

\$2.75 A DAY LATHEMAN KING OF JAP WORKMEN

\$1 a Day Is Excellent Pay in Tokio, and Many Labor for 40 cents—Interesting Figures Compiled by U. S. Labor Department

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5—American manufacturers have become increasingly aroused over the heavy imports of Japanese articles into the United States. In spite of the tariff, in spite of the various campaigns which have been carried on to induce Americans to buy American-made wares, rather than Japanese, a heavy volume of these oriental goods continues to occupy a share of the domestic markets.

U. S. PROUD OF STANDARD

The explanation is the low wage cost in Japan. In the manufacture of most articles, the labor cost is the big item. This may not be true, where very valuable materials are used as in the case of precious metals, but, in general, the labor cost is the outstanding factor. It has long been a point of pride with the American Congress and with Americans generally to sustain the standard is the highest in the world. It has continued to hold that position even during the depressed years. Wages have gone down here but they have gone down since 1930 in other great manufacturing and trading nations of the Occident. The only other wage scales comparable with those of the United States are the scales obtaining in Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom. Even these lag behind the American scale.

The United States bureau of labor statistics, with a view to informing itself about the true differences between the American scale and the Japanese, has obtained a report on what the various industries are paying in Tokio. This would furnish probably the most favorable picture of the

Japanese labor situation. In Tokio, as in the metropolis of any country, wage scales are higher than in smaller places and higher than the average for the entire nation. The Tokio scales have been reported to the bureau and are enlightening as to the reasons why Japan can export so many articles to the United States in spite of the American protective tariff.

The yen is the Japanese monetary unit. At par it is worth 50 cents in American money. For the last year or so the yen has actually been worth less than par because Japan went off the gold standard and resorted to a limited inflation in an effort to stimulate her foreign trade.

Among the greatest industries of Japan, especially as regards exports, is the textile industry. Japan has become America's best customer for raw cotton, taking as much as England, France and Germany combined. Much of Japan's textile machinery was originally purchased here, but now she is making some of her own. With her low wage rates she is able to buy American raw cotton, pay the freight to Japan, manufacture it into cloth, pay the freight on the cloth all the way back to America again, pay the tariff, and still sell at a price competitive with the prices charged by American textile manufacturers.

LOW WAGE RATES

The figures the bureau has obtained show that the daily wage of a female cotton spinner is 41 cents, while a female cotton weaver gets about 36 cents. Nearly all of the operatives at the textile machines in Japan appear to be women and girls. Where wages

for men are quoted, they are materially higher, but the women workers are in the majority. For example, a male hosiery knitter gets \$1.05 a day or about \$6.30 a week, while a woman hosiery knitter receives only 57 cents a day. Silk reeler gets 36 cents a day and silk throwers 38 cents. The United States does not import a great deal of silk goods from Japan, but imports raw silk which is manufactured here.

The highest paid industry in Japan is the metal industry, but the wages paid are far below the American standards. A lathe man receives \$2.75 a day. He is a skilled machinist worker of the empire. Although his weekly wage does not amount to more than many an office boy receives in the United States, he comes near being a rich man in Japan if he is thrifty. Finishes get about the same. Founders are paid about \$2.22 a day and blacksmiths nearly \$2.50. Pattern-makers are paid \$2.35.

The ceramic art has reached a high stage in Japan. China of a fine quality is made at such low wages, however, that it can sell in the 5 and 10 cent stores of America, and all because of the low wage rates. Potters receive \$1 a day, and are regarded as richly remunerated. Glassmakers get \$1.44 a day, and expert workers in tiles receive 70 cents.

The chemical industry has shown a remarkable rise in Japan in the last decade and Japan is emancipating herself from dependence on Occidental sources. About \$1 a day is paid. Every American is familiar with Japanese matches, which have flooded this market. Match manufacture is a branch of the chemical industry, seven chemicals normally being used in the ordinary safety match. Male workers in the match industry get 45 cents a day and female, 34 cents.

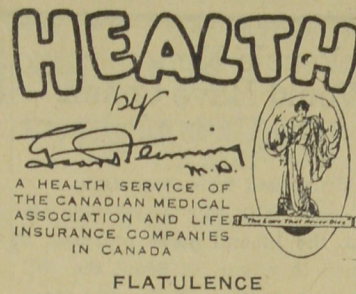
No American lawn party is complete without Japanese lanterns. Also, there are a great many other articles made of paper. Indeed, the Japanese excel in the art of making paper novelties. Wages run from 60 cents to \$1 a day. The makers of leather goods are better paid, receiving around \$1.60 a day. Concerning these Japanese novelties, it probably should be pointed out that a great deal of the work is done at wages well below those quoted. The quoted rates are for the city of Tokio, where the large factories are located. A great deal of this sort of work is done in smaller towns by persons working in their homes. They are on a piece-work basis to a considerable extent, and the unit cost to the manufacturing contractor or exporter is less than the wage rates quoted for Tokio.

The wage rate in the food industries do not affect export trade materially, as Japan exports little in the way of food to the Occident. They are interesting, however, as comparisons. Flour millers earn about 95 a day; sake brewers about 70 cents; sugar refiners about \$1.07; confectioners, \$1; and cannery, 80 cents. In the apparel industry, tailors earn \$1 a day for making European clothing; shoemakers, \$1.20, and clog-makers, 60 cents.

The lacquerers are among the artisan-artists of Japan and are well paid. Much of their work is exported to this and other western lands. They earn, on an average, about \$1.10 a day. The expert joiners, who make those fascinating wooden puzzles and other novelties, earn about 62 cents a day. The mat-makers also are artists and earn \$1.15 a day.

In the building trades, the scale is high. Plasterers, for instance, are paid \$1.20 a day, comparing, incidentally with about \$10 a day in the United States. Carpenters get just under \$1; stonemasons, \$1.45; bricklayers, \$1.30; roofers, \$1.30, and painters, \$1.15. Among the unskilled, the stevedores are the highest paid receiving \$1.25 a day, but ordinary male day laborers receive 89 cents and female, 40 cents. In domestic service, the man worker gets 40 cents, and the woman 39 cents. An interesting fact is that, in 17 important groups, wages have risen since 1933. There have been few reductions and where there have been reductions, they have been slight, while the increases have run as high as 16 cents per cent. Still, the highest paid worker in Japan would have difficulty in living on his earnings in the United States.

BAIE DU FEBVRE Quebec, August 5—A coroner's jury found a verdict of accidental death at the inquest on Paul Emile Grandmont, 5, killed by an automobile yesterday.



FLATULENCE

Flatulence or "gas" is a term that is used by the public to account for the comfort in the abdomen which may be due to a digestive upset, arising out of an emotional disturbance, gall-bladder disease, appendicitis, ulcer of the stomach or abdomen, etc.

Many people talk about gas forming in their stomachs. The only way in which gas could form would be if the food, not being able to escape from the stomach, should ferment. This rarely occurs. The gas supposed to be formed in the stomach is air which is swallowed usually together with food and drink.

The taste of some foods is apt to return. This does not mean that the particular food which is thus re-tasted is difficult to digest. Sometimes a portion of food regurgitates. Such a happening is not serious, and the sour taste experienced is quite normal because the gastric juice of the healthy stomach is sour or acid.

The rumbling of gas in the abdomen is due to the shifting of gas in the intestines. Fermentation in the large bowel is a common cause of this flatulence and the fermentation is very often the result of constipation.

There is a strong emotional factor in many cases. The individual is distressed or embarrassed by the noise. The emotional upset may lead to a marked distension of the abdomen even in the absence of fermentation.

From this brief outline, it will be seen that abdominal discomfort which may be called flatulence, like abdominal pain may arise from any one of several causes. It may be the only symptom which the patient experiences. It is obvious that the only treatment which can be of real value is that which strikes at the cause.

Many of these cases are relieved when regular bowel elimination is established through toilet habit, diet and exercise. Certainly the frequent use of laxatives will not correct the trouble. The only way to help where emotional upsets are the cause is to deal with the emotional condition.

Finally, a warning is not out of place as to the danger of blaming all abdominal distress on the stomach or bowels. There are other important organs which may be at fault. Diet is important, but what you eat may not be the cause of the trouble.

\$15000 FUND FOR NFLD.

British Government
Loans Agriculturists to
Aid Co-Operative Effort.

SAINT JOHN'S Newfoundland, Aug. 5—Loaned by the British government to Newfoundland's department of natural resources, W. Dingwell Beveridge, organizer of the Scottish Agricultural Society, has arrived in Saint John's to take up his new duties. Accompanying the loan of Mr. Beveridge was a grant of approximately \$15,000 from the colonial development fund.

The agriculturalist has been appointed director of co-operation to the natural resources department, and that department's commissioner, Sir John Hope Simpson, has given a rough outline of the work intended to be carried out under the plan.

First, Sir John said, Mr. Beveridge will make a survey of the entire island, making a special point of the requirements of the individual settlements.

Formation of co-operative groups will follow this investigation, but it was believed these would have to be supplemented by legislation to govern their operation.

Co-operative buying of seed, fertilizer, implements and stock will be made available, as will co-operative selling of produce.

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Of Interest to Women

DO IT WITH PAPER

Pack, Wrap, Store, Cook, Serve and Decorate with Paper. It's efficient and Labor-Saving — Attractive, Isn't the Paper Tableware?

Paper takes the cake—and we might add, the pie also. In fact, paper is used in one way or another for almost every kind of food. Whether it is packing, wrapping, storing, cooking or serving of food, paper plays an important part.

Mrs. Neighbor is planning a party. In nine cases out of ten she uses the paper in some form. It cannot be surpassed in color and versatility for use in decoration. Paper dishes for table service are labor-saving devices that can be had at but little cost and paper for cooking and storing of foods is now considered a household necessity.

Plates, in pastel pink with a centre floral decoration, are sturdily made, do not absorb moisture and do not impart any flavor to the food. The salt and pepper shakers are deep pink, and the flower containers are of moisture-proof paper in pastel shades to match the plates.

It is impossible for most of us to have enough china or glassware available for many changes in color schemes. Paper makes any color scheme possible and at a price which is not prohibitive for the average person. Paper dollies and place mats are made in design that rival those found in exquisite laces and embroideries.

Cooking parchment, which is insoluble in either cold or boiling water, is finding many uses in our homes. Vegetables can be seasoned, tied tightly in it and cooked in boiling water, thus retaining all their juices and flavors.

The cooking with paper is a big convenience for apartment dwellers especially, because it reduces cooking odors tremendously. Even sauerkraut odors which have a too well known wanderlust can be restrained unbelievably by this method. It is equally good for the baking or boiling of fish, and also helps keep the fish from falling apart.

Parchment cooking paper is made much the same as any other, but has no sizing of any kind and must be absolutely pure. It is sent through what are called "parchmentizing" baths, then it is washed and dried many times. In the parchmentizing process the little fibers interlock and insolubility is developed. There is no chemical nor wax on the finished product.

Crinkled paper cake-pan liners are another aid in cooking. They save time, reduce the chances of burned cakes, and make pan washing easy. The small ones can be purchased in different colors, and can therefore be used for decorative purposes. Little cakes can be served in them.

If colored paper dishes are chosen and the cake is iced in delicate colors to blend with it, there is nothing more attractive. Any cup cake recipe can be used.

"What is meant by the term 'julienne' in recipes and menus?"

It is quite possible that this term is derived from the name of the French caterer, Julien, of Boston who was famous for his appetizing clear meat soup containing shredded vegetables, especially carrots. In modern culinary language, julienne invariably indicates the style into which vegetables or fruits or meats or any such foods are cut. When a recipe calls for "celery julienne style" it means that the celery is to be cut into thin strips or slender match-like pieces; and when the term appears in the name of a recipe, it indicates definitely that the dish contains shredded or match-like pieces of vegetables, fruits or other foods.

Julien was famous for shredded vegetable decorations in his soups. The modern cook has widened the field and uses strips of many other kinds of food for all courses.

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