DEPARTMENT of LABOUR
MAY 16 1929
RECEIVED
Labour Gazette Br.

Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

14

NO. 264—EIGHT PAGES VANCOUVER, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1929 FIVE CENTS PER COPY

Trades Council Endorses $10,500,000 City By-Laws

Mayor Malkin Addresses Delegates and Puts Over Some Good Political Propaganda On Behalf of the Proposed By-laws

THE CIVIC BY-LAWS were endorsed by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, on Tuesday evening, by an overwhelming vote. Mayor Malkin addressed the meeting, and pointed out that at least six million of the ten and a half million dollars would be expended entirely in the form of wages for local labor. The per capita cost for the entire program would amount to about $2.74 per year for 40 years. The taxation of new buildings would gradually reduce this.

Complimenting the Trades Council on its new headquarters and its splendid council meeting hall, Mayor Malkin launched into the question of the civic bylaws with an array of facts and figures which left practically no excuse for opposition. He admitted that his subject was made easier because he was talking to men who think, and knew that most of the delegates were students of subjects that dealt with the betterment of the human family. One of the most important factors in the endorsing of these bylaws was that, out of the proposed $10,500,000 of outside money that the city was going after, $6,000,000 of it would be expended on local labor, and if a local bridge construction company—of which we have two—obtains the contract for the Burrard street bridge, then another large amount would be spent on local labor. When this money is put into circulation by local workers it will add to the prosperity of the city.

He drew attention to the habit Vancouverites had had of turning down all or a large percentage of previous bylaws, and this he contended had been a drawback to the city. He hoped, however, that from now on we would change our habit and build up a civic spirit that would show outside cities that we were going to make Vancouver into a prosperous and happy city.

24c Per Month

Dealing with the subject of costs to the taxpayer, he pointed out that if the entire amount was endorsed that it would work out at about 24c per month per capita for forty years. But, he said, this amount would not be paid entirely by the present property owners. New owners were continually coming into the city. This year's building permits will possibly amount to $20,000,000. The taxes on this property will help to lessen the burden on the present owners. In fact, he was of the opinion that the present property owners would not be called upon to pay any of the extra cost, as it would be taken up by the new owners who will be building in this city year by year.

In connection with the proposed Burrard street bridge, he was of the opinion that if this was built that property values in the business section of the West End would go up enough to take care of the $3,000,000 expenditure on the bridge. The same thing applied to the City Hall on the Central School site. Contiguous property would increase in value and new buildings would take care of the tax increase. In fact, Wards One, Two and Three, that now pay fifty per cent. of the taxes, would bear the brunt of the new taxation. But under any circumstances a half day's work per year would more than take care of the extra taxes that resident taxpayers would be faced with through the passing of all these bylaws. But these people may not be called upon to pay any more than the present rate of taxes, as this burden would be taken care of by the owners of the new buildings and stores that are being put up.

Utility Bylaws

Of the $10,500,000 in the proposed bylaws $3,700,000 of that amount is for strictly utility purposes and would be expended mostly in the payment of labor. This works out at 12c per month for 40 years.

In connection with what might be termed the education bylaws, he pointed out that the longer we put off buying school and park sites, which we must eventually have, the higher the price will go. The proposed amount for these was $1,225,000, or 3c per month for 40 years.

In connection with the Central School site for the city hall, Mayor Malkin drew attention to the fact that, out of the five plebiscies on the question, the Central School site had been given a majority every time, but had not obtained the necessary three-fifths majority. This bylaw would cost 26 1-2c per year.

In making a final appeal for the support of the bylaws, he stated that he looked to labor to put more gas into the engine that was going to build up civic progress. It meant bigger payrolls and more employed workers.

At the close of his address Mayor Malkin was asked if he was in favor of using day labor or contract labor on the proposed work. He stated that he was in favor of day labor, but was not in a position to state what the policy of the council would be. He pointed out that the Joint Sewerage Board, of which he was a member, had favored the day labor plan for its work just a few days ago.

Asked by another delegate what was the cost of doing business in the city of Vancouver as compared with other cities, Mayor Malkin stated that, while Vancouver was the third largest city in Canada, it was tenth on the list for economy. The per capita cost in Vancouver was $47.45, as against $54.30 in Toronto.

Another delegate pointed out that contractors on civic work were in the habit of employing a large number of new arrivals, leaving local labor to shift for itself. The questioner asked if a clause could not be inserted in the contracts giving Vancouver residents the first privilege. The mayor was prepared to accept the suggestion and would be pleased to have a committee from the Trades Council co-operate with him in taking up subjects and grievances such as these.

The last question was from a "wag," as the mayor called him. This "wag" asked if the road work now being done in South Vancouver was just camouflage to get the residents to vote for the bylaws and when the bylaws were passed the work would be stopped. The mayor was glad to see that we had a "wag" in the council, but he assured the delegates that the work was so badly needed in South Vancouver that it had to be done, and has nothing to do with the present bylaws.

He eulogized Alderman MacInnis, and said that if we had any more like him to send them along to the council, for he was one of the brightest members of the city council. If labor would send more of his type to Victoria and Ottawa, just as labor is doing in the Old Country, he said, we would get somewhere.

At the request of Delegate Bartlett the mayor promised to address the C.P.R. shopmen on Friday at noon.

Ald. MacInnis Urges Support of By-laws

May 15th will be an important day in the civic life of the city of Vancouver. On that date the ratepayers will be given the opportunity to vote either for or against the largest amount of money bylaws ever placed before the property owners of Vancouver. But along with this fact goes another one which, to a large extent, explains the first, that is, that a larger city will be asked to vote on the bylaws than ever voted before. And it should be pointed out that many of the items that will be voted on, on May 15th, would have been taken care of before now had it not been that, pending amalgamation, it was tactily agreed that no major bylaws would be placed before the ratepayers of the respective municipalities until amalgamation had been consummated. This is the case with the Burrard Street bridge and City Hall. The situation in South Vancouver, as effecting streets, sewers, and water, swells the proportion of the bylaws.

As far as I am aware there is no difference of opinion among the members of the Council as to the need for every item on the list of bylaws. There may have been some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of placing so large an amount before the people at one time.

Now for the bylaws in detail. There are so many of them that the space at my disposal will allow me to say very little about each.

Streets $500,000

For streets we are putting forward four different bylaws amounting to two million dollars. $500,000 for major streets in sparsely settled areas, and to connect up with present paved thoroughfares. Work done from money voted under this bylaw will be of a permanent nature, 18 or 20 feet wide, and when conditions demand it later, these streets will be paved to their full width, chargeable as a local improvement to the abutting property.

Emergency Roads $500,000

Street and Roads (Emergency): This bylaw of $500,000 is to provide macadamized streets and roads in areas as the abutting property is not of such value as to stand local improvement. This is a very desirable bylaw, as it will provide street accommodation in residential areas where the need is urgent, and while the new street policy of the Council provides that all street work to serve "Local Need" only shall be done on the local improvement policy, as much street work had been done in the city prior to amalgamation out of bylaw money, it is only fair that the annexed municipalities be treated on the same basis.

Street Paving $750,000

Street Paving and Sidewalks (Local Improvement): This is a bylaw of $750,000 to provide the city's share of the bonds necessary where work is done under local improvement. Whatever your attitude on the local improvement policy of street work may be you should vote for this bylaw in order that the ratepayers who want to have streets or sidewalks laid in front of their property may have the opportunity to do so.

Street Clearing $250,000

Street Clearing and Grading: An amount of $250,000 is asked for this purpose, and it is essential that the bylaw should be passed.

Water Works, $750,000: This amount will cover only a small portion of the need for extensions and renewals. The need is urgent, especially in the Vancouver South area. The same may be said for the $1,000,000 asked for sewers. We are beginning to understand today that filth is the primary cause of disease, and if Vancouver is to maintain its reputation as a healthy city, sewage disposal must be adequate.

City Hall $1,000,000

The City Hall Bylaw for one million dollars is, perhaps, the bylaw about which the most difference of opinion exists. Almost every one you meet has a different location on which the new City Hall should be placed, according to which part of the city he or she lives in. People living in the east end say it is too far west, and the people living in, say Kerrisdale, say it is too far east. It seems to me that there are three points that should be considered: First, do we need a new City Hall at this time? It is true that the city has temporary accommodation in its present quarters, but if the bylaw is not passed this year it cannot be held up more than eighteen months at the most, and it is just as well to deal with the question now and settle it.

The other two points are: Is the site chosen the logical one, and should we build a more or less temporary edifice and leave the selection of a permanent site and the erection of a monumental building till the city has further developed and the tendency of its direction may be better judged.

Whatever may be the future centre of the city, and whatever site may ultimately be selected for the Civic Centre, I have no hesitation in saying that the present site (Central School site) is the logical place to put the new city hall, and that such a building as contemplated is the solution of our City Hall problem

(Continued on page 8)

Trades Council Notes

Word was received from the holsterers' Union thanking Bengough and Page for ance given in helping t new conditions for linol carpet layers in the thre ment stores.

Fifty dollars was to the Union Label Trades for propaganda purposes.

The Painters' Uni ed to have H. A. Johnson, paintin contractor of 1387 Howe street, placed on the "We Do Not Patronize List." This was referred to the Grievance Committee.

Delegates will be appointed by the executive committee to attend the sessions of the government commission which has been appointed to enquire into the necessity, feasibility, etc., of health insurance.

Del. Bartlett reported that the Organization Committee had been aiding in the organization of Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Helpers and New Westminster Box Makers.

Del. Deptford asked that all delegates to last year's Labor Day Committee attend a meeting in Labor Headquarters on (this) Friday evening.

Del. Hargreaves reports that carpenters are being sent East to several jobs. Trade in the district is fair. The ten-hour job at Ruskin has been straightened out.

The Elite Waffle House, at 672 Robson street, has been opened up with a union card and crew.

Engineer crafts working for the city are not getting the union scale, said Del. Pettipiece of the Operating Engineers, and asked the Trades Council to lend its support in establishing conditions for these men. The engineers, he said, are seriously considering a strike.

The Trades and Labor Council has endorsed the appeal of the United Farmers of British Columbia for Equalized Freight Rates.

Port Mann Carmen Endorse Council Action

The following resolution was endorsed by the Port Mann Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and forwarded to the Vancouver Trades Council:

"Resolved: That Local 280, Port Mann Lodge, B.R.C. of A., herewith endorse the action taken by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council in their action regarding the dispute of affiliated Japanese Union with the company employing them at Port Alice, Vancouver Island; and commending Delegate Bartlett, who undertook the trip to Port Alice in an effort to make a satisfactory settlement of this case."

Fraternally yours,
P. WALMSLEY,
Secretary.

Council Approves Work of Alderman MacInnis

After the discussion on the Bricklayers' attitude towards Alderman MacInnis, in the Trades Council on Tuesday, Del. Ross of the Port Mann Lodge Railway Carmen, spoke on the actions of Alderman MacInnis, and, irrespective of what Mayor Malkin had said, was of the opinion that MacInnis had justified his every action on the council to the workers who had elected him and had done everything that could be done under the existing order of things. He, therefore, moved that the Trades Council endorse the general attitude of Alderman MacInnis since being elected to the council, and regret that we do not have more of his kind in the city council. The motion was endorsed unanimously.

Communication From Bricklayers Is Filed

Delegate Drayton of the Bricklayers' Union attempted to uphold the resolution passed by that union condemning the attitude of Alderman MacInnis on the question of street car fares which came before the council recently. After the Bricklayers' resolution was read, Del. Drayton stated that the resolution was not worded correctly, and that the resolution should have been condemning Alderman MacInnis for inactivity and failure to protest the raising of the street car fare. Del. Drayton could not prove his case, so he attempted to get Alderman MacInnis to answer an unproven and unexplained charge, and as Del. Ross of the Railway Carmen (Port Mann) pointed out, the Bricklayers had had three weeks in which to prepare their charge and had not done so, and now wanted MacInnis to say something in order to hang something on him. In his opinion, Del. MacInnis should not be asked to give an explanation, and he moved that the communication from the Bricklayers be filed. This action was taken with one dissenting vote.

Council Endorses Bill To Help Postmen

At the suggestion of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has wired Premier King, Hon. Gideon Robertson and Hon. R. B. Bennett to the effect that the council heartily approves of the proposed bill, being sponsored by the government, to adjust the wages of the Winnipeg postal employees who were involved in the Winnipeg strike of 1919.

The strikers, who were eventually reinstated by the government, but were taken on as beginners—with beginners' salaries—but were compelled to do their former work with its former responsibilities. In other words, they were put in the highest classification as to work and in the lowest classification as to pay. This was part of the punishment they were called upon to endure as a result of their joining in the general strike. After considerable agitation the government has finally agreed to introduce a bill to give these men the salaries attached to the classification of the work they are now doing.

Fortieth Anniversary Celebration in Sight

Plans for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Local 452, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, are well under way, says Chairman W. Page of the smoker committee, and everything is being done to make this a bumper event. All kinds of first-class talent is being obtained and some novel innovations will be introduced to make the event one never to be forgotten. Saturday, May 18th, is the date set for the event, which will be held in Labor Headquarters.

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Wrong Tackle

The station master rushed out of his room, after hearing a crash on the platform. He discerned a dishevelled young man sprawled out perfectly flat among a confusion of overturned milk cans and the scattered contents of his traveling bag.

"Was he trying to catch the train?" the station master asked a small boy who stood by, admiring the scene.

"He did catch it," said the boy, "but it got away again."

Tuning in Grandpa

Grandpa was dozing in his armchair and emitting sounds that might come from a combination mule and buzzsaw. As mother entered the room she saw Bobby twisting one of grandpa's vest buttons.

"What are you doing?" she asked. "You know you mustn't disturb grandpa."

"I'm not 'stirbing him," was the reply. "I was just tryin' to tune him in on something different from what he's givin' us."

"How did you enjoy the Mardi Gras in New Orleans?"

"The best I ever ate."

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY
BRANCH SECRETARIES
Mount Pleasant: J. Sidaway, 623 East Tenth.
South Vancouver: W. Ford, 84 West Forty-seventh.
Central: W. W. Lefeaux, 401 Metropolitan Building.

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Room 200—531 Beatty Street
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"Build B. C."
A Letter From Victoria

A lady writing from Esquimalt says:
"I am writing these few lines to tell you I find PACIFIC MILK, after 10 years' use, wonderful for all my baking, puddings and salad dressings. I use it, and nothing else, and in tea or coffee it just finishes off the flavor. I can always depend upon it to be fresh, pure, and always the same.
Pacific Milk
Factories at Abbotsford and Ladner
"Build B. C."

The Week At Ottawa

By J. S. Woodsworth

One cannot impress too strongly upon outsiders that the government of the country is an exceedingly complicated affair. Those who think only in terms of the debates in the House of Commons fail to recognize the scores of other activities that circulate around and above and below the actual transactions in the House.

A visitor to a farm might be shown a combine in operation—even when he is able to understand the two or three distinct machines that are combined into this new implement he would have a very limited idea of what farming involves. He would need to visit the stables, poultry houses and machine sheds; he would need to understand the buying and the selling organization; the credit arrangement and the score more activities to get even a superficial idea as to the place the combine occupied in the scheme of things.

The House grinds on for six hours a day. The Senate works more intermittently. The Tariff Board, the Railway Commission, and a half dozen other boards, with some legislative functions, may be running simultaneously. Then there are committees dealing with a great variety of subjects.

The Committee on Banking and Commerce, this morning, was wrestling with the problem of trademarks. As these affect precious metals it would appear that the big importers are attempting to control the trademarks, or, rather, perhaps substitute their own trademarks for those of the producers in Europe. The effects are very far-reaching in character.

In the Industrial Relations Committee, R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, one of the most interesting and original among our civil servants, while explaining some of the problems of interpreting the results of the census, gave as an illustration that women were addicted to lying concerning their age, but they do this so consistently that the bureau was able to apply a mathematical formula to correct the error. He did not say what would happen to his statistics in case there should develop any large number of absolutely truthful women. Probably their statements would entirely vitiate his statistics.

Speaking of the Statistics Bureau reminds us that the home of this organization has recently been transferred to a new site, formerly a lumber mill on the outskirts of the city. At a very great cost some of the old plant has been converted into a building more or less suitable for offices. The suspicion is that this site was selected because of its scenic beauty rather than because it was particularly suitable for departmental offices. Adjacent to this, in fact, on a portion of the mill site, are to be erected the new research laboratories. These ought to be most important in the industrial and agricultural development of the country.

* * *

Among the committees, one of the most important is that on Railways and Shipping. This is a special committee to review the estimates of the C.N.R. Sir Henry Thornton and a retinue of officials are present to give information. The Minister of Railways represents the political side of the problem and Sir Henry the management. The members of the committee may be said to be, more or less, in the position of shareholders. They have the right to question the officials with regard to the details of operation and administration. There is rather a curious mingling of experts and politicians, which perhaps may suggest another method of dealing with many of our public affairs.

* * *

One private member's motion that would have far-reaching effects for women was introduced by Mr. Ward. It related to the domicile of married women. Under existing legislation a married woman cannot possibly have legal domicile apart from her husband. The husband may have deserted her, and they may be living on opposite sides of the globe, but they would still, according to the lawyers, be domiciled together. If she sought divorce, for example, she would have to travel to where her husband was living in order that her residence might correspond with her domicile. This is only one of the many relics of the day when women were little more than chattel slaves.

The post office estimates have been occupying a great deal of time recently, and it is probable that the Conservatives will present a general vote of lack of confidence. How should an independent member vote in such cases? There is little doubt that the present Postmaster-General is a very strong partisan and has been very free in the exercise of patronage. If we vote to express disapproval of his conduct, that means a vote of lack of confidence in the government. If that were carried, which it will not be, it would mean that the government would go out and another party, whose record is no better, would take their place. As the government has the majority, the vote will not carry. Under these circumstances, might it not be well for the Independents to vote with the Conservatives and thus administer a rebuke to the Postmaster-General? Or would we then be laying ourselves open to the charge of merely "playing politics?" Such are the questions which face Independent members when a vote is called. Probably one could justify his vote whichever way it was given, so arbitrary and ridiculous are our rules and practices.

* * *

May we call attention to an excellent number of the "Canadian Forum" just to hand. Let me quote a few sentences dealing with Canada's public life:

"In politics far more than in religion the people of this continent are fundamentalists. The suggestion that the state should control credit or should set up an economic general staff to plan the best lines of advance for business enterprises is far more shocking to most of us than that the Book of Genesis is only one of a group of Oriental creation myths. . . . Our country seems destined to become, for the next few decades, the paradise of individualist capitalism. The only functions which government will be asked to perform will be to give away our natural resources as quickly and lavishly as possible. . . . All experience goes to show that the little man on this continent will never count for much until he organizes with his fellows and by union becomes powerful enough to hold his own with banks, and middlemen and railways and manufacturers. . . .

"Eastern Canada labor has not higher ambition than to eat the crumbs which fall from Dives' table. . . .

"But the real weakness of radicalism in this country is the lack of intellectual leadership. . . . The chief personal ambition of every professor is to assert his distinction from those rough fellows. . . . He worships at the shrine of the god of Respectability, and unless he is very unfortunate he usually achieves the kind of spiritual comfort which he seeks. He may even be specially blessed in outdistancing his fellows and get to be on dining terms with some of the board of governors."

* * *

In a letter from Nova Scotia I have received some information from the fishermen which may be of general interest. Britten, from Montreal, recently announced fish prices as follows:

"For 1929—Market cod, $1.25 a 100 pounds; steak cod, $1.50 per 100 pounds; fish under 23 inches, 75 cents per 100-weight." The fisherman receives a cent a pound. We consumers pay around 15 cents a pound. Who gets the difference? And what are we going to do about it?

52 NON-UNION WORKMEN JOIN PAINTERS-DECORATORS

Fifty-two non-union workmen became members of the Toronto United Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators after a meeting in the Labor Temple on Saturday afternoon last. The meeting was the first of a number in a campaign to secure a well-organized body of painters and decorators in Toronto. William Varley, secretary of the Building Trades Council; Fred Molyneaux, general organizer of the union, and James Simpson delivered addresses on the benefits to be obtained from membership in an American Federation of Labor union. Union officials said their desire was to establish an agreement with the Master Painters' Association after organizing the trade locally.

What we are stretches past what we do and beyond what we possess.

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ACCORDING TO THE BOOK

During the history lesson the teacher asked a question of the most backward girl.

"What do you know of Margaret of Anjou?"

The backward pupil had not paid much attention to the lesson.

"She was very fat," was the only thing she could think of.

This surprised the teacher, and she asked for the girl's authority.

"It's in the book," came the answer brightly.

"Among Henry's stoutest supporters was Margaret of Anjou."

TACTLESS GIFT

Gifts of food are said to be becoming popular. But the man who sent his mother-in-law a tongue should have used more tact.

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28—Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 251½ Hastings East at 8 p.m. President, John McRitchie, 6?4 West Twelfth; Secretary-Treasurer, George Harrison, 3427 Triumph St.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Office 308, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Fridays in Hall No. 1. President, E. Metcalfe; Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, 2841 Triumph. Phone High. 5327.

Mill and Factory Workers' Union, Local No. 1599—Affiliated with United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. Meets first and third Thursdays in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. Pres., G. Campbell. Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Avery, 7964 Montcalm Street Phone Marpole 648R

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

Motion Pictures Projectionists' Union, Local 348, of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—11:30 p.m., first Friday in month, in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, J. R. Foster; Secretary, Geo. Gerrard, Box 345. Business, Phone Sey. 3923.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at the G.W.V.A. Auditorium, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President E. C. Miller; General Secretary, W. E. Williams; Organizer, F. Fletcher. Office, Suite 307-319 West Pender. Phone Douglas 2290.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—311 Labor Headquarters. Meets every First and Third Monday, Labor Headquarters, President, A. A. McKay, 765 Cambie St.; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Black, 880 Homer St.

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

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

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.

Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council

MEETS second Thursday in each month. President, S. D. McDonald, Box 268. Secretary, Frank Derry, Box 488, Prince Rupert, B.C.

Crime and Punishment In Present Decade

For the last decade the United States has been conducting a vast "war on crime." Crime has gone on its way unaffected, and the method of war has proved about as efficacious in this respect as in others. Crimes have increased in violence exactly in direct ratio to the employment of violence and severity on the part of the nation's "protectors." Bernard Shaw a few years ago expressed in a perfect epitome our present difficulty. A schemer defrauded him of five hundred pounds. Of course his friends and the police advised him to use the full vigor of the law in punishing the criminal. Said Shaw: "You have been punishing people cruelly for more than a century for this kind of fraud; and the result is that I am robbed of five hundred pounds."

The more deeply we probe into the mysteries of personality, the thinner grows the demarcation between justice and mercy. That is to say, as we learn more about the causes of wrongdoing the whole ethical basis of old-fashioned justice practically evaporates. We are learning that the strange morbidity shown by most humans regarding the crimes of others is largely due to the submerged criminal potentialities within us all. We are learning that a larger portion of crimes than we had previously thought possible, even in our most "sentimental" moments, are rooted in mental maladjustments. It is unnecessary to enter into fine-spun arguments about "free will" and "determination"; every investigator of repute knows very well the tremendous possibilities for warped minds which our hereditary stock has bequeathed to thousands of people, and also the elements in our high-speed competitive civilization which tend to break down morals and cause men to crack under the strain. The wonder is not that we have so much crime; the wonder is that we do not have more.

If President Hoover really desires to get at the core of law breaking, let him first examine the conditions, largely economic, that produce so many thieves and bandits in such a "prosperous" nation, let him probe into the morality which induces a warm popular sympathy for "malefactors of great wealth"—exemplified by the recent vote of a majority of stockholders in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana to overlook the shady deals of Colonel Stewart; let him investigate the whole modus operandi of the American political party system; let him explore the infinite criminality that is the direct product of so many reform schools, jails and prisons. If he is a realist, he will be compelled to turn his attention directly to the existing penal system as one of the most fruitful causes of crime and wrongdoing. In too many cases what Eugene Debs wrote to one who "had the misfortune to be born in a world not yet civilized" is still true. Said Debs: "Jesus loved the erring into righteousness. His professed followers shut them out from God's sunlight and torture them into degeneracy and crime."—The World Tomorrow.

"DAD" YOUNG TELLS TACOMA ABOUT VANCOUVER BOYS

C. O. Young, organizer for the A. F. of L., visited the Labor headquarters in Tacoma last week to get the low-down on things from Secretary Taylor of the Central Labor Council. Young had recently returned from the city of Vancouver, the British Columbia metropolis, where there is a kind of building expansion going on. "I found the city there in quite an active state, with building proceeding quite briskly, perhaps the most active of any city on the Pacific Coast." The situation there, while leaving from the labor standpoint something to be desired, is not unsatisfactory. "There are splendid boys there," Organizer Young declared, "and the energy and enthusiasm that they put into their work will get results."

ELEVATOR BUILDERS IMMUNE FROM STRIKES

San Francisco.—Organized elevator constructors are 100 per cent. organized and have maintained their friendly relations with employers for eight years, reported Frank Feeney, president of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, at their annual convention in this city.

"We have agreements with employers and we have been free from strikes and lockouts," said Mr. Feeney. "The average wage of our members is $12 a day, but many of our members are receiving as high as $15."

It takes a wise man to discover a wise man.—Diogenes.

Greedy Medical Men War On Free Clinics

By Carl Haessler

Chicago.—The onward sweep of the socialization of medicine in America is resulting in the uncovering of the greed and disregard of human suffering shown by the organized doctors.

Fearful of losing fat fees for little work, angry because the city health departments and the college clinics and other bodies serving for health and not for personal enrichment are getting more deeply intrenched in modern life, the Chicago Medical Society has ousted one of its most socially-minded members, Dr. Louis E. Schmidt.

Schmidt's offense is that he is "indirectly connected with an institution that advertises for patients." He is therefore guilty, says the accusation, of unethical conduct as a doctor.

Behind this smoke screen of ethics lies the fact that Dr. Schmidt is president of the Illinois Social Hygiene League, which maintains a free venereal clinic. It does not advertise for patients, but the Public Health Institute, an Illinois institution, does so advertise. The institute warns the public of the danger of venereal diseases to innocent women and children as well as to others. It urges immediate treatment and offers treatment, not for profit, at about a third the regular doctor's rates. It does not give treatment for nothing, but sends penniless patients to Dr. Schmidt's hygienic league.

Because an institute has been founded to cut down the ravages of syphilis, gonorrhea and other venereal ills, and because some of its patients are treated by another organization for nothing, the racketeering Chicago Medical Society is on the warpath. A hot fight between these health racketeers and the prosocial physicians of the league and the institute is in prospect.

So astounding is the action of the society that even hardened legal lawyers have offered to take the ouster into the courts for Schmidt, who will fight the action of the society's council by every means in an effort to be reinstated. It is not necessary to belong to the society to practice medicine, but to be a non-union doctor in a trade so closely organized as medicine has its disadvantages.

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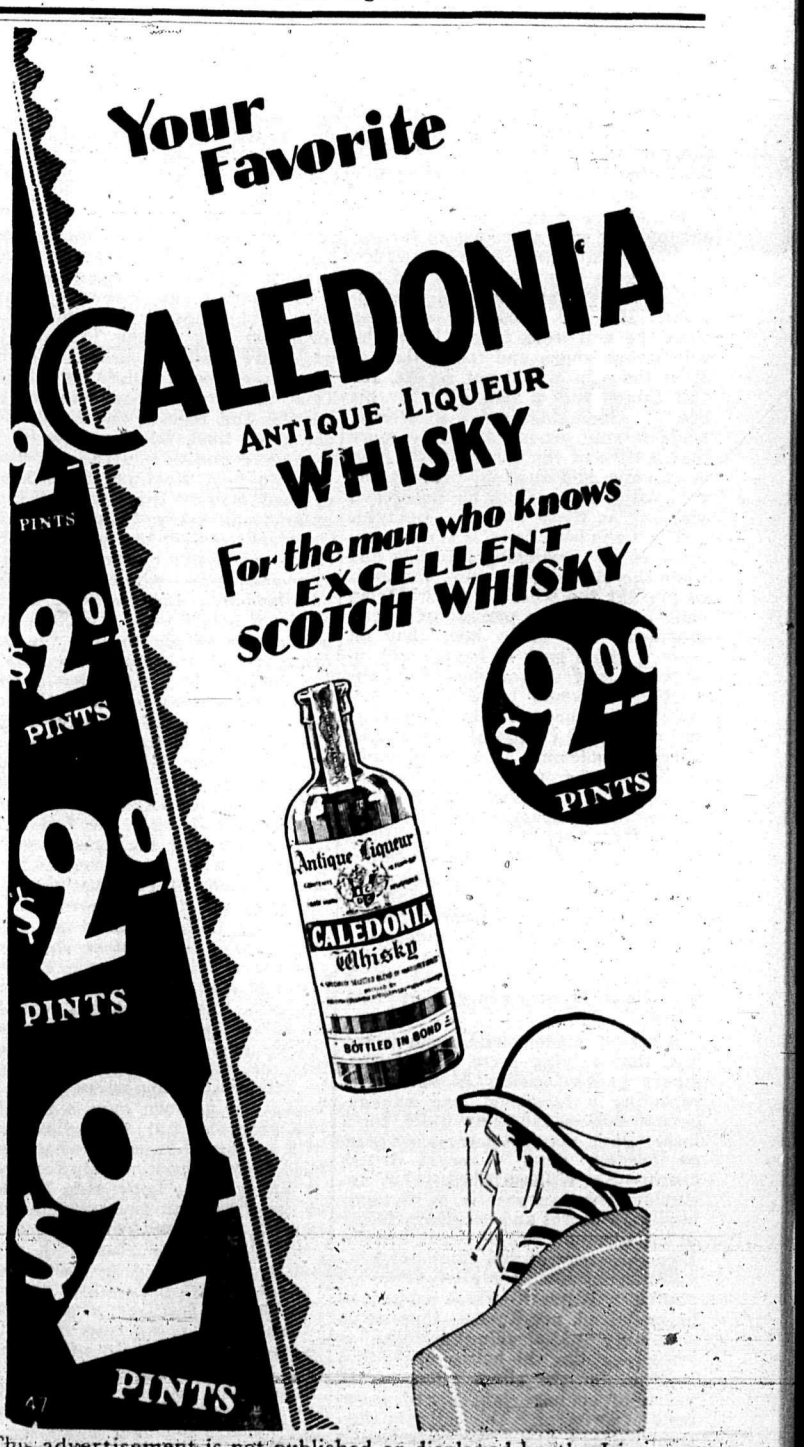

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The Labor Statesman

Published every Friday, at Labor Headquarters, Vancouver, B. C.

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

H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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Phone Seymour 6279

Vancouver, Friday, May 10, 1929

NEWSPAPER MORALITY

In 1909 the British Government adopted the original Unemployment Insurance Act. The Act then, as now, was a scheme under which the workmen, when employed, the employer and the Government contributed to a fund from which the wage worker was paid a very moderate maintenance allowance when out of employment. It was a well recognized fact that employment was periodical, seasonal and, again, variable within the season. When trade was good tens of thousands of men were placed in employment and production hurried along until the whole channels of the market were glutted. Then that industrial disease, peculiar to capitalism — over-production—occurred; a large portion of the working forces were kicked out to beg, borrow or steal or rot, until the surplus on the market was used up and their services required in another spasm of hurried production. The fact that this idle labor deteriorated and was not the efficient thing which the employer required—when he did require it—and the further fact that the rising Labor party were capitalizing the unemployed man's troubles, were the root causes for the Unemployment Insurance Act. As to apportioning the costs, while the justice of the employers' and the state's contribution is quite apparent, no one has ever been able to offer a logical reason why a workman who is able and willing to work should be required to tax himself in preparation for periods when, through the maladministration of the employer and the state, he is denied the opportunity to work.

The effects of these periods of unemployment with no provision for the victim's maintenance is, and must be, that he goes into the market and underbids the fellow that has employment. He will work for a lower wage, he will work longer hours, he will accept abuse and insult that at other times he would not accept, for "all things will a man give for his life." Unemployment insurance, while it only produced a little more than a tithe of the normal wage, is in most cases sufficient to prevent the man withdrawing from his union and scabbing on those who are employed.

The Canadian Press is the mouthpiece of the employing interests and when this British legislation, designed to prevent the workers underbidding each other during periods of unemployment, was made law, they set upon it like a pack of human wolves. It would sap the manhood of the workers, it would bring about Britain's decadence. Babbling editors and chattering columnists ran wild in vitriolic condemnation of the scheme. As far as the worker is concerned, unemployment insurance is as honorable as life insurance, yet for twenty years, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the capitalist press of Canada has maintained an incessant attack upon it. No falsehood—no lie—was too barefaced. The hateful term, "dole," a term suggestive of an undeserved and demoralizing gift, has been worked overtime and until it is threadbare in our own city of Vancouver.

A recent incident lends color to the idea that a lying press, like the ordinary garden variety of liar, after repeating a falsehood long enough, gets to believe the thing itself, for a local paper manifests some surprise on learning from a recent British visitor—Sir William Clark—that unemployment insurance is, as its name implies, a useful and necessary factor in the economic life of Great Britain. Like the story of the insane Bolsheviki tearing down the great orthodox church in Warsaw—which happens to be in Poland, not Russia—there is no possibility of pleading mistake or error regarding the nature in the first instance, or the effect after twenty years, of an important British economic experiment. The only explanation that will fit all the facts is that unemployment insurance has been maligned and slandered by the Canadian press as a deliberate policy directed to serving the employers' interests. —M.

WHO'S RUNNING THE P. G. E.?

In spite of all the trials and troubles, graft and political collusion that went on during the building of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, there appears to be just as bad a situation at present as ever existed during the old days. The many complaints of unfair and brutal treatment meted out to employees by the management and evidently supported by the directors, is so deplorable that some drastic action will have to be taken to clean up the mess. We know of no other railroad whose progress is so obstructed or on which such rotten conditions maintain.

If the present government is not at the mercy of the management, it is up to them to get busy; otherwise a great deal of discredit will accrue to them from this source. Dozens of real railroad men have been driven off the road, with no hearing, by a clerk with no railroad experience. Capable officials have been driven out and other unbelievable actions taken.

The Labor Statesman has considerable data on the management's obstructive activities, which, when published, will let loose some real fireworks. —W.

THE STRAW MAN

Just a last word about the bylaws. There are many in Labor's ranks who are opposed to them. It has become a habit with some people and is almost as hard to break away from as a dopester from dope. The habit, however, can be broken just as all bad habits can be broken. All it needs is a determination to find out if there are any benefits to be obtained from the passing of these present bylaws. Heretofore, a good many of us have refused to endorse bylaws because we have built money bylaws into a sort of straw man which we delight in knocking down. Money bylaws seem to invite criticism and knocking, hence we have continued, without rhyme or reason, to give them the annual pummelling. Just as soon as a money bylaw is mentioned we take off our coat to give it the invited licking, and after we get through we feel that we have won a splendid victory. But have we? Have we helped to create more jobs or have we succeded in putting more "no men wanted" signs up around factories and "for sale" and "to let" signs up around houses? Have we given the O. K. to the City Council to sell bonds to people who have plenty of money, to help provide work in Vancouver for those of us who have to work for a living? Under the present system we have to work in order to live, and whether it be making roads or sewers, or putting up buildings, or working in factories, so long as the job and the wages are available, that is the only means we have of obtaining a living. True, the taxpayers have to pay the interest and redeem the bonds in a period of time, but we have to do that in connection with everything that we buy, whether it be homes or beef stews. Interest and profit enters into every transaction that transfers the steer to the table. Cattle buyers, slaughter houses, transportation companies, wholesalers, retailers, landlords and bankers, all get a rakeoff before we can eat the stew. But do we refuse to buy the stew meat or eat it because we have to pay for it? No! But that is what we do with money bylaws. We turn them down because we have to pay for them, or because we think we have to pay for them. We never stop to realize that we are impeding the progress of the city in which we have to earn our living. We fail to see that by favoring the bylaws we are providing work and wages for a large number of citizens whose expenditure of those wages will, in some way, indirectly help us. Every time a dollar is spent in the city it creates a dollar's worth of work over and over again, and in the present case, if we spent not less than six million dollars in wages in twelve months and pay half a day's wages into the city treasury, we ought to be enthusiastic supporters of the bylaws. Let us turn over a new leaf this year and put the bylaws over with a bang. Let us see what a real, good, hearty, boost will do for Greater Vancouver. Let's stop knocking at the straw man and tackle a man's size job of putting Vancouver on the map. Let's make May 15th a Red Letter Day, so that we can make a real good start in building up a city that will be a better, cleaner, more beautiful and prosperous city to live in from now on. Take off your coat now to this job and you will all feel prouder and happier at the end of the task that will broadcast to the world that Vancouver wants ten and a half million dollars to help make it bigger. Let's go!—W.

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

Organized Dec. 27, 1889

(By P. R. Bengough)

Thirty-nine Years Ago

Committee appointed to consider the question of getting legislation to force employers to pay wages every two weeks.

Committee appointed to interview City Council and aldermen individually on the question of getting a 9-hour day for civic employees.

Protest sent to the City Council against the chain gang being employed on the city streets.

Reported C.P.R. shops working 10 hours per day, 55 hours per week, at $1.70 per day.

Carpenters reported 150 members, 120 working at $3 for nine hours.

Many reports of men being employed seven days per week. Resolution passed that Council will favor John Charlton's Bill before the Dominion House re the better observance of the Lord's Day—when so amended that its measures shall operate equally in favor of all classes.

Twenty Years Ago

Delegate McGeer reported Stationary Engineers were compelled to work 12 hours at the city incinerators. They had been given the alternative of working eight hours and doing their own firing, or a twelve-hour shift without firing.

Bartenders thanked Delegate McVety for his assistance in unionizing the Cecil Hotel, and to put their thanks in a tangible form subscribed for the "Wage Earner" in a body.

Delegate G. Smith raised the question of the necessity of the eight street car tickets for 25 cents being extended to Sunday, the same as other days.

MOUNT PLEASANT I.L.P. NOTES

At our last meeting an interesting discussion followed the reading of a paper by Mrs. Grieve on the early history and subsequent development of the I.L.P. in Great Britain. Comrade Grieve was thanked for her valuable contribution and suggestions contained in it were thought to merit further consideration. If permitted, it will be read at the coming convention when party organization is discussed, and the points of practical value may be brought out to the benefit of the party.

* * *

The branch is submitting a resolution seeking the appointment of a propaganda committee to gather and prepare suitable material to place before the public our considered opinions on particular questions of immediate concern, and a general extension of our views on the party's platform and programme. The members feel that more should and could be done to keep our party's aims and declarations constantly before the workers.

* * *

Two new members were admitted All are requested to attend the convention to be held in the Labor Headquarters at 10 a.m., Sunday, May 19. It will be more convenient if members remember to bring their 1929 membership cards and thereby avoid any possible delay in establishing their right to participate in the proceedings.

* * *

"Labor's Case in Parliament" is a 25c booklet comprising "a summary and compilation of the speeches of J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., in the Canadian House of Commons, 1921-1928." The book was prepared by J. L. Cohen, a lawyer and labor research specialist of Toronto, and is published by the C.B.R.E. A quantity of these has arrived in the city and copies may be purchased at the regular labor newsstands and bookstores. The members of Mt. Pleasant branch clubbed together to insure the purchase of an initial supply. Those interested failing to get a copy, or who seek a larger quantity, may be supplied either through the Labor Statesman office or by the writer, John Sidaway, 623 East 10th Avenue, Vancouver.—J.S.

S. W. BURNABY I. L. P.

Under the auspices of the S. W. Burnaby I. L. P. a mass meeting was held in the Jubilee Labor Hall on May 1st to celebrate International Labor Day. Mr. D. B. McCormack took the chair, and the first speaker was Alderman McInnis, who was followed by Dr. Curry, and the evening wound up with a short speech from Mr. Robert Skinner. The following resolution was moved by Comrade Turner, of S. Van. I. L. P., and seconded by Comrade Bate, viz.:

"That this meeting of the S. W. Burnaby Branch of the I. L. P. sends its protest against the sentence given to A. Vaaru, of Sudbury, Ont., and of a lot of prose.

consider the case to be one of class discrimination and part of a general attack on working class militancy. A part of this attack is the preventing the use of the halls in Toronto as working class meeting places. We, therefore, send our greetings to the comrades in Toronto who are carrying the struggle for free speech."

The above resolution to be sent to the Labor Statesman, The Worker, Minister of Justice for Ontario, and the Attorney General of Canada.

A good digestion may not sound a poetical thing, but it steers one clear

CHAIN CLOTHING STORES PAY VERY LOW WAGES

Chain clothing stores have invaded the Chicago loop district, as well as many outlying points, and are grabbing the suit business away, not only from the independent merchants of the city, but the powerful department stores as well. The clerks employed in these stores are paid a wage that would starve a living skeleton in many instances. In fact, most of them pay only on the commission basis, and the poor clerk gets only ninety cents for selling a suit of clothes.

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The men who failed—but tried.

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TENDERS FOR UNIFORMS

SEPARATE tenders will be received up to 10 o'clock, Tuesday, the 28th day of May, 1929, for making Police, Fire, Electrical and Health Department uniforms complete, with the exception of uniform buttons, braid and chevrons, which will be supplied by the City. The tenderer to supply samples of linings and trimmings to be used.

Tender Number 2. For making uniforms, the City to supply all linings and trimmings except silk and linen thread. Forms of tender can be obtained at my office, a marked cheque for the sum of $1000 to accompany tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES STUART,
Purchasing Agent.

THE WHEAT POOL

The last financial statement of the Alberta Pool showed that the sum of $3,653,434.87 was invested in the Pool elevator system. All the country elevators built by the Pool have been paid for by means of the two cent. per bushel deduction taken from all deliveries of Pool wheat. Pool members are thus owners of an extensive and well-managed elevator system at which the majority of them can deliver their grain with full assurance of the fairest kind of treatment.—Calgary Herald.

Bob: "Cheer up, Bill; it's time to kiss the bride."

Bill: "You're wrong. It's time for me to quit."

Most of us will remain poor because we have only hindsight."

The Pen and the Sword

As far as we can gather, Archibald, our spring poet, seems to have broken out in a new place. We had been hoping he would break out and stay out for all the use he has been to us lately—ever since the advent of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, who he refers to as the master, or, rather, did till just lately. Last week, on going to him for copy, he coolly informed us that he was following the masters t'eachoings, "That leisure, not work, is the purpose of life, and that he intended to develop his mind to properly appreciate Art, as he didn't intend to miss the beauties of life." No amount of expostulation or argument had any effect on him, and on Saturday we had given him up as hopeless. But what a change came over the scene on Monday morning, when our new stenographer arrived, who is rather a striking young lady with a very charming smile. It was that smile that did it. When Archibald was introduced to her she just gave him one look, broke into a smile and turned her head away—too overcome to speak. It was more than Archie could stand evidently, as the next thing we knew he was trying to raise the price of a shave and haircut, getting which, he promptly disappeared to return some two hours later with his hair cut, shaved, suit pressed, boots polished, hands manicured, and, in a new tie, he was almost unrecognizable; but evidently very pleased with himself, though very touchy, as the office boy, who recognized him first, said: "Hello, Tagore," and only managed to dodge a paperweight by a hair's breadth. Without a word, Archie made straight for his corner, and shortly afterwards brought us the following, so we trust he has come to his senses again.—P. A. Beall.

"The Pen is mightier than the sword," or so the sages say;
Such weapons I cannot afford, they cost too much today;
And so I take my trusty pen, and fill it well with ink,
Look round upon my fellow men and write just what I think.
Were I to take a gleaming sword, you know yourself that, then
My methods would be so abhorred I'd land up in the pen;
And since I've never been to jail, a little time I'll spend
In telling you a little tale that's written to this end.

* * * * *

It so fell out one summer's day that in the mansion of a lord
There, side by side, two rivals lay—a fountain pen beside a sword.
Now half its blade lay gleamning bare, and in the sunlight did reveal
This sword, a very fine affair, a weapon of the finest steel.
The pen was quite a common kind, descendant of a humble reed,
That anywhere today you'll find so capable at time of need.
The blade that ended at a hilt of this ornate and gorgeous sword,
Of crimson plush and silver gilt, with tassels on a silken cord.
The pen was without ormanent, in sombre unassuming case,
And yet a mighty instrument to trace the symbols of our race.
Whilst thus together they did lie, just what was said we here record,
Just by a thoughtless passer-by. "The pen is mightier than the sword."
The sword, it rattled in its sheath, through careless talk of passing men
'Twas overcome with rage and grief. "What power have you, pray, brother pen,
"What power that even can compare? I smile to hear these creatures when—
What did you ever do or dare, that they compare me with a pen?"
"It fills me with profound disgust; your heart is filled with blackest ink;
"You know yourself, I hope and trust, that we the blood of princes drink!
"Dost know that only yesterday I graced the nuptuals of my lord—
"A scene with flowers and banners gay, where merry throngs did loud applaud.
"Where, with its slimy trail of ink, a puny pen they'd scarcely need."
"You're wrong, indeed, my friend, I think, for I was there to sign the deed."

The sword was for a bit nonplussed; 'twas quite a while before he spoke.
"This never should have been discussed, you cannot understand a joke!
"Poor, feeble pen, don't ever think, when men in conflict they engage,
"They're satisfied with your poor ink; it's me they turn to in their rage;
"Then I release a crimson flood, their passions further to inflame;
"They need a record writ in blood, your trickling ink is far too tame."

To this the humble pen replied: "Who has the most say in the end?
" 'Tis I who stem that crimson tide; it is on me that they depend
"To bring a great relief, when I start writing terms of peace
"Then I return thee to thy sheath. 'Tis I who say that 'War shall cease'
"And when the time does come to trace the record of thy dastard deeds
"In the annals of the human race, 'tis only I can fill their needs;
"To tell about the grief and pain and all the horror of your fighting,
"That they may ne'er trust thee again, 'Tis I who put it down in writing."

P. A. BEALL, New Westminster.

Vancouver South I. L. P. NOTES

(By J. Davis)

Were I eminently practical I should write an exhortation in favor of the money bylaws. I am disinclined for this task, not because I do not support all the bylaws, but because I have no particular means of knowledge on the matter not available to my readers, and could not say anything that has not been said already. There is an aspect of the entire bylaw campaign, however, that I believe labor people should consider. It is that in this campaign we appear to lose our distinctiveness. The particulars of our point of views, which distinguish us from all others, are lost sight of in the general demand for the money bylaws. This may be somewhat unavoidable in the circumstances. There is an understandable fear that every qualification may help to strengthen an objection. Then again, the difficulty of stating frankly the Labor Party policy is apparent. We cannot go out and emphasize our case against contract labor in civic work, for example, while supporting necessary bylaws which will in effect give more work to the contractor. That is obvious. And yet we must not be found on the side opposed to the bylaws. Instinctively progressive-minded men and women favor the bylaws. In the same way Labor, to use Disraeli's phrase, is on the side of the angels.

We cannot escape the fact that the mass mind which opposes the bylaws is a dead weight of non-progressiveness. It would be an interesting speculation to consider how far off is the citizen who opposes the school or library bylaws from voting Labor. In other circumstances the anti-bylaw opinion that exists in the city would be found to be anti-Labor. We ought not, nay, must not, help strengthen that opinion.

There is our difficulty. We must support the bylaws and take care we don't "damn them with faint praise." We can only do so by sacrificing—to some extent—our own distinctive viewpoint. And we can only expect to grow to the extent that the distinctiveness of our beliefs are impressed on the Laborist, having raised the problem and leave it with you.

* * *

The original purpose of this column was to report Vancouver South I. L. P. Branch activities and announce coming events. If we have written of other matters that was because of the paucity of branch news. The Vancouver South I. L. P. will hold its regular business meeting in the Horticultural Hall, 43rd aveune and Fraser, tonight, Friday, May 10th, at 8 p.m. Resolutions for the coming conference will be considered. All members and friends are strongly urged to attend.

OVERALLS

Overalls make many a gentleman into a working man. But there are not many gentlemen of leisure who don overalls, so that may be the reason why working men are not always particular about what kind of overalls they wear, so long as they are capable of picking up the dirt and oil that would otherwise go on a pair of tweed pants. Working men, especially union working men, should, however, be discriminatory in the overalls they wear. In the first place, they should be union made, and before stating any other reasons, we desire to draw our readers' attention to the Master Mechanic overalls that are being advertised in our columns and sold in our city. Look up the advt. on page 8 and help boost union labor. After you have made up your mind to buy union-made overalls, all the other reasons are found in them, so that is all we have to say.

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Convicted of speeding, a Kansas man was sentenced to spend ten days shoveling dirt. Putting his speed to good use.

Would there be less humor, or more, if there were fewer people who saw no humor in anything?

Do You Own the Key to Your Own Front Door?

EVERYONE admires a man who says: "It can be done," and then, by his own efforts, makes it a realization. Too many of us travel the road of least resistance, fearing to undertake anything that is going to call for obligations, special efforts, or sacrifices, while, as a matter of fact, everyone who has made good, or who has attained success, has fought for it.

There is no such thing as "It can't be done." Home ownership is daily being made a reality with others and with home-owning desires inborn in each and every one of us, and all around us evidences of determination—families who are comfortably housed in homes of their own—with no more ability or larger earnings than ourselves, are object lessons that reflect our own inability in making a start. The secret of success is persistency. The postage stamp offers an object lesson—it sticks to one thing until it gets there. Sometimes it encounters difficulties, but eventually its usefulness is proven by its stick-to-it-ness.

One cannot refer to a really successful man who has not acquired his real wealth by means of constant, reliable efforts, and by far the majority of them started at the very bottom and won their present proud position by applying their first savings to a lot on which to erect a home.

Buy a lot today—for it is the safest, most permanent, conservative investment one can make, and even though one's financial condition permits of only a small payment, it will represent a start which will eventually deliver to one the greatest amount of returns in both money and happiness that one can make.

If one has a lot, or has the ready means to acquire one, then start at once to improve it. The satisfaction and contentment of home ownership and the safe and sure returns will be one's just reward.

HOME-COMING

After long absence from my dwelling place,
The rhythm of today's returning road
Quickened my heart-beats to a wild mill-race
Of tumult as I neared my old abode.
The wayside stood emblazoned like a queen
In scarlet-maple robe and velvet cloak
Of cedars, and the sky showed tourmaline
And topaz in the thin autumnal smoke.
Then from a wide-flung door an avalanche
Of children poured! That swift, breath-taking sight
Swept toward me like a mighty springtime branch
Of cherry blossoms suddenly in flight,
Whirling through space its plumes of frosted foam!
Then arms enveloped me—and I was home!

—Anne Lloyd.

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New Bedford, nearly six months after the end of the great strike of 27,000 cotton mill workers, is spending nearly as much for the relief of poverty-stricken workers' families a sit did during the height of the strike, when $2500 was being dispensed weekly. Thousands who were employed before the strike can't get jobs now, although business is good in New Bedford. Labor specialization, another name for speed-up ,has been introduced, cutting by hundreds if not thousands the number of jobs. In a typical spinning department, the number of workers had been cut 35 per cent. and wages 16 per cent.

Silence is the perfectest herald of joy: I were but little happy, if I could say how much.—Shakespeare.

Marked Advance in Air Travel

By Karl H. von Wiegandd

Friederichshafen, Germany. — The conquest of the air promises to make tremendous strides in 1929. All indications point that the airship as distinguished from the airplane will play a big role in 1929 and 1930.

In Akron, Ohio, the Goodyear-Zeppelin company is building the two largest airships in the world. They are for the navy. In England, where I have just had a long talk with Commander Burney, the English airship builder and enthusiast, two giant commercial air liners are nearing completion.

Here in Frederichshafen, the place of the Zeppelins, work of tearing down one of the present Zeppelin hangars to make room for a new and vastly larger one is about to begin.

Eckener to Build Another

At the same time, Dr. Hugo Eckener, successor to Count Zeppelin, who has kept the cause of the airship alive during all these years, is about to come to agreement with Dr. Doerr, builder of the Graf Zeppelin, and his constructing engineers, on the design of the new German Zeppelin.

Near Sevilla in Spain and at Buenos Aires in South America two great airship hangars are being built for the Spanish-Argentine Zeppelin line by Fox brothers of New York.

The very successful transatlantic flights of the Graf Zeppelin with mail and passengers, in which I had the distinction of being the first American journalist to cross from Europe to America by air, has given the airship school a great impetus.

Challenges Are Met

Hostile interests with which some shipping companies are supposedly associated have endeavored to throw cold water on the idea of airships for transocean traffic. We have read that they are unsafe, impracticable and unprofitable. Dr. Eckener in Germany, Commander Burney in England and the United States navy department in America, have taken up these challenges by going ahead with their plans, and new ones.

As the greatest "scare" of all, it was spread all over the world that, on the flight from Friederichshafen to Lakehurst, every passenger on board the Graf Zeppelin was seasick. That was made out of whole cloth. Not one passenger was seasick on that voyage. As for safety, a tramp steamer went down in the storm in which the Graf Zeppelin lost a part of the covering of the port stabilizer.

Conquers Second Storm

On the return trip the Graf Zeppelin went through a terrific storm near Newfoundland, but arrived in Friederichshafen in sixty-nine hours without even as much as a single wire in the vast 763 feet long hull having snapped. As to profitable operation, only practical experience will determine that. The Graf Zeppelin had a net profit of $100,000 for the round trip, as figures available to me here show. That, however, is not necessarily a criterion for regular schedule. There is more than one steamship line that operates at a big loss and yet does not suspend business.

The three big airship events of this year are: The completion and commissioning for commercial service of the British airship being built by Commander Burney in Howden, England. It probably will take the air and make its first transatlantic passenger flight early in June. Montreal will be its airport.

The completion of the airship built by the British air ministry to be put on the passenger run from London to Bombay in India, with a halt in Port Said for passengers for or from Egypt. It is not likely that the first flight of this airship will be before September.

World Trip in August

Lastly, and probably the most important demonstration of all, will be for the first time in history the encircling of the globe by air, Dr. Hugo Eckener with the Graf Zeppelin, with passengers and mail. That is planned for August.

The present round the world record, made by airplanes over land and by steamers on sea, is 23 days, 15 hours. It is expected that the Graf Zeppelin will lower this record by several days. The route that is being mapped out runs by Siberia, over the high mountains at the lower end of Lake Baikal, thence over Manchuria and Korea to Tokio or over Mongolia, the Gobi desert via Peking and Tientsin to Tokio. From Tokio, the Pacific will be crossed well to the north and come down the coast on the American side via Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco to San Diego. At Tokio and San Diego, it is planned, stops will be made for refuelling. The next stop will be Lakehurst. In the 25,000 mile flight it is expected that not more than three stops will be made. The German ministry of posts will issue a special "round the world by air" stamp, which is certain to arouse the interest of stamp collectors in every country.

Scientists to Travel

There will be a number of passengers, but not many. I understand that a number of men of science desire to make the flight for scientific and meteorological observations. Others who desire to be among the passengers on this historic flight will have to pay high for that distinction.

The British, I understand, are making numerous changes in their airships, embodying the lessons learned by the transatlantic flights of the German Graf Zeppelin. Commander Burney told me that he proposed to considerably increase the engine power of his airship, which had already been designed for 4,100 horsepower, as against the 2,650 of the Graf Zeppelin.

Among the designs under consideration here in Friederchshafen for the new German Zeppelin on which construction is to begin this spring, are ships of eight and even ten motors, bringing up the sum total of the engines to 5,500 horsepower.

Await Big Plane

The sensational event in the airplane industry and heavier-than-air domain is expected to be the emerging from the closely guarded Dornier-Wal works at Rheineck, on the Swiss side of Lake Constance, opposite Friederchshafen, of the mysterious titanic Dornier twelve motored plane known as the "X Model." This plane, built like a boat, will be a veritable "flying ship." The all-metal hull is about 116 feet long. It is divided into watertight compartments to prevent danger of sinking should it be forced down on the water.

Through the center runs an aisle or corridor 74 feet 9 inches long. The plane will have a crew of ten men, including the cook and steward there will be an even dozen. The pilot will have nothing else to do but steer the sraft on the course laid out and to watch his instruments. The pilot house is twenty feet above the keel line of the hull.

For the first time, too, the motors are accessible for the smaller repairs such as replacing broken valve springs, changing spark plugs, finding and removing short circuits in electric wires. It is planned to often let three, possibly even four, motors at a time be idle and rest. On short flights up to 1,000 miles the great silver bird will be easily and comfortably able to carry seventy passengers, and even more than 100 on shorter flights.

Ton of Gas an Hour

The twelve motors on this "flying ship," each of which is of 5,000 horsepower, have a voracious appetite. When running with maximum revolutions, that means a speed of 150 miles an hour, they will consume one ton of gasoline per hour. The average cruising speed will be 112 miles. The number of passengers that will be taken will always depend upon the distance to be flown and the number of tons of fuel that will have to be taken.

This titanic plane, designed by Dr. Claude Dornier, who has had astonishing success with his four-motored Dornier-Wals, is without doubt the most daring experiment in heavier-than-air machines in recent years.

The full weight of the craft will be between fifty-four and fifty-five tons. The largest plane in existence at present, a Dornier-Wal, does not exceed seventeen tons.

The bridge of the Graf Zeppelin looks simple to primitiveness compared to all the instruments and apparatuses in the pilots' cabin on this "flying ship."

The year 1929 promises to be truly an "air year."

EMPIRE TRADE IS LOWER

Canada bought $825,714,000 worth of goods from the United States last year, and sold that country only a little more than half as much—$492,541,000.

In spite of many years of tariffs favoring trade within the Empire, Canada's entire trade with all the rest of the British Empire in 1928 was not increased.

Most men in the world do not really know what women do that makes the home ready for them when they come home at night.—Sir Ernest Shackleton.

The axis of the earth sticks out visibly through the center of each and every town or city.—Holmes.

RIGHT at your door lies a treasure house of romantic interest. That old rock—with its lone tree—is only one point of many around which legends hover. . . . Of course, you've been there.

Go there again, many more times, this summer. Go with your eyes open, and see the wonders of nature that are there. The magnificent trees; the Zoo, with its fascinating inmates; the Shakespearean garden; the monuments, and the rest of it.

Go there and close your eyes, fellows, and see some of those animals again, this time roaming at large in those primeval forest glades. Picture a swarthy Siwash at the paddle of a canoe, gliding in and out of the shadows bordering Lost Lagoon, or footing it silently, swiftly along a faint-marked trail. Get back for an hour or two to the days that Henty wrote of.

No matter whether you delight in the past or the present, there is always ample compensation for a visit to Stanley Park—the finest in the West.

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WEST.— Tetrault's Men's and Youths; also Strider and Slater's Union Label shoes.

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

Money By-Laws

Submitted to the Ratepayers of the City of Vancouver by the Vancouver City Council, on which a poll will be held

Wednesday, May 15th, 1929

SCHEDULE OF BY-LAWS

Purpose	Amount	Term Yrs.	Ann. Fixed Charges
Streets (Main Thoroughfares)	$500,000	15	$49,970.55
Streets and Roads (Emergency)	500,000	15	49,970.55
Street Paving and Sidewalks (Local Improvement)	750,000	15	74,955.83
Street Cleaning and Grading	250,000	15	24,985.28
Waterworks	750,000	40	45,392.62
Sewers	1,000,000	40	60,523.49
City Hall	1,000,000	40	60,523.49
Burrard Street Bridge	3,000,000	40	181,570.47
Fire Alarm Headquarters	350,000	40	21,183.22
Airport Site	300,000	40	18,157.05
Juvenile Detention Home	200,000	40	12,104.70
Branch Libraries	175,000	20	14,626.81
Park Sites (General)	350,000	40	21,183.22
Park Sites (English Bay foreshore)	300,000	40	18,157.05
School Buildings and Equipment	800,000	40	48,418.80
Art School	100,000	40	6,052.35
School Sites	50,000	40	3,026.17
School Grounds Improvements	50,000	40	3,026.17
Schools, Heating and Ventilating	50,000	20	4,179.09
	$10,475,000		$718,006.91

Interest on the debentures is computed at 5 per cent. The schedule of fixed charges covers annual payments of interest and sinking fund. The annual charges, if all the above By-laws are passed, will amount to $2.90 for each $1,000.00 of present taxable assessment.

Information For Voters

The Money By-law Poll will be held on **WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th, 1929.** The Polls will be open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the total number of votes cast on any by-law is necessary for the passing of the by-law.

WHO ARE QUALIFIED TO VOTE

Registered Owners or Registered Agreement Holders of property of the assessed value of not less than $300.00, whose names appear on the last Assessment Roll of the city. Authorized Agents of Registered Companies, whose names are entered on the last Assessment Roll of the city. Each person is entitled to only one vote on each by-law.

LIST OF POLLING BOOTHS

Polling Districts

WARD 1

No. 1—Lord Roberts School, corner Bidwell and Comox Sts.
No. 2—Schoolroom, Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Thurlow and Pendrell Sts.
No. 3—Aberdeen School, corner Burrard and Barclay Sts.

WARD 2

No. 4—Dawson School, corner Burrard and Helmcken Sts.
No. 5—Central School, corner Pender and Hamilton Sts.
No. 6—O'Brien Hall, corner Hastings and Homer Sts.

WARD 3

No. 7—Orange Hall, Gore Ave. and Hastings St. East.
No. 8—Strathcona School, corner Pender St. and Jackson Ave.
No. 9—Britannia High School, Parker St. and Cotton Drive. Cariboo Sts.

WARD 4

No. 10—Hastings School, Clinton and Albert Sts.
No. 11—Clinton Hall, Clinton and Pender Sts.
No. 12—Franklin School, Albert and Cariboo Sts.

WARD 5

No. 13—Community Hall, Nootka St. and Twenty-second Ave.
No. 14—Carleton School, Kingsway and Joyce Road.
No. 15—Champalin School, Sixtieth Ave. and Kerr St.

WARD 6

No. 16—Schoolroom, Trinity United Church, Seventh Ave., between Commercial Drive and Victoria Drive.
No. 17—Alexandra School, Broadway and Clark Drive.
No. 18—Selkirk School, Twenty-second Ave. and Commercial Drive.
No. 19—Tecumseh School, Forty-third Ave. and Commercial Drive.
No. 20—Second School, Sixty-second Ave. and Victoria Drive.

Polling Districts

WARD 7

No. 21—Oddfellows' Hall, Main St., between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.
No. 22—Charles Dickens School, Seventeenth Ave. and Glen Drive.
No. 23—Former South Vancouver Municipal Hall, Forty-third and Fraser St.
No. 24—Fraser School, Fraser St. and Marine Drive.

WARD 8

No. 25—Model School, Twelfth Ave. and Ash St.
No. 26—Edith Cavell School, Twentieth Ave. and Ash St.
No. 27—Sexsmith School, Ontario St. and Sixty-first Ave.

WARD 9

No. 28—Fairview School, Broadway and Granville St.
No. 29—Prince of Wales School, Twenty-fifth Ave. and Marguerite St.
No. 30—David Lloyd George School, Sixty-seventh Ave. and Cartier St.

WARD 10

No. 31—Henry Hudson School, Cornwall and Cypress Sts.
No. 32—Kitsilano High School, Trafalgar St. and Eleventh Ave.
No. 33—Former Point Grey Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard.
No. 34—Magee High School, Forty-ninth Ave. and Maple St.

WARD 11

No. 35—General Gordon School, Sixth Ave. and Bayswater Street.
No. 36—Lord Kitchener School, Twenty-fifth Ave. and Collingwood St.
No. 37—Kerrisdale School, Forty-first Ave. and Carnarvon Street.

WARD 12

No. 38—Queen Mary School, Fifth Ave. and Trimble St.
No. 39—Community Hall, Twenty-ninth Ave. and Dunbar St.

ALDERMAN MacINNIS URGES SUPPORT OF THE BYLAWS

(Continued from page 1)

for the next ten or fifteen years. Private interests are buying land and erecting buildings and are expecting to make substantial profits in the process, and why should not the city be able to do the same thing?

Burrard Bridge $3,000,000

The next bylaw of major proportions is that for the Burrard Street Bridge, $3,000,000. There need be very little argument put forward to justify the need for the bridge. To anyone who has observed the congestion of traffic on the Granville Street Bridge during the morning and evening hours for the past few years will well appreciate the need, and should anything happen to prevent the use of the bridge the city would, indeed, be in a bad way.

Fire Alarm Headquarters $350,000

The bylaw of $350,000 for Central Fire Alarm Headquarters will not really cost the ratepayers anything. What I mean by that is that the insurance rates are based on the city's fire fighting equipment by the Fire Underwriters, and the Fire Alarm Headquarters will be considered as part of the city's fire fighting equipment. This will be a fireproof building, built on sufficient ground so that it will be isolated from contact with all other buildings in case of fire. It will also be used for the police patrol system.

Juvenile Home $200,000

The Council is asking for $200,000 for a new Juvenile Detention Home. The present home has been thoroughly condemned by Grand Juries, at various times, as a veritable fire trap, unfit for human habitation. The offenders against society, who are unfortunate enough to be brought to this place, are young people, who, in most instances, because of some thing amiss in their home life, or bringing up, as we say, have done something that has brought them in contact with the forces of law enforcement, and the conditions in the home should be such as would leave an impression in their minds that the state is a benevolent institution, which would rather lead in the right direction than to punish.

Branch Libraries $175,000

Branch Libraries, $175,000: Education is the crying need of the age. Modern science, invention and discovery has filled life with so many distractions, has so intensified life, and capitalism has so commercialized everything that it is absolutely essential for the good of the race that every effort must be made to sift the beneficial from the harmful, and the only possible way to do this is through education. The Schools Bylaw for $1,050,000 and the Library Bylaw can be lumped together as monies for educational purposes, and should be voted on from the same point of view. I think it was H. G. Wells who said that in our present position it was a race between education and catastrophe. Well, vote for the School and Library Bylaws and Education and avert the catastrophe, it is cheaper.

Park and School Sites $300,000

Park Sites, $300,000 and $350,000: In voting for or against the bylaws we are actually deciding whether we shall buy some thing or not. In buying something there are usually two things that we take into consideration: Do we need what we are buying, and is the price right. Well, then, do we need more parks? Is the price we are asked to pay reasonable? I think we need as many open spaces as we can possibly get, and I am quite sure that land can be secured cheaper in Vancouver today than it can be secured, say three or five years from now. Either that or our claims for Vancouver as a coming metropolis of commerce and culture is mere wind.

From my point of view, very briefly, this is the case for the bylaws. If the bylaws are defeated it seems to me that it will be because they have not been considered on their merits, or because of sectionalism, or petty prejudice. It should be remembered that the Mayor and Council have no more at stake in the passing or rejection of these bylaws than the ordinary ratepayer. The man in the east end and Vancouver South may say that he has no use for the Burrard Street Bridge, but the needs of the city must be considered as a whole. Either that or progress becomes impossible. The man who has no children or the person who sends his children to a private school may say that he does not need schools. The property owner who already has street, sewers and water provided may say that he does not need these essentials to community life, that he is well satisfied with things as they are. But that would be very poor citizenship. As I have pointed out already, progress in science, discovery, and invention has paved the way to unlimited improvement, and we should not rest content until we enjoyed the benefits of the best that human minds can conceive and effort make possible.

The Musicians' Union has moved to the old labor hall at 319 Pender street west.

The Theatrical Stage Employees' Union has moved to 319 Pender street west, and is meeting in the Labor Headquarters.

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670.
VANCOUVER

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One of These Sweaters

THESE will be smart on the links—comfortable for home-wear—adaptable to any summer sports. Wool sweaters in pullover or cardigan style in a variety of clever designs. Sizes 36 to 40. Special—

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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS

.50	Dr. Reid's Royal Embrocation	.26	
1.25	Stroh's Malt Syrup, Hop Flavor	.77	
1.00	Beef, Iron and Wine	.52	
.75	Olive Oil, 16-oz. tins	.44	
.15	Nugget Shoe Polish	2 for .21	
1.00	Dr. Parrish's Chemical Food, 16-oz.	.51	
.25	Extract of Vanilla	.13	
.10	Winsome Soap	3 for .21	
.25	Seidlitz Powders, 8 in box	.13	
.10	Vanex Camomile Herbal Shampoo	.05	
.50	Glycerin and Rose Water, 8 oz.	.26	
.50	Puritall Milk of Magnesia	.26	
.30	Djer-Kiss Talcum	.21	
.60	Djer-Kiss Face Powder	.39	
.25	Boracic, Carbolic or Zinc Ointment	.13	
.50	Finest Italian Castor Oil, 8 oz.	.25	
.15	Whole Flaxseed, per lb.	.09	
.75	Liquid Petrolatum, medium or heavy, 16-oz.	.34	
.50	Creolin, 16-oz.	.26	
.25	Krysol (Antiseptic) 4-oz.	.12	

VANCOUVER'S OWN DRUG STORES—FOURTEEN IN THE CITY AT YOUR SERVICE.

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Master Mechanic High-back White Duck Overalls

Made from special heavy white duck, copper-rivetted; has extra handy swing nail pouch; hammer loops on both sides for convenience of either side. This is a high grade UNION-MADE garment. Manufactured in Canada by Canadian Union labor.

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Cornfield & Harding, 21 East Hastings Street.
Wm. Dick. Ltd., 399 W. Hastings St.
Hudson's Bay Company.
D. Spencer, Ltd.
Campbell & Griffen, 144 W. Cordova Street.
Arnold & Quigley, 540 Granville St.
Woodward's, Ltd.
E. V. McKee, 6 West Cordova St.
W. B. Brummitt, 18 W. Cordova St.
Arthur Frith & Co., 2313 Main St.
D. Hunter & Co., 74 W. Cordova St.
Acme Clothing Co., 23 E. Hastings Street.
B. C. Clothiers, 42 W. Hastings St.
R. Moore, 2215 Cambie Street.
P. D. Gordon, Ltd., 45 West Hastings Street.
O. H. Dorman, Victoria, B. C.
Reid & McDonald, New Westminster, B. C.

Painters, Ask for MASTER MECHANIC Union-made Painters' Bib Overalls

"MOTHER" JONES PASSES HER 99TH BIRTHDAY

"Mother" Jones, famous fighter for coal miners and other wage workers, who now lives in Washington at the home of the widow of the late T. V. Powderly, once leader of the Knights of Labor, was 99 years old on May 1. She says that she expects to reach 115 before answering the last call.

"If I could get about on my legs I would be out in the field organizing workers today instead of idling away my time here in Washington," she said.