything like a representative selection, partly because we do not think it can serve a useful purpose for the battles of the past three weeks to be fought over again at the present moment. Much will yet have to be said and written about the lessons of the greatest strike which has ever taken place, but the proper time for that discussion it seems to us will come a little later, when the excitement of battle has all died away and we can debate in a cooler atmosphere than as yet prevails. Many of the facts, moreover, have not yet been published. How many people, for example, know that the T. U. C. was largely influenced in its final decision by information (accurate or inaccurate) to the effect that the Government proposed to repeal the Trade Disputes Act in one day, confiscate all union funds, call up the army reserves and arrest the T. U. C. itself.? Mr. Baldwin, it was understood, did not like these measures and persuaded his colleagues to agree to their postponement from Monday, May 10th, to Wednesday, May 12th—the day on which the strike was called off. Some day the whole inside history of the great strike will be written, but it has not been and cannot be written yet. —The New Statesman.

"A LITTLE BLOOD-LETTING"

Mr. Churchill was the villain of the strike. He is reported to have remarked that he thought "a little blood-letting" would be all for the good. Whether he actually used this phrase or not there is no doubt about his tireless efforts to seize the providential opportunity for a fight. Mr. Churchill is also quoted as saying that the strikers "can be worn down, and that is what I am going to do." Sir T. Inskip, the solicitor-general, again, is said to have remarked to one correspondent: "We have been waiting for this for five years."—The New Statesman.

SHOULD WE HANG MR. CURCHILL OR NOT?

We do not know whether there is anybody left who still honestly believes that the strike was a "revolutionary" attempt to subvert the British Constitution. Its real nature, at any rate, was shown clearly enough by the actual course of events. It was a strike "in furtherance of a trade dispute," and nothing more; and insofar as it secured for the miners—if they would have seized the chance—a better hearing than they would otherwise have had, it may not unreasonably be claimed to have been a successful strike, despite the inevitable, and in our view timely, "surrender." Not only was it not a strike against the Constitution, it was not even a strike against the Government. If it had the appearance of a strike against the Government, that was only because the Government had intervened—and of course rightly and very ineffectively, intervened—in the struggle between the miners and the mineowners. If it had not interevened the strike would have taken place just the same; but then the truth would have been clear to everybody—namely, that it was a strike against the inefficiency and grasping obstinacy of the mineowners—nothing more and nothing less. The Constitution was never threatened either by word or by deed.

The general result of the strike is not unsatisfactory. It has shown that an enormous industrial upheaval can take place, in this country at any rate, without the loss of a single life. But what is far more important, it has shown that the weapon of the General Strike is practically worthless in the hands of those who are not prepared to go to all lengths of revolutionary violence. It is a weapon, of course, which revolutionaries (being a tiny minority) could never wield; yet unless it is they who wield it, it is blunt and ineffective. And so from henceforth we may hope that it will be discarded by the Trade Union movement. It has been tested and broken, and we all know where we are far more clearly than we did a month ago. The Trade Unions of Britain stood by their comrades in the mines, and perhaps by their wonderful solidarity they achieved something for them; but certainly the majority of them will never again wish to resort to so desperate a measure. The currency of the phrase, a "General Strike," has been so depreciated that we are not likely to hear it again save from the mouths of that minority which never has, and never can, learn anything from experience. The T. U. C. decreed its own failure when it ordered its men to avoid conflicts with the police or the volunteers.

For a General Strike without violence cannot succeed; it is almost a contradiction in terms. With violence, on the other hand, it amounts to a revolution—which the Trade Union world does not want nor seems ever likely to want. Everybody understands this now, and that is why the strike was perhaps worth while. We have bought experience at a pretty high price, but we have got it; and no section of the community, we suppose, is more satisfied with the bargain than the "constitutional" leaders of the Labor movement. The irrepressible left-wingers are silenced; their dreams are dissolved; they must set about the Sisyphean task of converting the Trade Unions of Great Britain to revolutionary ideas, or admit failure. For having so notably helped to teach us all this, ought we to thank Mr. Churchill or ought we to hang him on a lamp-post for the incorrigible "blood-letter" that he is? We are really not quite sure what is the proper answer to that question; but probably—to be on the safe side—it would be best that he should be hanged.—The New Statesman.

C. L. P. Campaign Fund

The need of labor representation on all public governing bodies is becoming more apparent year after year.

The efforts of the workers to organize politically have always been limited by lack of sufficient funds to carry on their propaganda, and in order to build up a campaign fund to carry on elections and spread labor's viewpoint, the Greater Vancbucouver Central Council, Canadian Labor Party are opening a subscription list in the columns of the Statesman. All subscriptions will be acknowledged and placed in a separate campaign fund to be used for election purposes. Make all donations payable to W. Dunn, secretary, G. V. C. C., Canadian Labor Party, 809 Holden Bldg.

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.—Lowell.

Seymour 3168 Always Open
Empire Cafe and Grill
Vancouver's Best
Under Personal Management of
HAROLD DEGG Late 54th Batt.
BOB KRAUSE Late 72nd Batt.
76 Hastings St. E. Vancouver, B.C.

BERGMAN'S CAFE
324 CAMBIE STREET
The Best of Eats at Popular Prices
UNION HOUSE—North of Hastings

A New Place to Eat in Vancouver, B. C.
THE
Manhattan Cafe
Fast and Clean Service Well-cooked Food
Phone Seymour 5584
1047—GRANVILLE STREET—1047
Across the Street From the Belmont Hotel

President Johnston of Machinists Resigns

William H. Johnston has resigned as present of the International Association of Machinists and Arthur O. Wharton has been appointed by the Executive Council to fill the office, effective July 1.

During a regular session of the Council at Grand Lodge headquarters in Washington last week, President Johnson announced that because of his physical condition, resulting from a protracted illness, he felt he should resign.

Few men in the American labor movement have gained such wide recognition for ability and fidelity to the cause as William H. Johnston. He has been more than a labor leader, for his exceptional qualities led him into many fields of constructive activity.

Wharton is a Worthy Successor

Arthur O. Wharton has been a continuous active member of the International Association of Machinists for 35 years. He was president of the Railway Employes' Department, American Federation of Labor, from the date of organization in 1914 until he was appointed a labor member of the United States Railroad Labor Board in 1920 by President Wilson, having been nominated for that position by the shop crafts.

He was conceded to be the most valuable member of the board by reason of his thorough knowledge of the transportation industry and of conditions surrounding the employes. His record for faithful attendance upon official duties during the six years he held that position surpassed that of any other member.

His Dissenting Opinions Filled With Facts

The nearly 2,000,000 employees of the railroads felt that they could always depend on Wharton for a square deal, and in this they were never disappointed. His dissenting opinions to adverse majority decisions bore every evidence of careful preparation and bristled facts. They often attracted wider public attention that the majority decisions.—Labor.

Miami, Ariz.—Mexican workers in the copper section of this state are being organized by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' union. The Mexicans are displacing Americans with a dual standard of wages on all outside work, while in camps that are Mexicanized these workers are paid about 60 per cent of the wages in other camps.

The Mexicans do not approve this system, and are aiding in the unionization campaign.

Pittsburg, Cal.—Members of the Sacramento River Fishermen's union are out on strike following refusal of the fish companies to set a fixed price for the remainder of the season. About 500 men are affected.

For the Funeral, the Wedding, the Home
CALL OR PHONE TO BROWN BROTHERS FOR
Cut Flowers Wreath Designs
Everything Floral
Brown Brothers & Co., Limited
FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN
3—STORES—3
665 Granville St., Seymour 9513-1391
48 Hastings St. E., Sey. 988-672 181 Hastings St. W., Sey. 1370
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

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

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

DEMOCRACY :: BY F. W. MOORE

"Despite the breakdown of the general strike and the 'victory for common sense,' as Mr. Baldwin termed it, there are many signs that point to the fact that the democratic franchise is by no means safe in the Old Country," says "Redpatch" in the "Morning Star" for May 18th. He then points out that the dictatorships in Italy, Spain, Greece and Russia, and a possible addition to the same in Poland, are signs of the times which show the way the wind is blowing. Continuing, he gives the cause of the perilous situation in these words: The failure to solve or even mitigate to any appreciable extent the economic conditions that have resulted in over a million and a half men and women being unable to find work has brought disillusionment. The fact that a large percentage of the boys and girls who are turned out of the schools each year cannot hope to become wage-earners is sapping the life-blood of the country."

"Redpatch" is quite right in using the word "disillusionment." It expresses the average citizen's attitude towards our present industrial system which is very far removed from an organization that would tolerate, let alone support either a political or an industrial democracy. As a matter of fact with rare and temporary exceptions, no such thing as democracy has been the vogue in any country for centuries. Even the Athenian democracy which produced a people "whose purely intellectual achievements (in the fifth century before Christ) are still the astonishment of mankind" constituted a close corporation of citizens which ruled a big population of serfs, slaves and outlanders."—Wells Outline of History, page 260.

Of course, we have manhood suffrage; but that by no means implies democracy since the possibilities of multiplying votes are enormous, and these possibilities are invariably incidental to the possession of wealth; hence, voters with an eye to that personal gain which is inherent in our spoils system, function far too often as supporters of the wealthy Few, who virtually constitute an industrial oligarchy, the members of which administer the surplus values produced by society, chiefly in their own interest but likewise, although in a smaller degree, through donations and patronage in the interest of their political and other adherents.

All of which goes to show that democracy as the term is popularly understood is a farce; but it doesn't follow that people won't discover what it really means. When they do, they will find it in the administration of a nation's industry in the interest of all its citizens; and when found, the so-called fortunate Few will be as much benefitted equally with the poor as may be deduced from the fact that under present conditions while the rich manage to accumulate wealth with which they are able to purchase everything that this world affords, yet do they accomplish this by dwarfing the intellects and lessening the opportunities of millions of workers who if employment had been steady would have increased that production manifoldly both in quality and quantity; and thus with one fell stroke they kill the gooes that under favorable circumstances would lay unlimited magical eggs involved in which are also destroyed untold possibilities of fresh invention.

Such is political democracy with the camouflage removed.

The disillusionment, therefore, need cause no surprise. It would be all very funny were it not so very tragic; and how much less tragic it would be if people openly acknowledged its nature, and forthwith commenced practicing those principles that would eventually lead up to the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth before some of the world's wooden-headed Napoleons plunge humanity into the most horrible war of all time.

Surely it is urgently incumbent on all honest people to analyse the foundations of our so-called democracy until he or she finds out what a roaring burlesque on freedom it really is. Only then can society save itself by determining to replace it as soon as convenient by a series of industrial governments elected by the workers of the world to administer, in the interests of humanity what has now become social production.

Anybody with a sufficient knowledge of mathematics to enable him to feel certain that two and two make four, can hardly avoid harboring the opinion that in no other way can the world be saved from a disastrous repetition of periodical chaos into which once more she seems about to be recklessly plunged.

Main St. South of 18th
Phone Fair. 797 Right Prices
GEDDES GROCERY
QUALITY
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
4257 MAIN STREET
SOUTH VANCOUVER, B. C.

With Woodsworth at Ottawa

By J. S. WOODSWORTH.

In order to secure some idea of the elaborte scale on which our Departments are organized, it is necessary to consult the report of the Auditor General. Take, for instance, the Department of National Defence. Last year, the total expenditure amounted to $13,655,265.63. On the other hand, the total revenue of this Department was only $362,141.41. What is called the Civil Government salaries, that is the salaries of the Department Officials at Ottawa amounted to $648,772.71. Of this, the Minister received $10,000, his Deputy $8,000 and the Assistant Deputy $5,100. The miscellaneous expenditures of the Department were $49,860.09. Among these we notice travelling expenses Honorable E. M. McDonald $6,914.72. Minister's private car overhauled and repaired, $4,014.53. Sundry supplies $575.84. Washing, towels, etc., $520.00; ;transportation on requisition Sydney strike, 1923, $8,622.72. Then comes the Administration, another vote of $299,414.97. Next, Cadet service, $367,829.34. Among the many items of general expenditure we note "Assessed portion of retired pay British officers on loan to Canadian Army, $18,882.49," which reminds us that in this and other departments we have paid very considerable sums directly to British officials for carrying on Canadian business.

Who would not be a Member of Parliament?

"No one, not even the King or Governor-General, may enter a commoner's room unless he has permission," declared Mr. R. S. White, who proceeded to discuss on the 'Rights of Commoner's,' sacred since Runnymede, when the Commoners drew up the Magna Charta forcing King John to sign their rights. (Journal, May 29).

The Journal proceeds: "Two prominent lawyers agree that Parliament are quite within their rights to have liquor in their rooms . . . . A member cannot be sued or have any action brought against him by the Civil Courts during the Session, forty days before the Parliament convenes or forty days after."

"Every member is of course not immune for breaches of the Criminal Code. The Ontario Temperance Act is merely a quasi-criminal statute and passed by the Province of Ontario it is merely a penal statute. No mention of penal statutes is made in Parliamentary rules."

Further "When a Federal law like the Canada Temperance Act conflicts with the Provincial Statute like the Ontario Temparance Act, the Federal statute, having superior rights, takes precedence. Those members of Parliament are not committing a breach of the Temperance Act by having liquor within their rooms."

What would we do without lawyers! A Member is free from the Civil Courts but still is subject to the Criminal Code, but then the Ottawa Temperance Act is merely a quasi-criminal statute. Let the Members be thankful for that word "quasi-criminal" (not "crazy-criminal" as my stenographer once wrote it) and further it is a penal statute, another comforting word which apparently means that under it Members cannot be punished!

But to make assurance doubly sure—If Runnymede fails and the Commoners drinking in clandestine fashion are not the true successors of the Barons demanding certain rights, and if quazi-criminal should not deliver us from both the civil and criminal code, we can still fall back on jurisdictional rights. Trust our lawyer members to save us! If our Protective Force cannot stand off the officials of the Ontario Temperance Act, we can at least rely on our constitutional lawyers.

And now the Speaker has finally settled the Matter. With due solemnity he has declared that "The immunities, rights and privileges of Parliament are of immemorial standing." Has not Anson stated that the House has exclusive rights "to regulate its own internal concerns." Surely liquid refreshments come under the heading of internal concerns! The Speaker is an irrepressible punster. When Colonel Mullins, altogether beside the point, persisted in talking about his beloved steers, the Speaker suggested that although Colonel Mullins was not on the point of order, "he might be steering that way!"

So the Members may continue to keep the bottles in their filing cabinets "free from the Law, oh happy condition." We enjoy extra-territoriality. In his Glimpses of Parliament, Mr. Bishop tells what that means:

"The Police will not go poking into Members' desks again, nor will they get any more instructions to do so. As to the question of whether parliament is extra territorial in immunity from local and provincial enactments, there is no definite declaration, except the re-affirmation of an immemorial principle that it is master of its own internal affairs. Presumably, this means that, it its own house, it can do as it pleases. Those who equip themselves with a few horns will have to guard only against an intrusion of thirsty visitors."

But not alone are Members immune but so also apparently Members of the Senate—and this in matters of much greater concern. Before the Special Committee investigating the administration of Customs and Excise it has been shown that the former Minister connived at practices that involved the loss to the country of enormous revenues, that debauched the Department and lowered the morale of large sections of the country. A man caught stealing a loaf of bread would be imprisoned; a man holding up a citizen for money might receive the lash, but this official—well, he has been safely tucked away in the Senate, assured of a life pension of $4,000 a year, with many perquisites and considerable power. No one apparently can touch him.

"Free from the Law, oh happy condition!" And what of the bootleggers and international law breakers who so brazenly give evidence before the Committee? To quote from a summary of the evidence:

"Mr. Cooper told the Committee that it was a common practice among Canadian distilling firms to consign goods intended for consumption in the United States to Mexico, Japan or Cuba. 'We were after good American dollars—bringing them over to Canada. God knows we need them,' he said at one point. 'We wern't working for love, we were working for dollars and cents.' He continued: 'I sold it all in the United States. It was a camouflaged way of getting the stuff over the railways.' It was revealed in a discussion between counsel that Canadian railways thought for a long time that it was contrary to law to accept liquor consigned to the United States. A few months ago they found there was nothing in the treaty to prevent it, and so they lifted their embargo . . . . . The shipment from St. Pierre-Miquelon billed to Japan was 'bought outside of Canada, shipped outside of Canada and delivered outside of Canada!' said Mr. Cooper. Everybody knows these things are being done."

Politics enters even into such matters. That is why the culprits can snap their fingers at the authorities. The Ottawa Citizen comments:

"With some Conservatives half-hearted, or averse to the exposure of liquor's influence in the demoralization of the Department of Customs and Excise, the Liberals have the opportunity to press forward aggressively with the investigation, to let the people of Canada see exactly what the government has been up against in recent years. But instead, while Mr. Bennett is rebuking Mr. Calder, able counsel for the committee, one of the Liberal members, Mr. Donaghy, is castigating the auditor whom the committee employed to report on the transactions of the Dominion Distillery firm."

Calipatria, Cal.—Hindu and American cotton growers in the Imperial valley have united to resist enforcement of the state child labor law.

State Labor Commissioner Matthewson heads the drive against these exploiters, many of whom have been fined, with jail sentences as alternatives. The Hindus are liable to deportation.

Dr. Middleton's IRONIZED Whole Wheat FLOUR
EVERY HOME NEEDS IT.
MAKE SURE YOU GET IT—AND NOTHING ELSE.
It Is Rich in Nourishment—DELICIOUS

Ring Up Sey. 2354 for Appointment
DR. W. J. CURRY
DENTIST
Suite 301 Dominion Building
Vancouver, B. C.

W. E. FENN'S
School of Dancing
PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS
Social Dances, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
SEYMOUR 101. COTILLION HALL

NOTARY PUBLIC
P. R. BENGOUGH
Secretary Trades and Labor Council
Room 803, 16 Hastings Street East
Phones: Sey. 7495-6279

Res.: 855 Marine Dr. W. Phone Marpole 400L
DR. J. A. BRYANT
CHIROPRACTOR
X Rays—Electro Therapy
Phone Fairmont 3228
Office: 207-8 Lee Bldg., Broadway and Main

EXTENSION OF ENGLISH BAY PIER IS UNDER WAY

Contract for the new pier has been awarded to Smith Brothers & Wilson Ltd., and work has already commenced on the new addition to the pier of the Vancouver Bathing Pool & Pleasure Pier Limited.

Approval of the pier plans by the Federal authorities was received by wire today and formal ratification by the Governor General through Order in Council will follow shortly.

It is planned to put 140 feet extension to the Wintergarden, the balance of the project being the commencement of the pier which it is expected will within a or so be one of the largest undertakings of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

Contractors state that they will rush the contract through in time to have the structure completed before the busy season commences.

CORPORATION OF POINT GREY

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received by the Council up to 8 p.m. on Monday, June 14th inst., for constructing sewers:

On 60th Avenue—Angus Drive to Granville Street.

On 59th Avenue—Angus Drive to Granville Street.

On 58th Avenue—Angus Drive to Granville Street.

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

A deposit by certified cheque of ten (10) per cent of the amount tendered will be required with each tender as security that the tenderer will, if called upon, enter into a contract, and provide the required bond for the performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HENRY FLOYD,
C. M. C.

Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard, Vancouver, B. C., June 7, 1926.

TENDER FOR BOOTS

The undersigned will receive tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, June 16, for the supply of 200 pairs boots for Fire Department. Samples to accompany tender.

JAMES STUART,
Purchasing Agent.

BELGIUM

Out of about 21,000 organized textile workers in the city of Ghent and suburbs, approximately 10 per cent were out of work at different periods of the year.

I CURE, OR REFUND YOU MONEY
H. WALTON
Specialist in
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Paralysis, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Sprains, Chronic Ailments. Twenty Years' Experience.
311 Province Bldg. Phone Sey. 2048
Medical and Surgical Masseur, Electric and Physical Therapy.

FEET WANTED!

Bring Them to Be Fitted at

100 POWELL STREET, CORNER OF COLUMBIA AVE.

SINGLE PAIRS OF SHOES AT WHOLESALE

YOU SAVE A DAY'S PAY — COME TODAY

PERRY & DOLK

Men's Tailors

18 Hastings West Room 33

YOU'LL BE SATISFIED
when you have one of our Suits.
CUSTOM TAILORS
J. H. SWEDER & CO.
427 SEYMOUR STREET
A UNION SHOP

Bird, Bird & Lefeaux
BARRISTER, SOLICITORS, ETC.
401-408 Metropolitan Building
837 Hastings W., Vancouver, B.C.
Telephones: Seymour 6666 and 6667

WARNING
TO
HOUSEWIVES

This is to inform readers of the Labor Statesman that efforts to organize the

Bakery Salesmen
OF
COWAN'S BAKERY

has not met with any success.

The management has been approached by the local union and Trade Council organizers but at this date the employees

ARE UNORGANIZED

notwithstanding the alleged statement of the management to the contrary.

BAKERY SALESMEN'S UNION, LOCAL 371

PLAIN TYPING WANTED

Envelopes addressed. Charges reasonable. Enquire Statesman Office, 816 Holden Building, Phone Sey. 6279.

FURNISHED ROOM or half house, close to Bay and Park; reasonable terms. Douglas 2468L.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Hod carriers in this county have raised the wages from $8 to $9 a day.

WASHINGTON. — There are 33 banks in the United States that are operated by unions affiliated to or recognized by the A. F. of L.

San Francisco.—M. N. Anderson, a world war veteran from Oregon, entered a San Francisco restaurant, ordered one last good dinner, wrote a note to his wife on the back of the bill, and shot himself. Not a cent was found in his pocket.

Strikebreakers Are From Scum of Earth

Changing, yes, the clouds that overhang are breaking, the sun peeps thro, and lo, things look good. Success beams upon us in the rays of Old Sol, and shortly we hope to resume our occupation on the new rate of 6.50 per day, a rate which many of our fellow artisans are enjoying. The wise men once came from the East, they don't today, or if so, their wisdom, like their craftsmanship, has been left behind. Doesn't it stand to reason, that the molders, used to the work, knowing the texture of the sand, working harmoniously together, a family group, as it were, in each shop, could very successfully turn out, in output and quality, more than this heteregenous bunch of hoboes who, few in numbers, now attempt to carry on? No Wonder the foundrymen say: "Away with them, give me back my own men and all's well. What's a few cents per day anyway, if it'll pay me, give me my men."

Time goes apace, and these molders, doughty fighters, are still fighting the good fight, still carrying the banner of the workers, a well-worn, tattered banner, but aloft, and carried proudly, in the van. For this, my friends, is not just a craft struggle, others have already benefitted through our efforts, we wish them well, and, judging by their moral support and financial aid, they too, wish well to our arms and aims. Depend upon it, whilst seemingly, the molders keep in touch with the enemy, bear the brunt of it, push on and hard, they are carrying the fight into their foe's camp in the interests of all workers. Our crafts are many, our aim, one, the emancipation of the toiler. The foe relies not upon his own efforts, or otherwise he would have fallen long ago, but finds in all his attempts to crush us, the workers, that there are some, yellow at heart, less than skunks, scum of the earth, fellow workers of ours, who are ever ready to sell their petty souls for gain. They lick the employer's hand, crawl before him, content if but rewarded with a smile. To what further depths can they fall? What is their gain? Really, pariahs, outcasts, shrinking from contact with their fellows whom they are trying to betray, these are they, small of mind and devoid of soul, who now assist our late employers in their attempt to defeat us. What a life, shepherded carefully to and from work, they, owning not a wheelbarrow, now ride in limousines, afraid to walk, never seen out at nights, how they enjoy themselves, in this land of the free. Verily the galley-slave of old, chained to the oar, was a freeman by comparison. Time comes when their value as tools and toadies expires. Many never had any value as molders. as those using them can testify. How odd it is that almost all of this unholy crew are aliens, some just out from the Old Country that gave them birth. Nay, these were never born, their beginnings are as obscure as their characters are doubtful, and yet, the whole majesty (?) of the law is behind them in what they do, and against the men who hold aloft their craft today. At safe distance, on velvet cushions, they sneer and grin at us as their warders take them back and forth. Woe unto the traitor, for his name stinketh forever.

MOLDERS' SCRIBE.

$180,000 worth of building permits have been issued in Greater Vancouver from the first to the fourth of this month.

$135,390 worth of paving contracts have been let by the City of Vancouver. Other bids have been laid over.

$31,389 worth of paving contracts have also been let by the municipality of Point Grey.

Four miles of sidewalks are being laid in New Westminster.

The E. J. Ryan Contracting Co. has secured the contract to erect a $5,000,000 hotel at Hornby and Burrard. The structure will be twelve stories high consisting of 512 rooms.

Contractor W. W. Bailey will erect a $16,000 residence for M. Oppenheimer, at 3989 Pine Crescent.

A $6000 residence is being put up by contractor McLean for Mrs. J. Ross, at 884 Georgia St. E.

A. McDougal & Sons will erect the newu Dunbar Heights School for the sum of $52,925.

Another $16,000 residence will be built by M. G. Hunt on Angus Av. Shaughnessy Heights.

The B. C. Electric Ry. Co. will spend $300,000 in Point Grey trackage this year. Six miles of additional line will be built. $300,000 worth of new cars is also being purchased.

The Rainier Brewing Co. is to start work immediately on a $300,000 plant to be erected on the city's industrial site on False Creek.

A four storey $10,000 apartment house is to be started at once by contractor H. P. Falls at 1414, 14th Ave. West.

Hodgson, King & Marble have the contract to build an $80,000 garage at Dunsmuir & Burrard Sts.

Contractor Jones is building a $6,600 residence for a client at 5337 Cypress St.

$11,000 is the price of a contract secured by F. Davis for the erection of a residence at Somerset Crescent, Shaughnessy Heights.

UNION BAND AT HASTINGS PARK

The parks board has made arrangements for a band concert in Hastings Park every Sunday for the summer season. This is the first time that concerts have been provided for in this locality on Sundays and it is hoped that the workers living within the proximity of the park will take advantage of the concerts. Union bands will provide the music.

C. L. P. MEETINGS TO DISCONTINUE FOR SUMMER

The Greater Vancouver Central Council, Canadian Labor Party at its last meeting decided to discontinue the regular monthly meetings during the summer.

The next meeting will be held on Sept. 30. The executive will deal with any matters of importance arising in the meantime.

BOILERMAKERS IN CANADA WANT INCREASE IN PAY

According to R. C. McCutcheon, Canadian vice-president of the International Federation of Boilermakers, who recently visited Fort William, the union is seeking to open up negotiations with the Canadian railways, which, it is hoped, will lead to an increase in pay and an improvement in working conditions.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

TAKE A MIKIPHONE ON YOUR PICNIC

THE Mikiphone is a pocket phonograph, the first ever made, and a triumph of musical art. Its construction is of the same precision and quality as the most expensive machines. It plays all disc records up to 10 inches, and can be taken when walking or driving so as to be able to organize an impromptu dance or entertainment. The Mikiphone is on sale in our Musical Department for **$13.75**

DROP IN AND HEAR IT

—Annex, Entrance Seymour Street

WORK BOOTS

MADE IN VANCOUVER BY HIGHLY SKILLED LABOR

$5.00 PER PAIR — **A Big Bargain Made By This Reputable Firm**

WE BUY THE HIDES
TAN THE LEATHER
BUILD THE SHOES
SELL DIRECT TO YOU

PIERRE PARIS —51— HASTINGS WEST

New Factory With Splendid Prospects

Another new industry, to employ at least 100 men, will be in operation in Vancouver in about three months time. Besides manufacturing a product that is used in almost every home, this company will sell many other side lines that will add to the business of the new firm which, according to the standing and ability of the officials, is assured of abundant success from the start. We refer to the Vitomen Cereals Ltd. This company proposes to manufacture several lines of a "New Balanced Breakfast Food" and other table cereals that have for their basis the Vitomens recently found to be necessary to the building up of health and the prevention of many diseases. This is the only purely Canadian company to manufacture this line of products. It is a venture that can be made into an almost unlimited profit producer. Nobody can deny that Canada produces the highest quality of farm products, and these will be used in the manufacture of Vitomen foods. The market for these products, is unlimited. Every country in the world is a potential market, and with the use of the high class Canadian products, this firm can successfully compete with any American, English or other national firm, that produces breakfast foods. At the present time this firm is demonstrating its products at 450 Granville St., between Pender and Hastings.

NOVA SCOTIA WANTS TO ABOLISH NON-ELECTIVES

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in July will determine whether the Nova Scotia legislature has the right to abolish its non-elective legislative council or senate. If the court says "yes," the Rhodes government will introduce the necessary legislation.

Baby Week

The Baby Week inaugurated by the Calder Studio, 627 Granville St., for this week, has been a huge success. Crowds of babies have been coming, laughing babies, smiling babies, crying babies, thin babies, fat babies, all kinds, but that cute pose and sweet smile that makes babies the most precious things on earth, have been recorded by the camera, never to fade, and the Calder Studio will have one of the most interesting and comprehensive collection of babies' pictures in the city, and they are to be congratulated for the inauguration of Baby Week.

Because of the large number of appointments they have extended the free offer over Saturday, so mothers should ring Seymour 3117 and have their share in the great Baby Week.—Ad.

LABOR IS NOW WELL ORGANIZED IN AUSTRALIA

Speaking at the New South Wales Annual Labor Conference at the Trades Hall, Sydney, Labor Senator Gardiner said that the rank and file of Labor were never better organized than they were today. He looked forward to the day when the Labor Party would govern Australia from end to end.

BAKERS WIN A VICTORY

A threatened tie-up of the bread and pie-baking industry of Washington was averted last Saturday when the employers agreed to the new scale of wages and hours proposed by the Bakery Workers' Union and the Bakery Salesmen's Union. Day work will be at the rate of $1 an hour and night work $1.20. Daylight delivery, 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., and $38 per week is quite a victory for the salesmen.