DEPARTMENT of LABOUR
APR 4 1928
Labour

Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

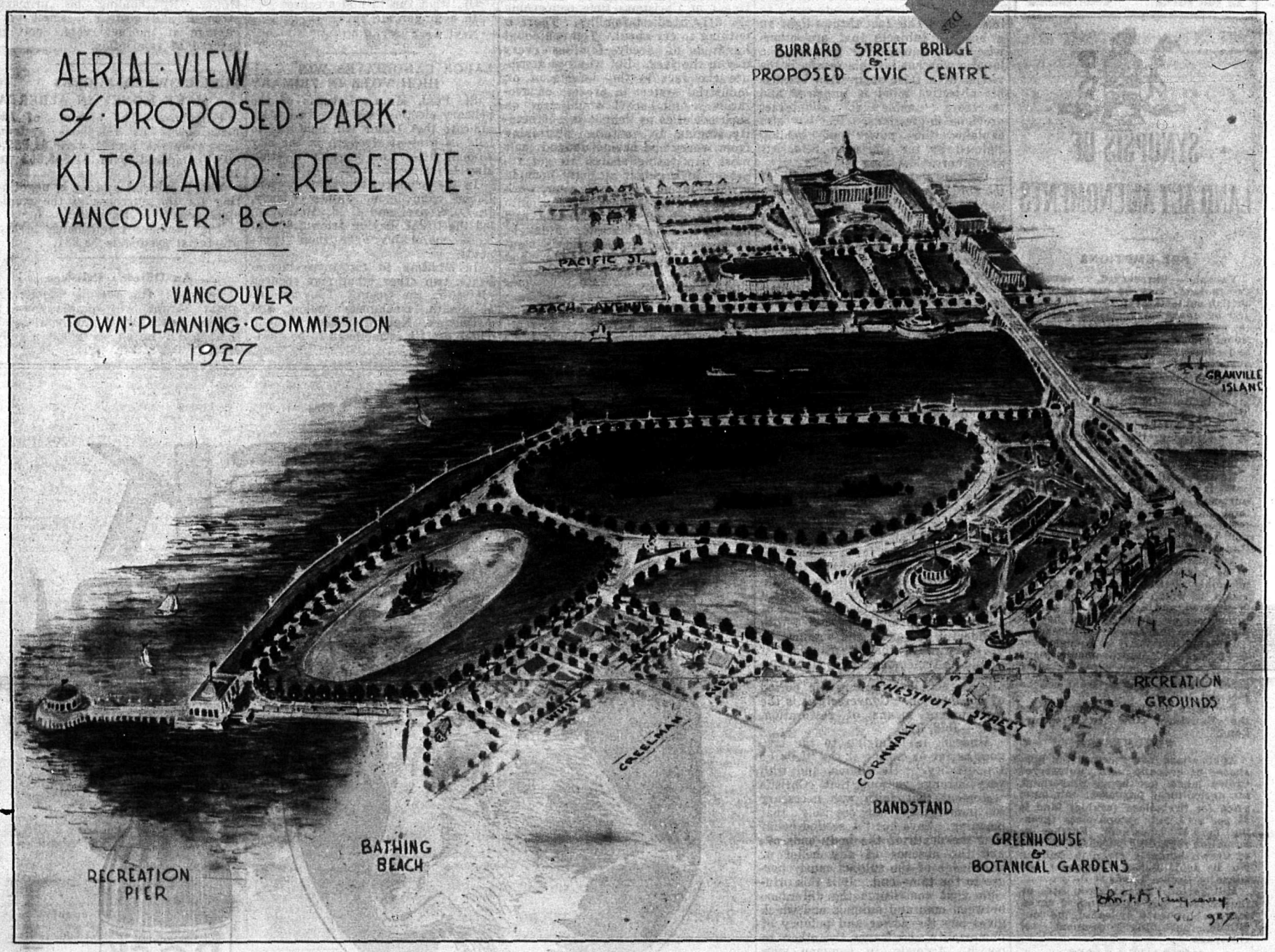
Supported by Fifty-eight Local Unions

VANCOUVER NEW WESTMINSTER TLC CANADA

Trades Council Working Button (Green) for the First Quarter of 1928

EIGHT PAGES—NO. 203. VANCOUVER, B.C., FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1928 FIVE CENTS PER COPY

Government Branch
Labor Gazette
Dept of Labour
DOS



The Town Planning Commission is undoubtedly carrying out a work that is going to be of tremendous value to the future of Vancouver. The above sketch outlines a plan for a wonderful park and beach resort that will be almost in the centre of the city, and organized labor undoubtedly hopes that the city fathers will not only endorse the plan, but will be successful in obtaining the land for the suggested purpose. When the land is obtained an immediate start should be made to get the approval of the citizens for the construction of the park, bridge and civic centre.

Following is a letter to Mr. Arthur G. Smith, Chairman Town Planning Commission, from Mr. L. D. Tilton, Landscape Engineer of Harland Bartholomew and Associates, Town Planning Consultants to Vancouver:

There is one matter that came to my attention while in Vancouver that I feel I should write you about immediately. The reference is to the Kitsilano Reserve Lands. I have some thoughts with regard to these lands which may be worth laying before the Commission as a whole. If you think they are, you may do what you care with them.

Public Should Own Reserve

It is quite certain that future studies of the recreation needs of Greater Vancouver will confirm my present belief that all or practically all the Kitsilano area will be required as a park. Present studies of the Civic Centre project, the alignment of the proposed Burrard street bridge and the treatment of the waterfront of the ciy indicate clearly the necessity of retaining public ownership and control of the tract. It would be a mistake, indeed, for the Town Planning Commission to allow the impression to get abroad that the Indian Reserve lands have little or no value except for private, industrial or residential use. It would be a serious error of judgment for the present municipal officials of Vancouver to permit these lands to pass out of public hands in the belief that the people have no interest in them or that best interests will be served by the sale of the lands.

The public interest in the reserve was first expressed when the area was set aside for the use and benefit of Indians resident in British Columbia. The government was willing in those early days, if I understand matters correctly, to set the tract apart from others because it was interested in the welfare of these first inhabitants of the province. The purpose was laudable. The Indians used the land.

Citizens Create Value

But now they have gone and the parcel is virtually waste space. All around it, however, is a growing population. Those who live in the vicinity of the reserve are those who are creating the Greater Vancouver, who are making the present day province. Can it be that neither the Dominion nor Provincial governments have any interest in these people? I cannot believe that the citizens of Vancouver will be denied consideration if they ask for it. It is my hope that the Planning Commission will take the lead in pointing out the great possibilities and potential usefulness of the reserve lands.

Perhaps you can see this problem as I do if I set forth a few of the services which this area might render if properly developed as a public park. First, with reference to a possible Civic Centre, control of the opposite bank of False Creek is absolutely essential. One great advantage of the Burrard site over all others suggested is its position on the water. There is no better view of a magnificent building group than across a stretch of water. A park area on the south end of the Burrard street bridge would give the bridge a setting and a right-of-way and provide a standpoint from which the Civic Centre could be seen to greater advantage. As a matter of fact it will be impossible to devise a Civic Centre composition reflecting the future greatness of Vancouver without assuming that the reserve will remain in public hands and be used as a park foreground of the centre.

Concentrated Population

A park here will become in actuality a most useful element of the intown recreation system. It will serve purposes which otherwise will have to be accommodated in Stanley Park, to the increasing detriment of the latter. The inroads upon the priceless natural assets of Stanley Park have already gone far enough and the only way this slow process of cultivation can be stopped is by provision of supplementary park areas having the same relative position with respect to population centres. The reserve should carry the tennis courts, baseball fields and other recreation facilities needed by a dense population.

It must not be forgotten that the reserve will have surrounding it in future years the most concentrated population of the metropolitan area. If the reserve is sacrificed, this population will find no other area of equal adequacy or convenience, certainly not one which once was so available.

The Town Planning Commission is under obligations to state the case for those who are to follow. It knows from its studies that thousands and thousands will live in apartments, hotels and closely packed dwellings in the vicinity of the reserve in future years. It knows that their recreation needs will be far greater than the needs which appear in these districts now.

Service to the People

It is a stroke of fortune truly that the reserve has come down to the present time in public ownership. If the case were otherwise not so much

(Continued on page 8)

Carpenters Enroll 47 During Month

Nineteen candidates were admitted into Local 452, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and several A. C. C. transfers, at regular meeting held in Room 213, Holden building, on Monday, March 26.

Considerable discussion took place on the coming agreement between the general contractors and the local, as some of the clauses were not favorable to many of the members. The report of the wage committee was accepted.

Financial Secretary Hatley reports a gain in membership of 47 for the month, and the local was never in better condition. The chairman of the special committee reported progress on the A. C. C. situation. Business Agent Hargreaves was instructed to attend the Building Trades Council conference in Seattle on April 6th and 7th, when business agents from Tacoma, Olympia and Seattle will discuss conditions relative to the various crafts of the Northwest. The next meeting will be held in Hamilton Hall at 8 p.m. on Monday, April 9th.—W.H.

"If Labor is ever to be anything but the servant of others, if it is to make its own will felt in the ordering of society, in the laws it has to obey, and in its lot in life, it must have a voice to tell the world its own story and present its own case."
—J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.

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SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENTS

PRE-EMPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

PURCHASE

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

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

HOMESITE LEASES

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

LEASES

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

GRAZING

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

FARMERS GIVE FOOD TO STRIKING WORKERS

Chicago.—Protesting against a wage cut of 22 per cent. and the discharge of all employes who have passed their thirty-fifth birthday, 250 canvas glove makers of the U. S. Glove Company at Marion, Ind., have been on strike since the last week in January.

The International Glove Workers' Union, with headquarters in Chicago, has established a commissary in Marion, and is serving meals to the strikers. Farmers of that vicinity are donating the foodstuff and in this manner the strikers and their dependents are able to continue the fight.

From Moneron to Man

(By F. W. Moore)

The Law of Psychic Phenomena

CHAPTER XII.

The Law of Psychic Phenomena throws a glaring light upon everything pertaining to psychology. Therefore an article on it ought not to be out of place. It pertains to suggestion, and refers to the fact that the subjective mind of man, notwithstanding its wonderful transcendental powers, is controlled by the objective organ on all questions that are not governed by fixed law. —Law of Psychic Phenomena, p. 30.

It accepts all suggestions made to it as true. This fact throws light on a host of subjects that are otherwise inexplicable. For instance, the lunatic who has lost his reason is the victim of a false suggestion because his objective mind is impaired and therefore unable to counteract previous impressions. The law also explains the power of healing claimed by the Christian Scientists and others.

It's this way: The main faculty of the subjective mind consists in attention given to the building of the body; but by suggestion, its power can be concentrated on any part of an impaired constitution, when under proper conditions it immediately commences the healing process. Faith, of course, is absolutely necessary, since lack of faith has a force equivalent to an adverse suggestion. The effect of the law in the case of catalepsy is graphically described by Hudson—Ibid 318: "It is easy to see from what has been said that an appalling, ever-present danger menaces the patient who from any cause becomes cataleptic, especially the one who has reached the crisis of a lingering illness and is surrounded by physicians and friends who are ignorant of the psychological principles involved. The natural language of the emotions of surviving friends; the wail of hopeless grief . . . the authoritive announcement: "He is dead!" all tend to one result. . . . It should not for a moment be forgotten that, however profoundly the objective senses be locked in insensibility, subjectively the patient is awake and is taking cognizance of all that occurs and appreciates with wonderful acuteness the significance of every word that it uttered. It should be remembered that since suggestion can induce catalepsy, it can also deepen and prolong the period of its duration. Conversely it is the most potent means of restoration, etc."—Ibid, 319.

Hudson, in referring to the law, goes as far as calling it the "Law of Immortality." He claims, and with very strong reason, that Christ's statement that faith was necessary to immortality had precisely that meaning. Says he: "A settled belief that the death of the body ends all, and the absence of any belief or knowledge of the subject must operate to the same end. It is this principle that constitutes the difference between man and animals and which gives one the power and potency of immortality and leaves the other to perish. Animals, in common with men, are possessed of a duality of mind. Objective reason being weak and the power of speech being absent there is no possibility of the idea of suggestion of immortality being impaired to the animal. Hence its soul can have no conscious existence after the death of the body. If the animal has any definite idea regarding life and death, it all pertains to the body. An animal can have no idea of the possession of a soul, much less of immortality.

When, therefore, Jesus proclaimed the law that belief was a condition precedent to immortal life he formulated a scientific proposition then new to the world and at the same time proclaimed himself master of the science of the soul.—Ibid, 387.

The law of suggestion also accounts for the influence that the scientific mesmerist has over his subjects, and one cannot help seeing that in the affairs of daily life the communal soul of the masses is governed by suggestion. It is unnecessary to refer to the twaddle that one sometimes reads as news. For instance, the "dividing-up" process of socialism. The idiotic suggestion governs the opinions of millions, some of them highly educated men and women.

A different kind of suggestion is that of the chartered variety repeated by soldiers when going to the front to instill courage: "Are we down-hearted? No-o-o-o-o"—in unison. They should add "We're just drunk with joy!"

"Pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag and smile, smile, smile," is splendid advice, calculated to keep the people happy in hard times. Personally, I long ago suggested worry out of existence; but really the above song suggests causes of troubles. Therefore why not let the troubles go and adorn our physiognomies with happy grins while weighing with real pleasurable curiosity the causes that compel some men and women controlling mechanical energy of 20 horsepower for every man in the country (Scientific Monthly, June, 1924), to operate it in a manner contributory to the tales of woe that are poured out in printed matter in all the great cities of this continent at Christmas time concerning the fifty neediest families. There is nothing to cry about. You can count hundreds of needy families every day in the year. But why not attribute the fact to the defects of an industrial system in process of evolution. And here I would urge on such societies as delight in community singing to continue abstaining from worry and having donned their most captivating smiles, to get together in a ginger ale cafe once in a while during the coming year, work themselves, by auto-suggestion, into an appropriately hilarious mood, and having developed ecstasies of delight in prospecting for the causes mentioned they will be in a happy mood to sing the famous Kiwanis chorus slightly altered:

"Ginger ale, ginger ale,
Ginger all the way,
Compelling causes in my mind.
They make me feel so gay-Oh!
Ginger ale, ginger ale,
Hip, hip, hip, hooray,
Oh, what fun to find a cause
In a ginger ale cafe."

Next week: "The Moral."

JOIN THE LABOR PARTY

For Further Information Write

B. C. SECTION, CANADIAN LABOR PARTY

Secretary, J. Stevenson, 3 Grosvenor Ave. N., Vancouver, B. C. Phone Glenburn 404y1

President, W. J. Bartlett; Vice-Presidents, J. Wood, H. S. Bate, W. W. Lefeaux, E. Balo, M. Glenday.

LABOR CANDIDATES WIN HIGH VOTE IN PRIMARY

St. Paul, Minn.—Returns of the primary election held here last week indicate that Labor will continue to hold its present strength in the city council after the regular election May 1.

In the primary, the three present Labor councilmen, James Clancy, H. C. Wenzel and C. J. McGlogan, led the ticket, having from 3,000 to 8,000 majorities over their opponents.

In addition to the three incumbents, two other labor men secured places on the ticket. They are A. E. Smith, machinists' union, and Arthur A. Nyberg, lathers' union. There are six councilmen to be elected May 1.

Another Labor man, William F. Scott, had a big lead for city comptroller. By holding his primary strength and getting a small percentage of the new vote, Scott is assured of re-election.

PUBLIC-OWNED PHONES MAKE MONEY IN ALBERTA

Edmonton.—The province of Alberta owns its telephone system. Last year the profits were $1,987,608, compared with $1,505,853 in 1926.

The provincial system is negotiating for the purchase of the municipal system in Edmonton.

The number of telephones in the provincial system is 58,331.

An Officer's Privilege

Sergeant (to recruit wandering about at the will of his horse): "'Ere, you! What are you doin' there, ridin' up an' down like a general?"

THE FABLE OF BOCK BEER!

DURING the mediaeval period two neighboring towns in the Old Country had long engaged in a rivalry as to which brewed the best beer. During a dispute one day in early spring, between two brew-masters, one from each of the towns in question, it was claimed by one that the Beer brewed by the other lacked strength. To settle the dispute, the following test was proposed: Each brew-master was to consume a gigantic tankard of the beer brewed by his opponent, after which he was to stand on one leg and thread a needle. The loser claimed that a goat that had butted in through the circle of men surrounding the opponents was responsible for his downfall. The winner laughingly replied: "It was the Bock (German word for goat) in the beer." From that time it became customary to brew a special dark beer called "BOCK BEER" and place it on sale in the Spring of each year.

BOCK BEER

may be obtained on Saturday, April 7th, 1928, and thereafter until the limited supply is gone, from the Government Liquor Stores, in bottles, or on draught in any licensed place at the same price as regular beer.

Bock Beer is the BREWERS' TREAT, an exceptional brew of high-grade Beer and aged (lagered) for an unusually long period. It is a very wholesome and nutritious beverage, the highest achievement of the skilled Brew-master. Order early to make sure of a supply. Bock Beer, brewed by the Vancouver Breweries Limited, Westminster Brewery Limited, Rainier Brewing Company of Canada Limited, Silver Spring Breweries Limited, and Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co. Limited is guaranteed to be absolutely pure beer. Order a case to your home for Easter. Delivery Free.

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

Trades Union Directory

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

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

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso.—Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg. at 8 p.m. President, W. L. Yule, 5821 Argyle St.; Secretary, P. Lauret, Box 302, City, Phone Fair. 2108L.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Holden Building. President, E. H. Morrison; Secretary-treas., W. Page, Room 815, Holden Bldg.; Sey. 7495.

Bakers' Local 468, Journeymen, of America—Meets second Saturday in month at 8 p.m.—President, A. Morris, 2834 Vine St.; sec., T. Rigby, 3551 Commercial Dr. Phone Fair. 4049.

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

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

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union No. 1—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in the Holden Bldg President, G. E. Halliday; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 20th Ave E. Phone Fair. 845 R. W. J. Pipes, Fin. Secretary, 840 Beach Ave.

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

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of, Local 452—President, R. J. Thompson; financial secretary, R. W. Hatley; business agent, W. Hargreaves. Office, Room 809 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m.

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

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

Electrical Workers, Local 213, International Brotherhood—Meets every Monday at 8 p.m., 404 Homer St.. President J. B. Brown; business agent, E. H. Morrison. Office, 404 Homer St.

Engineers—International Union Steam and Operating Local 844—Meets every Thursday at 8 p.m. Room 806, Holden Bldg. President, E. O. St. Denis; rec. sec., Geo. Pettapiece; Fin. Sec. & Bus. Agent, T. A. Newbigging. Office, Room 806 Holden Building.

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

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

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

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Marine Cooks & Stewards, Local 28—441 Seymour St., meets second Monday each month at 3 p.m., last Mondays at 9 p.m. President Thos. Edwards, Sec.-Treas. Harry Wood, Business Agent. Phone Sey. 125.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Local 171 — United Brotherhood of Carpenters — Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month in 810 Holden Building, at 8 p.m. President, Mrs. Nickels, 2388 Forty-second Ave. E.; secretary, Elizabeth J. Hope, 1138 Seymour St. Phone Sey. 9074L.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in month, at room 209, Holden Bldg. W. Fontaine, secretary, 1328 Commercial Drive; High. 3169R.

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

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Meets second and fourth Friday in Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, J. A. Parry; Secretary-treasurer, Birt Showler, 2841 Triumph, High. 5327.

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

Millwrights Local 1638—Construction and Operating—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in Holden Bldg. D. Gillis, president; P. H. Edge, Fin. Sec.; J. Murray, Rec. Sec. Box 127.

Motion Pictures Projectionists' Union, Local 348 of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—Meets first Friday in each month at 11:30 p.m. in the Holden Bldg. 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; recording secretary, W. Edmunds; financial secretary, W. E. Williams; organizer, F. Fletcher, all at 991 Nelson Street.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 13 Hastings W. President, H. Edwards; Rec.-Sec., A. E. Varah, 1442 Clark Drive; Business Agent, A. B. Hodge. Office, room 34, 163 Hastings W. Phone Sey. 3609.

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

Plasterers, Local 89—International Association of Operative, meets first and third Wednesday in month at Holden Bldg. President, J. S. Wood, 3525 29th Ave. W., Phone Bay. 4996; Secretary, A. Hurry, 861 34th Ave. E., phone Fair. 3222R.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Asso. of—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in the Holden Bldg. President, R. Simpson; secretary and business agent, W. Watt, 813 Holden Building.

Point Grey Municipal Employees' Association, Local No. 3—Meets second Monday of each month at the Masonic Hall, Kerrisdale, 8 p.m. President, D. Ross Squair, 3728 30th W. Secretary A. Patterson 3179 Hudson Street.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 313 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Harry F. Longley, 302 8th St., North Van.; secretary, Wm. Quigley, 2083 2nd Ave. W., Box 894.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotilion Hall, Granville and Davie streets. President, H. Warde, 1102 Twenty-third Ave. E.; secretary, J. D. Vuliamy, 2215 Fifteenth Ave. W.

Street and Electric Railway Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets K. P. Hall, Eighth and Kingsway, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, H. W. Speed; recording secretary, J. Price; treas., E. G. Kermode; financial secretary and business agent, A. J. Harraway. Office: corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Seymour 5000.

Sheet Metal Workers Association, Local Union No. 280 — Meets second and fourth Thursday in month in Holden Building, 16 Hastings Street E. President, A. Fisher, 1952 4th Avenue W.; business agent and secretary, D. MacPherson, 807 Holden Bldg.

Shingle Weavers, Local 17813—Meets second Tuesday in month, in Room No. 2, Labor Temple, New Westminster, and 4th Sunday, 7:30 p.m., in Room 313 Holden Bldg., Vancouver. President, J. N. Chute, Phone High. 1982-Y; sec., W. H. Matthew, 3436 Irving St.

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

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

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, Local 118 of the I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—Meets at 991 Nelson Street on the second Friday in month, at 9:30 a.m. President, Walter Copp; Secretary, H. Pearson; Bus. Agent, A. Harrington; Address P. O. Box 711.

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

Upholsterers, Local No. 26—Meets at 813 Holden Bldg., second and fourth Mondays. President, P. Clift, 392B Keith road east, North Vancouver; Cor. Secretary, J. W. Gordon, 2292 Wellington avenue, South Vancouver.

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.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

Cleveland.—A three-year contract has been signed by the Typographical Union and employing printers. Effective April 1, wage rates will be $48 the first year, $49 the second year and $50 the third year. The latter rate, however, will depend upon business conditions at that time. A conference between the two parties will adjust differences of opinion that may then exist.

Speaking of typographical errors, we ran across this one the other day, "Newspaper Pants for Sale."

Purchasing Power Can't Cope With New Machinery's Output

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio.—Increased productivity and investment of American capital in foreign industries are unemployment factors, said Edward F. McGrady, A. F. of L. legislative representative, in an address in this city.

"Displacement of labor through automatic processes reaches into every corner of industry," said Mr. McGrady. "Charging furnaces in steel making, formerly done by 14 men, is now done by two men. The unloading of pig iron is done by two men who have replaced 128 workers.

"Seven men cast as much pig iron as 60 men did a few years ago. There is a per man productivity increase of 83 epr cent. in petroleum; 98 per cent. in mining; 45 per cent. in agriculture; 40 per cent. in railroads; 210 per cent. in rubber, and 61 per cent. in cement.

"In 1927 the automobile industry alone increased 127 per cent. We are producing 1,400 per cent. more automobiles than 20 years ago with an increase of only 10 per cent. in workers."

"The great problem of government and of industry," continued Mr. McGrady, "is to find ways to use hundreds of thousands of skilled workers who are thrown upon the streets. Another thing that should receive careful thought is the capital American industrialists are investing in European and Asiatic countries. Not satisfied with profits in America, these industrialists have erected factories overseas and in a large measure have stolen foreign markets from this country.

"American investments abroad increased 72 per cent. in 1927. Foreign security purchased by Americans in the first quarter of 1927 totaled $11,900,000,000. This vast investment is reacting against American industries and American workers. For instance, of the recent $78,400,000 loan to Italy, $48,000,000 went into Italian industries.

"If American capitalists take vast sums of money made here and transfer that money into the nations of our competitors, and there manufacture goods which will not only deprive us of our foreign markets, but eventually eat into our home market, it means that we will have a serious curtailment of American industry."

Alberta House Favors Physical Training

"That this assembly is of the opinion that in the revision of the School Act during the coming year the government should carefully survey the question of cadet training and consider a provision that the time allowed for physical training must be given over entirely to that purpose."

The above resolution, introduced by Fred. J. White, leader of the Labor group in the provincial House, on Friday afternoon, passed by a vote of 34 to 16.

No question of the principle of cadet training was involved in the debate this year, but Premier Brownlee intimated that cadet training was sure to be an issue at the next session of the House.

Fears Militarist Spirit

In supporting his motion, Fred. White declared the time was opportune to consider cadet training in relation to the school curriculum in view of the fact that the Educational Act is now under revision. He contended that the 80 minutes per week now allowed for cadet training and physical training should all be giver over to physical training. It was Labor's viewpoint that the spirit of good-will and friendship should be fostered and that cadet training tended to create a militaristic spirit. He was prepared to accept the word of competent authority as called for in the survey.—Alberta Labor News.

DOMESTIC WORKERS TRADE UNION NO. 16

At the monthly meeting of March the Domestic Workers Union, entitled Home Service Association, enjoyed an evening with the Domestic Science teachers from the public schools. Miss J. Parks and Miss Hooper gave instruction on how to make a dress. Besides demonstrating the better frock, it was shown how to make a pretty house or beach frock of gingham in an hour and a half at the cost of 98 cents. The three patterns used today in making a frock were that of the straight shoulder, the sloping shoulder and the fitted-in- sleeve.

What patterns and material; what colors and what styles to be worn by the stout and the thin, the pale and the rosy, the fair and the dark, were demonstrated with intelligent detail, and the ladies were heartily applauded at the conclusion.

Secretary Mrs. M. F. Johnson reported the delightful weekly meetings during the month, which had taken place every Thursday at the office, 779 Thurlow street, and for which refreshments had been donated by the President, Vice-Presidents and Trustees. Six new members were initiated, while a warden and conductress were appointed.

(Mrs.) M. F. JOHNSON, Sec.

DRIVERS ADVANCE

Chicago.—A two-weeks' vacation features a three-year contract between the Bakery, Cracker, Pie and Yeast Wagon Drivers' Union and bakery proprietors.

1948 Mother: "Say, I didn't give you permission to go around the world last week. You'll be going to Mars for dates at this rate. For a month now, you can't go farther than Paris for a week-end."

Full-Time Industry Produces Too Much

Albany.—Industry has developed to such a point that a 90 per cent. production would flood the market, according to the Industrial Survey Commission in its report to the State Legislature.

The report states that chief among the developments of great significance is "the apparent high degree of over-productive capacity in each of most of the principal competitive industries in the State, and probably throughout the country.

"It seems apparent that if, in any given industry, all of the respective plants constituting that industry were to operate at ordinary capacity 90 per cent. of the normal working days of the year, there would be produced a far greater quantity of goods of that particular line than could possibly be consumed," the report states.

"It does no good to inquire whether the development of this over-capacity has been wise or unjust. It has been done, and it cannot be undone. No one would favor the scrapping of efficient machinery and the return to more primitive methods. We must go on with the procession."

The commission suggests that new industries be established, among them the airplane industry.

A cautious plea for the non-union shop in the building industry is concealed in the commission's wordy plea for "equal rights" in discussing conditions in this industry.

McDONALD ORGANIZES ANOTHER TAILORS' UNION

With a total of twenty-eight members, the Journeymen Tailors of Edmonton are organized into a strong local union of the International Union of Journeymen Tailors. Organizer Colin McDonald of the International Union, who has spent the last couple of weeks in the city, is well pleased with the results of his labors. Already agreements have been signed with four shops. These are Joseph Dittrich Tailor Shop, Kay's Custom Tailors, J. C. Kenny and J. L. Tipp and Sons Ltd.

Mr. McDonald was speaker at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council on Monday night, when he urged local trade unionists to demand the union label and to refuse to have clothes made which are not manufactured in a union shop. He contended that ready-made clothes were in almost all cases manufactured by non-union labor or by a dual organization.—Alberta Labor News.

RETAIL CLERKS IN CALGARY ORGANIZING

Calgary. — The Calgary Retail Clerks are well on their way to again enter the fold of organized Labor.

The Calgary Trades and Labor Council issued a call to the clerks recently to attend a meeting in the Labor Temple for the purpose of discussing matters of interest pertaining to the trade. The response was very encouraging and 47 applications were filled out.

One of the niteresting speculations in connection with the automobile outlook for the year is what impressive new words they will be able to think of that mean second-hand.

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The Labor Statesman

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

Official Organ of the Canadian Labor Party.

H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, Fri., March 30, 1928

KEEPING INFORMED

What method is your union using to supply your members with facts to demonstrate the value of union membership? If a trade union is to be a live, active group of interested persons, every member should be kept well informed of trade union achievements. Probably few of the members realize fully what their union has accomplished in the last ten or fifteen years. Many of them have joined recently and have no record of union history; others remember struggles for higher wages and shorter hours, but, being human, cannot keep everything in mind and have no complete picture of union developments over that period.

Almost any local union may have a story full of interest and showing striking accomplishments, if someone will gather the facts. A record of wages received, comparing present rates with those of ten years ago, would give a vivid picture of achivement; changes in length of hours worked would likewise show progress; details of work conditions from those who remember what things were like in the old days would show that the shops are safer, cleaner places to work, with better [illegible] records of other problems met and overcome, such as replacement of men by the machine, which will add interest to the story.

Such records told in an interesting way, and put into the hands of all members, will not only serve to show what their union has done for them and their fellows, and to stimulate interest, but will also give excellent talking points for organizing work. Interested, well-informed members are good organizers. If they are kept closely in touch with the work of the union, past, present and future, and with the ideals for which the labor movement stands, they will catch the enthusiasm which wins new members. A hundred members meet in one day more non-union men than one paid organizer could interview in a week. If they are well informed on union achievements they will have stories to tell which will not soon be forgotten.

Another reason for keeping members closely in touch is the "mere card member." If a man hears nothing of his union for some time it is easy for this interest to drop. Trade unionists might well take a leaf from the advertising man's notebook on this point. The salesman knows that unless his buyers are continually informed of the article he has to sell, and in an attractive way, their interest will drop and the sales fall off. He does not wait for customers to come to him; he keeps the idea he wishes to drive home continually before their minds. Because union members have a hundred interests pressing for attention, it is important that trade union information be brought to them without waiting for them to come to their union.

Trade union records can be a great asset in furnishing this information. Wages in the different shops, hours of work, showing short time and overtime, if recorded weekly, will keep members in touch with trade conditions. These records will also furnish the facts needed to determine policies on problems of wages, hours and employment stabilization. While each man knows the wages he receives, and the hours he has worked, no one knows the general conditions unless the facts are gathered and compiled. And it is general conditions which counts for action. Members informed on these facts will be ready to give their efforts when action is needed.

Local secretaries are going to be asked to supply us with data along these lines for our Fourth Annual Edition, which will be published on April 27th. Union members who may have information that will be suitable for an article along these lines should supply the secretary with the information so that the write-up can be made as interesting as possible. Each local union will be given an opportunity to have an article dealing exclusively with its union affairs.

Some time ago the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers appeared to be in difficulties over the operation of their venture into the private banking field, and this was used by opponents and by communists in attempting to show up the fallacy and danger of labor entering into financial and industrial enterprises. Since the alleged "failure" of this banking business, the Brotherhood has refused an offer for their institutions that would have netted them a handsome profit and has acquired additional banks. That does not look like failure.

J. S. Woodworth's speech on National Banking, made in the Federal House this year, is worth passing around. Copies can be obtained from the Labor Statesman, 5c postpaid.

Hazelwood Creamery Signs Up With Union

We are glad to announce that the Hazelwood Creamery Limited have signed up an agreement with Local 464 of the Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees Union. This is a new firm under the management of our old friend, Mr. Weller, who was for many years with the Almond Ice Cream Co. Mr. Weller says that they are only using the freshest of pure cream in their products and their aim will be to maintain this standard of quality, and cleanliness in every department of their factory. They will aim to give prompt service at all times and so merit the support of the many thousands of union families in Greater Vancouver.

CHAIR GIVEN BY UNION WON BY HAZEL BUSH

Local 26, Upholsterers, held their final whist drive and dance of the season in the Oddfellow's hall on Wednesday, March 21st. The dance was well attended, approximately 300 people being present, and proved a huge success both socially and financially.

Whist prizes were won by Mrs. W. H. Bayley, Mrs. A. Apperley, Mrs. W. G. Evans, Mr. P. H. Lyne, Mr. G. Stubbs and Mrs. Lattermole. The easy chair, which was given away as a special prize, was won by Miss Hazel Bush of 4424 Walden street, Vancouver.

The Upholsterers Local wishes to thank all who have contributed to the success of these social functions which have become increasingly popular during the past two seasons.

—J.W.G.

DANCE SATURDAY NIGHT

The last big whist drive and dance of the season will be held by the South Vancouver branch of the Independent Labor Party on Saturday night in the Elks' hall, 49th and Fraser. Whist starts at eight sharp. Refreshments will be served and a number of valuable and interesting prizes will be given away. Admission 50c.

The worker knows the type of politician who promises everything and does nothing for the working man. Well, "The Man Who Forgot" is the subject of the address at the First Chuch on Sunday evening. The question of inconsistency in public office will be discussed by the Minister, Rev. J. Richmond Craig. The church has one thousand free seats, every one of them was taken last Sunday fifteen minutes before the hour of starting. You should hear the community singing, it has the "pep" you hear folks talk about.

41 NEW MEMBERS JOIN THE EDMONTON GARMENT WORKERS

Forty-one new members have recently joined Edmonton Local 120, United Garment Workers of America, which brings the membership of the unino around 300.

Mrs. Lillian Morris is secretary of the Garment Workers' Union and Mrs. Annie Stephenson president.

Correspondence

Editor, Labor Statesman.

Sir,—At the last regular meeting of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Union, held on March 22nd, we elected a new business agent, A. B. Hodge, whom I may say, was past-president of our union. Union 138 was sorry to lose the services of our past business agent, Robt. S. Stevenson, but as a higher position had been extended to him by the General Executive Board, that of General Organizer for the western portion of Canada, we felt it an honor that he should be chosen to fulfill the position, and he was heartily congratulated.

Yours fraternally,
A. E. Varah,
Rec. Ses., Local Union 138.

Re: FRANCHISING ORIENTALS

Editor, Labor Statesman.

Dear Sir,—As this is an important subject I think we should first clear the ground so that there will be no misunderstanding as to our respective points of view.

You state in your editorial note that I am "deeply interested in it as a lawyer." I think you must be misinformed on this point. I do not remember discussing the matter with any Oriental and I certainly have not been requested or briefed by any of them or by anyone representing them in this matter. I did some work for the Japanese Workers' Union at the time they affiliated with the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council but my present business with them is negligible. Surely, I may be allowed to express my opinion by now upon political matters without it being supposed that I am being employed by someone.

I quite agree that Labor has fought the bringing of Orientals into this country and I have no acquaintance with anyone who wants to bring any more. I take it, however, that it is agreed that our objection to them is for the same reason that we object to indiscriminate immigration from Europe. There is this to be said, however, in favor of the Oriental: he seems to have a social consciousness of his common interest with his fellows and is willing to co-operate with Occidental Canadians whenever they will work with him.

I cannot see in what way the position of the Occidental Canadian would be prejudiced if the Oriental Canadian is given the vote. I am, however, awaiting the answer from your correspondent, Tom Saunders, before persuing this matter any further.

Yours truly.
W. W. LEFEAUX.

Editor, Labor Statesman.

Sir,—Reply to W. W. Lefeaux on the Oriental Question we feel that one point is sufficient to warrant the Labor Party from leaving that question the way it is at present.

After years of effort success is almost at hand. The business element has at last sided with labor on the question; the farmers are lined up very strongly; the government is recognizing the trend of events and now Labor proposes to drop its former activities and throw a monkey wrench into the whole works by advocating votes for Orientals. Surely the Labor Party is not serious on the subject. If it is then they can expect the opposition of all those elements who were beginning to line up with them.

Yours fraternally,
TOM SAUNDERS.

Interesting Picture at Pantages Theatre

The film comedy drama, "High School Hero," which opens at the Pantages theatre Monday next, brings to the screen not only a new director but a group of youthful players as well who promise to be among those in the front ranks of their art in a short time.

In fact, never before have there been seen so many new faces in a picture and all with such unusual ability to portray the roles in which they are cast. David Butler deserves great credit not only for his able direction but for his ability in selecting such a remarkable cast made up principally of youngsters. There is Sally Phipps, wholly charming, apparently still in her teens and a splendid comedienne. Nick Stuart, who scored his first success as the college boy sheik in "Cradle Snatchers," improves over his former performance as one of the "boy friends" to the dainty heroine as played by Miss Phipps. Then there is John Darrow, another "boy friend," and Charles Paddock, famous sprinter, in the role of coach to the basketball team, while Brandon Hurst is the latin teacher. All give a performance that is highly diverting and that proved a real treat to those who witnessed the premiere of this production.

Director Butler adhered strictly to the spirit of his subject, and gives a vivid picture of the typical High School with all its activities, humors, boy and girl loves and athletic activities. Decidedly a photoplay worth seeing.

In conjunction there will be a bill of particularly high-grade vaudeville, featuring the Dewey and Gold Revue, one of the most elaborate "girl" acts in vaudeville.

A Movie Setting

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Fascinating Show at New Orpheum Theatre

Lucille LaVerne, the distinguished international stage star, will appear as the big headline attraction on the programme at the New Orpheum theatre next week, in a condensed version of the play that took London and New York by storm—"Sun-Up." One of the great character creations of the stage, regardless of period, is her magnificent impression of the Widow Cagle in "Sun-Up." A fine play, because of Miss LaVerne, was made a living truth. Under her magic spell, the walls of a playhouse become the horizon of the North Caroline mountains. Miss LaVerne thoroughly justifies the critics' judgment, that here was "an American Bernhardt," "another Duce." Miss LaVerne has bee convinced that vaudeville is the midium by which she may broaden her public scope, and so she has had "Sun-Up" condensed into a one-act play, through which Widow Cagle may be preserved to the theatre for some time to come. Here indeed is one of the fine things of the stage, and probably the outstanding individual performance of a decade.

Appearing on the same bill will be seen Joe Mendi, an extraordinary chimpanzee. He is said to be the animal kingdom's closest approach to man and was an exhibit at the famous evolution trial of Professor Scopes at Dayton, Tenn. Accompanied by his owner and trainer, the chimpanzee prances through a little assortment of tricks and human like activities.

Olive Olsen is an excellent delineator of character numbers. She will offer "Feminine Caricatures," an original cycle of songs that affords her ample opportunities as a character comedienne.

Lee Mason and Sunny will present "Follies and Foolies in Vodvil," and combine snappy songs, tuneful tunes and fancy frocks in their fifteen minutes of fun. Will Aubrey is a popular entertainer, who can always be depended upon to amuse and delight his auditors with his original and cleverly arranged material.

"My Friend From India" is the title of the feature photoplay to be shown that week. Patrons will chuckle as this hilarious story is unfolded on the screen—a veritable gloom chaser—the most mirthful film creation of this or any other season.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Assembly Wharf, Port Alberni, B. C.", will be received until **12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, April 18, 1928,** for the construction of Assembly wharf, at Port Alberni, Comox-Alberni District, B. C.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the office of the District Engineer, Post Office Building, Victoria, B. C.; at the Post Offices, Vancouver, B. C., and Port Alberni, B. C., also at the Builders Exchanges, 2509 Prior St., Victoria, B. C. and 615 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender. Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company will also be accepted as security, or bonds and a cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted cheque for the sum of $25.00, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

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

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 14, 1928.

NEW YORK.—R. G. Dun and Company are optimistic concerning the building situation. Permits for February were the largest since June and 7.5 per cent. above the total for February, 1927. The gain was due almost entirely to the sustained

GET YOUR HOT CROSS BUNS FROM THE ESTHER BAKERY, 3728 HASTINGS EAST.

ON THE KNEE TO THE MONEYLENDERS

(By L. MacNEILL WEIR, British Labor M.P.)

The debate on Municipal Banking on February 29, was one of the liveliest heard in the House of Commons for some time. The motion was: "That in the opinion of this House, the powers of Local Authorities should be extended to permit of the establishment of Municipal Banks for the promotion of thrift, the reduction of interest burdens upon ratepayers, and the more efficient operation of municipal services."

The subject was of tremendous importance. It raised the whole Socialist issue. Here and there throughout the country local authorities have been running in one form or another, municipal banks. These have been successful beyond the wildest dreams. There is no department of economic life which has been more protected against Socialist experiment than banking. It was the sacred ark of the covenant. "Lay no ungodly hands upon it, ye unclean agitators! This is the pillar of our state. It is upon this that the great foundation of British credit is founded. It is to the British banking system that Britain owes her proud pre-eminence in the world of finance." But into this Holy of Holies these sacriligeous Socialists have gone, and now they want to tell the world, and, not content with their past successes, they actually want to give more power to local authorities to invade further the hitherto exclusive realm of the exploiter and the moneylender. The realm of finance was supposed to be a terra incognita to the Labor party. What did the horny-handed boilermakers know about bills of exchange debentures?

Winston and Finance

Perhaps there was a time when that was true, but it is true no longer. Among the Labor members of parliament now there are men who can begin, not indeed where the Chancellor leaves off, for he has merely begun, but where the pundits on the other side leave off. Finance is not the Chancellor's strong suit. His memory is wonderfully good, and he can recite a lesson handed to him by the officials of the department; but, for Heaven's sake, don't ask him any question about any statement he may make, and, more than all, don't expect an extempore answer. Scientific invention in wireless has progressed wonderfully during the last few years, but it has not advanced quickly enough for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He awaits with a nerve-consuming impatience the advent of a new system of wireless which will give an invisible connection between the Treasury Bench and the official gallery. During the financial debates last week when Winston Churchill was being bombarded by Labor members with the terminological technicalities of high finance he would turn pleading eyes to the official gallery in the hope that some telephathic miracle might occur to hide his obvious discomfiture. But, alas, no such help came, and because he is, on personal grounds a favorite, the Labor questioners would temper the breeze to the shorn sheep. It was his political pre-eminence among his colleagues and the importance, status and prestige of the position, and not his expert knowledge of fitness for that particular job that brought Churchill to the Exchequer.

But the present Parliamentary Labor Party is a horse of another color. It contains some of the most capable financial experts in the house. Snowden, Graham, Gillett (a banker), Pethick-Lawrence, Johnston, Lees-Smith, and Dalton and many others are men of whom any party might be proud. And nowhere more than in the realm of finance does the party of the future need expert knowledge, for it is in that sphere that we hope to go a long way to adjust equitably the economic injustices of modern society.

Report of the Money-lenders

One can imagine the alarm of the capitalist and the money-lender when the Socialist proposal for the extension of the powers of municipalities to include banking was brought before the house. To use a slang phrase, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had endeavored "to queer the pitch." He had appointed a Committee, hand-picked, to report on municipal banking. It was like a Commission of Housebreakers being asked to report on police regulations. It was a case of "Ask my fellow if I be a thief." They did as they were told. Surely never was such a stupid, misleading, childishly-silly, document produced at the public expense! And it was published just before the debate took place. That report got the widest publicity in the press. It was hailed as the last word on the subject and in every Capitalist sheet large extracts were "lifted" and great headlines "splashed" in leaded type the complete annihilation of the Socialist proposal. But more was done. If anything like a fair report of the Debate on Municipal Banking in the House of Commons got out in the press then the report of the committee would be made a laughing stock. So the order was given by the press magnates to boycott the debate, and the poor journalist whose livelihood depends on doing what he is told had to obey. No one who was absent from the debate could form from the press reports any idea of what took place. Never was a more shattering exposure of reactionary tactics heard in any debate.

Neville Chamberlain's Absence

The debate began quietly. J. P. Gardiner, who moved the Labor motion, made his point with care, with force, and with a discriminating restraint. He drew attention to the fact that although the Chancellor of the Exchequer had appointed the special committee on this subject he had shirked the obvious duty of attendance to defend the report of his own committee. But Gardiner was particularly, but rightly, severe on the absence of the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain. Nobody has spoken more strongly in favor of Municipal Banks. He is the godfather of the most successful Municipal Bank in the kingdom. If there is one bright spot in a rather sinister character it is the uncompromising stand that he has made on this question, much to the discomfiture of his cabinet colleagues. But his courage failed on Wednesday. He dared not face the music. Speaker after speaker on the Labor benches referred to the Minister of Health, quoted his speeches, praised his fair-minded foresight and political honesty on this question, but strongly deprecated his cowardly absention.

Birmingham, however, did not go unrepresented. The gallant Robert Dennison in figure and function, like the Eddystone lighthouse, stands alone in these unfriendly seas, a Labor pillar of light in the Stygian darkness of Brummagen. Alone of the twelve members Bob is a "bonnie fechter," a Scot in the middle of England, as valiant a champion as ever blazed a pioneer trail. More power to your elbow, Bob, and "may your shadow never diminish."

The Cry of the Woodcock

Colonel Woodcock moved the official Tory amendment. It was to the effect that the "extension of Municipal Banks is unnecessary and undesirable." Last season was a record one for woodcock. On Thursday I was present when Mr. Hugh Morrison and the Minister of Agriculture discussed the question as to whether the one in Islay and the other in Connemara had shot the most of these elusive birds. Alas, among the hundreds that were shot in a single day they both missed the Colonel. The Colonel's speech was a joke. It would have been much more effective and much more relevant if he had come down from the second bench below the gangway on to the floor of the House and given us a demonstration of the extraordinary sound made in the peculiar twilight flights of a "roading" woodcock. That would have been a much more edifying and instructive contribution than his speech. His seconder was also a Colonel. The House of Commons is as full of Colonels as a doss-house is full of fleas—and species and function are identical. The only noteworthy point about Colonel Gadee's little effort in seconding was when he tried to foist on the House a direct falschood. Lees-Smith had him by the scruff of the neck in a moment and shook him until he bleated a whining apology.

Then the Labor heavy artillery got going. Pethick-Lawrence and Gillett riddled the government's supporters.

Sad was the fate of Mr. Arthur Michael Samuel. His was the role of Casabianca. "All but he had fled." As he proceeded it became more and more clear he was arguing a case he did not believe in. He is one of the most popular of our opponents—always civil, informed, obliging and courteous. We felt sorry for him.

Where Were the Liberals?

Tom Johnston wound up for Labor. Speaking on a subject of which he is a master, he riddled the Tory opposition. He took up the report of Churchill's precious committee and blew it to atoms. He gloried in his task. He enjoyed knocking the heads off the weeds. He spared Samuel. Samuel had been so obviously a scapegoat doing his job. A poor Dubb from an opposite bench, squirming from the onslaught, squeaked a timid interjection about long-dated and short-dated transactions. Poor fellow! Johnston hit him such a dialectic knockout that he turned as green as the flag of the Irish Republic. When he sat down the case for Municipal Banks was complete. Any tribunal in the world would have found unanimously for the banks. But party loyalty and vigilant whips prevailed.

The Division! Never was a more revealing vote taken. Of course the Liberals funked. Only nine turned up to vote, and they all voted for "Dear Money for the Poor and Cheap Money for the Moneylenders." They marched into the Tory lobby. With two exceptions the Tory members for towns which had a Municipal Bank voted for or abstained. Cecil of Birmingham and Moore of Ayr Burkhs voted against. Jephcott of Birmingham and Macmillan, a young "Y.M.C.A." Tory, voted for the Municipal Banks. The others ran away.

Chance for Him

To and fro marched the sentry before the gate of a certain field—the same number the other.

A gentleman, almost as broad as he was long, approached the marching figure and addressed him as follows:

"I say, my man, can I go through here?"

The sentry paused in his perambulations to gaze at the ponderous figure of his questioner. Then he replied:

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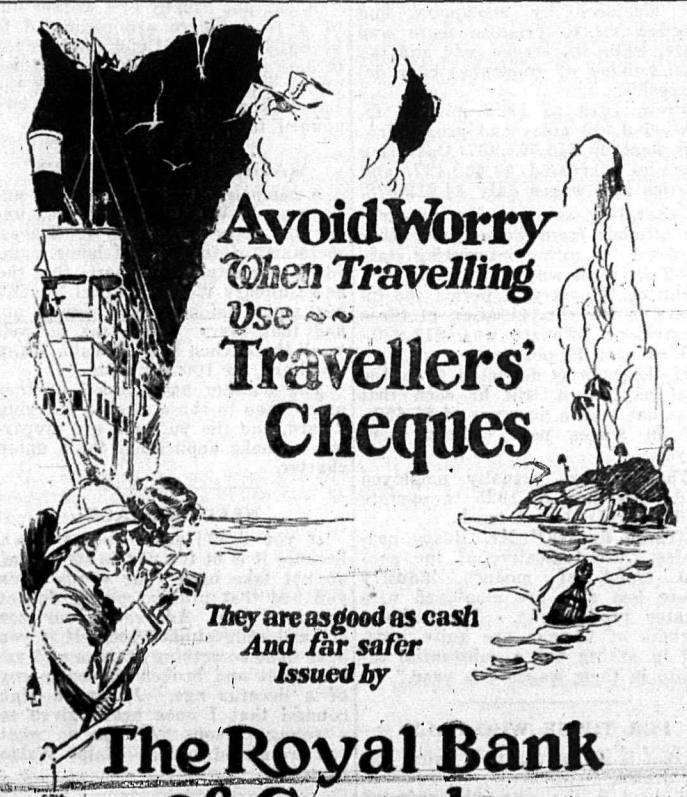

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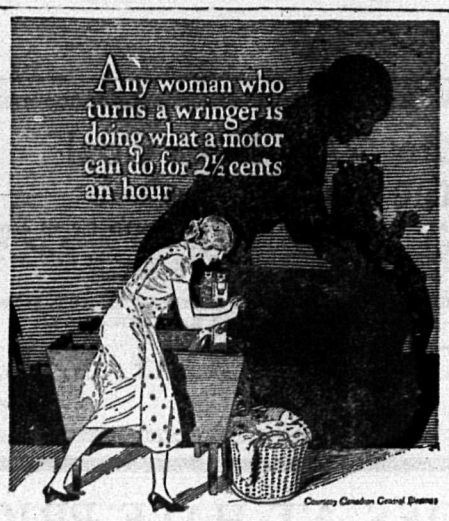

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Says Canadian Rail Wages Are Too Low

Ottawa. — Railroad workers of Canada are justified in seeking substantial increases in wages, according to A. A. Heaps, Labor member of Parliament for one of the Winnipeg districts.

He bases his argument on earnings for 1925, the most recent statistics of steam railways published by the Dominion government.

"They show," he says, "that in the onward march of industry workers are displaced by machinery and speeded up to produce more and more, while the wages paid and the total number of employees have decreased."

From 1919 to 1925 mileage increased 3,409 miles and gross earnings went up $46,698,927. Operating expenses increased $4,639,437, and salaries and wages only $4,212,678.

Separating salaries for supervisory officials from wages paid other employes, "a rather interesting state of affairs is shown," he says.

During the six-year period the increase in the compensation of these supervisory officials was $11,870,376, or over 40 per cent.

If this sum is deducted from the total payroll, it will be seen that there has been a decrease of $7,657,698 in wages paid ordinary employes.

The railways actually employed 7,701 less men in 1925 to operate 3,409 more miles of track.

"These figures," Mr. Heaps concludes, "are indicative of the general trend of modern industry where less men are employed with greater productivity. The railroad workers of Canada are quite justified in asking for a substantial increase in their wages this year."

FOR THOSE WHO FALL

O great is the man with a sword undrawn,
And good is the man who refrains from wine;
But the man who falls and yet fights on,
Lo, he is the twin-brother of mine!
—Joaquin Miller.

LOS ANGELES PRISON DISPLAYS S.R.O. SIGN

Distress among unorganized workers is particularly marked in Los Angeles, long touted by the "open shopper" as an "industrial paradise."

The Los Angeles Times—most bitter of labor baiters—told the story the other day under the heading: "Jail Puts Up 'Standing Room Only' Sign."

Out of 180 men arrested for vagrancy, only 81 could be "accommodated" in the jail; the rest had to be released, according to the Times.

A vagrant usually is a worker out of a job. There are estimated to be not less than 61,000 unemployed in Los Angeles at this time. Some of the unemployed assembled at the Labor Temple and asked the city council to provide shelter.

WASHINGTON CAMPAIGN

A campaign of organization is under way in Walla Walla, Wash., under the direction of H. S. Graves, secretary of the central labor council of that city. He reports that the new Culinary Workers' Local No. 667 has eight union houses signed up, and that every white cook as well as all the kitchen help in Walla Walla are lined up 100 per cent.

The barbers have added another union shop to those already carrying a card, and the butchers are preparing to make application for a union charter.

NEED COURAGE

If you would serve your brother, because it is fit for you to serve him, do not take back your words when you find that prudent people do not commend you. Adhere to your own act and congratulate yourself if you have done something strange and extravagant and broken the monotony of a decorus age. It was a high counsel that I once heard given to a young person: "Always do what you are afraid to do."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The Painters' International Union has 125,000 members in the United States and Canada, and of this number one-third, or 45,000, are now working the five-day week.

THE HERD

(By F. W. MOORE)

"O Lennox, who would wish to rule
This changeling crowd, this common fool?
Who o'er the herd would wish to reign
Fantastic, fickle, fierce and vain!
Thou many-headed monster-thing,
O who would wish to be the king!"
—Scott, "Lady of the Lake."

Personally, I consider Scott a very great man who imbued his delightful contributions to literature with a vivid description of the institutions, usages, customs, characters, and classes of the people of his time. Nevertheless, moulded in the social rut in which his character was developed, he probably imagined as multitudes of highly respectable people do today that his description of the crowd will be applicable for all time. That, of course, as a little reflection will show, is a ridiculous idea. All his descriptions must necessarily relate to the temporary phenomena peculiar to the stage of development that humanity had reached in his day.

Napoleon and other famous men, with justice on their side, rated the character of the masses at a very low estimate. When asked if he weren't moved by the applause of the multitudes while driving through Paris, Napoleon replied: "They would cheer me just the same if I were going to be hanged." Indeed, there are many people today who cherish the same idea. But, although the masses are still weak there is a tremendous difference between them and the "changeling crowd" of Scott's time. They are gradually becoming unionized and incidentally are imbibing the knowledge necessary to counteract their fickleness.

'Tis quite obvious that if people always retained their volatile character progress for the future would be hopeless. It would mean that men were too feeble-minded for organization. But we know they are developing for the better. It is not difficult to see this since the phenomenon of the condition of the masses is a result of circumstances involving chiefly environment and education. As these change there will be a corresponding change in the condition of the people. There is a lot of superstition with regard to the status of the "herd," so called, whose condition is purely factitious. The "changeling" crowd will say in the future as it did in tribal days: "We are the people." Moreover, there will never be freedom until it honestly can say so. It will be able to talk that way when the development of industry with its accompanying development of social organizations shall once more place equality of opportunity on the throne.

Shortly afterwards there will emerge from the ranks of the workers an aristocracy of culture and education that will be the most delightful, humble, useful, and beloved class ever known. The crowd will then be governed by reason born of knowledge as distinguished from its old-time mental paubulum of suggestion.

If Napoleon lived in those days the herd he so despised might put an estimate on his importance that might disgust him more than their ignorance did in his own day. No longer would it be "fantastic, fickle, fierce and vain," nor even a "many-headed monster thing." It would be an entity governed by reason and moulded by the love of humanity since at last it would have been awakened to the fact that infinitely the greatest service that can be rendered to the individual under appropriate co-operative conditions is the service that one can give to humanity.

To live so that one works for all, and all for one, must be the eventual fate of "the herd"—a glorious fate—and a glorious herd, of which it might be said—I am sure Scott would pardon us for changing his lines, to:

"Thou many-headed, handsome-thing
In which each member is a king."
—F. W. MOORE.

Labor and Its Money Resources

We must never forget that the wealth and the money of the world, owes its origin to and has been created entirely by Labor. Stop awhile and ponder. Consider it very carefully, for when Labor grasps its full significance, the mental domination we now see in the form of "capital" will vanish. Labor creates the fortune of the capitalists, and all the evidences of wealth against which securities are issued. Labor creates the great savings banks, the trusts and the insurance companies, the great railroad and steamship system, the wonderful telephone and telegraph facilities—all these things were created by Labor, and belong by right to Labor. That Labor does not own them is Labor's own fault.

You have probably seen the picture of Labor supporting the whole structure of society, the globe, on its shoulders, but have you realized the literal truth the picture depicts? The dollar you work for so hard, and which comes to you so slowly, goes almost certainly into the coffers of the few who control industry and exploit you, and is used to purchase for them the nicer things of life which you are denied. This group, and those associated with it, can be liberal in their expenditures, because they are only giving you a fraction of what your labor and dollar has earned. They profit by the enormous surplus left after your share has been deducted. The extravagance which marks modern society is being paid for you—in toil and sweat—in pleasures denied—in care and worry—in the life and vitality of you and yours—by you, in your struggle against disease and death—GRIP THIS FACT—grip it to your heart—repeat it to others—then ACT. Isn't it wrong? It comes to them through the savings banks and insurance companies, made possibly by YOUR MONEY; through the bonds of great corporations and through the manipulation of the stock market.

All they have done, all they are doing, all they are going to do, has been done, and will be done, with YOUR MONEY and labor. This will continue unless you change in the habits and modes of thought that have been foisted into your mentality and which now enslave you. The capitalist builds a factory, which pays the stockholders several hundred per cent in dividends annually. Why can't Labor build that factory? Why can't Labor take the surplus its own effort creates? Nothing prevents Labor reaping the reward of its effort, excepting Labor itself. It must cease buying bonds, short term notes and speculative paper offered by Wall Street. Instead, it must invest in democratic corporations that take the dollars of the people and set them to work in industries, returning to them the earnings of their dollars less the cost of operation. Labor must study the tactics of its opponent, "capital." Capitalistic groups form companies and retain the control. Labor must learn that there are two ways of making money—one by working for it; the other by making its surplus dollars work. It must appreciate the fact that money buys labor and labor produces wealth.

Labor is coming, more and more, to the conclusion that it must increase its control over a larger and larger number of financial functions. The unions must seek new sources of power and influence and they must entrench themselves more firmly in the life of the country, extending their services to other numbers. This is inevitable. It is the law of growth and progress. Labor believes that the organized workers will more than double their power as collective bargainers when they own their own stores, their own wholesales, their own banks and their own producing plants. Labor is dreaming of a new commonwealth—a commonwealth of Labor. That is why you should begin to think of becoming a pioneer in the NEW MOVEMENT FOR FREEDOM. Along with political action, it is the next big step in the forward progress of Labor. —R.F.

STOCKHOLDERS IN CLOVER

New York.—Employes in various plants of the General Motors Corporation are dissatisfied with wage rates, but the world is bright for stockholders of this mammoth organization.

Recent advances in this stock in Wall Street has called attention to profits of the corporation. It is shown that 10 shares at $100 a share, purchased in 1908, has grown in value to $151,400. This is exclusive of dividends.

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The House Smiled

It is reported that the House smiled when J. S. Woodsworth asked the premier if the government intended to take any action this session in the matter of Senate reform, other than the appointment of Liberal Senators when occasion permitted. The House smiled. The premier requested the honorable gentleman to put his question in the regular formal way by giving due notice. It is not surprising that the House smiled. The Senate is the House of mirth. Even in the House of Commons, where it is generally supposed that most of the raw material for future senators is located, the Senate is considered a joke. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the Senate is the only body of its kind in the British Empire, with one or two political exceptions. Some strange reluctance to tamper with time-tolerated institutions seems to keep the Senate eternal and inviolate. It is admittedly a difficult matter to dispose of the Senate or even to make radical alterations in its powers, the methods of selection or its size, but it is time that a start was really made. It may be that when Premier King answers Mr. Woodsworth's question he will say something worth listening to, but the probability is small. The premier's promises and performances in connection with Senate reform have been useful in adding a ludicrous side to the stern business of politics.—Western Producer.

London Labor Pulls Away From C. L. P.

Following the lead of the Toronto Independent Labor Party, London, Ont., will have two Labor parties this spring—one in affiliation with the original Ontario section of the Canadian Labor Party, the other affiliated with the Ontario Independent Labor Party, the new organization, of which Arthur Mould of London is the first president.

Last Friday the London Labor Party voted to withdraw from membership in the Canadian Labor Party, charging that it was an organization controlled by the left wing, and, therefore, not in line with the doctrine of the old right wing Labor men and the evolutionary Socialists. Instead, they decided to send delegates to the first convention of the Ontario I.L.P. on Good Friday, in Toronto.

The Ontario Independent Labor Party ,after the convention in Toronto, will start out with the intention of building up a party with representation in every city and community in Ontario, and will endeavor to conduct such educational activity as will bring the recalcitrant members back to the fold.

The Week At Ottawa

(By J. S. WOODSWORTH)

In connection with Mr. Heaps' motion asking that the Industrial Relations Committee be asked to investigate the question of insurance against unemployment, sickness, and invalidity, Mr. Neill made a strong plea for the man at the bottom—"There is a popular idea that the general public of Canada, or of any other nation, do not pay for the cost of unemployment. It is a peculiar trait of human nature that we are willing to pay large sums, provided that they are camoflaged. We will pay without much complaint, heavy taxes in the shape of customs duties and excise taxes. For instance, we will pay $30 tax on three gallons of whiskey, yet we object strenuously to paying $30 in income taxes. We see, the same trait, apparently, in the Ladies' Aid Society. Ladies will work all day in a hot kitchen, cooking food, take it to a church social and then pay for the privilege of eating it, when they would not give half the worth of their contribution in a cash subscription." Mr. Neill then followed with an enumeration of some of the social costs that the public must bear in connection with unemployment, saying that it has been calculated that there is a greater loss to the industrial wealth of the nation by preventable ill-health, due to poverty in most cases, than to the ravages of war, unless the war is of recent date. "Two months' idleness makes a man a potential hobo, six months makes him a potential criminal. Now, I talk of what I know, because I have been in a somewhat similar situation myself. . . . . I think it was Josh Billings who said, that the skids are greased once a man starts down-hill. Before he will see his children starve, he will steal. I would do the same in similar circustances, and I think I could justify my action to my conscience and to my God, if I could not to the law of the land."

He concluded with a striking quotation from the Labor member of the British House: "Unemployment is brutal in the misery that it inflicts, and it is brutalizing in its effect upon its victim . . . . the descent into the pit is easy, and we need not wonder at the searing bitterness of him who has before him haggard wife and hungry children, and who finds himself helpless in the midst of plenty, homeless and starving in a world of luxury and extravagance."

. . . . . .

Help is given grudgingly to the poor, but priviliges are lavished upon the great corporations. The banks are premitted to use their own bank notes instead of government notes. A bank note is simply an I. O. U. If a bank note is lost or destroyed, say by fire, the bank is that much better off, for no one can present the I. O. U. for payment. If some one must gain by another's loss, why should it not be the government rather than the private corporation?

Again, sometimes a man dies, or an organization goes out of business leaving an unclaimed balance in the bank. These small balances aggregate a very large sum. The unclaimed amounts, as of December, 1927, amount to $2,756,745.83. This large amount is regarded as a liability of the banks, but in practice, it is for them found money. Why should not such sums be placed in the care of the Treasury Board, and if not claimed, go to the people?

Last week we had the president of the Bankers' Association before the committee. As the large dailies published only the banker's statement, it may be well to give some of the evidence as contained in the official report.

Mr. A. E. Phipps, president of the Bankers' Association, was a witness. Mr. Woodsworth questioning witness:

Q. I am speaking of a condition and I would like to get at where the responsibility lies in that regard, not so much reflecting on the past, but looking to the future? A. I understand that. These periods will come and go in any country in the world. It is wrong to say that the banks are responsible.

Q. But they gave the credit? A. They were forced to.

Q. And if they had not given the credit there would not have been inflation? A. Oh, yes, there would. The credit would have been got somewhere else. You would have had a Federal Reserve Bank here, and it would have given the credit.

Q. Never mind that; you are giving a hypothetical case there. I am keeping it to practical affairs. We had no Federal Reserve Bank, and we had the banks and the credit came through the banks. I am right in that? A. Yes.

Q. And there was inflation? A. If you assume that the granting of credit was responsible for the inflation, you are right; but I do not agree with you there.

Q. Will you tell me what was responsible for the inflation? A. The imaginary shortage of goods and the knowledge that people wanted to buy and were willing to pay high prices for them. And the banks had to see that business went on.

Q. If I understand you, then you had a little bit to do with the corresponding process of deflation? You said a moment ago that the banks had to tighten up? A. No, I did not say that. They had to take losses. I did not say, "had to tighten up."

Q. Were they at all responsible for the corresponding process of deflation? A. Not at all.

Q. The banks, then, are helpless in that matter? A. Absolutely. In that particular instance they are helpless.

Q. You said, in extending credit, or withholding it, that the banks were not thinking of the effect of their action; that is, the economic effect of their action? A. I said that?

Q. Your words were that the banks were not thinking of the effect? A. Oh, in controlling, yes. What I mean by that is that we are practical people; we meet the situation from day to day; we do not sit down and think how many millions of credit Canada should have.

Q. Do you not think that somebody should be thinking about the effect? A. Well, some people seem to be.

Q. Do you not think some responsible agency should be thinking of the effects, and that we should not go to it blind? A. I do not think we do. I do not see what you want, Mr. Woodsworth. Mr. Ross reminds me that I referred to the banks of the United States. I say here: "Neither the Federal Reserve System nor any other system can control prices. While credit is one factor in influencing prices, it is neither the controlling factor nor the only one." That is Mr. Secretary Mellon. That is the best evidence I can give.

By Mr. Ladner:

Q. The Federal Reserve Bank certainly can, and so does the Bank of England, control credit by raising the rate of interest? A. It does not control prices.

Q. But if you control the credit and the extension of credit, you certainly control the inflation and possibilities of a boom. Is not that one of the methods and chief functions of the Federal Reserve Bank or of the Bank of England? A. It can control credit to that extent, but that is not applicable to what Mr. Woodsworth is talking about at all.

Q. If Mr. Woodsworth will pardon my interruption, because this is the centre and chief reason why I am interested in the Federal Reserve Bank system; I think there is a responsibility on the part of the government to the public, to control conditions where they can do it on sound grounds. Take the Federal Reserve Bank system in the United States as it exists now. Supposing there is a boom starting in; now the Federal Reserve Board is controlled by the government of the United States, and to that extent the government assumes a certain responsibility to the country. If in sound economics they see a boom coming, and think that credit should be curbed, the board can curb it, can they not? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Is that not in the public interest? A. It might be, yes.

Q. Would it not be in the interest of the business man? A. It might be.

Q. Or of the banks themselves? A. It might be.

Q. Can the banks of this country control such a situation? A. They can and do, I think, effectively.

Q. But you just told Mr. Woodsworth that they did not? A. But you are taking a post-war condition, and that is not fair.

Q. But you just told Mr. Woodsworth that the banks themselves did not and could not control such a situation; that the controlling factor rested in the business man himself, who was in turn impelled by the idea that the people wanted the goods. Was not that the reason you gave? A. They could have controlled the amount of credit, Mr. Ladner, but they did not.

Q. Who did not? A. The banks did not.

Q. Why did they not? A. There are two uses of the words "could not." One is that they could not properly control the amount of credit; and the other one, that it is impossible for them to do it. It is quite possible for them to do it.

Q. Do the Canadian banks act in unanimity? A. No.

Q. So as to enable them to control such a situation? A. No.

Q. How could they do it if they are competitive without collaboration, so as to control? A. They could do it, one at a time.

By Mr. Spencer:

Q. Will you tell me what amount of savings deposits the banks held at that time? A. In Canada?

Q. Yes? A. $1,466,000,000, in round figures. That is, deposits payable after notice.

Q. What is the nature of these deposits? A. They are various. They are the savings of the people, from capital to labor investment; accumulated funds of various kinds put aside at interest, for special purposes at future times.

Q. What interest is paid on those? A. Three per cent.

Q. Are these deposits payable in gold? A. They are payable in legal tender; that is, Dominion notes or gold.

Q. Either Dominion notes or gold. If so, could they be paid if they were demanded? A. Do you mean if they were all asked for at the same minute?

Q. Yes? A. You know the answer to that as well as I do. . . .

Q. Any one knows that this country might not be called on for such a payment, but what percentage could be met in Dominion notes or gold? A. Do you mean if they were all called for at once?

Q. Yes. A. I refuse to answer that line of questioning, and that is all there is about it. I do not think it is a square deal.

Hon. Mr. Robb: Are you basing your question on the supposition that there might be a run on all the banks of Canada at the same time?

Mr. Spencer: No.

Hon. Mr. Robb: I object to such a line of questioning.

Mr. Spencer: If the banking institutions will not stand the light of day, it is time we knew it."

* * *

It would seem that for such a long time the bankers have been accustomed to dominating the situation that they resent any inquiry into the existing system. Unfortunately, so many are financially dependent upon the banks that only a few seem to be free to venture to pry open the lid.

HIGHER PAY FOR FLYERS

Colonel Charles Lindbergh has written a letter to the House Military Affairs Committee advocating an increase in wages for army flyers. He says adequate pay is necessary to attract and hold the type of men needed.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"MALE MINIMUM WAGE ACT"

Order Establishing a Minimum Wage in the Catering Industry

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," the Board of Adjustment, constituted under the "Hours of Work Act, 1923," having made due inquiry, hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "catering industry" includes all operations in or incidental to the preparation, or to the serving, or to both preparation and serving of meals or refreshments where the meals or refreshments are served or intended to be served in any hotel, restaurant, boarding-house, eating-house, dance-hall, banquet-hall, social or other club, cafeteria, tea-room, lunch-room, lunch-counter, or in any other place where food is served and a charge is made for the same either directly or indirectly, whether such charge is made against the persons who partake of the meals or refreshments or against some other person; but does not include restaurants, boarding-houses, or other places within the meaning of the expression "lumbering industry," as defined in any other Order made under the "Male Minimum Wage Act."

2. That where used in this Order the expression "straight shift" refers to conditions of employment under which the shift or daily work period of employees is continuous, without any intermission or period of time off duty other than time allowed for partaking of meals; and the expression "split shift" refers to conditions of employment under which the shift or daily work period of employees is not continuous, but is divided into two or more parts by one or more intermissions or periods of time off duty other than time allowed for partaking of meals.

3. In the case of employees in the catering industry the conditions of whose employment provide for the furnishing of meals at the cost of the employer to such employees during each day of employment, the minimum wage for such employees shall be:—

(a) In the case of a straight shift, the sum of thirty-two and one-half (32½c.) cents per hour; and

(b) In the case of a split shift, the sum of thirty-five (35c.) cents per hour.

4. That, subject to the other provisions of this Order, the minimum wage for all employees in the catering industry shall be:—

(a) In the case of a straight shift, the sum of forty (40c.) cents per hour; and

(b) In the case of a split shift, the sum of forty-two and one-half (42½c.) cents per hour.

5. That the number of handicapped, part-time, and apprentice employees in respect of whom a permit may be obtained pursuant to the said "Male Minimum Wage Act" authorizing the payment of a wage less than the minimum wage otherwise payable under this Order shall, in the case of each employer, be limited to ten per centum of his adult male employees.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this twenty-ninth day of February, 1928.

J. D. McNIVEN, Chairman
HARRY WOOD,
E. B. PERRY,
Members of the Board of Adjustment.

This Order applies only to male employees over the age of twenty-one years, and becomes effective on April 1st, 1928.

TENDERS FOR COAL

SEALED tenders addressed to the Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, will received at his office until **12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, April 18th, 1928,** for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings and Experimental Farms and Stations, throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Forms of tender with specifications and conditions attached can be obtained from G. W. Dawson, Chief Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; J. E. Cyr, Supt. of Dominion Buildings, Winnipeg, Man.; H. E. Matthews, District Resident Architect, Winnipeg, Man.; G. J. Stephenson, District Resident Architect, Regina, Sask.; J. M. Stevenson, District Resident Architect, Calgary, Alta.; and J. G. Brown, District Resident Architect, Victoria, B. C.

Teders will not be considered unless made on the above mentioned forms.

The right to demand from the successful tenderer a deposit, not exceding 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, to secure the proper fulfilment of the contract, is reserved.

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

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 21, 1928.

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Labor Candidates Get Big Vote in London

Some of the votes cast for Labor candidates in the recent municipal elections in London, Eng., are worth recording. Labor gained eight seats. Two are elected in each ward. Here are some results:

POPLAR, SOUTH—G. W. Mills (Lab.), 10,694; Miss Isabel MacDonald (Lab.), 10,681; H. Heathcote Williams (Lib.), 1,936; Miss E. Macbeth (M.R.), 1,751; H. Harcourt (Lib.), 1,672; Elliott M. Goret (M. R.), 1,564. No change.

DEPTFORD—Rev. Father Mahoney (Lab.), 13,523; J. Speakman (Lab.), 13,422; Mrs. H. Glen McCarthy (M.R.), 7,545; J. C. Manifold (M.R.), 7,485. No change.

FINSBURY — W. H. Martin (Lab.), 7,212; C. R. Simpson (Lab.), 7,207; A. H. M. Wedderburn (M.R.), 4,366; A. P. Harrison (M.R.), 4,332. Two Labor gains.

BERMONDSEY WEST — Mrs. A. Salter (Lab.), 6,523; Mrs. E. M. Lowe (Lab.), 6,415; W. F. Baker (M.R.), 1,683; Dr. Sophia Jevons (M.R.), 1,671; A. J. Cook (Lib.), 1,625; W. Freeman (Lib.), 1,591. No change.

SOUTHWARK, CENTRAL—Mrs. H. Day (Lab.), 5,391; Mr. D. Arlott (Lab.), 4,052; Mr. J. D. Gilbert (Lib.), 4,796; G. H. Cook (Lib.), 4,534; C. Salmon (M.R.), 1,823; Miss I. Dowling (M.R.), 1,814. Two Labor gains.

The Labor vote increased 18.433 compared with 1925.

The progress of London Labor since the war was indicated by the fact that in 1919 the vote was 54,053, whereas by 1928 it had increased to 251,585.

The composition of the new council is:

Labor	42
Municipal Reformers	77
Liberals	5

The total votes cast for the various parties are approximately as follows:

M. R.'s (Conservatives)	284,544
Labor	251,585
Liberal	97,045
Unofficial Labor and Communist	11,971
Independents	779

YE OLD TIME SOCIAL

The Beverage Dispensers Union is holding an "Old Time Social" on Friday, April 6th, in the Canadian Legion hall, at 163 Hastings street west. This will be one of the treats of the season and members of organized labor are invited to attend. Refreshments will be served. Admission 50c.

GET YOUR HOT CROSS BUNS FROM THE ESTHER BAKERY, 3728 HASTINGS EAST.

Some people won't like talking movies—too much competition on reading the sub-titles.

(Continued from page 1)

could be said. But, since matters stand as they are, it would seem most unfortunate if a way cannot be found for the transference of title to this property so that it may continue to be of service to the people of all Vancouver and the province. There may be difficulties in the way of rights-of-way and existing leases, but these are not insurmountable obstacles. They can be resolved in time. Perhaps it may take twenty-five years to clear up all matters at issue regarding use of the land. What is twenty-five years in the life time of a great city. It is of the utmost importance as you can see to get started toward the ultimate objective. It would be my hope that the Planning Commission may crystallize public demand for the retention of the reserve lands. If the people of Vancouver want this park, they can have it, I am sure.

Respectfully yours,
L. T. TILDON.

Extract from the minutes of a meetings of the Vancouver Town Planning Commission, held 23rd March, 1928:

This Commission has had under consideration from time to time reports of a sub-committee to endeavor to bring about the acquisition of the Kitsilano Indian Reserve by the City of Vancouver for public and recreational purposes.

Since the matter was first broached the studies of the Commission under the direction of professional consultants have considerably progressed and every new development has tended to confirm the Commission in the opinion that no student of the present and inevitable future development of the population and growth of Vancouver can fail to be convinced that it will be a crime on future generations to allow the reserve to get into private hands or to be further developed for industrial or any purpose other than recreational and as as an open space.

The Commission has learnt that His Worship the Mayor and a delegation from the City Council propose to proceed to Ottawa on civic business and strongly urges that advantage should be taken of this trip to impress upon the Hon. Dr. King, Minister of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, who is familiar with the question, the unaniminity public opinion upon this question in Vancouver and to ask him to urge the matter upon the consderation of the Hon. Premier and his colleagues in the cabinet.

The Commission does not believe that the matter is a departmental one to be dealt with only by the Department of Indian Affairs. The Commission does not consider that the terms of union under which these lands were reserved for Indian occupation are to be so constructed as to imply that the increment in value which has been earned by the settlment of narly one-half the population of British Columbia near these lands should be used as an endowment fund for the tribe of Indians which happened to occasionally occupy them. The Commission believes that the Dominion government is a trustee for the people of Canada including those of Vancouver and ask that this point of view be strongly urged on the present visit. The Commission recommends that a copy of this memorandum be sent to His Worship the Mayor.

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.25	Cedarnaptha Flakes	.16	
.50	Aromatic Cascara, 4 oz.	.26	
.50	Tincture of Iodine, 4 oz.	.27	
.75	Michaud's Lilac Vegetal	.39	
1.00	Paris Eau de Quinine	.51	
1.00	Dr. Reid's Guaranteed Hair Tonic	.52	
.50	Camphorated Oil, 4 oz.	.26	
.50	Dr. Reid's Mustard Cerate	.26	
5.00	Marlatt's Treatment	3.19	
1.50	Silk-Aid for Silk Stockings	$1.08	
.25	Pond's Cleansing Tissue	.15	
.50	Dr. Reid's Pyorrhea Mouth Wash	.25	
1.00	Olajen	.66	
.25	Extract of Vanilla	.13	
1.00	Coty's Perfume	.72	
.50	Superior Bay Rum, 6 oz.	.26	
.50	Krysol (Antiseptic) 8 oz.	.26	

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A hairpin is no lonesomer than a buttonhook.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY No. 75 to Vancouver Typographical Union meets first Thursday of each month, in the Vancouver Women's Building, 752 Thurlow Street. President, Mrs. E. J. Trumper, Suite 41, 840 Nelson Street; Secretary, Una A. Pettipiece, 1846 Balaclava Road.