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Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

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DEPARTMENT of LABOUR
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Age and Education Puts Many Workers on Shelf

Organizer Young Addresses Vancouver Trades Council on Many Problems Confronting the Industrial Labor Movement

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO with the middle-aged men in the industrial field who are being replaced with younger men, and what are we going to do with the younger men who have not got a college education, who are being replaced with men with college educations, said "Dad" Young, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, at the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council meeting on Tuesday. These problems would not be solved until the job began to hunt the man, and that part was organized labor's job.

Organizer Young took the floor at the request of President Thomson, and stated that by listening to the delegates' reports of wage and membership increases, he got the impression that we had a splendid movement in Vancouver. There were some conditions, however, that needed attention, and while he was here he was going to do what little he could to extend the co-operation so vital to the movement. He was being called upon to urge all unions to put up a united front in the building trades.

Gains beyond expectations were being made in various parts of the continent, but where the movement was the closest bound together there the gains were the greatest. He referred to some instances of this in nearby cities, such as Portland and Seattle, where a three-year blanket agreement had been made covering the building trades. Higher wages and the five-day week were in operation as a result. In Tacoma the contractors had stubbornly opposed the movement, but are now willing to sign contracts with the unions, in order to keep pace with the building progress being made in Seattle and Portland.

Closer Harmony

Referring to the union movement, he stated that every union was a link to a chain, and if there was no break in the chain it made for strength. As an example, he suggested that all unions involved in building operations should work in the closest harmony—or in other words with a united front.

Referring to the appeal made by the Cigar Makers' International, he pointed out that when the old saloons were going, union-made cigars could always be obtained there, but since they had gone, so had the union-made cigars. But it is our fault that union-made cigars and tobacco is not smoked, he said. We were not creating a demand for them in the cigar stores. We might just as well scab on the carpenters as to smoke a non-union cigar or wear a non-union hat or garments. Let us all try to create a bigger demand for union-made goods.

Unemployment Serious

Taking up the subject of unemployment, he stated that unemployment was not only being discussed in the labor movement, but also in other organizations. It is being discussed more than any other thing, he said, because so many were becoming involved. And the question was a serious one, he said. What are we going to do with the middle aged men who are being laid off? After 10, or 15, or 20 years of service they are thrown off and younger men take their places, although they must eat. And the younger men with only a common school education are finding that they cannot get jobs because college men are taking the places of those men without that education.

At one time jobs used to hunt the men and women, but that had changed. Unemployment was rife and would remain so until we had created a condition whereby the job would again commence to hunt the men and women, and then the old men would be taken care of. We cannot force the employer to hire a man, but we can get them interested in human needs.

Human Needs

Labor was endeavoring to interest and educate the people to human needs and justice, and through this movement employers were beginning to get our viewpoint regarding the displacement of men. But employers had to be intersted in their minds as well as their hearts, hence it evolved upon the labor movement to carry its message to the employer as well as to the worker.

Dealing with the dual union movement, he could not see how this movement could meet with very much success. Our industries are international and workers who were foolishly separating the men from an international labor movement were only adding to labor's troubles. 55 per cent. of the Canadian industries were owned by Americans, and millions of dollars worth of property in America were owned by Canadians. Industry was internationally controlled and labor had to be international to deal with wage and working conditions.

Dealing with the development of the labor movement, he drew attention to the hard job the movement had in some industries. He referred to the mills in Washington. The mills in Aberdeen and Hoquiam were ogranized 100 per cent. Five big mills in Everett were organized, but against that some other mills were using boys and girls, thereby hampering the mills that were or could be induced to pay decent wages.

He spoke of an attempt to organize the mill workers in the city of La Grande. The men were being paid $2.80 for a nine-hour day, and the bosses wanted to extend it to a ten-hour day without any increase in pay. some of the men wanted to strike right away. but he suggested that they put it off for a week, while he negotiated. He put 250 men on the organization list and obtained an adjustment. There were 80,000 men working in the mills and camps of the Pacific Coast, and he had hopes of organizing that industry. They would make some headway, however. The workers were either dumbly contented with conditions or jumped the job on the least provocation. The Carpenters' Union was organized in America 207 years ago, and were gradually bringing pressure to bear on conditions. The union now numbered 350,000 and was doing great and essential work.

"Dad" Young was given hearty applause.

Carpenters' Picnic

Everything is lining up good for the Carpenters' Picnic, which will be held on Saturday, July 13th, at Seaside Park. Some of the finest prizes ever presented at these affairs will be given away, and every attention has been given to the providing of refreshments for the big crowd who will journey to Seaside Park on that day.

Athletic Meet Will Cater to Huge Crowd

Delegate Deptford informed the Trades Council on Tuesday evening that the Athletic Meet, being staged by his union on July 12 and 13, at Hastings Park, in an endeavor to raise funds to entertain about 700 delegates for two days in Vancouver while on their way to the International Convention in Seattle, will be one of the biggest sporting events ever held in this city. Percy Williams, whose father has been a member of the union for the past 20 years, will compete against the outstanding champions of today. Other stars in athletics are also being brought long distances to participate in the meet. Several thousand new seats are being placed in Hastings Park to take care of what is expected to be the biggest crowd ever gathered together in Hastings Park.

What About The Creche?

Some time ago we mentioned about the dirty and dangerous condition of the children's playground at the Civic Creche. Shortly afterwards an appropriation of about $750 was made to fix up these grounds, but no work has been started to date. There is not a single excuse for the delay in this work, as there are hundreds of men available to do it. We suppose that those in authority think there is no great hurry about this work, as the kids are only those of working class mothers who have to go out to work. If this is the viewpoint, then it is a very callous one and deserves the severest criticism. Just as we pointed out before, these children are very dirty when they leave the grounds because of its dirty and unsuitable playground conditions, hence the working woman has to work all evening getting her child, or children, into a clean condition. This job should be attended to pronto.

Merchants Object

The Retail Merchants' Association has objected to the Wednesday half-holiday of next week being changed to Friday, so as to enable the employees to go to the Athletic Meet at Hastings Park. The Retail Clerks asked for the change; the Trades and Labor Council and City Council and other organizations endorsed the plan, but because a few merchants have objected, the Government has left it alone. We understand, however, that some merchants will close on Friday in any event, and we suggest that the organized labor movement should give their fullest support thereafter to these merchants. A little reciprocity will be a good thing.

Painters' Union Sends Two To Convention

Ed. Smith and Bob Stevenson will attend the Painters' Union International convention in Colorado, according to plans being made by the local union here. Ed. Smith reports trade fairly busy and future prospects good. Six new members were initiated at last meeting. Negotiations for 50c per day extra for altitude work on the Gasometer were successfully concluded between the union and the Vancouver Gas Co. The charter for the sign painters' union has been received and the union and officers will be installed within a few days.

TAILORS UNION APPEALS FOR HELP IN A WORTHY CAUSE

The Tailors' Union in Vancouver is trying to give some financial assistance to a member of 20 years' standing who has become incapacitated. Tickets for a union-made suit of clothes is being sent round to the various unions in an effort to raise this fund. The Tailors' Union, says President MacDonald, has never yet turned down an appeal from a local union, and he urges reciprocation in this case. The $75 suit of clothes can be made by any union tailor in the city.

Trades Council Notes

Delegates Beng[illegible] and Page will attend the [illegible]ngton State Federation of [illegible] convention, which opens at Bellingham next Monday.

* * *

Del. Hammersmark of the Electrical Workers' Union 213 reported five new members initiated. President McDougall and Business Agent Morrison will go to the international convention at Miami, Florida, in September.

* * *

Twelve new members were initiated by Carpenters' Local 452 at its last meeting, said Del. Hargreaves. Trade is fairly good. Getting ready for an extra big picnic to Seaside Park.

* * *

Del. Miller, reporting for the Musicians' Union stated that the owners of the Vancouver Juvenile Band, which had been placed on the "We Do Not Patronize List" of the Trades Council, was attempting to form a dual organization with a few disgruntled members.

* * *

Del. Hougham suggested to the Union Label Trades Council that a list of union-made goods that could be purchased in the city should be compiled for the convenience of union men and their wives.

* * *

A special prize, donated by the Beverage Dispensers' Union will be given to this month's contestants in the Union Label Campaign. Several entries wer made on Tuesday night, the finals to take place at the next meeting.

Trades Council Starts Nomination of Officers

Nomination of officers for the second quarter of this year took place at the meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday, the final nomination and election to take place at the next meeting on July 16th. The nominations were for:

President—J. Thomson.
Vice-President—W. J. Bartlett, W. Page.
Gen. Sec.-Treasurer—P. R. Bengough
Warden—W. Deptford.
Statistician—C. E. Herrett.

Chairman of Committees:

Organization—C. McDonald.
Legislation—R. H. Neelands, C. Watson, W. J. Bartlett.
Press—W. Page.
Grievance—J. Cumming, H. W. Watts.

24 Initiated by Royal City Carpenters' Union

Local Union, 1251, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has just had one of the most successful months in its history, Del. Mudie from the New Westminster Local informed the Trades Council on Tuesday. In spite of the fact that the New Westminster Local been taking in new members at all its recent meetings, it initiated 24 more last month, the biggest enrollment since it obtained its charter. Added to this, said Del. Mudie, is the fact that all the new members are now working.

Mill and Factory Men Get First Agreement

The first wage agreement ever signed in this district between Mill and Factory Workers and the Employers' Association was signed last week, giving the men an increase of about 10c per hour covering all workers. The men in one independent shop, involving the entire staff of 33 men, had to walk out to get the same agreement. Settlement was made within two days.

No man is half as good [illegible] pects his daughter's husband to be.

New Barber Shop Gets Union-made Furniture

For the first time in its history the Vancouver Hotel has signed up for a shop card in its barber shop, said Del. Herrett at the Trades Council meeting on Tuesday. Union men will not have to make a rush for this place and its eleven chairs, as several other shops were signed up by Del. Herrett during June. One of these shops, in the new Stock Exchange Building at Howe and Pender, is putting in union made chairs, furniture and fixtures.

Del. Herrett took a trip over to the Island recently and signed up shops in Ladysmith, Cumberland and Chemainus, making these towns 100 per cent. union.

Plumbers' Union Gets New Wage Agreement

The Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union in Vancouver has successfully negotiated a new wage scale and agreement. A 50c per day increase went into effect July 1st, bringing the scale up to $9.50, which will remain in operation until January 1st, 1930, when the scale will be $10 per day, and this will remain in effect for 18 months. The agreement, which involves all the large and responsible plumbing and heating firms in the city, also gives the union better control over the apprentice situation. All the journeymen mechanics in the city are in the union.

Sheet Metal Workers Get New Agreement

Local Union No. 280, Sheet Metal Workers, has successfully negotiated a new wage agreement in Vancouver and district. A wage increase of 50c per day has been obtained, commencing with July 1st, and remains in effect until June 30th, 1930. This brings the scale up to $9 per day. The agreement will involve all the large shops in the city, was negotiated with the assistance of Organizers Clise and Crawford. The employers have also agreed to co-operate with the Apprentice Council, which will add considerably to the stability of the trade.

Dualists Will Soon Be In International Unions

Art. Crawford, organizer for the International Association of Sheet Metal Workers, addressed the Trades Council on Tuesday, outlining the progress being made by the local unions of his and other crafts in Canada. Increases of from 5c to 12½c per hour had been obtained by twelve of his local unions and working conditions were very satisfactory. Work was fairly plentiful just now west from Montreal, and although last year was the best in the the history of Canada for the building industry, he hoped for greater improvement this year.

He found a fairly good spirit among the union men in Vancouver and hoped to see an even greater improvement in the relationship among the unions. He referred to the dual labor movement, and stated that even though the boss might give some of these dualists preference, these dualists will be back in the international labor movement if we will have them, because they will eventually object to working under the lashing of the boss at less than international union men will accept. The union movement is like the religious movement, he said, there is always a new tent going up, but the old religions are still going on.

He stated that he would soon be going to the Congress Convention in St. Johns, New Brunswick, and was going to do his best to bring the next convention to Vancouver.

The Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., is having a plant built on Coal Harbor under International Union conditions.

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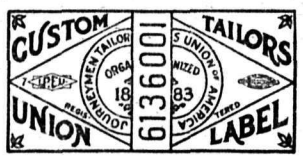

If your tailor has the privilege of using the Label—and all good tailors have that privilege—it will mean that your clothes will be made in a well-lighted, clean workshop; and that the men and the women doing the work are getting, at least, living wages.

If the tailor does not have the privilege of the Label, you will probably find that his garments are made in badly-lighted, badly-ventilated apartments, amid squalor and filth, and the men and women making them are not getting living wages.

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List of Union Tailor Shops

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Butt, Chas.—1066a Pender West.
Calladine, W.—4349 Main Street.
Commin & Creelman—603 Dunsmuir Street.
Creasey & Abrams—600 Robson Street.
Gray, David—164 E. 11th.
Hartle Brothers—662 Seymour St.
Jeffs, A.—2532 Main Street.
Morgan, T. C.—1335 Granville St.
Perrin & Co.—6th and Main St.
Perry & Dolk—18 Hastings Street West.
Peterson, A.—14 Cordova Street West.
Ray Bros. Tailoring Co.—80 Hastings Street West.
Slowin, F. M.—827 Granville St.
Small, David—4021 Kingsway.
Storry, H. F.—653 Granville St.
Van The Tailor—556 Georgie St.
Tom The Tailor—1542 Lonsdale, North Vancouver.
Elite Tailor—757 Lonsdale, North Vancouver.
B. C. E. Tailors—Hart Block, New Westminster.

AGNES NESTOR HONORED BY WISCONSIN COLLEGE

Chicago.—Miss Agnes Nestor, long prominent in the National Woman's Trade Union League, and the Glove Workers' Union of this city, has been made Doctor of Laws by the Loyola College of Wisconsin.

Bestowal of this honorary degree was in recognition of Miss Nestor's "outstanding work as a citizen and a pioneer for social betterment."

This is the first time a trade union woman has been honored in this way.

Miss Nestor was a member of the first American labor mission sent to Europe during the world war by the late Samuel Gompers.

The race is divided into two classes: Those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and inquire: Why wasn't it done the other way?—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Week At Ottawa

By J. S. WOODSWORTH

The Peace Debate

When the military estimates were presented several of us took the occasion to make a protest against increased expenditure for defence at the very time that the nations of the world were realizing the evils of war and had actually signed a peace pact. The following extracts give our point of view:

Miss Macphail: "I do not think that anyone will deny that teachings in the schools can change the thoughts of a people on any subject in little more than a generation. We have some remarkable examples of that. The military teachings in the school of Germany changed that country from a peaceful to a military one. The glorifying of commerce in the schools of Japan made that country a great commercial country within a very short time. Through their teachings of good will and the spirit of fellowship and brotherhood, the schools of Denmark within a generation made that country one of the outstanding countries in co-operation and peace. I think our schools should be used to develop the idea that no one can be an efficient citizen who has not an international outlook. Our schools should seek to develop the international mind, and we should try to get away from the old days when it was thought 'They should take who have the power, and they should keep who can.' This is not so universally the spirit today as it was a few years ago. We do not so firmly believe that the race is to the swift and the battle to the strong; we are emerging from a competitive age into a co-operative age. I do not think I need to point out the trends because I am addressing intelligent people who have noted them here and there. To my mind the schools, at least, should be left free to give the lead on this great subject of reaching higher moral ground; in showing the people that, after all, the world is a community in which we all live, and that the good of one is the good of all. . . .

"In conclusion let me say that I am opposed to cadet training in the schools because I believe it is contrary to true education, making the state, and not the child, the first consideration. I am opposed to it because I believe it is not good physical training, because it cramps the mind and lowers the moral sense of youth, causing it to rely on force rather than on character. It does not result in self-discipline, and it prevents active and understanding work as a world citizen, as the world is constituted now. It discounts faith and counts on fear. It is contrary to the teachings of all great moral and religious teachers of all ages.

"To teach military training and the spirit of peace at the same time is to brand ourselves as moral cowards and hypocrites in the eyes of youth, and I know nothing we could do that would be more disastrous for this country and the world at large."

Mr. Bourassa: "The child goes out from the school with that notion that the great heroes of history are not those men and women who work for peace or for moral or intellectual progress, but those men who are forceful enough or brutal enough to be great conquerors and victors by force of arms. The heroes of all history are the war heroes. Take most of the textbooks still used in our schools in all the provinces, in Quebec and elsewhere. In the books used in Ontario you will see more names of English officers and generals, and in Quebec more names of French generals before the conquest, but through them all runs the same spirit, that war is the most glorious thing that the nation or the individuals composing it can think of. I admit that this government and this parliament have nothing to do with that part of education, but when you take all these things together, the encouragement given by this government to cadet training, glorifying military heroes in the school textbooks, and the general trend given to the child's mind in the schools all over the country, it simply means this: that while we talk peace in public speeches and at international gatherings, we are not doing the main thing to prepare the future generations in this country for peace. . . .

"Well, that peace spirit will not grow of itself. We have helped to create the military spirit. For generations we have been doing that without realizing the import of our action. Governments were no more realizing what they were coming to than those educational institutions in Quebec or elsewhere are realizing today what they are preparing for the next generation. For years they have received a certain amount of money from the federal government to costume a few boys, making them caricatures of soldiers, and they continue doing that. Well, suppose we assisted practically and do something to counteract that spirit, to prepare armies of peace, and to develop the mind of peace in those boys instead of the mind of war."

Mr. Woodsworth: "I do not think the situation could have been stated better than it was by the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett.. Referring to the Peace Pact, he said:

"'The very essence of this instrument is that those who sign it . . . begin at once to destroy by peaceful means those instruments by which peace is rendered impossible. . . . We must, therefore, destroy the instruments that make for war so that when such appeals are made to the emotions there will be no response—no cannon, no navy, no troops. That is the only way by which peace can be made lasting in this world.'

"I do not know that I would go quite so far as has the hon. leader of the opposition. I am inclined to stress the economic causes of war. I think they are the fundamental causes, and so long as there are economic maladjustments in the world, so long as there is fierce competition between individuals, between groups, between nations and between empires, then so long will we have war. But undoubtedly another cause which lies side by side with the economic cause is the fact that we are prepared for war, and when there is economic friction the tendency is for us to plunge into war before the people have had time to bring themselves under control."

Mr. Bennett: "There would be no war if there was nothing to go to war with."

Mr. Woodsworth: "What could we do at the present time? We are proposing to spend some $20,000,000 for so-called national defence. There was a resolution on the order paper in the name of my hon. friend from Southeast Grey which I hoped would be discussed, but unfortunately it was not reached. It was the suggestion that for every $100 spent on war preparation we should spend $1 in encouraging peace. If we spend $20,000,000 on war preparation, that would mean that we would spend $200,000 on peace propaganda. Is it too much to ask to spend only $1 on peace for every $100 that is spent on war preparation? Some of us figured out the other day what that $200,000 would provide. It would provide a chair for the study of international relationships in every university in Canada. Does that not appeal to the prime minister—a chair in international relationships in every university in Canada? Further, it would provide three or four scholarships in every Canadian university for students from other countries who would care to come here and study our Canadian and British institutions. Could we imagine anything that would advertise Canada more widely throughout the world than having a number of foreign students coming to our various universities, spending two or three years here, and then scattering back to their home countries carrying the good wishes of Canada and some knowledge of things Canadian? On the other hand, that same amount would provide for the sending of three or four students from each university in Canada into different foreign countries to study foreign affairs. Today we are requiring a certain number of men trained in foreign affairs to be ambassadors, to be trade representatives, and so on. In the future, where are these men to come from? I would hope that they would be men of wide experience, men of special training. I would hope that such positions would be open to all. How are those men to be trained? I can conceive of no better way than sending some of our brighter men abroad——"

Miss Macphail: "And women."

Mr. Woodsworth: "I beg the pardon of our one woman member. I can conceive of no better way than sending some of our brightest men and women abroad to study various languages, various cultures and international affairs, as seen from other angles than our own, and then have them come back to this country. Such students would wonderfully enrich our life, and from them we would be able to pick certain men and women who, as the representatives of this country, would fill official posts abroad in the days to come.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, we have long recognized the principle that, if we are to have war, we must make preparation for war. We have not yet come to recognize the principle that, if we are to have peace, we must make some special preparation for peace, and must be willing to spend something on inculcating peace and training people for a peace program. I say that that $200,000—anyone can figure it out for himself—would be a sort of glorified international Rhodes scholarship fund, and I can conceive of nothing of which I would be prouder, and that I think would produce a greater moral effect in the world, than that Canada should take the lead in some such scheme. It would put Canada in the very forefront of the nations. Today the trouble is that we are feebly copying Europe and the outgrown policies of Europe instead of striking out along our own lines in this new world. We are at a period of great industrial expansion. We all recognize that. The victories of the future will not be won by force of arms, but in the economic and social realms. Today we are carrying forward the old world traditions, spending our millions on outgrown policies, on policies that can only be inimical to the future welfare of the world. In this young country, so full of the sense of security, we have the opportunity of adopting some of these new policies which I have had time only to indicate."

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Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, J. Thomson; general secretary Percy R. Bengough. Office, 200 Labor Headquarters, 531 Beatty St Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—Meets last Sunday at 8 p.m., Room No. 3, Labor Headquarters. Pres., W. H. Clancy; Secretary and Bus. Agent, T. J. Hanofin. Office: Room 14, Flack Block. Phones: Sey. 4783 and Bay 1656-R. Hours: 9 to 12 a.m.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Assos.—Meets every Friday, Hall 311, Labor Headquarters, at 8 p.m. President, James F. Burns, 2833 Turner St.; Secretary, P. Lauret, Room 311, Labor Headquarters. Phone Fair. 2108 L.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Hall 315, Labor Headquarters. President, E. H. Morrison; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Page, Room 301, Labor Headquarters. Phone Sey. 7495.

Barbers' Journeyman International Union of America—Local 120, meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, Fred Dawe; Sec.-Treas., C. E. Herrett. Office, 304 Labor Headquarters.

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

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union, No. 1—Room 309, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Wednesday, in Hall No. 3. President, L. Padgett, 2066 W. 8th. Phone Bayview 1558 R.; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 East 20th, Phone Fair. 845 R.; Fin. Sec., J. H. Riley, 5884 Inverness, Phone Fraser 542 L.

Camp and Mill Workers Federal Labor Union No. 31—Vancouver and vicinity, meets every second Wednesday at 8 p.m., at 544 Powell St. E. President, H. Miyazawa; Secretary, K. Tsuyuki.

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, J. G. Smith; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hatley; Business Agent, W. Hargreaves. Office, Room 310, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m., in Hall No. 1.

City Hall Employees' Association—Meets first Wednesday of each month at 251½ Hastings East at 8 p.m. President, A. J. Harrison; Treasurer, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St. E.; Secretary, J. Tarbuck, 3517 West 25th.

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28—Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 251½ Hastings East at 8 p.m. President, John McRitchie, 604 West Twelfth; Secretary-Treasurer, George Harrison, 3427 Triumph St.

Egg Graders' Union, No. 11—Meets in the Labor Headquarters, first and third Monday in month. President, G. S. Cooper; Secretary, M. A. Weightman, 3905 Fraser Avenue.

Electrical Workers, Local 213, International Brotherhood—Meets First and Third Monday, at 8 p.m., at Labor Headquarters. President, D. McDougal; Business Agent, E. H. Morrison. Office, 201 Labor Headquarters. Phone Sey. 3510.

Engineers—International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 844—Meets every Friday at 8 p.m. Hall 315. President, Geo. Pettipiece; Rec.-Sec., D. Hodges; Business Agent and Fin. Sec., T. A. Newbigging. Office, Room 306, Labor Headquarters.

Fire Fighters, No. 18, International Association of—Meets every month at call of president at 251½ Hastings E. President, N. McDonald, 1136 McLean Drive; Financial Secretary, C. A. Watson, 1329—13th Ave. E.

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U. B. of C. & J. A.—Meets first and third Thursdays in month at Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, G. Mayne; Fin Sec., T. H. Hamlin; Rec. Sec., W. D. Wilson, 1535—5th Ave. W.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 602, International—Meets first and third Fridays in month at Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, Sam Floyd, 952 Seymour St.; Fin. Sec. and Acting Business Agent, James Binding, 52 West 24th; Phone Fair. 6159L

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Marine Cooks & Stewards, Local 28—Willlams Bldg., 413 Granville Street. Meets second Monday each month at 3 p.m., last Monday at 9 p.m. President, Thos. Edwards; Sec.-Treas. and Bus. Agent, J. Cumming. Phone Sey. 125.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Local 171 — United Brotherhood of Carpenters — Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month in Hall 201, Labor Headquarters, at 8 p.m. President, Mrs. C. J. Atkinson, 730 19th Ave. W.; Secretary, Elizabeth J. Hope, 1042 7th Ave. E.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207—Meets second and fourth Mondays in month at Hall 211, Labor Headquarters. W. Fontaine, Secretary, 1828 Commercial Dr. Phone High. 2169 R.

Machinists' Local 692—President, Thos. Sills, 1352 Burrard St.; Secretary, P. R. Bengough. Office, Room 200, Labor Headquarters. Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays in Hall 313.

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Office 308, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Fridays in Hall No. 1. President, E. Metcalfe; Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, 2847 Triumph. Phone High. 5327.

Mill and Factory Workers' Union, Local No. 1599 — Affiliated with United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. Meets first and third Thursdays in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. Pres., G. Campbell. Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Avery, 7964 Montcalm Street. Phone Marpole 6484.

Millwrights' Local 1638—Construction and Operating — Meets second and fourth Wednesday in Hall 315, Labor Headquarters. J. H. Campbell, President; F. H. Edge, Fin. Sec.; J. Murray Ure, Rec. Sec. Box 127.

Motion Pictures Projectionists' Union, Local 348, of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—11:30 p.m., first Friday in month, in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, J. R. Foster; 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, E. C. Miller; General Secretary, W. E. Williams; Organizer, F. Fletcher. Office, Suite 307-319 West Pender. Phone Douglas 2290.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Hall No. 2. President, Carl Jorgenson; Rec. Sec., A. E. Varah, 1442 Clark Drive; Business Agent, Ed. Smith. Office, Room 313, Labor Headquarters. Phone Sey. 3609.

Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders, Local No. 2404—Meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock in 122 Hastings St. W. President, Al. Graham; James Thomson, Secretary, P. O. Box 320. Phone Sey. 7874.

Plasterers, Local 89—Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association—Meets first and third Wednesday in month at Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, Wm. Broomhead; Secretary, A. Hurry, 861—34th Ave. E. Phone Fair. 3222R. Cement Finishers' Secretary, S. Cotton, 2630 Turner St. High. 3463R.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Association—Meets every second and fourth Friday in Hall No. 2. President, Art Jane; Secretary and Business Agent, W. Watt, 305-7 Labor Headquarters.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, A. G. Grey, 867 East 20th; Secretary, Thos. S. Ezart, 1603 40th Avenue E., South Vancouver.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Labor Headquarters. President, H. Warde, 816 East 12th.; Secretary, J. R. Robertson, 637 West 18th.

Street and Electric Railway Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets K. P. Hall, 8th and Kingsway, first and third Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, J. E. Smith; Recording Secretary, J. Price; Treasurer, J. Auton; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, H. W. Speed. Office: Corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Sey. 5000.

Sheet Metal Workers Association, Local Union No. 280—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Hall No. 3. President, Jas. Strachan, 2205 W. 11th; Business Agent and Secretary, D. MacPherson, 308 Labor Headquarters.

Shingle Weavers, Local 17813—Meets second Tuesday in month in Room No. 2, Labor Temple, New Westminster, and fourth Sunday, 7:30 p.m., in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters, Vancouver. President, F. Stevenson, 426 East 10th, North Vancouver, phone N. V. 1388Y; Secretary, A. H. Underhill, Suite B, 892 Hornby St., City.

Tailors' Journeymen Union of America, Local No. 178—Meetings held second Monday, each month, 8 p.m. Executive meets fourth Monday of every month in Labor Headquarters. President, Colin McDonald; Secretary, W. W. Hocken, 1582 13th Ave. S.; Financial Secretary, H. Nordlund, 1930 12th Ave. E.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—311 Labor Headquarters. Meets every First and Third Monday, Labor Headquarters, President, A. A. McKay, 765 Cambie St.; Secretary-Treasurer (pro tem), Birt Showler, Room 308 Labor Headquarters.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, Local 118 of the I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O. Meets second Friday in Labor Headquarters at 9:30 a.m. President, Rod Martin; Secretary, Gordon Martin; Bus. Agent, Harry Mitchel; Address, P. O. Box 711.

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, C. S. Campbell; Vice-President, R. Gouthro; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Neelands, 300-2 Labor Headquarters. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m., in Women's Bldg., Thurlow street.

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.

Stenographer: "Bob, dear, when we are married, will you still continue to give me flowers every day?"

Clerk: "No; I'll give you a box of seeds and you can grow your own."

Good luck consists principally in saving your money.

Open Forum

Drumheller, Alta.

Editor, Labor Statesman.

Sir.—Any medical doctor will tell you that for any child to have a healthy and natural growth it must be born under congenial conditions. The more congenial its surroundings are the more chances the child has of becoming a vigorous and virile specimen of adult life in after years. And so it is with labor unions.

The chief weakness today of Canadian unions, so called, is caused by their being born under conditions of strife and disruption and when one considers that the methods their parents adopt in giving life to their offspring, one cannot help feeling sorry for a child predestined to a future life of barrenness.

As I review existing conditions today in the mining towns of Alberta and B. C., especially the territory once covered by District 18, U. M. W. of A., I cannot help comparing them with conditions. that existed previous to the breakaway in 1925, and in every way present conditions are all in favor of the bosses, whilst every day we mienrs are getting it in the neck.

The cry has been and is being parroted, that the United Mine Workers of America is a bosses' union and unfortunately some have swallowed the mental poison, but not the bosses, no, not the bosses.

In the strike just recently concluded in the U. S. A., all the powers available at the operator's command were used to batter the miners into submission. Unlimited capital at their disposal, court injunctions, coal and iron police, women and young girls ravished, men murdered and beaten unmercifully, and all this for 17 long months, all this to members of a union whom a few years ago we called brothers. Never in the history of the labor movement were such brutal tactics employed against a body of human beings whose only crime consisted of demanding a living wage, and yet some mental freaks will shout, a bosses' union.

To come nearer home, Mr. Editor, in the Willow creek mining district, which is some 12 or more miles from Drumheller, a bunch of miners desired to become organized and officials of the U. M. W. A. were asked to come to Willow creek to make a working agreement for them. They had always been union men and wished to become organized.

Mr. McVeigh, the operator, got wise to the men's move and before the officials could get into the field, he, McVeigh, carefully weeded out those whom he figured were responsible for committing the unpardonable sin, and told the officials of District 18 to stay off the property. Now, Mr. Editor, I ask you, isn't that a rotten way to treat a bosses' union? On one side of the boundary the weapons used are capital, thugs, gunmen, murder, rape and starvation to break it and on the other, intimidation and starvation if you dare to organize.

When the miners of B. C. and Alberta severed connections with the miners over the line they cut themselves adrift from the finest body of fighters that ever existed on this continent or any other.

That statement may not go down good with some people, but I say, look the facts in the face, read the history of the U. M. W. of A., and my assertion will be proven to be the truth and not an idle boast.

It is significant that during the U. S. A. miners' strike, the Canadian press was very silent upon the atrocities being perpetrated upon the miners and their dependents although it could be termed A1 news. Of course, we know why they did not do so, but why was the Communist press so silent upon the matter? They scarcely mentioned it at all, and this is hard to understand seeing that they are the champions of the poletariat.

Perhaps it wasn't consistent with Canadian unionism to boost the U.S. miners, that would also be a boost for the U. M. W. A., and that would never do seeing that it is decreed that international unions must get out of Canada. Well, I have studied some of the problems facing the workers on this continent and I am willing to bet Mr. Mosher, et al, $1.75, my worldly wealth at present, Mr. Editor, that international unionism will prosper in Canada long after he and I are pushing up the daisies.

Canadian unions are bottle-fed infants, one bottle containing patriotic paregoric, and the other one, revolutionary pap, and the union is made to assimilate both, depending upon which of its nurses takes it out. No wonder the poor child often gets the tummy ache.

Whilst taking my daily walk a few days ago, I found a March copy of the official organ of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and I took it home and I compared it with the May issue of Canadian Congress Journal, and this is what I really found: First, I read the Canadian Brotherhood magazine and was greatly interested in Mr. Mosher's letter to the brotherhood, in which he stressed the point that they must continue at all times to hammer away at the international unions with a view to weakening their position in Canada, and on the very next page he said he was glad to see that the president of Division 4, A. F. of L. was beginning to entertain the idea that when it came time to make agreements both parties should cooperate for the benefit of the rank and file, as that was what he, Mr. Mosher, always did advocate.

I never heard of such inconsistency, such unmitigated gall in all my life.

For 50 weeks out of every year, Mosher would stab international unions in the back and for the rest of the two weeks he would hold out the hand of co-operation, thus admitting his own and his union's weakness.

Why doesn't Mosher and his Canadian unionists admit the truth and that is that from the standpoint of securing wages and benefits for the workers, national unions can never be the power that internationals are, common business sense will tell anybody that, and it shows a lack of business sense for so-called union men to argue otherwise.

I digressed a little from my point, re comparing the two periodicals Mr. Editor, in the Canadian Congress Journal, I found clean, wholesome educational articles and wonderful progress, progress that counts in the labor movement. I counted not less than 14 agreemnts signed carrying wage increases, and it is the same in every issue, progress that is concrete all along the line. Surely the Canadian worker is not going to let go of the substance and try to grasp the shadows. For God's sake, workers of Canada, think and study for yourselves and link up with your brothers across the line. Commonsense demands you do so.

ALBERT E. ALLEN.

Mexican Labor Has Recovered Prestige

Information has reached Washington through the Pan-American Federation of Labor that organized labor in Mexico is rapidly regaining its former position of influence in the political affairs of the southern republic.

Right after the assassination of Obregon the Mexican labor leaders found themselves in a dangerous position. They were charged by certain members of Obregon's party with having participated in the conspiracy which resulted in the death of the president-elect.

Although there was nothing to sustain the accusation, Luis N. Morones resigned as secretary of labor and other labor leaders were forced out of the government.

Apparently all this was done with the approval of President Gil, and many feared that he was definitely embarked on an anti-labor course.

Then came the attempted revolution. The Obregonista party leaders were deeply involved, but organized labor remained loyal to the government and placed all its resources at its disposal.

The result is that the men who a year ago were celebrating what they regarded as the overthrow of the powerful Mexican Federation of Labor are now either dead, in exile, or in prison.

Less than two weeks ago 47 of these anti-labor deputies, including Soto y Gama, bitterest enemy of Morones, were arrested.

At the same time Morones told his friends that the Mexican Labor Party had decided to participate in the coming presidential election and would support Pascual Ortis Rubio, who, it is understood, will also have the backing of former President Calles.

Rubio's election seems assured.

NEW CARPENTERS LOCAL FORMED AT PRESCOTT, ONT.

General Organizer Jas. F. Marsh, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of A., has been successful in organizing a new local of carpenters at Prescott, Ont. The new union will be known at Local No. 1912. Most of the local carpenters have signed the charter list and the prospects for the coming season are extra good for a live organization. The government has decided to build a five and a half million dollar elevator in Prescott, which will give work to between three and four hundred carpenters during the year. Provisional officers have been appointed and upon installation of the charter, regular officers will be elected.

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N. Y. Builders Hold Up Electrical Dispute

New York.—Notwithstanding they have been licked at every stage in the controversy over establishment of the five-day week, the building bosss of this city, comprising the Building Trades Employers' Association, refuse to be "good sports" and play the game straight.

Last Thursday the bosses' representatives "bolted" the arbitration proceedings arranged by Justice Thomas C. T. Crain of the Supreme Court to settle the dispute between the employers and Electrical Workers' Union No. 3—a "hangover" from the employers' lockout of a month ago, which, for a time, threatened to tie up the building industry in this city.

Counsel's Arbitrary Action

Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the employers, threw a monkey wrench into the machinery at the very first meeting of the arbitrators.

He insisted that an acknowledgment of the arbitrators—Justice Crain, Robert D. Kohn, an architect, and Richard Meyer, an engineer—be signed and sworn to by both parties, and that the decision of the arbitrators be made a court record and given the effect of a judgment.

Justice Crain described Merritt's attitude as "arbitrary and unreasonable."

Merritt, however, refused to recede and walked out, accompanied by John W. Simpson, associate counsel, and C. G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the employers' association.

Will Hear the Employes

Justice Crain called another hearing for Wednesday of this week. He announced that he hoped the employers would be represented, but he added that if they kept away the case would be presented by officials of the union.

Vice-President H. H. Broach of the Electrical Workers, who was present as spokesman for the local union, said only 46 workmen were involved in the dispute, which has to do with the hanging of electrical fixtures.

The bosses, however, think they see a chance to establish precedents which will plague the workers in the future.

The Labor Statesman

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

PRESS COMMITTEE

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Vancouver, Friday, July 5, 1929

SUMMER HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS

Holiday season is here. An exodus to the beaches and country places started the minute children were released from school. But it will be the more fortunate citizens largely. That vast portion of wage-earners whose wages do not average $25 per week will not bask in the sunshine at the beach nor lazily recline 'neath shady trees. They will have to keep industry going:

It is their care that the gear engages
—it is their care that switches lock.
It is their care that the wheels run truly—it is their care to embark and entrain,
Tally, transport, and deliver duly the Sons of Mary by land and main.

Labor does not begrudge the long holiday fortunate ones enjoy. No. indeed. We are glad that people can drop their cares and seek the pleasure and comfort of open spaces. But we want to make it general. It should apply to all. Today those who need holidays most do not have any. Men and women workers who toil in the workshops and the small stuffy homes, for health and efficiency's sake, if for no other reason, should be released from their labors for at least two weeks and be free to rest and play. Their wages (housewives don't get any) should be paid during this time.

Some firms have instituted the summer holiday with pay but it is not general. The big contractors, the transportation companies, the mine owners, and the host of small-fry companies grant it only to small sections of workers in their employ.

Medical men are all agreed as to the value of a rest in the country. It is just as necessary to the health of the community as pure drinking water, sanitation, parks, safety devices, etc. Legislatures long ago recognized the utter folly of waiting until all were agreed on these matters, so by legislative enactment they made compulsory that which they deemed necessary to the safe-guarding of the health and life of the citizens.

The time has come when a two week's holiday with pay for all workers should be provided for by law. In the interest of national health such action should be taken when parliaments again meet. A federal law—all provinces agreeing to its acceptance—ought to be established.

* * *

In Europe this problem is receiving serious attention. The International Federation of Trade Unions have gathered a great deal of useful data on the subject. They met in council in Prague recently, and, after discussing this important question, gave out the following:

"The General Councils is pleased to note that the demand for the granting of an annual holiday with continued payment of wages or salaries is steadily gaining ground. It also places on record that, thanks to the influence of the trade union movement, the principle of paid holidays, both for all workers and for specific groups, has in various countries either been incorporated into the legislation or established by collective agreements, or at least become a general usage."

"The General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions is, however, of opinion that the granting of holidays must no longer be left to chance, but must be recognized in all countries as a right of the workers. The trend of the modern technique of production, which is towards an unbroken acceleration of pace, gradually exhausts the body and mind of the worker, and renders it absolutely imperative that he should be granted every year a regular consecutive holiday. This demand if further justified by the rationalization of production and human activity."

One of their recommendations is interesting. They state:

"The International Labor Office should be requested to initiate an enquiry into the holiday question, and to compile on the basis of this enquiry a draft international convention, through which the minimum holiday laid down by the International Convention would be guaranteed in the legislation of the individual countries."

* * *

Canada could well take the lead in giving effect to such legislation, but it won't unless every worker undertakes to interest himself in the question. It is not a difficult matter to write a letter to your representatives in the Federal and Provincial Houses. In this manner public opinion can be aroused—and it is a brave legislator who will fly in the face of the wishes of a watchful and determined electorate.

The ways and means advanced are practical. It is to be regretted, though, that such action has to be recommended. Had the workers run and elected enough of their own candidates at the last elections it would not have been necessary to make such an appeal, but we have to recognize fact. That is no reason, however, why such neglect should again happen.

Old-time Doings in the T. and L. Council

Organized Dec. 27, 1889
(By P. R. Bengough)

39 YEARS AGO
June 27th, 1890

A committee was appointed to arrange for a Labor Day celebration. One delegate from each affiliated union.

Credentials were received from Internation Union of Bricklayers and Masons, No. 1, for William Towler.

Also from Brotherhood of Painters for B. H. Short.

A letter was received from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners stating that after August 2nd, 1890, they would adopt the fortnightly pay, and would refuse to work on jobs where same was not put into effect.

Dels. Bishop and Short were appointed on a committee for the fortnightly payment of wages and nine-hour work day.

The question of sending a delegate to the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was considered, and the secretary instructed to correspond with the local unions with a view to sending a delegate to the Toronto Convention.

20 YEARS AGO
July 8th, 1909

A delegation from the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council extended a hearty invitation to co-operate with them in the 1909 Labor Day celebration, and announced that as one of the many attractions that a championship lacrosse game had been arranged.

Civic employees reported on their small membership, and asked for the co-operation of the organization committee of the Council and the services of an organizer. On motion agreed to.

Discussion arose as to why the Typrographical Union were not subscribing to the "Wage Earner." (The official labor paper of that time).

Label committee reported campaign well under way and that if union men would insist on union-made cigars for a few weeks, that the Cigar Makers' Union could double its membership.

New York Mayor Acts To Curb Rent Piracy

New York.—Last week Mayor "Jimmy" Walker jammed through the Board of Estimates an emergency bill designed to protect poor tenants.

As originally drawn, the bill applied to all kinds of apartments, but that aroused so much opposition that the mayor agreed to limit the legislation to cases where the rental charged on May 31, 1929, was $15 a month per room or less.

"I have been informed that in some instances in the poorer sections landlords have been raising rents 100 per cent.," the mayor declared, in response to the frenzied protests of landlords who filled the hearing room.

"I want control of my property," shouted one landlord.

"Bolsheviks talk like that," the mayor shot back.

The aldermen will vote on the bill Tuesday. If they approve, landlords must be prepared to show cause in court before they can increase rents on apartments subject to the legislation.

KEEPING UP WITH THE JONES

Oh, yes, there is no doubt about it we all try to do it and very often it is the cause of many of our troubles today. That was partly our reason for joining the Golf Club. You know you've got to do these things if you want to keep your end up. And when we took our clubs down to the office with us the fellows all seemed frightfully impressed and asked us all sorts of questions about the game, so when we had a little time to spare we had to give, as it were, a demonstration of some of our fancy shots and show them just how we used the brassie or niblick, as the case might be. Archibald, the tame poet, appeared very interested, but, of course, as usual got mixed up, and at one point would insist in breaking into our conversation to ask the following question. "If a caddie happened to be standing on the tee, would it be correct to speak of him as 'a tea-caddy?" That rather annoyed us, it seemed so ridiculous, so we sarcastically said: "I suppose you're satisfied now. you've got that off your chest." "Oh, no, I'm not," he replied. "If I think of another one I'll coffee tup."

There are stories you hear that sound very queer
And you wonder, indeed, if they're true,
Now such as the story I'm writing down here
About a young couple I knew;
At the time that I met them, they'de recently wed,
And she was a very young bride;
How she came by the notions she got in her head
Her hubby could never decide.

But I think that his patience was put to the test
By the lady to whom he was tied,
When together they started to furnish the nest
In which they had planned to reside;
For he quickly discovered, much to his surprise,
That her aim, it was largely to swank,
And he had to confess that she soon made a mess
Of the money he had in the bank.

An up-to-date villa was clearly their mark
And, of course, they'd to live at Point Grey;
So her hubby was working from daybreak to dark
To obtain an increase in his pay;
While to furnish the villa, she went into town,
Though he did not approve of the plan,
To one of those stores where you pay so much down,
And that's just where their troubles began.

Of things for her household she ordered a lot,
And no interference would brook;
For her kitchen, she said, "must be a bright spot
If meals she was going to cook;"
There were bedsteads and dressers and tables and chairs,
Till the bill it began to appaul;
"Why, of course, we want carpet, to put on the stairs,
And that table will stand in the hall.".

Now just at the place that her parents left off
It seemed that she thought to begin,
And she looked for a life that was cosy and soft
With the man she had managed to win;
In spite of his warnings, his growls or his groan,
She thought she was right to compete
With a new lot of people she'd recently known—
The Jones's, who lived down the street.

And just like a kitten, it softly she purred,
"Of this housework I'm rather afraid,
And what do you think I have recently heard?
Well, the Jones's are getting a maid."
But when he demurred, then his wife did explain,
"Now, its no good adopting those tones,
For haven't I told you, again and again,
That 'we've got to keep up with the Jones's,!"

No wonder her hubby looks haggard and tired
When collectors they call by the score;
Why, down at the office they've even enquired,
When his wife wouldn't answer the door.
Where his boss he can hardly his pleasure conceal,
He must slave for the rest of his life,
And he'll make it his business to keep him to heel,
Since he's got an extravagant wife.

P. A. BEALL.

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Vancouver, B.C., August 7th to 17th, 1929

Entries Close on July 27th.

Ten Great Days —Rain or Shine!

John K. Matheson, Gen. Man., Vancouver Exhibition Association.

Wheat Pool Wins Release From Taxes

The Canadian wheat pool won a signal victory last week when the Exchequer Court at Ottawa decided that its elevator and commercial reserves, created by a small charge for every bushel of wheat sold, are not subject to federal or provincial income tax.

"If the pool were to pay income tax upon these deductions," says the judgment, "it could not live up to the contract with its members and pay back these temporary deductions when the time comes."

The decision means an ultimate saving of millions of dollars to the pool, the world's largest farmers' co-operative marketing organization, with about 145,000 farmer members.

Building permits issued for Greater Vancouver in June of this year are almost $4,000,000 more than for June of 1928. The C. N. R. Hotel (3,500,000) brings the total up to $5,337,925.

All seed-sowing is a mysterious thing, whether the seed fall into the earth or into souls.—Amiel.

Uncle Sam To Profit By Change of Money

An unexpected profit of approximately $300,000,000 will be reaped by Uncle Sam in the change of paper money, effective July 10. This was prophesied by President Hoover at a conference with Washington newspaper correspondents last week.

He figures that 10 per cent. of the old paper money will never be offered for redemption, due to its having been lost or destroyed.

Paper money now in circulation totals $3,926,627,027. Ten per cent. of that would be $392,662,702.

Bills of the present size will continue to appear for redemption for many, many, years. Therefore, Uncle Sam's profit on the change will not be known for a long time.

CANADA'S WEALTH GROWS

Ottawa.—The national wealth of Canada, exclusive of undeveloped natural resources, increased $900,000,000 in 1927, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total national wealth is estimated at $27,687,000,000. Agriculture constitutes 28.99 per cent.; real property, 26.14 per cent., and steam railways, 10.66 per cent.

WAGES IN AUSTRALIA

The average minimum weekly wage in Australia, under agreements effective February 1, 1929, ranges from $19.47 in Brisbane to $22.14 in Sydney.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS "Only Union F. & C. in B.C."

Ye Olde English Fish & Chips

You are invited to inspect all our beautiful sanitary equipment—it will be an eye-opener.

44 HASTINGS WEST 2 Doors West of "Pantages"

UNION STEAMSHIPS

Four Delightful Sea Trips

LEAVING UNION DOCK, VANCOUVER, EVERY WEEK

SIX DAYS—SS. CARDENA, TUESDAY, 8 p.m., for Prince Rupert and Skeena River Canneries. Round trip $50, including meals and bearth. 1200 miles' sail through the Northern fjords.

FIVE DAYS—SS. CAMOSUN, THURSDAY, 2 p.m., for Rivers Inlet, Ocean Falls and Bella Coola. Round trip $35, including meals and berth, with many interesting calls en route.

SIX DAYS—SS. CATALA, FRIDAY, 9 p.m., for Prince Rupert, Anyox and Stewart. Round trip $60, including meals and berth. 1400 miles' scenic cruise to the border of Alaska.

WEEK-END—SS. CHELOHSIN, SATURDAY, 2 p.m., to the head of Beautiful Bute Inlet. Round trip $15, including meals and berth, arriving back Monday 8 a.m.

You have not seen British Columbia until you have seen it from a Union Steamship!

Full Information, Reservations and Tickets at

CITY OFFICE, 793 GRANVILLE STREET; SEY. 9331
UNION DOCK, Foot Carrall Street; Seymour 306

Twenty trouble cases in month due to blasting

DURING the month of May, blasting caused 20 cases of trouble on long-distance lines of the B. C. Telephone Company. This was 50 per cent. of all toll trouble on the company's circuits during that period.

Serious interruption to the service can be prevented in such cases if those responsible for the blasting will notify the nearest telephone office in advance. A telephone man will then co-operate by stringing temporary lines around the scene, and these will be immediately available for service if the explosion tears down the copper toll wires, as it usually does.

When telephone men are not notified in advance, it is often a matter of many hours before service can be restored.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO.

MILLIONAIRES ONLY!

It used to be that only a millionaire could afford a beautiful blue suit, but that day is passed and now a working man can afford a blue serge. The Hub has blue serge suits that are without doubt the finest value in the city.

The Hub blue serge is 18-ounce quality, guaranteed against fading or discoloring. The lining is of finest quality Art Silk, and you have the choice of either single or double-breasted models. We have picked this suit as the leader of all our values, and this is a worthy leader

Get the habit of doing all your buying at the Hub. Union-made clothes are leader clothes and you will get up-to-the-minute styles and finest quality in your complete furnishings. Our men's working clothes are considered the finest value in the city. That is the reason we sell more than any other store.

AT $27.50

Largest exclusive Men's Store in British Columbia

Mail Orders prepaid and delivered promptly!

THE HUB LTD.

45-47-49 East Hastings Street
(Between Carrall and Columbia Streets)

FINANCIAL INTERESTS FIGHT UNION, TOBIN SAYS

Indianapolis, Ind.—"The sum and substance of the whole thing," said President Daniel J. Tobin of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs in a statement for International Labor News Service, discussing the Pittsburgh milk wagon drivers' strike, "is that the milk distributing industry of Pittsburgh, which in some instances is controlled by outside interests which could be traced back to Wall Street, are determined if possible to prevent the organizing of their employees, who are working long hours, seven days a week and for any kind of wages the employers are willing to pay."

WILL SUBMIT SAFETY CODE TO CONTRACTORS

A trade union safety code has just been worked out by the Labor Research Association for the protection of building tradesmen especially.

This code was drafted with the co-operation of Secretary of Labor Davis and is to be submitted to the general contractors' association, which undoubtedly will seek some modifications before it is agreed to by both parties in the industry.

A Distinction

"She doesn't dance very gracefully."

"Neither does she dance disgracefully. And that's a point, too."

Unemployment Is Now a National Problem

Because the unemployment problem is increasing in intensity, the organized labor movement of the United States is urging President Hoover to call a conference on the subject. One of the letters, sent out by the Iowa State Federation of Labor, is printed herewith, and also President Hoover's reply. The situation is just as keen in Canada, and July 30th delegate conference will be held in Vancouver, and its findings will probably be forwarded to Ottawa.

The Iowa letter says:

Hon. Herbert Hoover,
President U. S. A.,
Washington, D.C.

As chief executive of this great nation, representing the organized workers of your native state, we submit in an earnest desire to forestall what we foresee to be a disastrous development threatening our entire economic structure, the suggestion that you call in conference outstanding men and women, conversant with the needs of our various groups, to the end that our growing army of the unemployed, due to the encroachments of the machine age, may be given relief, not temporary, but permanent in its nature.

In justification and substantiation of our position we submit:

That mass production and a cheapened outlet of our vast industries is valueless unless it carries with it equalized benefits in the form of mass consumption. This cannot be had unless the majority are able, through steady employment at a profitable—not a living wage—to purchase both the necessities and the luxuries of life.

That the toll of unemployment, now with us, steadily increasing, is taken not alone from the industrial workers, but from the entire citizenship, embracing the artist and artisan, the agriculturists, the manufacturers and the retailer, is self-evident; therefore it becomes a nationalized problem.

Organized labor, combatting with every force within its power this growing evil through its successful campaign for a reduction in the hours of toil, increases in daily wage scales, admits that it alone cannot solve this great question. Neither should it be expected to do so. We reiterate that it is neither a group problem, a sectional problem, but one that is nation-wide in its scope. Because our native intelligence, skill, ingenuity, the vast resources of this country, our environment and our mental trainings as a people, we have and will continue to exercise greater strides in the pathway of mechanical progress than any other country upon the globe. Scientific development and labor saving devices are not opposed by the labor forces. We would not hamper or impede, retard or detract. We but ask that equalized distribution of profits and direct benefits be distributed throughout the masses of this country; that some solution be planned and perfected before we arrive at a state or a point of saturation.

You, as our chief executive, with your training and as a student of economics, have the power to attempt a solution through a conference of our national leaders in labor, business and industry. To that end we address to you this communication, endorsed by the Iowa State Federation of Labor in 37th annual convention at Iowa City, the birthplace of government of the state of your birth.

(Signed) J. C. LEWIS,
President Iowa State Federation of Labor.

Hoover's Reply

Washington, D.C., June 13, 1929.

Mr. J. C. Lewis,
Iowa State Federation of Labor,
Iowa City, Iowa.

My dear Mr. Lewis:

I have your kind letter of June 12th. I have had the matter you mention under consideration for some time, and I believe it is desirable that an exhaustive inquiry should be made into the subject. I am in hopes that when some of the momentary pressing problems of the administration are out of the way we will be able to take it up.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

CALIFORNIA IS STOPPING EMPLOYERS WHO CHEAT

The California Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its annual report, says that the bulk of the complaints handled by it have to do with unpaid wages.

Almost $2,000,000 have been collected for workers in the past two years without charge. There were about 45,600 claims and 37 per cent. were for less than $25.

Union Cigar Industry Is Being Shattered

Machines, mergers and wage slashing has involved the cigar industry to such an extent that firms who are attempting to maintain a union factory find themselves extremely handicapped. Chain stores and heavy publicity of big firms keeps the union products in the background, although union label goods can be obtained at the same price and sometimes lower than the non-union, sweatshop products. This subject came to the front when the following communication was received by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council from the Cigar Makers' International Union. It was referred to the Union Label Trades Council, who will take steps to get union men to ask for union made cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.

Kurtz cigars, made and sold in Vancouver, are union made.

The communication says:

Washington, D.C., June 17, 1929.

To Central Bodies, State Federations of Labor and Local Unions.

Greetings:

Consolidations and mergers in the cigar and tobacco industry have been carried on to a point where a small group of financiers control the industry. When the industry became centralized in trusts owned and controlled by these unfriendly, powerful financial interests, greedy for more profits, they organized and developed large chain factories and chain stores.

They employ only the cheapest kind of non-union labor, and by adopting these methods they forced the independent union cigar manufacturers out of business.

To further increase the sales of their non-union-made products they spend fabulous sums of money in advertising.

Appalling conditions prevail in these non-union factories. Long hours. Wages less than before the war. The workers are refused the right to organize. In their selfish desire to increase profits the manufacturers have installed modern machinery, replacing skilled workers by the thousands, and skilled workers are denied the opportunity to operate the machines. Improved machinery has brought women into the industry. These workers, because of their unorganized, defenseless condition, have been exploited in a shameful and frightful manner.

The Cigar Makers' International Union of America recognizes the right of any employer to install machinery. We grant the use of our Union Label to any manufacturer free of charge where we have an agreement. We are not opposing chain factories or chain stores. All wage earners in the industry are eligible to membership.

We demand the right to organize. This privilege having been denied, we appeal to the organized labor movement for your moral assistance in connection with one of the most intensive campaigns of organization ever instituted by our organization.

We are not unmindful of the invaluable support rendered in the past by the labor movement, and therefore urge the continuation of your very helpful co-operation.

We appeal to you and your friends to purchase only cigars bearing the Cigar Makers' Union Label, to get at least one large dealer of cigars and tobacco in your community to put in a line of Union-Made cigars. This office will furnish upon request a list of Union manufacturers in your vicinity.

We shall appreciate any co-operation you are able to render our International Union in this drive to Unionize the Cigar and Tobacco Industry.

Fraternally yours,
I. M. ORNBURN,
International President.

CANADIAN PAINTERS BENEFIT BY INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Another instance which demonstrates the fallacy of arguments used against the sending of monies to the U. S. A. by members of international unions, is a report appearing in the "Monthly Journal of the Brotherhood of Painters' Decorators and Paperhangers of A., which shows that this international union has $15,000 invested in Dominion of Canada and Provincial Government bonds. The Brotherhood also maintains three Canadians to conduct its affairs in Canada and in addition returns large sums annually to Canadian members in payments of death and disability benefits.

Nice Girl

"What sort of a girl is she?"

"The kind that everybody says will make a good wife for somebody some day."

HAPPYLAND

Come tonight and be a kid for a night!

Take Cars No. 8 or 13

HASTINGS PARK

Nights 7 to 11; Afternoons, 2 to 5; Children, all rides, afternoon, 5c

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

Write or telephone for descriptive booklet today. Vancouver representative, C. G. Beveridge, 306 London Building, 626 West Pender Street; telephone Sey. 4551.

Summer Schedule of Union Steamship Co.

The Union Steamship Co. has a full schedule of sailings to all the local summer resorts.

Regular service to Bowen Island will be maintained every week day at 9 a.m., Sundays at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., with extra sailings on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.

On the Gibson's Landing-Gambier Island-Port Mellon-Seaside Park and West Howe Sound route, SS. "Lady Evelyn" will sail every week day at 9 a.m., except Saturday, and Saturdays at 2 p.m., returning to Vancouver the same day. She will also now make a regular sailing every Sunday morning at 10 a.m., calling at West Howe Sound way ports, arriving back in Vancouver at 9:15 p.m. "Lady Evelyn" also will leave every Sunday evening at 9:45 p.m. for Gibson's Landing and Port Mellon only; returning to leave Gibson's Landing Monday, 5:45 a.m. and Bowen Island 6:45 a.m. for the benefit of the week-end travellers.

On the Robert's Creek-Sechelt-Pender Harbour-Gulf Coast route, SS. "Lady Cecilia" will leave daily at 9:30 a.m., except on Saturdays, when the sailing will be at 2 p.m. On Saturdays, however, SS. "Capilano" will also leave at 9:30 a.m., calling at Cowan's Point, Gower Point, Robert's Creek, Wilson Creek, Selma Park, Sechelt and Pender Harbour, continuing on to Jervis Inlet points. On Sundays SS. "Lady Cecilia" leaves at 9:30 a.m., and returning will leave Pender Harbour at 4 p.m., Buccaneer Bay 5 p.m., and Sechelt 6:15 p.m., arriving back in Vancouver at 9 p.m. The schedule on this route thus permits several hours' stay, if desired, at Robert's Creek, Selma Par, Sechelt, or many other delightful holiday haunts which are popular rendezvous for picnic outings.

Service to Cortez Island Points (Manson's Landing and Whaletown. will be provided by SS. "Capilano," leaving Vancouver on Monday at 10 a.m. and Thursday at 9:30 a.m. respectively.

The schedule on the logging camp runs and also to Prince Rupert and Northern B. C. ports will be maintained as at present.

A large number of summer picnic excursions have been booked and the Union Steamship Co. is looking forward to heavy summer traffic.

Convict Labor Forces Union Factories Out

Detroit.—Installation of machinery in the state penitentiary at Jackson to make overalls in competition with free labor is protested by the Detroit Federation of Labor in a letter to Governor Green. Overalls manufactured at another state penitentiary, and sold by Sears Roebuck is wrecking this industry.

"During the last month," the unionists say, "one of the largest and oldest overall factories in the United States, the Larned Carter Overall Company, located in this city, closed its doors and threw out of employment several hundred of our members. This was largely due to competition in the overall industry in this section caused by the increase of the output at the Marquette (Mich. penitentiary since the opening of the two Sears Roebuck stores in Detroit, where a large number of these overalls are sold.

"We also protest against the Prison Commission authorizing the contracting out of labor of prisoners in sugar beet fields. This, in our opinion, is a direct violation of the contract law."

"Build B. C."

Pacific Milk Opens Fresh

It opens fresh, and this is the source of its fine flavor. Freshness and flavor are one in milk and Pacific Milk's herds, plant and market are together. So the time between milking and using is short. It reaches your table but a short time packed.

Pacific Milk

Factories at
Abbotsford and Ladner

"Build B. C."

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Mount Pleasant: J. Sidaway, 623 East Tenth.

South Vancouver: W. Ford, 84 West Forty-seventh.

Central: W. W. Lefeaux, 401 Metropolitan Building.

NOTARY PUBLIC

P. R. BENGOUGH

Secretary Trades & Labor Council

Room 200—531 Beatty Street

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VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

President ..... James Thomson
Vice-President ..... W. J. Bartlett
General Sec.-Treas. ..... P. R. Bengough
Statistician ..... C. E. Herrett
Warden ..... Walter Deptford
Executive, Committee Chairman.

COMMITTEES:

Organization:
Colin McDonald (chair.), Tailors.
P. R. Bengough, Machinists.
W. J. Bartlett, Blacksmiths.
Jas. Thomson, Pile Drivers.
C. Herrett, Barbers.

Legislative:
R. H. Neelands (chair.), Typographical.
W. J. Scribbins, Civic Employees.
P. R. Bengough, Trades Council.
F. A. Hoover, Street Railwaymen.
C. A. Watson, Fire Fighters.
W. Hargreaves, Carpenters.
J. Thomson, Pile Drivers.
C. Lamb, Typographical.
C. McDonald, Tailors.

Press:
W. Page (chair.), Building Trades Council.
W. Deptford, Transportation Trades.
R. H. Neelands, Printing Trades.
P. R. Bengough, Metal Trades.
T. Hanofin, Beverage Trades.
B. Showler, Teaming Trades.
W. Watt, Building Trades.
C. Herrett, Label Trades.

Grievance:
J. Cumming (chair.), Restaurant Employees.
E. C. Miller, Musicians' Union.
B. Showler, Dairy Employees.
W. Hargreaves, Carpenters' Union.
H. W. Watts, Electrical Workers.

Organize Federal Union at Dartmouth

A nucleus for a Federal Trades Union was formed in Dartmouth, N. S., at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Halifax Trades and Labor Council recently. The new union, which will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will embrace the workers in the different industries of the town. Walter M. Halliday, secretary of the Halifax Trades and Labor Council, presided, with E. E. Pride, of the organization committee acting as secretary.

Addresses were made by George E. Murphy, Grand Lodge representative of the International Association of Machinists; F. C. Craig, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Council; J. E. Schaefer, local labor writer; Maurice Wren, vice-president of the Laborers' Union; and H. Greenough, veteran Labor man of Dartmouth.

This is the second movement towards organizing the workers of Dartmouth in the past few weeks, as recently, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs invaded the town and secured twenty-five members which will become the nucleus of a Dartmouth branch of the Union.

An optimist is one who only sees the first installment.

Is Labor Fit to Govern?

Short Character Sketches of Labor Ministers in Great Britain.

(By "OBSERVER")

(Ed. Note: One of the members of a Vancouver Branch of the Independent Labor Party is kindly contributing a series of thumbnail sketches of prominent members of the British Labor movement for our readers).

Continuing our series of sketches of the new Labor minister of Great Britain, we now come to the story of the only woman, and the first woman, to be a member of the British Cabinet, the Rt. Hon. Margaret Grace Bondfield, P. C., M. P.

Notwithstanding all the dignity, pomp and circumstance that surrounds people who occupy the position of a Minister of State, Miss Bondfield is known to everybody whom she has come into contact with during her long experience, as "our Maggie." To say that she is a real *human woman would be correct.* There is none of the "hoity-toity" business about this little lady.

Born at Somerset, in the west of England, something more than 21 summers' ago and therefore has not just come up from Zummerset is about all one can say of this lady intimately. After a short period of pupil teacher's work she was for a time a shop assistant, what is known in this country, as a clerk. Having a flair and a desire to assist her fellow workers, who at that time were in a deplorable condition, especially in respect of the living-in system, she began to take an active interest in the Shop Assistants' Union, and from 1898 to 1908 was the assistant secretary of the National Union for Shop Assistants.

Much of her time after this date was spent in lecturing and writing for the Socialist and Labor movement in Great Britain. It is said that most women who claim to be speakers or debaters, invariably reason from the heart. Maggie Bondfield reasons from the head, and on *more than one occasion has completely* put to rout many men who have laid claims to being very smart and capable.

As an orator with something to say she invariably leaves her audiences *more than satisfied,* the reason of that being her clarity of thought, and her ability to marshal facts.

For some considerable time she was on the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and was a delegate to the Berne International Conference of 1918. The same year she was also the visiting delegate to the French Trades Union Congress. She has also been a delegate to the American Federation of Labor, and was the principle delegate to the Trades Union Congress of Russia. She was Labor Advisor to the Labor Convention at Washington, 1919, and Geneva, 1921, under the League of Natoins.

When we come to remember that the Liberal government of Canada has just recently sent to Geneva Mary Ellen Smith on a similar mission, it would indeed be very difficult to compare these ladies. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Smith merely represents a few people of one organization, and does not represent Labor, for she has had no experience in that respect.

Sufficient to say, comparisons are odious.

Probably one of the most important committees that Miss Bondfield ever served on was that for women's training and employment. She was a member of the Central Committee. In 1923 she was the unanimous choice for the chair of the British Trades Union Congress. In 1924 came the first Labor government, and Mr. MacDonald showed his confidence in her when he made her Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labor during that year. She did the job so well that when appointments came to be made on this occasion she was made the chief minister of this department, the Ministry of Labor.

She has been on the committee on Overseas Settlement since 1925. It is singular to say that Miss Bondfield has only occupied a seat in the House of Commons for another town prior to the present one. She fought and won Northampton in 1923 and 1924, and won in a three-cornered contest. She was, however, defeated in the memorable October of 1924, and when Sir Patrick Hastings, the first Labor Attorney General, resigned his seat at Wallsend-on-Tyne in 1926 Margaret Bondfield was offered the seat. Needless to say, she fought it and won it easily. So much for the only lady in the cabinet.

Lord Sankey

Probably one of the most difficult offices that a Labor government or its Prime Minister has to fill is that of Lord Chancellor, for it must be remembered that he is the presiding dignity of the House of Lords. Mr. MacDonald, however, knowing the calibre of Sir John Sankey, or the Hon. Mr. Justice Sankey, as he has always been known, did not hesitate to offer him this important portfolio.

This worthy gentleman has been one of His Majesty's judges since 1914. Born in the year 1866, his way was moderately easy. He passed out of Oxford a brilliant scholar, and has since proved to be one of *the most learned judges* that has ever sat in a court. One could say this of him even if he were in another camp. He was proved to be one of the fairest, most consistent and upright chairman that ever presided over any commission, and when one remembers his presiding as chairman over the Miners' Commission and his final findings on his report, nobody wonders at this gentleman's change of opinion.

To the writer's knowledge he has long since had something more than a sneaking regard for the hard-worked toilers in field, factory or workshop, and when he heard the evidence of how a miner had to carry out such arduous and dangerous tasks for so little remuneration nothing but his legal training saved him from openly making scathing remarks in respect of the mine owner.

The fruits of his labors on the Coal Commission will soon be in evidence, and all that David Lloyd George may say or do will not prevent the present government from putting into operation many of the findings of this commission. Failure on the part of the former gentleman to do his duty when the Sankey commission was before him will perhaps cause him to do a little more thinking and less talking.

The workers of Great Britain have a real friend in Lord Sankey. He is a real, open-air disciple, and fond of sport.

Sir Charles Trevelyan

The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Philips Trevelyan, Baronet, P.C., M.P. This gentleman is by no manner of means a recent convert to the Labor and Socialist movement, for it was in the presence of the writer in 1914 Sir Charles Trevelyan, then Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, came to a special meeting of an organization called the League for Democratic Control, and it was there he parted company with the political party of his forefathers, and he has been in the Labor party ever since, and also the Independent Labzor party.

Like others in the cabinet, Sir Charles has been brought up in comfort and luxury, but, *having the wide* vision of his late father, the Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, and broad human sympathies, it is not difficult to imagine how far this gentleman and his good wife, Lady Trevelyan, would go to help those who cannot help themselves. Here is a typical example of what he and his wife are doing: In April last he devised a scheme, together with his wife, by which every child belonging to the married workmen on his estate, should receive 2s. 6d. a week for every child from the time of its birthto the completion of its education. This scheme came into force on May 1st last. Lady Trevelyan will pay over the money herself, personally:

Speaking for her husband and herself, she said: "We shall continue to pay the allowance until a Socialist government is able to pay it out of the British treasury." This is exactly what could be expected from these real aristocratic people with real democratic views.

To show the far-reaching effects of such family allowances, there is one workman on this estate who will receive 17s. 6d. a week, he having seven children. This is only a beginning of what will be in the near future a wonderful gesture.

Briefly reviewing his political history, it is interesting to note that Sir Charles was Liberal member for the Ellend division of Yorkshire from 1899 to 1918. In 1922 he was nominated by the writer for the Central division of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, thus repeating history in families, for the uncle of the writer moved a similar kind of resolution at Elland in Yorkshire on behalf of the Liberal party in 1899. Thus uncle and nephew, in two opposing parties, had the distinction of being the nominee of the same gentleman for member of a division in parliament.

There is another historical and *more important point* in respect of Sir Charles Trevelyan's membership for Central Newcastle. It is considerably over 300 years ago since one of his ancestors sat for that same borough, which was much smaller than it is now, but covers the same district.

Graduating M.A. from Cambridge, he was one of the brilliant scholars of the year 1892, and early showed an aptitude and an interest in matters of education. He had already, during his Liberal membership, occupied the position of Secretary to the Board of Education, and it was therefore only reasonable to expect that he would be the correct choice as President of the Board of Education, in 1924 and again on this occasion.

Like his chief, the Prime Minister, he suffered all sorts and conditions of indignities during the war for his opinions. He was frequently attacked physically, and whilst he was capable of taking care of himself, like anybody else he was no use in a mob. He, however, escaped any serious injury.

Many of those who attacked him then have since apologized to him personally and worked at elections very hard for his return. Perhaps one of the most striking and outstanding features of how well this man is liked by the North Country people is best stated by an incident that occurred in his election of 1923. A few very poor women who had not themselves the personal clothing in which to appear respectable at the polls thought out a scheme by which they could all get to the poll to vote for their member. This is how they did it:

One woman used a shawl or coat and hat and other garments to keep out the cold and went to the polls in them. She in turn went back to another neighbor, handed over the clothes, and that woman went to the polls. This was repeated no less than fifty times, the one set of outer garments serving in all cases. Another incident probably more outstanding than the former was a huge spontaneous procession of over 500 women marching to the polls with Sir Charles Trevelyan at their head. This was not a staged political scheme, but a piece of organization that came from some of the less learned and poorer women in this division. It is true to say that both Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan have a positive hatred for bribery and corruption.

Those who are acquainted with our leading people in the old country will know who Lady Trevelyan is. For those who do not, she is the daughter of Sir Hugh Bell, Baronet, the great iron-master of the north of England, and also half-sister of the late Miss Beel, known as the uncrowned queen of Mesopotamia, whose history is well known. Education in Great Britain under the guidance of this gentleman will make rapid headway and will go forward by leaps and bounds. Needless to say, much of the curriculum in the schools and history that is now being taught will be overhauled.

(Next Week: Arthur Ponsonby, George Lansbury, Sir Oswald Mosley, Noey Buxton, J. H. Thomas.)

You are the fellow who has to decide
Whether you'll do it or toss it aside;
You are the fellow who makes up your mind
Whether you'll lead or linger behind;
Whether you'll try for the good that's afar,
Or be content to stay where you are.
Take it or leave it. There's something to do;
Just think it over, it's all up to you.

HAZELWOOD ICE CREAM

—You try it next time for that Party or Social
Guaranteed the product of pure fresh cream

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"Made from B. C. Apples"

Try "The Lions" Ginger Ale

Orange, Lemon and Lime Kist.

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BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

WE ASK all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole, or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY, General President — CHARLES L. BLAINE, General Secretary-Treasurer

THE following firms are co-operating with Organized Labor and are selling Union Label Stamped Shoes. Ask to see the Union Label when buying shoes, proving to the shoeman that you are consistently backing him up.

CORNETT BROS & CLARK
33 EAST HASTINGS STREET
Florsheim, Striders, C. B. & C. Men's and Youth's.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.
Ladies': Hohansen, Bancroft-Walker, Colella-Leighton.
Men's and Youth's: Tetrault's.

MODEL BOOT SHOP
1186 GRANVILLE
Tetrault's, Men's, Women's and Youths' Union Label shoes.

WM. TRICK, 146 Cordova
WEST. — Tetrault's Men's and Youths; also Strider and Slater's Union Label shoes.

YALE SHOE CO.
305 WEST HASTINGS STREET
Men's and Youth's Strider.
Women's and Men's: "Yale" Special.

Fellow Unionists, demand the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button, and patronize fair employers and employ UNION LABOR.

Weak Men and All Diseases of Men

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WRITE for pamphlet on Loss of Manhood and Disorders Peculiar to Men; in plain envelope. Free by mail. Advice free. 35 years' experience. Open 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 every week day except Wednesday and Saturday, when closed all day.

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Authorized by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, for the information of all union members.

After the Kidnappers

Elizabethton, Tenn.—The first step was taken here today to punish the business men who kidnapped Edward F. McGrady, special representative of President Green of the A. F. of L., and Alfred Hoffman, organizer of the United Textile Workers.

McGrady and Hoffman appeared before the grand jury and submitted the names of 18 of their assailants. Nine of these men were arrested soon after the outrage, but secured their release on bond.

Another appeal has been made to trade unionists for assistance.

"Our greatest problem is that of relieving suffering among the former strikers," said W. F. Kelly, vice-president of the United Textile Workers. "Contributions, sent either to Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., Washington, D.C., or James Starr, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers, Bible House, New York City, will be very helpful."

GRAND RAPIDS SHOP WILL EMPLOY ONLY UNION CARPENTERS

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Grand Rapids Store Equipment Company and representatives of the general offices of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters have signed a contract whereby the equipment company will employ only members of the brotherhood in all of the Grand Rapids plants of the corporation.

There are approximately 1050 effected and the signing of the agreement is a powerful forward step in local labor organization work.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "come to the map and point out Australia to the class."

Tommy did so.

"Who discovered Australia, Ann?" the teacher asked the next scholar.

"Tommy did," was the reply.

Union Man on Alberta Compensation Staff

E. E. Owen, President of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, has been appointed to the staff of the Workmen's Compensation Board. His duties will be to conduct an active campaign for the prevention of accidents in industry. Mr. Owen will make a direct personal appeal to both employers and employees as to the necessity of exercising greater preventive care.

Speaking to the Labor News on Thursday, Alex Ross, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, said: "Our accident experience in Alberta cannot be said to be worse than the other provinces, but there are so many accidents occurring which can be prevented that the Board has decided to conduct a more active campaign of accident prevention work.

"We paid out almost one and a half million dollars in compensation, medical aid, and in providing pensions for dependents last year, which represents an enormous amount of human suffering, and an added burden to industry. A reduction in accidents would mean a reduction in rates to the employer, as we do not collect from industry more revenue than is required to meet the claims for compensation."

"A reduction in accidents," Mr. Ross said, "would also mean a reduction in the contribution made by the workman to the Medical Aid Fund. We are, therefore, doing everything to gain the most active co-operation between employers and employees, and the Board believes that if such co-operation is given whole-heartedly, it will mean much to all concerned."

An Outstanding Example

Mr. Ross says there are some outstanding examples of what can be accomplished by such methods.

Last year one hundred and twenty men were employed by the Canada Cement Co. at Exshaw in very hazardous work, and not a day was lost from accidents, attributable entirely to the accident prevention policy which the company have adopted in all the plants throughout Canada.

This company not only conduct an active accident prevention policy throughout the year, but they give a trophy to the plant with the best record and the Exshaw plant won that trophy last year. An interesting ceremony will certainly take place on July 15th when that trophy will be unveiled.

First Aid Important

Proper first aid treatment when accidents occur is also very important, Mr. Ross points out, and many trivial accidents develop into something serious because of the neglect of the workman to apply simple remedies which are within the reach of all.

Mr. Owen will also urge the importance of first aid work and promote the organization of first aid classes, and the Board will continue to supply the tuition.

Mr. Owen is a practical mechanic and has had a wide experience in building construction and will be able to assist both employer and employee, suggesting methods by which accidents can be reduced.

Judge Acquits I. B. E. W. In U. S. of "Conspiracy"

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been absolved of "engaging in a conspiracy" contrary to the anti-trust laws in a decision handed down by Judge Charles C. Simmons of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.

Five firms manufacturing electrical supplies in New York—Black & Boyd, Edward F. Caldwell Company, Cassidy Company, Inc., Robert Phillips Company, Sterling Bronze Company, Inc.—brought suit against Detroit Local No. 514 and the International Brotherhood because members of the Detroit union refused to handle the products of the above-named non-union concerns.

The court issued a temporary injunction against the Detroit union and its members, but refused to include the International.

After a protracted hearing, the court definitely dismissed the complaint against the International, but issued a permanent injunction against the local union.

The court held that the local, through the issuance of a circular letter, had violated the anti-trust laws as construed by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of the Stone Cutters' Union vs. The Bedford Cut Stone Company.

Lord Melchett and British Trade Unions

Lord Melchett, the chairman of an industrial concern (Imperial Chemicals, Ltd.), which employs 53,000 persons, and chairman of the employers' group of the Mond-Turner Committee for the promition of industrial peace, made a speech at the annual meeting of his own concern on the position of the workers and salaried employees of the company and his views on the trade unions, from which we quote the following passage given in "Industrial News," the journal of the British T. U. C.:

"The various labor schemes of which I told you last year have amply justified themselves. As the result of our share investment scheme, 355,000 shares have been allotted during the past year, and the total number of shares held by our employees today is over 850,000. I am glad to say that our relations with our trade union friends continue to be of a close and cordial character. I have committed myself personally, by signing the reports of the Melchett-Turner Conference, to a recognition, born of life-long experience, of the value of working together with accredited representatives of organized labor. That has always been the policy of the companies with which I have been connected, and it has been the policy which we intend to continue.

"It is in this spirit that we have recently suggested the establishment of an advisory council of representatives of those trade unions who are connected with our industry. I feel convinced, from my own experience as chairman of the employers' group of the Melchett-Turner Conference, that the responsible leaders of Labor today are anxious to assist and help in the prosperity of the industry, which is the only source from which those benefits can flow which can improve the position in life of those whom they so ably represent.

"Side by side, we are developing our works councils. The first elections for our 71 works councils have just been completed, and the interest displayed by our workers can be judged by the fact that there were only 56 unopposed returns out of a total of 287 wards, and the percentage of voting was 92.9. When I have finished my labor here this morning, I shall this afternoon attend and preside over the inaugural meeting of the combined delegates to these councils, amounting to 800 members. I hope that just as I am laying before you as shareholders the results of our efforts and problems I shall be able to lay before them, our co-partners in this great enterprise, the continued progress of our year's results.

"There has never been a case in industry where a double general meeting of this sort has been held on the same day, and the results and information of the year's working imparted both to the shareholders, who provide the necessary money, and also to the workers, who, by means of their skill and energy, provide the necessary results to pay a dividend on capital."

Canadians Profit by Big Flood of Tourists

Ottawa.—Tourists brought $250,501,000 into Canada in 1928, according to a report just made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of the total, $239,905,000—or 95 per cent. of the total sum—was spent by tourists from the United States.

Canada's tourist trade is growing very rapidly, but only by the motor route from the United States. Passengers arriving by rail or boat from south of the line, as well as those arriving at ocean ports from other parts of the world, were fewer in 1928 than in 1927.

But the flood of motor traffic is rising so fast that the total income from tourists in 1928 was almost $35,000,000 higher than in the previous year.

This tourist income is all the more important because it evens up trade between the two North American republics. In 1928 Canada bought goods worth $719,000,000 from her southern neighbor, and sent back goods worth only $478,000,000. This left a balance of trade against Canada of $241,000,000. American tourists, however, almost exactly squared the account. It should be noted that this tourist trade is very profitable.

Ontario is the chief beneficiary from the motor car influx, netting $95,680,000. Quebec second in line, received less than half as much, $43,915,000, and British Columbia third, received $17,531,000.

British Columbia progress and B. C. Electric progress are going hand in hand. By developing its electric power, gas and transportation services, this company is helping in every way possible to develop this province in which it has so great a stake.

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Firemen and Oilers Make Marked Progress

During the past year considerable progress has been made by the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers in increasing its membership in Canada, a large number of new local unions having been established in various sections of the country. The new organizations are largely composed of workers employed on the C. N. Rys., though a number embrace employees of the C. P. R., and the T. & N. O. More recent reports to hand show that locals have been formed in Ontario at Havelock, Foleyet, Nakina, Hornepayne and Capreol; in Saskatchewan at Moose Jaw and Shaunavon and at Chambord, Que. At four of the above-mentioned points the workers involved formerly held membership in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, one of the units of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor

The success of the international organization is due to the activities of Canadian Vice-President Jas. C. Gascoyne and Organizer Frank Reid, of North Bay, a former president of the Trades and Labor Council of that city.

Union Teachers Send Delegate to Geneva

Miss Selma Borchardt, international vice-president and national legislative representative of the American Federation of Teachers, has sailed for Europe to attend the convention of the World Federation of Education Associations in Geneva.

The selection of Miss Borchardt as a delegate is considered a high honor. She is one of the three women members of the board of directors of the World Federation of Education Associations.

Miss Borchardt teaches a full school program in a Washington high school, and, in her "spare time," she holds two high offices in her union and takes an important part in a multitude of trade union activities.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor have frequently testified to the value of her research work.

PARK EMPLOYEES GAIN

Boston. — Organized municipal park employees raised wages 25 cents a day, retroactive to June 1. The new rate is $4.75.

Miss Perkins Meant It; Is Jailing Bosses

New York.—Miss Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner of New York, meant what she said when she threatened to start criminal proceedings against employers who failed to take out workmen's compensation insurance.

Already two bosses have been sent to jail, one for six months and another for one year, as a result of Commissioner Perkins' drive.

"I have turned over 300 cases of violations in and around New York City to the attorney general for prosecution," said Miss Perkins.

Chief City Magistrate McAdoo has promised to aid in the good work. He plans on summoning employers directly to his court without preliminary formalities in the State Labor Department.

30,000 Cloak Makers To Take Strike Vote

New York.—Thirty thousand cloak and dressmakers of this city, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will take a strike vote on Thursday and Friday of this week. Negotiations for a new agreement with the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association were broken off recently.

Failure came as a result of the employers demanding a piecework system and a 42 in place of a 40-hour week.

Since the strike in 1926, which cost the industry $50,000,000, these workers have been operating under an agreement made through a commission appointed by Governor Smith, intended to stabilize the industry and correct many evils.

David Dubinsky, president of the international union, declared that "it is regrettable that with improved standards generally in other industries we must resort to a strike to curb the greed and demoralization of our industry."

CITY STREET LABORERS VICTIMS OF LOW WAGES

Wages and hours of unskilled street laborers employed by American municipalities have been surveyed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of 2,626 towns and cities reporting 67 per cent. were paying under 45 cents an hour and about 15 per cent. paid 55 cents or more.

Fifty-three per cent. had a working week of 48 hours, while 13 per cent. had a 60-hour week.

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The following communication has been received by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council:

"706 East 52nd Ave.,
"Vancouver, B.C.,
"June 22, 1929.

"The Trades and Labor Council,
"Vancouver, B.C.

"Dear Sirs:

"I desire to express my sincere thanks for your kind donation of the $10 prize for Design, which was awarded me at the close of the Art School session.

"Your interest in the work of the school is encouraging to the students and is an incentive to effort in the study of Design.

"Yours truly,
"Gladys M. Wickwire."

FILIPINO INFLUX STIRS CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.—Increase of Filipino immigration is developing a social and health problem, said Will J. French, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, in a report to Governor Young.

Nearly 3,000 Filipinos came into the San Francisco port the last five months. These immigrants are also admitted through Los Angeles and Seattle. The report states that social problems and health conditions are the principal problems connected with this movement.

St. Louis Building Strike Has Ended

The strike of building mechanics in St. Louis, which involved close upon 5000 men, was settled on June 22, when the Iron Workers' Union agreed to accept $1 a day increase in place of the $2 demanded. This will bring their scale up to $13 per day until May 1, 1930, when the $14 scale will go into effect for another year. Some 800 members of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers' Union were involved.

A strike of Stone Cutters, 150 in number, was the first settled. On May 23 the men resumed work at their old scale of $1.25 an hour.

June 8 the strike of building laborers was settled, affecting approximately 5000 workers. The laborers had been working under a sliding scale of from 75c to 92½c an hour. The new scale is a flat one of 87½c for all classes, effective on August 1.

Plumbers Settled June 12

The Plumbers' Helpers, 200 in number, came to an agreement with the employers June 12. Their former scale was $7.50. The new scale, effective at once, was $7.75, and after July 31 the scale will be $8 a day.

Northern Electric Co. Has To Hire Union Men

Del. Cumming, chairman of the Grievance Committee, reported a satisfactory settlement on the Rex Theatre, so far as the Electricians were concerned. The management stated emphatically that he did not want any trouble with the union and would sooner throw the machines out than have trouble. He ordered his supervisor, Mr. La Chance, not to permit any non-union man to work on the job, and with this ultimatum, the electricians returned to work. The Northern Electric Co., being unable to put their men to work, were eventually forced to turn the work in dispute over to the Electrical Workers Union, No. 213.

British Labor Party Has Ambitious Plan

Washington, D.C.—"We are hopeful that our Labor party can end unemployment at home and establish international good-will," says E. Edwards of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in a letter on the recent British election to A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison. Mr. Edwards was one of the two fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress to the last A. F. of L. convention at New Orleans. He is financial secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Association and was elected to the House of Commons by a majority of 16,302. He succeeds Robert ("Bob") Smillie, who declined to be a candidate for re-election and whose majority in the last election (1924) was 8,420.

Mr. Smillie represented the British Trades Union Congress at the 1912 A. F. of L. convention in Rochester.

High Wages and Shorter Hours Essential

Henry T. Euald, president of the Campbell, Euald Company, one of the largest advertising agencies in the world, in an interview is reported as saying that in the next decade American production is going to reach undreamed of heights. And we are going to see the use of advertising in direct proportion. Because advertising is the most economical way of getting that increased production consumed.

While we admit that advertising plays its part in increasing production, the only factor that will enable consumption of commodities produced is a wage large enough to enable the worker to buy back an ever greater proportion of the things he produces. High wages and shorter hours are the only remedies that will keep the country prosperous and our citizens employed. — State Labor News.

A successful strike was recently pulled off in Toronto by the International Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters to force contractors into an association where they would have to recognize the new wage agreements obtained by the union. The union of 800 members had previously obtained a new wage agreement calling for the payment of $10 per day.

Upholsterers To Put 20 Organizers in Field

St. Louis, Mo.—The sixteenth biennial convention of the Upholsterers' International Union, in session here from June 3 to June 8, at the Coronado Hotel, was the most progressive and harmonious one since the inception of the organization.

William Kohn, who has served as general president since 1921, was re-elected by acclamation and voted an increase in salary as a mark of appreciation for his splendid work, while George V. Fay, a member of the New York Carpet Layers' Local and for many years one of the most influential members of the general executive board, was unanimously chosen to fill the newly created office of general secretary-treasurer.

The delegates to this convention presented a truly remarkable gathering, coming from all parts of the United States and Canada to deliberate over plans which will vitally affect the progress and welfare of the affiliated local unions. Perfect harmony prevailed throughout every session, with every delegate in accord with the work accomplished during the period since the last convention.

The report of President Kohn for the previous two years showed that in the face of adverse business conditions in the crafts coming under the jurisdiction of the organization the Upholsterers' International Union was able to maintain its full strength. It successfully fought the many lockouts directed against its various local unions and met with equal success in the conduct of strikes at various times, and put into operation the 40-hour week in several cities, with an increase in wages. President Kohn emphasized the fact that the organization had pursued a policy of co-operation with the fair employers for the mutual welfare of all concerned in the upholstery, carpet and linoleum laying and allied industries, and that this policy was in a large part responsible for the progress that the organization had made.

The convention went on record for the continuance of a policy of extensive organization work, and has laid plans for the placing of some 20 organizers in the field in the very near future, not only to unionize those cities that are unorganized at this time, but to strengthen some of the local unions affiliated. Emphasis was laid particularly on the need of further extending the organization work among the women in the industry employed at drapery and carpet sewing. In this particular field the union has already achieved much success.

The usual number of addresses were made, among them splendid ones by David Kreyling, secretary of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, representing President William Green of the American Federation of Labor; John J. Manning, secretary of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and Charles Wills, representing Radio Station WCFL of Chicago, owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The delegates also voted a change in the name of the organization, which will henceforth be known as the Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union of North America.

One of our advertisers, the London Bakery, is erecting a $25,000 addition to its bakery on 7th Ave. The contract has been let to a union firm, the George Snider Construction Co.

* * *

Iron Workers and Electrical Workers are expecting an early settlement of the new agreement they are negotiating with the building contractors.

Union Picnics

District Council of Carpenters
Seaside Park.....July 13

Painters' Union
Sechelt.....July 20

Plumbers' Union
Bowen Island.....July 27

Sheet Metal Workers' Union
Bowen Island.....July 27

Tailors' Union
Bowen Island.....July 28

Bricklayers' Union
Belcarra Park.....July 27

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.10	Epsom Salts	6 lbs. for .25	
.15	Pure Sulphur, per lb.	.08	
.25	Keatings' Insect Powder	.14	
.50	Glycerine and Rose Water, 8-ounce	.26	
.25	Emulsified Cocoanut Oil Shampoo	.14	
.50	Tooth Brush	.27	
1.00	Ever-Ready Shaving Brush	.63	
.25	Minty's Shaving Cream	.18	
.50	Dr. Reid's Sage and Sulphur	.27	
.25	Seidlitz Powder, 8 in box	.13	
.35	Drano	.24	
.25	Cream of Witch Hazel and Roses	.13	
.75	Woodbury's Facial Powder	.51	
.30	Woodbury's Facial Cream	.20	
.60	Pazo Ointment	.36	
.50	Dr. Williams' Pink Pills	.31	
.60	McCoy's Cod Liver Extract Tablets	.36	
.50	Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills	.36	
.50	Pinaud's Dental Cream	.25	

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