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TWO FAMOUS JANES IN LEADING ROLES

Two well known Janes of the screen who previously played the roles of mother and daughter in a big film production, find themselves again in this relation in the big human drama, "Emblems of Love" They are Jane Jennings and Jane Thomas. Jane Jennings has been screen mother to so many stars of the screen that it is rather difficult for her to accept an engagement now without renewing the acquaintance of a former screen son or daughter.

Don't fail to see this great picture given under the auspices of the Loyal Order of Moose at the Roman Theatre Thursday, May 1st. Adv. 2.

"Emblems of Love" described as a mighty drama of love which combines the loves of life, is a story of humble people whose characters are just folks as the late President Harding said and its characters are interpreted by artists who make them real, lovable folks with their human foibles and frailties, totally devoid of artificiality. The cast includes Jane Jennings, Charles Delaney, Grace Cunard, Jane Thomas, Jas. Drummer, Bernard Seigel and other well known players of the stage and screen. The Loyal Order of Moose have arranged to show this mighty drama picture, at the Roman Theatre on Thursday, May 1st. You will be sorry if you miss it. Adv. 2.

BUILDING WAGES AT PEAK IN U. S.

Favorable Conditions Shown by a National Survey and Analysis.

Building labor conditions throughout the country are considered generally favorable, according to a national survey just completed by S. W. Straus & Co.

"One of the factors in promulgating the generally favorable tone," the survey avers, "has been the unusual amount of employment throughout the building crafts during the winter months. These conditions were partly owing to mild weather in some sections of the country, but it is noted that efforts to increase the volume of construction in the so called off seasons have been successful."

"Current building trades rates per hour show that building labor is now setting peak wages. In the national survey they range as follows: Bricklayers, 70 cents to \$1.00; hodcarriers, 50 cents to \$1.25; pildrivers, 50 cents to \$1.12½; structural ironworkers, 60 cents to \$1.50; common labor, 25 cents to 67½ cents an hour.

"Present wage rates in St. Louis carry the highest scale in the country. Negro hodcarriers there signed a new agreement specifying a \$1.25 an hour rate.

"St. Louis painters are demanding a rate of \$1.50 an hour from Monday to Friday, inclusive, and \$3 an hour for Saturday and Sunday work. In New York, Chicago, Cleveland, and some other large cities laborers are getting from 75 cents to 87½ cents an hour.

"In many cities," the survey points out, "the building trades have arranged for renewal of the 1923 wage scales for the ensuing year.

"Co-operation of building unions and contractors in establishing apprenticeship schools during the year is adding to some extent in relieving the labor shortage. In Chicago the citizens' committee to enforce the Landis award and contractors operating under the conditions of the award have developed one of the nation's foremost building trades apprenticeship schools. Students throughout the country have begun courses of schooling in the building line.

"New York building mechanics recently signed new contracts calling for a 50 cent a day boost. The increase establishes a \$10.50 a day scale for basic trades. In Chicago most of the trades are reported as satisfied with the present rate of \$1.25 per hour.

"Minneapolis, San Francisco, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Denver are among the principal cities which will retain the 1923 wage rates for the ensuing year. In Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Nashville, Kansas City, Youngstown, St. Paul, New Orleans, Houston and Sioux City increases have been granted or are pending.

"In Los Angeles bricklayers' bonuses have been eliminated and the \$10 a day wage scale is the minimum. In Memphis bricklayers' wages have been cut from \$1.50 an hour to \$1.37½ an hour. Plumbers there were raised 7½ cents an hour."

The survey concludes by showing that wages in Canada are much lower than in the United States. In Montreal bricklayers get 60 cents an hour; carpenters, 65; holding engineers, 50; hodcarriers, 35; pile drivers, 50; structural iron workers, 65, and common laborers, 25 cents an hour.

General Labor Notes

A general lockout in all British shipyards is to be enforced by employers on April 10. About 100,000 workers will be affected. The conference in London on the Southampton shipyard strike failed to reach an agreement. A national lockout has been declared in consequence.

A bill in the New York legislature giving women right to wages for their services as housewives was killed in committee. This measure, it was pointed out, was killed because, although the husband supports the wife, she is under no obligation to keep house for him, and furthermore that while she could charge him for such services, she is not even required to live with him.

The railroad labor board was declared to be a failure and unsatisfactory alike to the "public, the railroads and the employees," in a statement by D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, before a subcommittee of the senate interstate commerce committee, at the opening of hearings on the Howell-Berkley bill proposing abolition of the board. The bill, which is sponsored by railroad labor organizations, proposes settlement of railroad labor disputes by conference between self-chosen representatives of railroad managements and employees, with further recourse to mediation and arbitration.

It is expected that the compromise of the garment workers' strike in Boston, suggested by Mayor Curley, will result in bringing the trouble to an end shortly. Employers contended for a forty-four-hour week and workers for a forty-hour week. Mayor Curley suggested a forty-two-hour period and the workers have agreed.

Through mediation by the minister of labor, the employers and dock workers of Hamburg, Germany, have arrived at an agreement terminating the dock strike, and work has been resumed.

LABOR TURNOVER COSTLY PROCESS

Spring Brings to the Fore the Question of Cost of Hiring and Firing.

With employment again on the up-grade in the Middle West and the seasonal shifting of workers in prospect, the subject of labor turnover becomes of immediate interest, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune.

Spring restlessness is felt in the great majority of industrial plants. Common laborers, who enter the foundries and factories in the cold months, feel the urge of the outdoors and listen to old man Hookey, who used to peer in the schoolhouse window. The bait usually is a building job for the laborer instead of the fishing pole and can of worms that caused so many of us to fall from grace in kite or marble time.

Addressing the local Society of Industrial Engineers the other night, M. Howard Montgomery urged more honey and less vinegar in the foreman's lunch basket and expressed a doubt whether many executives appreciate the cost of hiring and firing. He presented an estimate worked out after two years' study by a West side concern employing 350 men. He gave it for what it was worth, adding that he thought it reasonable after about twenty-five years of experience in shop and foundry practice. Here it is, the cost of hiring and firing a man: Advertising, 50 cents; clerical work, 75 cents; instructing new workers, \$5.50; wear and tear on equipment, \$12; loss in production, \$25.50; defective work, \$12; accidents, \$3; interest on equipment, 50 cents; total, \$53.75.

Mr. Montgomery said that industry will never be free from labor turnover, but at \$50 per shift the cost is now excessive. He suggested a better reflection of company policies by foremen, to be obtained by education of the foremen.

As to any prospect of labor shortage he remarked: "There is a whole lot being said for and against the proposed immigration bill before congress at this time. Several of our aldermen are trying to influence the committee. What is it all about? Last year many, in fact all, of the large employing concerns found it possible to secure two and three men for every job they had, and most of these concerns employ only those who are citizens of the U. S. A. and physically fit. Does that indicate a shortage of labor?"

The answer may be found in the production records of 1923 and 1924 as given out by the Department of Commerce and estimated in the various federal reserve bulletins.

One of the most interesting and instructive suggestions for an intelligent mobilization of American labor resources was made recently by Mr. W. R. Ingalls in Mining and Metallurgy. Discussing what is to become of the bituminous coal miners who are to be dispensed with as the new wage agreement between the union and operators closes down more mines, in addition to the 4,000 now down and out, Mr. Ingalls suggested that the United Mine Workers have plenty of money and (in the person of Mr. Lewis) plenty of brains, with Gompers able to help.

Recalling how laborers in pre-war Russia used to band themselves together, elect leaders, and then make contracts for jobs all over the empire, proceeding from one place to the other as the demand arose, Mr. Ingalls suggests that a similar peaceable army of industry might be formed from the ranks of superfluous miners, single men especially.

General Labor Notes

After April 5, union plasterers of Washington demand \$14 a day instead of the present scale of \$12, and after June 1 they will work only five days a week instead of five and a half. This action was taken at a meeting of Local No. 98 of the Operating Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International association. The local has about 600 members.

In a bold effort to avert the threatened coal strike in Great Britain, Prime Minister MacDonald has decided to stake the life of his government on the miners' minimum wages bill, which is to be introduced in April as a government measure. If the bill fails, it appears certain that almost 700,000 coal miners will strike on April 17, when their present wage agreement with the owners ends.

Harry James, Cincinnati, was elected president of the Ohio division of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers at a meeting in Columbus. Vice presidents elected are: Emile Ardman, Mansfield; Trent Loughlin, Cleveland; M. O. Noary, Portsmouth; Mel Brown, Elyria; J. W. McLoughlin, Columbus, and J. Morris, Youngstown. Edward Hough, Cleveland, was elected secretary-treasurer.

An increase in wages averaging between 5 and 6 per cent has been granted to the engineers, firemen and engine hostlers of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. About 6,000 men are affected. A similar increase already had been given conductors and trainmen.

Denizens of the Deep Have Some Human Ways

Fish stories are important items of human experience, and the teeming life of the sea has ups and downs to match any fortune of the land. Young oysters, we are told, settle down to work after forty-eight hours of making a splash in their world.

Some become pearl manufacturers, and others just hang around the bars—plain old sons. Starfish sometimes visit oyster communities and work the old shell game. Well, the oysters have made their beds—let them lie in them. And there are the limpets. They prowl around at night, but always in the morning they manage to find their own flats on the old home rock, and so save their faces in the eyes of the community. Ah, those sly, frolicking limpets.

And what armories of teeth—whelks have from 220 to 250 each, winkles 3,500, and the umbrella shell about 750,000 to the set. What a time there must be when the little umbrella shells are teething. Whelks, mon!

Life at the bottom of the sea is a pretty serious business.—Nation's Business.

One on the Pawnbroker

He stood, apparently deep in thought, under the three golden balls which hung above the doorway of the shop.

Presently resolution came to him; he crossed the threshold and inquired of the proprietor: "How much will you give me for this coat?"

"A shilling," retorted the pawnbroker, eyeing the shabby garment with undisguised contempt.

"Oh, make it 2 shillings," exclaimed the seedy one. "Hang it all, this coat's worth 5 bob if it's worth a penny!"

"My friend," said the pawnbroker, "I couldn't give five shillings for two overcoats like that—no, certainly I couldn't."

"Come, come!" replied the seedy one, persuasively. "Would you take a shilling for it if the coat were yours?"

"Yes, and think I'd done well!" "Ah, then, that's all right. Here's your bob. I found the coat outside and brought it in to see how much it was really worth."—Toronto Globe.

There Only Six Nights

There being a Shakespearean repertoire company in town, a Liverpool magnate told his secretary to book a couple of seats.

"I'll telephone my wife," said the merchant, "and leave a memorandum on my desk as to what she wants to see."

A little later the secretary found the memorandum. It read: "Two tickets for Twelfth Night."

The next morning the secretary reported: "I couldn't get the tickets you specified, sir. The company will only be in town six nights."

Fixing the Blame

Gentle hands were lifting Pat from the wreckage of his automobile, which had just been struck at a grade crossing by a fast passenger train.

"How did it happen?" asked a friend, who was with the rescue party.

"Begorra," fumed Pat, "it's more than I can understand. Ye'd have thought that the engineer of the train could have seen me comin' in broad daylight!"—Everybody's Magazine.

Needed Scraping

It was one of London's gray days when one American greeted another American in Piccadilly.

"Lil' ol' London's got no skyscrapers yet," remarked one.

"Pity, too," answered the other, gazing heavenward. "I never saw a sky that needed scraping more."

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