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What The Consumers Get For Their Money

The First of a Series of Articles Showing What We Get for Our Money—Tricks of the Trade Exposed—Consumer Is Gulled and Gouged and Seems to Like It.

ALL KINDS OF SCHEMES are being put over by manufacturers, wholesalers and sales organizations to supply the general public with what they not only do not need, but in many cases, with goods that are positively injurious to the health of those consuming the articles. Stuart Chase and F. J. Schlink have supplied The New Republic with a very interesting and educational article on the subject, and we are passing this on to our readers in the hope that it will enlighten them as to how they, as consumers, are continuously gouged by the present system of wealth production. Competition is the spawning ground for this traffic in adulterated, poisonous and shoddy articles. The consumer, however, often demands goods that the manufacturer would not otherwise make. The article, which will be continued from week to week, says:

The consumer is, today, an Alice in a Wonderland of salesmanship. As the technical arts grow more complex, he becomes increasingly removed from any first-hand knowledge covering the composition and quality of the things that he buys. As the massed forces of national advertising, brand names, slogans, annual models, "service," and high pressure selling methods generally, move down upon him, he tends to lose all basis of independent judgment. With a thousand drives to make him lumber-conscious, tooth powder-conscious, electric refrigerator-conscious, silk-stocking-conscious, furniture-conscious, soap-conscious, breakfast-food-conscious, mausoleum-conscious, he buys blindly, chaotically, as the sluice gates of "distributive pressure," open and close.

When he buys, quality, durability, the best for a specific use, even beauty tend to escape him altogether. The market gives him, now good value for his money, now excessive value for his money—as in certain forced sales—now sound goods at outrageous prices, now shoddy and adulterated products, now dangerous and vicious articles, now useless and tawdry things to fill the wagon of the junk man. Knowledge and discrimination have vanished from the scene, if indeed, since the days of cottage economy, they were ever on the scene. Is there any way of bringing them before the footlights? Perhaps; if the psychological difficulties are not insuperable. Many large intermediate consumers—a few great corporations, certain universities, buyers' associations, state governments, above all the United States government—tolerate no such nonsense. Such consumers set up standards of performance before they buy. For the Federal government, the Bureau of Standards, largely sets the measures of performance. For the expenditure of $2,000,000 a year, it is conservatively estimated that the Bureau, by testing goods in its laboratories and setting up specifications and standards, saves tax-payers $100,000,000 annually, on a part of the goods the government buys. Why cannot this technique be extended—with modifications of course—to inform and to aid the consumer at large?

The articles in this series deal in some detail with the Wonderland in which the consumer finds himself, and give some suggestions for finding a way out. If and when—a mooted question—Wonderland begins to pall. At the current writing, the consumer seems to be having the time of his life. With a little more than average purchasing power in one hand and an instalment contract in the other, he is trying to see how many advertisers he can appease between breakfast and bedtime. But such exuberance may prove temporary. In that hope—quixotic if you will—these articles are written.

Probably the best way in which to begin is by showing in some detail just how defenseless the consumer is. This we shall do by an examination of specific products which he buys, and specific methods used to sell to him. The evidence which we shall cite is authoritative. Much of it has been unearthed from government investigations. In presenting it we have no wish to draw an indictment against industry in general—unless it be on the broad ground of lost motion and waste a ground which the United States Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Hoover, have already taken with the greatest emphasis. But the general question of waste interests us less at this point than the methods by which the consumer, consciously or unconsciously, is kept in ignorance of what he is getting for his money.

(To be continued)

MILL WORKERS GETTING MANY APPLICATIONS

Busiess Agent Graham reports that the organizing campaign of the Mill and Factory Workers' Union is going strong. Four new members were initiated at the last meeting and Business Agent Graham will have a big surprise for the next meeting in the shape of a very large number of applications that he has obtained. The office is now located in room 809, of the Holden Building. You can also help organize the mill men by getting in touch with Brother Graham.

Accidents Increased by Faulty Loading Tackle

Del. Page of the Carpenters' Union, suggested at the Trades Council meeting that a tackle inspector should be appointed by the authorities to help safeguard the workers on the waterfront. Accidents are happening every day, he said, and it is almost unsafe for a carpenter, or any other worker, to be around when the ships are being loaded and unloaded. Accidents have almost doubled since the Shipping Federation appointed a safety inspector of their own, hence this is not satisfactory.

President Thomson stated that the Trades Council had practically got the government to appoint a safety inspector last year, but nothing had been done in making the appointment. The Federal government was the only authority that could enforce safety conditions, he said, so further efforts would have to be directed at them.

Secretary Bengough stated that when the longshoremen had control on the waterfront that the men would not work under unsafe conditions. Since their union had been smashed, accidents had trebled on account of the speeding up. In connection with the faulty tackle, he said that this was partly caused by doubling the loads that had formerly been taken up on these slings.

The council elected Thomson, Bengough and Page to take up the question of a tackle inspector with the government.

Stage Employees' Union Gets Thousand Dollars

Vice-president Bartlett, reporting for the ways and means committee of the Trades Council, recommended that the sum of $1,160 be given to the Theatrical Stage Employees to defray some of the cost of their trouble with the former management of the Empress Theatre. The trial had cost the union over $4,000, a large part of which had been met by the 33 members of the union. The recommendation was endorsed. Delegates pointed out that in spite of the fact that the union lost the case in the courts, it had been a victory for the union because the manager had been put out of business. He was now in difficulties in the East of Canada. It was generally agreed that efforts should be made to have the criminal code amended instead of taking the case to higher courts. The loss of this case in higher courts would only tend to prejudice the efforts to amend the code, which must eventually be the objective of organized labour.

Del. Page reported that the carpenters initiated five new members at the regular meeting last Monday. Plans were almost completed for the summer drive and a capable wage committee had been elected. 617 members attended the meeting. This was considered a good meeting as over 230 members are working out of town.

DEPTFORD CHAIRMAN OF TOWN PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE

Walter Deptford (Trades Council) has been elected chairman of the Streets and Transportation sub-committee of the City of Vancouver Town Planning Commission. The other members are Mr. A. E. Foreman and Mrs. A. M. McGovern. There are four committee: Streets and Transportation; Recreation and Civic Art; Transit and Harbour; and Zoning.

Drivers Want Tax on Job Holding Removed

The Milk Salesmen's Union has asked the Trades Council to ask the Piggly Wiggly Stores to stock union milk, inasmuch as the stores cater to working people. Del. Showler stated that the union was making steady progress. In conjunction with the Milk Salesmen's Union and the Bakery Salesmen's Union, he asked the Trades Council to endeavour to get a $5 rebate from the government on the licenses of the drivers. He stated that it was alleged that commercial travellers were given a rebate and there was no reason why the drivers should be charged by the government for having a job. Other delegates asked that all truck drivers be included in the request and this was agreed upon.

The Bakery Salesmen have been supplied with the green Trades Council quarterly working buttons. Does your bakery salesman wear this button?

Del. Johnson of the Street Railwaymen's union asked if Steve's Dairy was a union dairy. He was informed that it was not and that the manager of this dairy, which was no longer connected with the original Steve's Dairy, was alleged to be one of the worst kind of employers.

Klan Resolution Is Taboo With Council

"In view of the source of the resolution that it be thrown into the waste paper basket." This was the motion that came forward when the Klu Klux Klan sent a resolution to the Trades Council for endorsation. The resolution asked for the total exclusion of Asiatics, confiscation of property and deportation of those now in the country. The motion carried after several delegates expressed themselves on the subject. One delegate stated that he was not in favor of deporting anybody, while another delegate said that no notice should be taken of correspondence coming from an organization that had to wear masks and were ashamed to put their address on correspondence. The motion carried.

Del. McDonald, reporting for the organizing committee of the Trades Council, says that efforts to get the South Vancouver Fire Fighters to affiliate with the Trades Council are expected to be successful.

Elevator constructors have been organized and a charter applied for. Further organization work is under way among other trades.

Teamsters' Union Has Doubled in One Year

Delegate Gilbert of the Teamsters Union informed the Trades Council that his union is now double the strength of a year ago. There are only two closed shops however, and he urged all union men to only do business with firms employing this union help and mean wearing the Trades Council union button. P.S. In connection with this, the Labor Statesmen desires to draw attention to the fact that Reynolds Cartage Co. one of the above-mentioned firms, advertises in this paper and can do any of your moving or transfer work. Make a note of this.

Tailors Losing to Orientals in City

Business Agent McDonald of the Tailors' Union reported to the Trades Council that the Orientals are getting control of the tailoring trade in Vancouver. He stated that in 1916, there were 45 white tailors and 35 orientals doing business in the city. Today, he says, according to city statistics there are 56 white tailors and 70 orientals. These orientals are not only breaking every labor law, but are breaking the sanitary by-laws of the city. They are working long hours at low wages, and work under conditions that is also dangerous to the health of those who finally wear the product of those shops.

Efforts have been made to get these men into the union, but this has been in vain. The union is willing to take these men into the union if they will work for the same wages and conditions as stipulated by the union, but the employers will not stand for it. The tailors' union, said Del. McDonald recently endorsed the "Hands off China" resolution of the Trades Council, but it would like the Chinese to keep their "hands off the tailors" livelihood. The eight-hour law is violated by every Oriental firm and the wages are scandalous. Provincial and city authorities appear to be helpless in enforcing proper conditions, but upon the motion of Del. McDonald, the Trades Council will approach the city council in an effort to have that body take away the licenses of those Orientals who do not live up to the city and provincial laws.

Union Men Employed Building Beer Parlor

Union men are being employed on all the work being done in the alterations at the Savoy Hotel, corner of Carrall & Hastings. Leo Palitti and H. Charlton, the owners, had this specified in the contract. The carpentry and fixtures is being done by Chrystal & Co., and the plumbing by Barr & Anderson, both strictly union firms. When the place is finished it will be opened as a beer parlor and will be known as The Pennsylvania. Mr. Palitti, who also owns the Europe Hotel, says that the contract for the furnishings also calls for union labor.

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THE WEEK AT OTTAWA

By J. S. WOODSWORTH

After the recess, Parliament got down to business promptly, and in one day cleared up the Supplementary Estimates. These provided for a great variety of expenditures which should have been dealt with last year but which, owing to the sudden dissolution, were not brought before the House. This now leaves the decks clear. In the discussion of these estimates, the opportunity is given the members of asking questions from the Ministers in charge of the Departments and of commenting on the administration. One of the most disconcerting features is the almost generally accepted principle that many public expenditures are more or less in the nature of party patronage. This is especially true in the Department of Public Works. Westerners find it difficult to believe that there can be so many docks as appear in the lists for Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

In speaking of political patronage one is reminded that there has recently been a discussion in the press with regard to the possible restoration of titles in Canada. Strong objection has been taken to this, not merely as tending to maintain class disinctions, but also as being still one further means of rewarding party service. Even in Great Britain, where the tradition is that politics have been cleaner than in some other countries, it has been clearly shown that there has been a very large traffic in titles. We are well rid of this one evil.

$50,000 to Party Funds

There are others, however, almost equally vicious. It would be of interest, for example, if the public could know on what grounds Lieut-Governorships are handed out. Gossip about the corridors whispers that one individual contributed $50,000 to party funds at the last election. He has now been appointed a Lieut-Governor. Is there any connection between his generosity to the party and his appointment. It may be that he is well qualified to perform the duties of a Lieut-Governor. Many however, are beginnig to seriously question whether a man has the highest moral standards such as should be found in men of high positions if they permit themselves to at least appear to buy their position. The workman who bribes a foreman to secure him a job is not generally considered to be of the highest moral calibre. Should a less rigorous standard be exacted of the higher-ups? Of course the common people have only themselves to blame as many have no higher standards and much less common sense.

To Become Cabinet Minister

A story is passed around concerning one western member who has recently acquired the habit of smoking. It is said that his wife is very ambitious and at the same time believes her husband quite capable of occupying any position that may be going. This devoted and far-seeing wife has induced her husband to learn to smoke in order that he may be in line to become a Cabinet Minister. The same couple are also labouring with great diligence at mastering some dance steps in order apparently that they may be able to keep pace with the new form of life which has been in recent years, thrust upon them.

Social functions undoubtedly have a strong "pull" here in Ottawa. We note for example, in this morning's paper the following advertisement: "Newly in! An Exquisite Collection of Glorious Evening Dresses specially Selected by us in Paris to arrive in time for the "DRAWING ROOM" and attendant functions."

Odd, isn't it? That Labor and Farmer members who are chosen to represent their fellow-workers in administering the affairs of the country should find themselves automatically thrown into such an atmosphere. It is not too much to say that they either must change the atmosphere or the atmosphere will sooner or later change them.

* * *

The Conservative strategy appears to be directed towards discounting the work of the Imperial Conference and arousing the suspicions of the French Canadian members. It is rather ridiculous for Mr. Guthrie to be acting as champion of the rights of the French Canadian minorities. Especially is this so when one sits in the House and sees, in close proximity to Mr. Guthrie, such men as Doctor Edwards, Mr. Horatio Hocken and Mr. T. F. Church.

Le Droit in a recent issue has the following:

"Mr. Guthrie, who does not hesitate to display an imperialistic mind, has already tried, on various occasions, to rouse the Province of Quebec against the recommendations of the Imperial Conference as well as against the public men who have accepted them. 'You seem to be satisfied with this new freedom,' said he in the main to the French Canadians, 'but are you no tforgetting that your rights have heretofore been protected by the British Parliament and that these same rights are now in danger of being attacked in a Canadian Parliament, where the majority is English.'"

Strange, is it not, that it is so much safer to trust to the sense of fair play of Englishmen in England than of Englishmen in Canada. Mr. Guthrie's propaganda may do much to prevent the establishment of good will between English and French-speaking Canadians. We cannot think it will greatly benefit Mr. Guthrie. The motive is too obvious.

* * *

The Tariff Inquiry Board works fairly steadily. A large number of applications for higher tariffs are being made. The procedure is that accompanying the application there must be a memorandum setting forth the reasons why the change is desired. After applicants have presented their case, opportunity is given for those opposed to criticize the statements of the applicants. One of those most active in doing this has been Mr. R. J. Deachman, who has, on occasions, held briefs for various clients and, at other times, has, on account of his interest in the question, volunteered to act on behalf of the general consumer. It is very unfortunate that the press, while giving considerable publicity to the case for the manufacturers, has said little with regard to the presentations advanced by Mr. Deachman.

Yesterday, on the floor of the House, the Minister of Finance, when questioned with regard to the proceude of the Board, stated that since the Board was simply a fact-finding commission, he saw no reason why its conclusions should not be given to the public or further, why the case in rebuttal should not also be made available. If this is carried out it will be of very great advantage to the general public. In the past tariffs have been arranged in secret, outsiders have had no ideas as to the reasons advanced for the change or as to what objections might be raised to the increased tariffs if the present Board can give this publicity. J. S. Woodsworth.

United States Sides With Britain in China

London. "What will the United States do in China?" Everyone in London who is interested in international affairs is asking the question, but the leaders of British labour, who are fighting hard to force a square deal for the Cantonese, ask it with the greatest emphasis.

Newspaper correspondents who are in touch with the Foreign Office declare that Secretary Kellogg is hand-in-glove with the Baldwin Tory government and that every move made by Washington up to date has been inspired from this side.

Count on the Marines

Secretary Kellogg's latest declaration that the Cantonese must not touch Shanghai is hailed with delight by the "big business" press. It is regarded as evidence that the United States has definitely taken its stand and that if need be American marines will support "Tommy Atkins," in the latter's effort to squelch Nationalist sentiment in China.

Mussolini beat Kellogg to it, however. The Italian dictator declared himself on Britain's side at least 24 hours before Kellogg was heard from.

Japan and France, on the other hand, show a disposition to stay out of the fracas.

The only thing to be done with truth is to accept it. In whatever hard, unwelcome, unlovely guise it may come into your life, you must face it. If it is truth it is useless to deny it or ignore it; it must be honestly taken into account and reckoned with.

Manitoba's Labor Legislative Programme

The Labor members of the Manitoba Legislature have held several meetings during the past few weeks, making preparations for the sixth and last session of the House, which opens this week. Included in the legislation to be sought this session will be the principle of One Day's Rest in Seven. John Queen will re-introduce the bill which was defeated last session. C. A. Tanner will again press for the passing of an Act providing a Minimum Wage for Boys. William Ivens has in hand a Trades Dispute bill dealing with the right of peaceful picketing, and another for the regulation of working hours. S. J. Farmer will introduce a bill amending the Manitoba Election Act. The proposed amendments will include the abolition of the election deposit, and a number of other changes designed to facilitate voting, and to remove certain irritating obstacles to a free expression of opinion at election time.

Members of the Labor group will also sponsor resolutions dealing with Free Education, Direct Legislation, Land Settlement, Mothers' Allowances, Hydro-Electric Development, and probably some others. Much depends upon the course of events during the progress of the session. Plans were made for the Labor members to pay their usual visits to public institutions under the jurisdiction of the Province. W. Ivens and S. J. Farmer visited the Home for Aged and Infirm and the Industrial Training School at Portage la Prairie last week, and something will be said during the session about the continuance of overcrowded conditions at these institutions. Other institutions will be visited at an early date.

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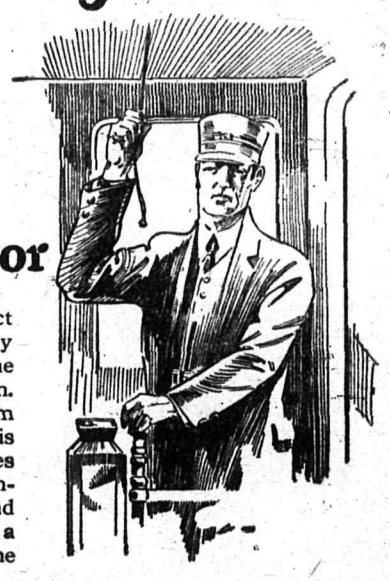

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9-27

Government to Retain Merchant Marine

By J. A. P. Hayden.

Instead of junking the Canadian government merchant marine, as was advocated by the supporters of private ownership, Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has decided to aid in extending its usefulness.

He has entrusted it with the task of providing passenger, mail and freight service with the West Indies, which Canada must provide under the trade agreement with the West Indies.

By so doing the Minister gives practical demonstration of his belief in pubic ownership, frequently stated in the House of Commons when he was a private member.

Organized labor in Canada has pressed for this reform for some years. Western progressives also have opposed the subsidizing of private steamship companies, contending that the West Indies services should be carried on by the Canadian government merchant marine.

Bricklayers Union and Plasterers Settle Dispute

A five-year labour war between the Bricklayers' Masons and Plasterers' International Union and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Association was brought to a close in New York last week when Elihu Root impartial chairman of the arbitral tribunal created by the contending unions, rendered a decision whereby all agreements abrogated by either side were held to be in force.

The decision restores the basic agreement between the two unions to full force. In brief, this provides for the interchange of cards for plasterers of both organizations, so they can work in either's territory without having to pay initiation fees or extra dues for new cards.

The right of plasterers in any mixed local of bricklayers to vote by two-thirds majority tc join the Plasterers' International was affirmed.

Opinion was Unanimous

It was a unanimous opinion, signed by both First Vice-President Thornton for the Bricklayers and Hugh Frayne for the Plasterers. Both sides in the articles of arbitration agreed to accept the decision.

Trades Union Directory

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

Automobile Lodge 702, I. A. of M. — Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in Room 310 Holden Bldg. Pres. W. R. Walker; Sec., M. F. Beavis, 1222 Alberni.

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—meets second Sunday at 2 p.m. and the last Sunday in month at 8:00 p.m., Room 310 Holden Bldg. President W. H. Clancy; Secretary and Business Agent, T. J. Hanobin. Office: Room 5, Flack Block; Phones, Sey. 4783 and Bay. 1656-R. Hours, 9 to 12 a.m.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso.—Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, Sydney Dunstone; Secretary, P. Lauret, Box 302, City, Phone Fair. 4366L.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Holden Building. President, Robt. Stevenson; Secretary-treas., W. Page, Room 815, Holden Bldg.

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

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

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

Bookbinders Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month 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, J. Ramsay, 4312 Perry Rd.; Secretary, H. F. Swan, 2705 Pender East.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207 — Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in month, at room 209 Holden Bldg. President, H. P. Fulljames, 2166 Vanness; Secretary, Bert Jenkins, 50 45th Ave. E.

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

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

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

Molders Union Local 281—International of North America—Meets first and third Fridays in month in room 313 Holden Bldg., at 8 p. m. President, John 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 163 Hastings W. Business agent, Robt. Stevenson. Office, room 34, 163 Hastings West, 319 W. Pender Street. Phone Sey. 3609.

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

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

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

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

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 213 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Harry F. Longley, 303 8th St., North Van.; secretary, Wm. Quigley, 2083 2nd Ave. W., Box 894.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotillon Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 5873 Pr. Edward St.; secretary, J. D. Vullamy, 2215 15th Ave. W.

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

Sheet Metal Workers, 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, 7:30 p.m., in Room 313 Holden Bldg., Vancouver. President, J. N. Chute, Phone High. 1982Y; sec., W. H. Matthew, Joyce Rd. P. O. Phone Coll. 413R1.

Tailors', Journeymen Union of America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Thursday in each month, 8 p.m. Executive meets third Thursday of every month in Labor Hall. President, A. R. Gatenby; secretary, C. McDonald, P.O. Box 503. Executive meets third Thursday of every month.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 310 Holden Bldg. President, A. A. McKay, 773 Beatty St.; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Black, 880 Homer St.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, Local 118 of the I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—Meets at 991 Nelson Street on the second Friday in month, at 9:30 a.m. President, G. W. Allen; Secretary, Gordon Martin. Business address, P. O. Box 711.

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

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

MEETS second Thursday in each month. President, S. D. McDonald, Box 268. Secretary, Frank Derry, Box 498, Prince Rupert, B.C.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Attorney-General Manson has expressed himself as being confident that the new liquor bill will tend to abolish the liquor traffic. Those who have all these years observed the effects of the political legerdemain put over in regard to that traffic by the present administration may not share the same confidence as the honorable gentlemen. Nor are we liable to allow his clap-trap to befog our vision on the subject.

We have been led into believing all manner of things since the liquor traffic was first monkeyed with. We were told for example when we had prohibition that all that was necessary to do in order to put the blind-pig and the bootlegger out of business was to institute government control. This was done, meaning by that—the bootlegger still done business. Then we were told that if we only opened up beer parlors, the bootlegger would soon be looking for another job. So proof of success in that regard, we need only refer to the statement made at the last municipal election that there were not any more than about a hundred bootleggers in Vancouver. Now we have a bill introduced in the legislature, designed not only to put the bootlegger on the bread-line, but to put the whole liquor traffic out of business. If the bill now before the House is not enforced any better than those passed previously, the bootlegger will still be singing, "Hail, Hail, the gang's all here."

But possibly before we become too confident about the alleged abolition of the liquor traffic by Attorney-General Manson, we had better wait until we hear more about the contributions made by the brewers to the various campaign funds. "Assurance & Protection," may also be back of this legislation, for ought we know.

* * *

Following up on the land settlement propaganda is the announcement that an organization known as the Canadian Colonization Association, proposes to purchase 30,000 acres of land in B. C., for settlement purposes. But those comprising it, intend to let the other fellow do the settling. They propose to buy the land from the government and resell it on the easy payment plan. This organization is operating under the C.P.R., which means that the settlers captivated by the scheme will be mortgaging themselves for a number of years to that concern. It is safe to infer that the only settlement, the C.P.R., is interested in under this plan is that the settler "settle up" for the payment of the land, and pretty quick at that.

We Do Not Patronize List of Trades Council

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Now that the Legislature is in session, and seeing that the P.G.E., will soon be sending out extra gangs to work in the road, will someone in the House be good enough to ask of the Minister of Railways, what the wages are to be this year. Last year, the wages were 30 cents per hour, and the eight-day was ten hours in length. We fully realize that the road is going broke on account of mismanagement by the present administration, but as law-abiding citizens, might we ask that the Eight-hour Day Act be enforced by the government which placed the law on the statute book? Might we also ask that the "Minimum Wage" be a little higher than the Oriental wages paid last year?

* * *

The Salvation Army has recently been getting a raking over by the immigration department. It has received during the last twenty years, no less than $376,000 from the department for its immigration proclivities. Its policy has been to ship the boys out to farmers on the undertaking that the boys refund out of their wages, the fares advanced to them. We have yet to hear of the Salvation Army paying back to the immigration Department, the money it has received.

Its policy appears to be much like that of a shipping agent, shipping cattle, for example. We noticed in a recent issue of the local farming periodical "Farm & Home," an advertisement as follows:—

BRITISH BOYS FOR FARMS
The Immigration Department of the Salvation Army is receiving a party of boys for placing latter part of February.
For particulars apply to,.
Commandant W. B. Spearing, 75 7th Avenue East, Vancouver, B. C.

In so many words, it is notifying the farmers in British Columbia, that it has a consignment of boys coming who will be available for work on the farms. If the wages to be paid by the farmers are not any higher than those advertised in the local press, it will take the boys a long time to refund the money advanced them to come here. With the boys having to pay their first year's wages, and then some, to the transportation companies through the Salvation Army, they will be a long time amassing a huge fortune. It will be very much like working for nothing and boarding themselves.

Yet while all this is going on we glean the following from a London dispatch in the "Province," of Feb. 13th last:—

"Sixty-four years after Abraham Lincoln emancipated the slaves under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, Great Britain is able to say that slavery under its jurisdiction is practically at an end."

Let us all join in the chorus,

"Britons, never, never, shall be slaves." with variations. They will be mortgaged on the farm by the Salvation Army instead.

1926 NET EARNINGS OF C.N.R. ARE $46,400,000

Montreal, Feb. 7.—Net earnings for the year 1926 of the Canadian National Railways—exclusive of the Central Vermont—amounted to $46,400,000, according to a statement issued by the company last week.

This will be sufficient to meet all interest charges due the public.

Operating revenues increased 8.69 per cent.

Operating expenses increased 3.37 per cent.

This condition, by which revenues increased at a greater percentage than operating expenses, is reflected in a continued improvement in the operating ratio. This ratio for 1926 was 82.57. In 1925, it was 86.62.

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SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENTS

PRE-EMPTIONS

Vacant, unreserved, surveyed Crown lands may be pre-empted by British subjects over 18 years of age, and by aliens on declaring intention to become British subjects, conditional upon residence, occupation, and improvement for agricultural purposes.

Full information concerning regulations regarding pre-emptions is given in Bulletin No. 1, Land Series, "How to Pre-empt Land," copies of which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C., or to any Government Agent.

Records will be granted covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes, and which is not timberland, i.e., carrying over 8,000 board feet per acre west of the Coast Range and 5,000 feet per acre east of that Range.

Applications for pre-emptions are to be addressed to the Land Commissioner of the Land Recording Division, in which the land applied for is situated, and are made on printed forms, copies of which can be obtained from the Land Commissioner.

Pre-emptions must be occupied for five years and improvements made to value of $10 per acre, including clearing and cultivating at least five acres, before a Crown Grant can be received.

For more detailed information see the Bulletin "How to Pre-empt Land."

PURCHASE

Applications are received for purchase of vacant and unreserved Crown lands, not being timberland, for agricultural purposes; minimum price for first-class (arable) land is $5 per acre, and second-class (grazing) land $2.50 per acre. Further information regarding purchase or lease of Crown lands is given in Bulletin No. 10, Land Series, "Purchase and Lease of Crown Lands."

Mill, factory, or industrial sites on timber land, not exceeding 40 acres, may be purchased or leased, the conditions including payment of stumpage.

HOMESITE LEASES

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as homesites, conditional upon a dwelling being erected in the first year, title being obtainable after residence and improvement conditions are fulfilled and land has been surveyed.

LEASES

For grazing and industrial purposes areas not exceeding 640 acres may be leased by one person or a company.

GRAZING

Under the Grazing Act the Province is divided into grazing districts and the range administered under a Grazing Commissioner. Annual grazing permits are issued based on numbers ranged, priority being given to established owners. Stock-owners may form associations for range management. Free, or partly free, permits are available for settlers, campers and travellers, up to ten head.

If the road to success was an easy one, it would be too crowded for ordinary mortals like you and me.

The Labor Statesman

14

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

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

Official Organ of the Canadian Labor Party.

H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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

Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 18, 1927

THE FARMERS' DEMAND

Any country that is to be the home of a permanent population can conceivably get along without the professional man, the trader, the jobber, the broker and the various parasitic groups that go to make up the city. The latter all come in like lice and rats after the former have attained sufficient numbers to be able to support them. Notwithstanding this, the whole scheme of society in Canada is adjusted to protect the less necessary groups and to grind the farmer and the wage worker down to the lowest scale of living that they will accept and remain in the country. The essential difference between the wage worker and the farmer is that where the wage worker sells his labor direct by the day, the hour or the piece, the farmer applies his labor to the soil and sells the resulting produce. Farming in British Columbia does not pay. It may do so in the case of a few individuals who specialize in breeding foundation stock, but this is a department that has but limited room. No average farm devoted to raising produce for the market will pay interest on the cost of clearing, dyking or irrigating to bring the land into a condition to produce and pay a wage for the actual labor involved in production, and the average farm will not sell at a price that will pay a railway section man's wage on the labor put into the permanent improvements. Railways and jobbers and commission houses and retailers that handle farm produce will make large profits. Rich and prosperous cities with every type of well paid professions will grow up out of the farming industry; farming pays every one but the farmer. The farmer is the foundation of the whole structure and is gouged and skinned and exploited at every possible point; the doctor, the lawyer, the dentist, the engineer, the surveyor, are all protected and petted as if they were the salt of the earth as well as the wards of the state. To a less extent, the accountants, nurses and barbers are given special privileges; the real estate and insurance agents are protected against the irregular and the newcomer. The traders form their own combine, and this is backed by the wholesalers. The banks are by special legislation enabled to comb in a return on their capitalization that would shame a Syrian money lender. The public service corporations obtain the right from the state to charge a rate that will give an "adequate return" on the wind and water as well as the capital in their enterprises. Wage labor and the farmer alone stand unprotected. The farmer is now asking the legislature for a very small measure of protection and the city interests that find protection for themselves so pleasant and profitable are opposing. The Vancouver City Health Officer, Dr. Underhill, and "Wee Willie" the lawyer, from their protected position, have exhausted their limited vocabulary in condemnation of the farmers' request. These gentlemen, both of whom would be very helpless in any unprotected field, are merely the mouthpieces of Mayor Taylor who has political ambitions and imagines that this is good politics. The Board of Trade, an organization, that has backed every political mistake in the history of the Province, and never initiated or supported any reform or measure tending towards social progress, has "resoluted" its opposition to the farmers, and three daily papers have constituted themselves the especial guardian of the "baby's milk bottle." All these sheltered interests are very much afraid that the protection the farmers ask for will cause the consumer to lose control over the price of the produce which he purchases from the farmer. How exceedingly well the farmer and consumer fare when Board of Trade types of people manage to get in between them a few instances will show. The farmer obtains fifteen to twenty cents per pound for wool; spun into yarn and handed back to the consumer by Mr. Chris. Spencer, the price varies from two dollars to two and a half per pound. A sheep skin will net the farmer the magnificent sum of two bits; when returned to him as leather the price is two dollars or over. The farmer receives four dollars for a cow hide; as leather it sells for sixteen dollars; and so in every detail of his business, the farmer suffers whether he is the seller or the buyer. In his contact with the Government the farmer fares no better. If he purchases a milking machine, a potato digger, a wagon, or any other implement required in his business, he is compelled to pay the Canadian manufacturer from ten dollars on the hundred upwards, more than the same maker will sell the machines to a Bolshevik farmer on the Caspian Sea. In this way our Government held the farmer by the throat, while the Massey Harris firm robbed him of the difference between a crossroads blacksmith shop and a twenty million dollar corporation. But when the Vancouver Province put in a new printing press the machine was imported free of duty. And if Labor at the present moment had self-respect and sanity enough to turn the "Labor Statesman" into a daily paper it would find that the "Canadian Press Association" — a news collecting agency subsidized by our Federal Government—would refuse to accept our money for the news service. This is to protect the "Province" from competition. We leave it to that publication to say that they are more deserving of special privileges and protection than the Fraser Valley farmer.

A recent trade treaty offers the Australian and Canadian farmers dairy and poultry market in consideration of the American paper companies being given special favors in the Australian market. The fact of the matter is that the farmer has been exploited and victimized so long and so consistently that our sheltered and privileged groups have persuaded themselves that to grant any protection to the farmer is doing violence to natural law.

Mr. Chris Spencer thinks that the "law of demand and supply" should not be interefered with. During the war the B. C. Sugar Refinery moved the price of sugar so near the clouds that foreign sugar was thrown on the B. C. market at a lower rate. The importation was legal in every particular, but the B. C. Sugar Refinery persuaded the Federal Government as a "war measure" to prohibit the importation; this would have been a much more appropriate time for Mr. Spencer and other apostles of "laissez faire" to parade the law of supply and demand. While the farmer does not ask it, he can very well plead that his conception of right and wrong is sufficiently higher than that of the gentlemen who go to make up the Board of Trade and the City Council that he can be safely intrusted with even the power to determine the price of his produce. During the war when the regular trade was disorganized a Mount Pleasant shoe dealer decided to cut his profits on a local make of boots. The maker promptly refused to supply him with more stock; he had not bled the public sufficiently. This story was given in the Labor press at the time in 1918. When the flu epidemic was at its worst, a large number of people believed that camphor was useful as a preventative and purchased it; and while the manufacturers' price had not changed the supply in Vancouver promptly moved from ten cents per cake up to as high as thirty-five cents.

The foregoing are the people who are afraid that the principle of competition will be destroyed. The last pretence of competition has already vanished elsewhere than in the wage, and the farm produce field, and when the farmer is out to help himself, Labor assisting him, is in more fitting company than allied with the Board of Trade and similar interests that at all points oppose the interest of both.—M.

Gee whiz, here comes Mr. Gordon, secretary of the Vancouver School Board. Morning, Mr. Gordon. Hair cut? Right sir. Well, how goes the battle; same old routine, I suppose? I don't hear very much of Trustee Lofting these days. I half expected he would write a line or two to the Labor Press, when he got in. What is the matter with him, sleeping sickness or something? Not very many contentious questions coming up just now, eh. Oh, is that so? I was under the impression that one very important question was being considered by the board, namely religious teaching in the schools. Now I know your opinions on religious matters but notwithstanding the fact that you favour teaching the Bible to children in schools, I want to say right here that I don't. Why? Well, religion at the best is only a belief, and being a believer in liberty, I say the parents of children who do not believe in orthodox religion have as much right to demand that their children be taught their particular viewpoint as anybody else, and since we are on that subject I want to tell you a little story. A lady teacher in one of our schools named after a famous Scottish explorer and writer, much given to decorating her physog and wearing skirts so short that vulgar remarks may be heard in the classroom from boys around the age of 12, asked the scholars who did not say their prayers at night, to stand up. Two pupils were honest enough to stand up and what do you think this artist's model said? Said she. I am glad that only two of my children do not say prayers, perhaps if they said their prayers God would make them better scholars. Now, Mr. Gordon, I want to say that those two scholars had more backbone than 58 per cent. of their class maters. Why 58 per cent? Well according to a nation-wide survey taken in the United States only 42 per cent of the people hold family worship in the home, and Vancouver is no better morally than the average city, you can bet your pen nib on that sir. So that, if the law of averages holds good, 16 pupils in that classroom lied. Now we have Dean Inge stating publicly that there is no Hell, mind you I don't agree with the gloomy Dean there, he never hit the bread line in 30 below zero weather. Then we have the Salvation Army insisting that there is a Hell and telling the Rank and Vile that they are on the steep slope, heading right in that direction. We have at least 120 different creeds in Vancouver and how can any teacher be expected to develop the child mind to conform to the teaching given in the home. The clergy has specialized in showing us the way we should go. They get paid, and well paid for that work, why push it on to the school teacher. The church and the home are the places for religious teaching. The school is, or should be, for teaching the child to think, although God knows, judging from the conditions of things, they make a sorry job of it. So here is one, Mr. Gordon, who will oppose tooth and nail, the teaching of religion in schools. 50 cents, pease. Next.

I. L. P. NOTES

The regular business meeting of the South Vancouver Branch of the I.L.P. will be held in the Horticultural Hall on Friday evening. This will be another "Open Meeting Night," and various subjects will be discussed. An invitation is extended to all workers who are interested in Labor Problems.

* * *

Refreshments will be provided as usual by the South Vancouver I.L.P. at the Social and Dance to be held in the Horticultural Hall, by that organization on Saturday, February 26. Admission, gents 35c. Ladies, 15c. Good music, jolly crowd. Tell your friends.

* * *

The regular meeting of the Greater Vancouver Central Council of the C.L.P. will be held in the Holden Building on Thursday, February 24.

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Men's Irish Serge Pants, 5 pockets, belt loops, cuff bottoms, 30 to 42 ..$2.95
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HAPPINESS COLUMN

By DR. CLANTON THOMAS

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

WATER

Last week I wrote about the first essential for healthful life, air. This week I wish to discuss the second essential in our list of seven (air, water, heat, food, exercise, rest, and reproduction), water.

About seventy per cent. or seven parts out of every ten of the human body is water. Some people have more water in their bodies than have others. Owing to the fact that water kept warm by the natural warmth of the body is an ideal breeding place for germs, those who have too much water in their bodies are more susceptible to disease than those whose bodies are normal in their water content.

Everyone is losing water from their bodies all day and all night because the body regulates its temperature and throws out waste matter by continuous perspiration, which is only evident in a very warm place or during quite vigorous exercise. The warmer the temperature and the harder the exercise that an individual has each day the more water they should drink. More water is required in summer than in winter.

On account of the fact that fruits and green vegetables are mostly water, the more of them that you eat, the less water it will be necessary for you to drink.

Some places have very impure water, which should first be filtered before it is drunken, because powerful alkalies in water are injurious to the system. We, who live in Vancouver are very fortunate in having an abundant supply of pure water.

Do not take pure water, mix it with the poisons of tea and coffee and still consider that it is pure water for such is not the case. Tea and coffee are water plus poison and this fact should be reckoned on when you drink it. Tea contains tannic acid, the same acid with which shoe leather is tanned; coffee contains caffeine, a powerful drug which increases greatly, the work of the heart, gives a temporary stimulation but afterwards leaves the system in a weakened condition.

As the body is seventy per cent. water, if the distribution of water throughout the system is disturbed from the natural condition a serious disease known as edema may develop. One suffering from this disease, will have the water drawn down to the legs by gravity, while the upper portion of the body shrivels to skin and bone, the legs swell to enormous dimensions. This trouble comes because certain mineral salts which I shall consider when dealing with the topic of food, are lacking in the diet.

The more salt you eat the more water it is necessary to drink, because all salt consumed must be sent out of the body within 24 hours after it is eaten, and it requires water to do this. Therefore salt frequently overburdens the system with a useless quantity of water, while if sufficient water is not taken to throw out the salt, the system gradually becomes dry, and this frequently shows in the facial expression as numerous small, deep wrinkles, giving the face a dried out, parchment like appearance.

Many people who are constipated would find great improvement by eating less salt and drinking more plain, poor water. The temperature of the water makes little difference as it is cooled or warmed as the case may be to body temperature soon after entering the stomach.

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Ry-Krisp, the famous whole rye health bread. Per package ..45c
Date Butter, a delicious spread for any bread. Per lb. ..25c
Unsulphured California Black Mission Figs. Per lb. ..30c
Rawfehr Health Candy, no sugar, no coloring matter. Per box ..25c
Dr. Thomas' Uncooked Fruit-Nut Cereal Bread. Per loaf ..25c
Rawfehr Uncooked Fruit Cake (made of fruits and nuts only). Per lb. ..50c
Allimell Powder, a vitamine food made from forms of sea life and sea plants. Per box ..$1.00
Palzac Fruit Juice Tooth Cleanser, dried fruit juices that clean the teeth as nothing else will. Taste pleasant and prevent pyorrhea. Per carton ..50c
Whole Wheat Health Cookies. Per package ..20c
Also cracked whole wheat and whole oats for porridge, etc., etc.

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Empress Theatre Put on Bright Comedy

"The best comedy of our generation," said Heywood Broun, the noted dramatic critic of the New York Tribune, in tribute to Frank Craven's play, "The First year." "One of the best comedies, if not the very best ever written by an American," said Alexander Woolcott, eminent critic of the New York Times. Every critics, not only in New York, but in every large city of America, has, without exception, echoed these words.

During the two-year New York run of "The First Year"—second only to that of "Lightnin'"—likewise produced and staged respectively by John Golden and Winchell Smith—the New York public made this appraisal unanimous.

Why? Because "The First Year" is life. The characters are people you know—living next door—in your own family—perhaps being even you, yourself. The things they do are the things you do.

The story of "The First Year" is the story of the first year of married life, with its comic tragedies, its laughter and sorrow, its sunshine and shadow, as folks have lived it and are living it now in every American home.

To miss "The First Year" is to miss the greatest play ever written and produced by Americans, ever written about Americans, and ever joyously acclaimed by Americans in every section of the country as the finest theatrical entertainment that the Twentieth Century has seen. It is only once in a lifetime that such a play as "The First Year" comes along, there never was one like it before, and there never will be one like it again. That is the reason why the box office of the Empress Theatre reports the heaviest sale of tickets since the Monte Carter Players started their season here.

Top-notch Musical Show at Orpheum Next Week

Anyone who is fond of music, and there are very few who are not, will find a delectable treat in store for them at the Orpheum Theatre next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, for the seven act bill appearing at the Granville Street playhouse is one of the most delightful musical shows ever presented to Vancouver audience.

Headlining this excellent bill will be the world-famous Ernest Ball, famous composer of such well-known ballads as "Mother Machree," "The Little Grey Home in the West," and a host of other wonderful songs that are known the world over. Ernest Ball's new act, in which he is assisted by a number of beautiful and talented girl musicians, is entitled, "A Night With the Gang," and is said to be the finest act he has ever produced.

Another feature act on this program will be the appearance of the Lockfords, famous French dancing team, who caused such a furore here last year with their wonderful dancing act. They are accompanied by Paul Tissenz's orchestra, a trio of stringed instruments straight from the cabarets of Paris. This is one of the finest dance acts in American vaudeville, and will draw large crowds this week. Frakson, the Man of a Hundred Cigarettes, is another superb entertainer on this bill, and will create much mirth and laughter with his novel act. Jeane Joyson, petite little comedian, will offer a routine of songs and impersonations which were so well received last year. Three other superb acts, pictures and a concert overture will complete this excellent show. In order to get seats for this performance it will be necessary to come on Thursday or Friday as Saturday will be a complete sell out.

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Military Night at Orpheum Next Monday

Monday night will be military night at the Orpheum Theatre, when the Dumbells will present their splendid entertainment, "Joy Bombs," under the auspices of the Seventh Battalion. The show will also continue Tuesday and Wednesday, with a popular matinee on Wednesday.

Those theatre-goers who were so fortunate as to secure seats for the similar occasion last year were particularly pleased with the added color and brilliance of the theatre and audience, as well as the spontaneity of the performance.

The theatre will again be decorated in the colors of the Seventh Battalion and permission has been granted to the officers and men to appear in uniform.

To the ex-service men these annual military nights, when he is again entertained by the same party of comrades that provided the greater portion of his amusement during those dark days in France, hold a particular appeal not enjoyed by the layman.

Captain Plunkett has arranged a special get-together entre act, wherein the boys of the company and the audience join in the singing of those marching songs and ditties so well remembered from war days.

Wether one is a returned man or not, he will enjoy the Dumbells in their new show. It is a high-powered revue of the finest type, with all the old stars who have won such popularity in this city. New songs, new costumes and new sketches all go to make this one of the niftiest shows the Dumbells have ever put across.

Father and Son Sunday

Next Sunday is "Father and Son" Sunday. You are invited to the "Church of the Open Door," to hear the Rev. Richmond Craig speak on "Things we Never Get Over."

Invitations have been issued to over 200 guests by the Men's Mentor Club of the First Presbyterian Church, for the annual Father and Son Banquet to be held Monday evening, Feb. 21 at 6:30 p.m. in the Gymnasium. An excellent musical program has been arranged and brief addresses will be given.

Union Card Taken From Dairy Lunch

Questioned at the Trades Council meeting as to why Fred's Dairy Lunch was not carrying a union card. Del. Woods said that the manager was given every opportunity to get his employees to join the union and for him to sign up with the union. This had not been done so the card was taken away. On account of the card being displayed, Fred's Dairy Lunch said Del. Woods, had obtained a lot of trade that he was not entitled to.

The former owner of the Good Eats Cafe, who is now working there as a chef has had his wages reduced again, said Del. Woods. The Good Eats would like to get union help, but will not pay the wages.

Efforts to organize the White Lunches have proved useless, said Del. Woods, but as soon as the union is able to finance the campaign, this place will be placed on the unfair list.

Del. Smith of the Painters' Union, said that the unions of Boston had put the White Lunches on the unfair list and had closed them up.

Five Day Week Is Now Adaptable to Industry

By President Green

"The best evidence that a shorter work week is adaptable to industry is the fact that it has been accepted and is operative in numerous lines of industry. It has been tried and tested and found to be economically sound. It is in effect in many more industrial establishments than is generally known or believed. Many employers have experimented with it and pronounced it a success while many thousands of employees have been greatly benefitted through its operation and use.

"The capacity to produce manufactured articles has increased to the point where continuous serious thought must be given to an equalization of our producing and consuming power. We must recognize the stern necessity of balancing our facilities of production with our capacity to buy and use the things produced. There are a number of industries, some of which are basic, which are governed by seasonal fluctuations and which, because of their great productive ability, cannot operate steadily. In all such industries where part time operation is inevitable, the substitution of a shorter work week would distribute the working time over a longer period, and, as a result, overhead charges would be reduced, improved, scientific methods of production could be employed, wasteful processes could be eliminated, labor turn-over could be reduced and a more efficient organization could be maintained. Industries which would come within this class would be greatly benefitted by the acceptance and establishment of the shorter work week.

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"All three samples had a sparkling brightness and a substantial foam remaining on the glass for a considerable time. Each had a refreshing aroma and an agreeably bitter hop taste. The analysis shows conclusively that all three samples are pure and wholesome beverages. The high Extract, low Acidity, high Nitrogenous Matter, substantial Ash and Phosphoric Acid contents are absolute evidence of the good, wholesome quality of these beers, proving them to be pure Malt Beverages. The analysis of these samples of beer is very similar to that of the best European varieties."

McDonald & McDonald,
(*Signed*) A. W. Satterfield, Chemist.

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MODERN MANNERS

Mother, to her daughter: "Polite people don't yawn, dear."

Daughter: "But, mother, polite people don't notice things."

Mrs. Bim: "I have never gone through my husband's pockets yet."

Mrs. Bam: "Neither do Io. I hold 'em over the bed by the legs and shake 'em and then help myself!"

Henry's Super-men

BY F. W. MOORE

The name of Henry Ford is never lacking in interest. It is known from New York, Timbuctoo and Pekin to Powell Street, Vancouver.

"How you?" said a humorous Chinaman, to a Canadian friend, as he slapped him on the back in the said street, "I meet you in New York—Yes? You brodda to Henly Fode—eh? Heap lich, you—what?"

The most recent exploit of Henry is the writing of a book on the future industrial operatons of the world. It is a splendid book, according to the reviewers, and I'm sure it is, because Henry wrote it, for Henry, they say, is a super-man and I feel certain that is so, the said certainty accruing not altogether because I know that in the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed are kings, but because Mr. Ford is like Saul, the son of Kish, who stood head and shoulders above his father's asses—He must have; so Henry too, stands head and shoulders above all his industrial brethren.

Unfortunately, however, his published "Dip into the Future," seen through the dense mists of capitalistic prejudice, is pretty sure to end in disappointment for the inexperienced layman depending on logic.

No power on earth except the conventional prejudice of the age could induce Henry to think that when the development of industry reaches the point he refers to that a few "men responsible to nobody but God," would manage the affairs of what would be, under the circumstances, a popinjay humanity.

Mr. Ford's system might meet with splendid success, provided there were enough little Henries born to maintain the excellent Ford leadership; but that is not at all likely to happen, and even if it did the future incarnations of the Ford genius couldn't avoid at a certain stage of development, the over-production that means the necessity for an impossible expansion of a relatively dwindling market. Moreover, the pursuit of profit would be a very unworthy and undignified occupaton for men who moved in the social circle of the gods. Ordinary men, equal in intelligence to the supermen of today, owing to ever greater opportunities for all, will be well-fitted for that.

High-class men, whose names will be legion, will if they wish, engage in industrial pursuits, but only for a few hours a day as a profitable and perhaps muscle-building pastime, but the industrial processes will be so conventionally mechanical that the powers of super-men won't be needed. Hence we may safely surmise that the high-class men of the future will be interested in the kind of creative energy that cultured men delight in today: that is, work incidental to science, art, literature, astronomy, electricity, and such like. A large percentage of this will probably be a labour of pleasure, done by amateurs in the abundance of spare time incidental to a mechanical age. The state will, of course, employ and give fitting remuneration to excellence, since many virtuosi are bound to develop in those days.

In the meantime, Henry's field-marshals of industry will have followed their military analogues into oblivion, and one of his great fears will surely be realized inasmuch as the managers of future business organizations will be controlled by trade unions; that is, by organized humanity.

We may conclude then, that Henry's supermen would be of incalculable value up to a certain point in time. Beyond that, they would be virtually trying to arrogate to themselves the functions of evolution with which the forces initiated by them would collide with catastrophic effect.

The consequent destruction of current organizations would resemble, but would be much greater, than the destruction of the ancient civilizations—destruction due to the leadership of pseudo super-men, who hadn't political sense themselves and who by reactionary institutions committed class suicide in preventing the world of their time from achieving the learning they themselves lacked.

It is the historical mission of Labour to emancipate the world. Never can the guardians of class interest do it. Nor will Labour, until driven by intolerable hardships; but do it, she will some day, and to try to prevent her preparations in education and organizaton is a grave offence against nature.

Henry Ford's plan is in every way friendly to Labour until his supermen usurp the function of humanity. And just there, if they ever reach that point, they will meet their doom.

Kennedy, Locomotive Engineer, Is Dead

Ash Kennedy is dead. From Halifax to Vancouver, and from the Rio Grande to the Yukon, locomotive engineers will receive the news with a sense of personal loss.

For Ash Kennedy was the kind of a leader men respected and obeyed—and loved.

A wise and courageous counsellor, he also knew how to fight. But the thing about him his friends will remember longest was his readiness to help others.

"Ash had a heart as big as a tub," said one of his associates.

The end came in Venice, Florida, far from Ash's beloved Canada. The B. of L.E. is directing a great real estate development in Venice and vicinity and about three weeks ago, President Prenter and the members of the Advisory Board decided to hold a meeting in Venice for the transaction of important business.

As Assistant Grand Chief, Mr. Kennedy was a member of the board and, despite his years, he decided to take the long journey in order that he might get first-hand information concerning the enterprise which meant so much to his organization.

He was a full-fledged engineer at 19 and was active in Brotherhood work for over 45 years.

In Venice, he took part in the work of the Advisory Board, but complained that he was somewhat indisposed. A doctor was called in on Wednesday, February 2, and he advised his patient to keep to his room. Mr. Kennedy died the following morning.

Dollar Diplomacy in Nicaragar Is Bared

Solorzano, the duly elected president of Nicaragua, was compelled to resign in October of 1926, because he had instructed his financial agents in the United States, not to sell the Bank of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Railroad to a group of American bankers headed by Robert F. Loree of New York, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Three weeks before the revolution against Solorzano was launched, the American bankers knew it was coming.

Shipstead Uncovers Facts

These and other highly sensational facts concerning the Nicaraguan situation have been brought to light by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota is chairman of this sub-committee and the revelations concerning the forces back of the Nicaragua imbroglio are largely due to his painstaking examination of the witnesses who have appeared before the committee.

A MODEST POET

Longfellow was capable of making a joke at his own expense, as he showed one day when he was introduced to a Mr. Longworth. The introducer commented on the fact that the first syllables of their names were the same.

"Yes," said the poet, "but in this case I fear Pope's lines will apply: 'Worth makes the man, the want of worth, the fellow.'"

The reason for there being many contemplible parasites in politics is explained by the very word itself: "Poly ticks."

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TORIES DRAFT A BILL TO HAMSTRING LABORITES

London.—The Baldwin government has finally decided to attack the trade union law. A bill has been drafted outlawing general strikes, limiting picketing and otherwise "hamstringing" Labor, but so far the Tories hesitate to add a provision forbidding the use of union funds to finance the Labour party.

Naturally, the Labor party will bitterly oppose the bill in Parliament.

Some observers are confident that a general election is not far away. Labor is eager for such a contest, believing it has a good chance to win.

JOINS LABOR PARTY

London. — Captain Wedgewood Benn, who for 20 years has sat in Parliament as a Liberal, has resigned in order that he may join the Labor party. His action illustrates the steady disintegration of the Liberals, despite Lloyd George's "slush funds," accumulated by the tricky ex-premier largely through the sale of titles.

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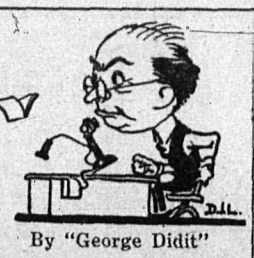

By "George Didit"

How the man in the seed department of Woodwards liked being beat up by the brother of the girl employee he slapped?

When is Woodwards going to offer this girl another job?

When the C.P.R. will eliminate the Hastings and Carrall railroad crossing?

Who was the legislator that was caught in a Victoria bawdy house?

Why didn't he appear in the Police Court with the other inmates?

When the Rotary Plow will get the best of Old Man Snow on Grouse Mountain?

If Mr. Williamson sold a "white elephant" to the Grouse Mountain Scenic Highway shareholders?

When will the civic authorities enforce the health by-laws in the district immediately east of the City Hall?

Would John Oliver like to go back to the farm after hearing the pitiful tales of the farmers from the Fraser Valley?

Why Charlie W. opposes the farmer geting a fair return for his produce?

When Charlie Webster will bring those industries to Vancouver?

How long the tobacco war between Spencers and Woodwards will last?

When the milk companies will give their employees coffee and doughnuts on a cold morning, like they used to get?

Why the Executive board of the Trades Council sits on the right hand of the Chairman?

How long before Woodwards will join the drug combine?

Is it not a fact that they are now the only firm in Canada who are on the outside looking in?

Why missionaries, after telling the Chinese about their wonderful God, have to get soldiers with arms to protect them?

If Confucius has not given satisfaction to the Chinese minds?

If readers of the Statesmen like this, will they send along some questions?

VAST PROFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE REVEALED

Some idea of the monumental proportions of American life insurance corporations may be gathered from the following:

According to Vice President F. H. Ecker, the daily income of the Metropolitan for the first eleven months of 1926 averaged $2,954,000.

The disbursements, which included payments to policy holders, commissions, salaries, taxes, agency expenses and "welfare work," averaged only $1,100,000 a day.

"That left a net daily income available for investment of $1,494,000," said Mr. Ecker.

GERMANS LEAD BRITISH

London.—A survey by the International Labour Office, Geneva, notes that the system of annual holidays with pay now covers 82 per cent. of all workers in Germany, while only 13 per cent. of British workers have this privilege. The German holidays run from one to three weeks, according to trade or length of service.

"Well," observed Murphy, as he chatted one evenig with some of his friends, "there's wan thing Oi can say—Oi'm a self-made man."

"Is it boastin' ye are," inquired Dooley, "or apologizin'?"

Correspondence

Editor,
Labor Statesman,
Sir,

Councillor Alex MacDonald, of South Vancouver, elected as a Labor representative, moved that the Municipal Council petition the government to reject the Milk Marketing Bill as constituting a private monopoly. This seems strange coming from a Labour source and can only be ascribed to ignorance of the matter.

The present movement by the farmers for marketing control is simply an effort to secure a fair living for themselves, and has only been undertaken as a last resort. If Comrade MacDonald thinks there is good money in milk or any other branch of farming, let him forsake his comfortable job and hike to the land. I warrant he will soon reget his move.

It is unfortunate for the farmers that they have no publicity organization, and the little politicians in the cities are getting away to a good start in building up this bogey of monopoly.

A point which should weigh with Labor is that the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association are almost the only large distributors of dairy products fully unionized.

While wholesale condemnation of the scheme is to be deplored, there may be features against which the public need protection. There is the matter of the unnecessarily high salaries alleged to be collected by the officers of the milk producers; the public need to be protected against having to carry these gentlemen around in limousines.

As regards the quality of the milk, there are enough provincial and municipal laws governing this to ensure satisfactory quality if only they are enforced by Mayor Taylor and Mr. J. B. Williams and other civic officials who are trying to make good fellows of themselves at present at the expense of the farmers.

It might be stated that the chairman of the proposed marketing board would be a government nominee with the power of regulating prices, etc., and the whole machinery may be regarded as a species of Government control. Anyway it is a step in the right direction, and has come along sooner than expected and taken some of the Labor party unawares.

The B. C. Electric and the B. C. Telephone are first-class examples of monopolies run for the benefit of a few shareholders, and the public make little protest over them. But when the much harassed farmer seeks a similar privilege that would benefit the whole rural community, the rest of the population jump on him to beat him down.

Donald MacLennan.

Central Park,
Jan. 7, 1926

Editor,
Labor Statesman,

Say! The Rev. Crag is quite a josher. He made me laugh several times. Did you notice the crowds that go to church? Why couldn't they get up a Labour Church and call is "The Church of the Evolution?"

They could get a couple of women volunteer parsons who could open and close with a suitable version of the Lord's Prayer or others of its kind. I say, women, because they as a rule haven't turned atheists studying that rot about the objective mind being themselves.

I often thought it a pity that Communists talk only to Communists, Socialists to Socialists, and all the political and social coteries to their members. Thus, is the little bit of truth that each possesses kept within the limits of a very comparatively small circle.

Labour propaganda is really religion so why not deliver it under that name occasionally. Such propaganda is founded on the same basis as the non-superstitious parts of all the great religions.

There might be talks on psychology once in a while. Hudson's books (four) are admirable texts on the subject. They deal with the phenomena of the soul and other psychic factors which might be discussed at special meetings. Members of the Theosophical Society can be found who can give very interesting lectures; that is they would be interesting after a little psychology was digested; otherwise they would seem foolish.

I once heard a Socialist speaker referring to them—and at the time I didn't know any better myself—in a ridiculous way. He thought that "gaining intuitive knowledge," perhaps it was "lifting weights without contact," tantamount to lifting yourself with your boot-strings.

Yet telekinesis and intuitive cognition are proven by numberless examples.—(Psychical Research Society) One must choose the greatest authority because there are so many frauds by charlatans who thus catch an easy penny.

I am sure you could develop many speakers at such a meeting. I would like to get a chance myself. I would not mind studying all through the week to give a little talk on Sunday such as I write. All I would ask in return would be that you fellows would see that I got a job in a mill or long-shoring. (I can knock spots out of hosts of ordinary men yet, for I have lived a very temperate life). That sounds like "prunes," and I suppose I would have to undergo a little training but otherwise it is true. Nevertheless if they didn't object to such work outside of school hours I might be able to teach. But I don't want to be either disloyal or to be restricted in giving the proper colour to truth.

It would be a great privilege to do such work. The preparation for it and the practice in speaking would be an excellent training. Such an institution could be partly developed from your present Friday evening meeting. It might be hatched there in embryo and when plans were matured and proper experience gained "The Church of the Evolution," might some Sunday break through its shell.

All this, mind you, has nothing to do with glory—I think I saw something in your paper in reference to such a motive. All the glory one would get would be "kicks" and ridicule." And every kick and every piece of ridicule would mean development for one's self. If you think well of this I would say a few words about it some Friday or if you drop a card I would write a couple of articles on the subject.

I am sure you would find plenty of musical talent and surely the Junior Labour League could raise a presentable choir.

F. W. Moore.

READY TO REST

"Si Hubbard told me he got a heap of work out of you when you was workin' for him," said the farmer.

"Wal, I allow he did," said the hired man. "Yas. Fact is, I guess he just about got it all."

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Politics make strange bedfellows—and, boy, how they love the bunk!

THE WEEK AT VICTORIA

The debate on the budget is presumed to allow members to detail any grievances they may desire to have redressed before money is voted by the Government of the day to carry on business for the ensuing year. Just as in old days the king merely summoned Parliament when he needed money for his various pleasures so even now the Legislature convenes merely t ofinance Oliver & Cie, who are only too anxious to be relieved of the visible and active presence of the members. The Hon. Joshua Hinchcliffe whose intellectual and humane perspective has been spoiled for life through the handicap of having had both ecclesiastical and legal training, quite unintentionally threw the searchlight of publicity upon parliaments in general. He discovered in the prose selections studied in the high schools an alleged humorous description of the British Parliament by Stephen Leacock. He feared that the rising generation might not have the necessary respect for such assemblies. The excellent Leacock by the way, cannot be charged with radical views as during the late Dominion election, he appeared on behalf of the Conservative candidates and expressed his opinion that as the Lord had created snakes,, bugs and vermin in general, he supposed that there was some purpose in producing Liberals. In the extract referred to, he states that the chief places of interest at Westminster are the bars and refreshment rooms, but that there is a disused legislative chamber attached. Writing some time back, he says that legislation is enacted in the office of the chief Liberal newspaper or at the house of Lloyd George. A careful criticism of this should convince the anxious enquirer that there is more truth than humour in the statement. We might add that as in England, the continued purchase of titles by brewers led to the use of the term "beerage," so in British Columbia the same control of legislation is effected by the same trade. Here, however, the trade is not troubled to spend time in sitting in the assembly—their political creatures obey the spur and the whip.

Browne Shows Up Game

Speaking in this debate, Browne showed how little real industry was being carried on. The ruin of our forest wealth was the waste of capital and should not be taken as revenue. The income tax was enabled to be paid by the fact that government, municipalities and others were borrowing heavily and the apparent profits made by middlemen, traders and professional men were merely acquired by the circulation of this borrowed money, which would entail usurious repayment. Banking should be nationalized. Privately-owned lands, mines and timber limits should be taxed for educational purposes as suggested in the educational survey. The Powell River Co. instead of paying heavily for education were being subsidized by the government for this service to the tune of between five and six thousand dollars per year. He observed that the lumbermen speaking at meetings called in connection with the minimum wage were unable to make any case against this measure, but all protested against the heavy handicap their mills suffered by means of the high tariff on machinery and supplies which the U.S.A. mills were not affected by.

Old age pensions, an election bait sketched in a shadow bill, were not provided for in the budget—a sign that the government were not expecting to pay them. The sacrifice of popular beaches at White Rock and elsewhere for commercialization should be prevented.

For Use, Not Profit

As regards the Valhalla cemetery scheme, the University had been placed at Point Grey for the benefit largely of the people of that locality. It was most convenient for them and they possessed the means to pay the fees demanded—poorer people had to face long, weary journeys and struggle to find the money. The sale of lands would relieve the public at large. There was no particular reason why the residents of Point Grey should not be buried there and not in other municipalities, where they had own problems. Finally dealing with the liquor situation he once more outlined labor's policy that if the people demanded the supply, then profit should be excluded from the sale. He urged that all purchases should in future be given the fullest publicity, tenders and the resulting sales being advertised. He also referred to the fact that farmers, fruitgrowers, milk producers, lumbermen and all sections of the community were now coming to the legislature and asking that their particular business should be protected from competition and be assured a return for the labor expended. He showed that this was in accordance with the labor demand for production for use instead of profit.

Carpenters Prepare For New Conditions

Carpenters Local, No. 452, held a special meeting in Hamilton Hall, on Monday, February 14th, for the purpose of taking a final vote on their 1927 wage demands. The attendance at the meeting was 617 and they all seemed to be determined to make proposed demands stick. The vote required by the International Office was taken, and the necessary majority was easily secured. It was decided to make application for financial assistance in the event of the men being forced to down tools. It will be remembered that the Carpenters were locked out by the employers last year in their demand for the five-day week. The demands this year call for the five-day week, an increase in wages from $7.50 to $8.-50, abolition of all shift work, and payment of wages weekly in cash. Bros. W. Page, R. W. Hatley and A. McCallum, were elected as a committee to meet the employers to discuss the proposed changes for this year.

Bro. A. McCallum was placed in the field as Business Agent to act in the place of Bro. W. Dunn, who on the advice of his physician is taking a well-deserved rest. We sincerely hope that Bill will soon be back again in harness, and he has our best wishes for a speedy recovery. Five new members were made at the meeting and the new business agent reports several other applications in hand. He reports a few members still idle but that prospects for the spring are very good. Mr. J. Bye, contractor doing the McLennan & McFeeley block, had been forced to pay carpenters union wages, this contractor started paying men under the scale and the business agents were obliged to bring pressure on him before he would come across. The scale will be paid on this job now,, and retroactive wages can be collected for all men who worked there. —W.P.

Trades Council Notes

R. N. Hogg, a former delegate from the Laundry Workers' Union, took his seat again on the Trades Council, on Tuesday, as a delegate from the Civic Employees. He has just been elected president of that organization.

Another woman delegate was added to the Trades Council, when Miss Florence Bridges was accepted from the Bookbinders' Union.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' union is having trouble with the management of the dining department of the Hotel Vancouver. Two active members have been discharged.

Japanese (not members of the Japanese Workers' Union) are being employed on the night shift of the Woman's Bakery.

The Hotel & Restaurant Employes union, expects to sign up the new Georgia Hotel to employ all union help.

Del. Irwin informed the Trades Council that the Engineers Local 882, are getting a Dominion organizer here to help them launch an organizing campaign.

Del. Sidaway of the Street Railway Employees' Union asked the Trades Council to write the school board urging that body to grant free notorial service to all who objected to having their children vaccinated. Subject endorsed.

Sydney Dunstone was elected president, and P. Lauret, secretary, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, at the last regular meeting.

TAILORS DANCE SATURDAY

The Tailors' Union is holding a Whist Drive and Dance in the Belvedere Court, 10th & Main, on Saturday evening. Good prizes, regular prices, refreshments.

Typo's to Launch Organizing Campaign

Del. McCurragh reported to the Trades Council that the Typographical Union was starting out to reorganize some of the shops that the union lost in the 1919 strike. An organizer is going to be placed in the field and an intensive campaign carried on.

The union asked the Trades Council to place the following firms on the unfair list. This was endorsed. Rose Cowan and Latta; Clarke & Stuart; Murphy and Chapman; J. W. Boyd & Co.; Roedde, Limited; Gehrke's Ltd.

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1.00	Auto-Strop Blades, 10's	.63	
.25	Seidlitz Powders, 8 in box	.16	
.15	Olive Green Soap for Washing Silk Stockings, 3 for	.25	
1.25	Thermos Bottles, pint size	.78	
1.25	Thermos Kits	.61	
1.25	Thermos Refills, pint size	.59	
.25	French Cleaner	.17	
.15	Moth Balls, per lb.	.09	
.50	Icilma Cream	.29	
.30 and 60c	Liquid Veneer and	.21 .41	
.50	Aromatic Cascara, 4 oz.	.26	
.50	Dr. Reid's Eczema Lotion	.32	
.25 and 50c	Krysol (antiseptic) 4 and 8 ozs. 16c and	.31	
.50	Dow Malt Tonic, 3 for	1.00	
.25	Le Parfait Castile Soap, per bar	.17	
.10	Lifebuoy Soap, 3 for	.24	
.25	Cascara and Dandelion Tablets	.17	
.50	Dr. Reid's Red Pepper Ointment	.27	

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