# Labor Statesman

## ... Convention Edition ...

CANADIAN PHOTO CO. VANCOUVER, GEORGIA, AND DEVONSHIRE HOTELS

## The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

47TH CONVENTION

VANCOUVER, SEPTEMBER, 193[redacted]

●

## The American Federation of Labor

51ST CONVENTION

VANCOUVER, OCTOBER, 1931

# Welcome to Vancouver

*From*

**COLIN MacDONALD**
**President**

**P. R. BENGOUGH**
**General**
**Secretary-Treasurer**

## Vancouver, New Westminster & District

# Trades and Labor Council

Representing 72 Local Affiliated Unions and
Fifteen Thousand Members

# The Labor Statesman

No. 384 VANCOUVER, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1931 FIVE CENTS PER COPY


**Vancouver, New Westminster and District**

## Trades and Labor Council

**Meets at Labor Headquarters, 529-531 Beatty Street, First and Third Tuesdays**

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| C. E. Herrett | Vice-President |
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| Jas. Thomson | Chairman Organization Committee |
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## Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

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| Frank Morrison | Secretary |
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## Vancouver, New Westminster & District Trades and Labor Council

Organized in the City of Vancouver, in Sullivan's Hall, Cordova Street, on November 21st, 1889. In 1920 amalgamation took place between the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council, since which date the two councils have been known as the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council.

The June report shows seventy local unions affiliated, with an affiliated membership of over 14,000.

The Council owns and controls the publication, "Labor Statesman." Maintains its offices in Labor Headquarters, Limited, 529-531 Beatty Street, the building being owned entirely by the Council and affiliated unions.

During its forty-one years of operation in Vancouver it has materially assisted in the building up of the city. Not only have the working people affiliated with this council contributed their labor, craftsmanship and skill to the building of our city for forty years, but the council has always taken an active interest in questions of public improvements, being largely instrumental, many years ago, in securing for the people the right of the foreshore at English Bay; the reclaiming and development of False Creek; the University of British Columbia, and scores of other such activities. Its delegates have annually attended the Provincial Government, requesting and urging the enaction of legislation for improved social and labor conditions, practically all of which first originated at the meetings of this council.

Many of British Columbia's most prominent citizens received their early training in the meetings of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. The late Senator Crowe was a delegate from the Carpenters' Union; the late Francis Williams, who was an alderman of the city and, for many years, chairman of the Finance Committee, was a delegate from the Tailors' Union; Jas. H. McVety, Superintendent of the British Columbia section of the Dominion Employment Bureau, was a delegate for many years from the Machinists' Union, etc.

The following unions are affiliated with the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council:

Asbestos Workers, No. 52.
Bricklayers, No. 1.
Barbers, No. 120.
Boilermakers, No. 194.
Bakers, No. 468.
Bakery Salesmen, No. 189.
Brewery Workers, No. 300.
Beverage Dispensers, No. 676.
Bookbinders, No. 105.
Blacksmiths, No. 151.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 505.
Carpenters, No. 452.
Carpenters, No. 1251.
Civic Employees, No. 28.
Civic Employees, Burnaby.
Camp and Mill Workers, No. 31.
Engineers, No. 115.
Electrical Workers, No. 213.
Egg Graders, No. 11.
Elevator Constructors, No. 82.
Engineers, Steam and Operating, No. 963.
Fire Fighters, No. 256.
Fire Fighters, No. 18.
Fire Fighters, No. 296.
Floorlayers, No. 296.
Firemen and Oilers, No. 289.
Glass Blowers' Association, 53.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees No. 28.
Iron Workers, No. 97.
Jewellery Workers, No. 42.
Lathers, No. 207.
Lithographers, No. 44.
Meat Cutters.
Milk Salesmen, No. 464.
Machinists, No. 151.
Machinists, No. 182.
Machinists, No. 692.
Molders, No. 281.
Moving Picture Projectionists.
Mill and Factory Men, No. 1599.
Mill and Factory Men, No. 1896.
Millwrights, No. 1638.
Mental Hospital Attendants, 35.
Maintenance-of-way Employees, No. 31.
Musicians, No. 145.
Plumbers and Steamfitters, 170.
Painters, No. 138.
Plasterers, No. 89.
Plasterers' Helpers, No. 602.
Pile Drivers, No. 2404.
Printing Pressmen, No. 69.
Plumbers and Steamfitters, 571.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 58.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 280.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 280.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 314.
Street Railway Employees, Division 101.
Sign Writers, No. 726.
Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 46A.
Shingle Weavers, No. 17813.
Stenographers and Typists, No. 18177.
Stone Cutters.
Typographical, No. 226.
Taxi Drivers, No. 151.
Tailors, No. 178.
Teamsters, No. 466.
Theatrical Stage, No. 118.
Telegraphers, No. 43.
Upholsterers, No. 26.
Welders and Helpers, No. 19.
United Textile Workers, 1700.

# The Labor Statesman

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

H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

PRESS COMMITTEE:

Ed. Smith Chairman; W. Watt (Building Trades Council); P. R. Bengough (Machinist Trades); R. H. Neelands (Printing Trades); Dan McPherson (Building Trades); B. Showler (Teaming Trades); T. Hanonn (Beverage Trades); C. Herrett (Label Trades); Bert Speed (Transportation Trades).

Subscription Rates: $2 per Year; to Unions, 16c per month per member.

Phone: Seymour 6279

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Vancouver, Friday, Sept. 18, 1931


## OUR MILLIONAIRE PREMIER

While Premier Bennett is immensely careful that those "strongly vocal persons" shall not endanger our scheme of government, Mr. Bennett's party has, during the brief period that it has been in power, done more to bring our capitalist government into contempt than all the Communists in Canada could in ten years. It is a common line of attack to say that politics and government have nothing of sincerity or desire for human usefulness to them. That it is a game that men play for stakes as a gambler plays, and of the same kind. During the spring of last year Mr. Bennett and his party were loud in their condemnation of Mr. Mackenzie King's refusal to believe that there could be hunger in the land while his well-proportioned paunch pressed so comfortably against his immaculate vest . During the election Mr. Bennett played up to hungry women and children for all that it would carry, and the spearhead of his fight was the special session of parliament that he would call to create work for every man and woman who deserved it. Mr. Bennett's special parliament met and voted twenty million dollars. This was one of those starry things that the party will boast of in the future. But as to grappling with the unemployment problem, this it refused to do. After reaping all the crop that could be reaped by exploiting the hungry babies, Mr. Bennett commanded the Provincial Governments and the cities to place their shoulders under the larger portion of the burden. Like a Prairie Redskin, Mr. Bennett in full regalia led the procession while the weaker members of the family carried the load. Last winter our municipalities shouldered a burden that was in no way contemplated by anyone at the time that the care of the sick and indigent was placed on the cities. The cities did not, nor could not, carry the whole load. During the middle of March the city of Vancouver ordered an army of fifteen hundred ill-fed and ill-clad men to beat it to the Prairies in search of work, for we had nothing more to give them. In June the Minister of Labor visited us and we then learned that while we were compelling men to take their lives in their hands and ride car ends and coal tenders and the "rods" through the mountains in search of work, of the twenty millions voted by the special session of parliament, Ottawa had still four million unexpended, and the Government asked us to believe that this unexpended money was evidence that it had done its duty by the unemployed.

The conditions during the present summer have been worse than anything previously known on the American continent. Every street corner is pre-empted by an able-bodied worker asking the price of a meal. In Vancouver alone a thousand men have slept in everything from upturned packing cases to dry road culverts. Every jail is crowded and a homeless army of a hundred thousand men wander aimlessly over the land. When a problem has reached national proportions we expect parliament to deal with it. Members of the House of Commons endeavored to lead or drive the Government into some action, but with no success. The conditions today are immeasurably worse than when Bennett rode into power on the promise to put an end to unemployment. The Provincial Government appears to realize what the condition is and for two months have had plans made to establish something that at least looks like adequate relief work, but the Provincial Government and the municipalities can not carry a burden of forty-six thousand idle men. They must await Ottawa and from day to day further postponements and new excuses for delay have been offered by Victoria. Anyone who understands our game of politics can plainly read between the lines, the party tie is too strong to permit the Victoria government to tell the province that they are unable to get any movement out of Ottawa, and so, because it is the channel through which Ottawa will act, Victoria takes the blame for Bennett's indifference. The Provincial Government at last has commenced work, but because we have no clear-cut statement as to what Ottawa will do, the only conclusion that we can come to is that Victoria has taken on the work itself, relying on the Federal Government coming in some time in the future when it is gloriously good and ready.

There are materially over half a million idle men registered in Canada. To this date the sole contribution of the party that climbed into power on the backs of the hungry women and children has been to reduce by four million dollars the grant which parliament made to assist these people, and to authorize the arrest of a few men who might give point and direction to the complaint of these helpless people. This latter futile move, together with the lack of policy or plan in a time of national emergency, points strongly to the idea that the great "two-fisted" politician from Calgary is a painted lath. Apparently both he and his party exhausted their statesmanship to get into power. Now they have no capacity to plan to meet the problems which they so willingly assumed. Controlling an internal force by sitting on the safety valve is an unfailing sign of a bankrupt mentality. —M.

## TOO MUCH WORK AND NOT ENOUGH LEISURE

Predictions about the ending of the depression are getting less and less. This seems to indicate that politicians, bankers and financiers have come to the conclusion that something more than hope and predictions will have to be used to knock old man depression out of the way. They have tried many schemes and made many suggestions but the situation has only become intensified. The registration of the unemployed in Canada has grown to such alarming figures that the registration has been stopped. They don't want the masses to know the worst, but we believe the masses already know it. The long lines of relief seekers told its own story, and the man who had a job shuddered for his own job when he saw the lines and the figures. And well he might shudder, for there is still no let-up in the lay-offs. The local sugar refinery has closed down, and employees are informed that it will be many months before it is re-opened. The daily press tells us this week of the closing down of the big railroad shops in Winnipeg and Montreal. The falling price of metals will undoubtedly release hundreds more as recruits from the mining to the relief camps during the coming winter. Car loadings are decreasing and stocks are still crashing, but there is an abundance of food and clothing and other essentials of life. There is not a single article that a family could desire but what it cannot be obtained from some overstocked store or bulging warehouse. There are idle factories, mines, machinery and men that can be put to work to produce, within a very short time, any article that became scarce. But there is not much chance of it becoming scarce, for we find that wage reductions and lay-offs seem to be the only remedy that the business world can think of.

Appeals are being made through the press and from the platform to provide work for the workless, and yet it looks to us as if we have all been working too hard and too long. We have produced more than we have been permitted to consume; that is why the stores and warehouses are stuffed to the roofs. Even Dr. Lyle Telford—who should know better—stated in a radio address, that the workers should be given work and not unemployment insurance. He was trying to make out a case against unemployment insurance, like the other old party politicians, but it was a poor case.

If every unemployed worker was put to work at once it would only be a week or so before the goods that they had produced would crowd them out of the factory. Goods of every description are being destroyed because there is no sale for them, and the only way that society seems to be able to reduce the stocks of food and clothing is to destroy them. Millions are hungry and ill-clad, and yet the only remedy is destruction. Down in Louisiana it has just been made a law that any farmer who grows cotton next year will be fined from $100 to $500. This law becomes operative if states growing three-fourths of the cotton crop adopt similar laws. And Texas and Georgia seem to favor the scheme and are calling special sessions of their legislatures. This is done because there is too much cotton. What a chaotic condition for a so-called civilized society?

We have solved the problem of production, what we now need is to solve the problem of distribution. That involves less work for everybody, so that we can have more leisure, pleasure, travel, etc. It means higher wages, or a more equal distribution of wealth so that we can buy back, in greater quantities, the things that we and our fellow-workers have produced. We don't need work, we need more leisure time to enjoy the mass of things that labor and science has produced. And this opportunity is not going to be given us by the present owners of the machinery of wealth production. They have failed to find a way to a market for the things that labor has produced. Labor has produced the materials, built the factories, made the machinery, operated the machinery, and turned out a tremendous supply of everything that society needs, but the factory owners have failed to find a market. Its about time that labor took over the job of running industry and finding a market. The market job would be simple for us. As an illustration we refer to the recent exchange between the governments of the United States and Brazil, when United States wheat was exchanged for Brazil's coffee. For 200 years the American Indian used to exchange his furs for rifles, beads, food, and sometimes bad whisky. True, the white trader used to get the best of the deal, but labor of one locality or country could exchange its products with labor of another locality or country, in a fair equation, and we would then begin to enjoy life as we have never done before. Nobody need fear such a system. We would all work joyously at various tasks and enjoy the products of our collective labor. Our inventive genius would aid in the further introduction of labor-saving machinery and our leisure and travel time would increase, while the time needed at our designated job would decrease. Let's take over industry and run it for the common good. —W.

**Six-day Week.**—By the institution of the six-day week we have created 14 per cent. additional regular runs for train service men, thus taking up the slack on the extra lists and saving extra men their jobs. Holding men on the job with no reduction in wage rates in these times is a great accomplishment.—Union Leader, official journal for Chicago of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

# Reception and Entertainment Committee for Conventions

| | |
|---|---|
| P. R. Bengough (Chairman) | Machinists |
| Birt Showler (Secretary) | Milk Salesmen |
| W. Page | Carpenters |
| W. Watt | Plumbers |
| H. Speed | Street Railwaymen |
| C. Herrett | Barbers |
| G. Pettipiece | Operating Engineers |
| E. Smith | Painters |
| E. H. Morrison | Electricians |
| H. Wood | Restaurant Employees |
| T. Hanafin | Beverage Dispensers |
| H. W. Watts | Electricians |
| J. Thomson | Pile Drivers |
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| 1 package ORMOND'S SODA BISCUITS and 1 SCRIBBLER | 19c | WHOLE GREEN PEAS, 5 lbs. for | 19c |
| BULK MACARONI, 2 lbs. for | 15c | 6-lb. sack QUICK ROLLED OATS | 27c |
| CANADIAN CHEESE, per lb. | 19c | Campbell's TOMATO JUICE, 16-oz. tin | 10c |
| 20 lbs. CARROTS for | 29c | Royal City TOMATO SOUP, per tin | 10c |


# Port of New Westminster

A substantial advance is shown in the business of the port for the first half of the current year, with total entries of 147 deep sea ships, as compared with 13 ships during the corresponding period of 1930. A gain is shown in exports of all commodities with the single exception of lumber, which shows a slight decline. An improvement in the lumber export business is anticipated as a result of the recent Canadian-Australian Trade Treaty.

Pacific Coast Terminals Ltd. reports marked operating improvement this year to date compared with 1930. The opportunity which existed on the Fraser River for the deepsea shipping facilities and the modern cold storage plant provided by this organization has been effectively demonstrated by the increasing business enjoyed since operations begun nearly two years ago.

### The Passing of the Poorhouse

More than 10,000 old people were being cared for at the end of 1930 through the medium of public old-age pensions. This is shown by a survey just completed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Of 461 counties in the nine States which had old-age pension systems in force, only 137 had adopted the system; the counties reporting spent $1,714,388 in pensions for 10,307 old persons during the year.

### Three Thousand Refuse

Three Thousand young men in Sweden have signed the following declaration: "I pledge myself not to take part in or support any kind of war, either between nations or between any fellow citizens, and to work for total disarmament, for the removal of all causes of war, and for a new social and international order, founded upon the pacifist principle of co-operation for the common good."

### The American Dole

In preparation for the increased misery next winter due to unemployment, a campaign is being launched under the leadership of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment to raise 82 million dollars for community chest budgets for local relief, as compared with 75 millions in 1930, and 73 millions in 1929.


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### Keeping Up with the Joneses

The average American family, according to the calculations of Dr. Franklin W. Ryan, is now nearly $400 in debt. As individuels we have run up a bill of some $10,500,000,000 against our future salaries. This figure—greater than all the gold in circulation in the world—represents only "consumer credit."—Evans Clark, in Nation's Business, May, 1931.

# Growth and Activities of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

By H. H. BROACH, President

This International organization was founded in 1891. For 40 years its growth and influence have been remarkable. We have over 600 local unions in the United States and Canada.

Forty-nine International officers, representatives and organizers devote their full time to the affairs of the organization. Most of our local unions have one or more full-time representatives. They have what are known as business managers. Our largest—in New York City—has over 20 local representatives, with a business manager and his office assistants.

Our Research Department has materially helped more than 100 local unions in the last six months. Our Legislative Department has influenced the trend of national affairs.

Eleven years ago only one floor was occupied by the International Headquarters in a small building in Springfield, Illinois. We had no Legislative Department—no Research Department— no Technical Education Director—no Director of Public Relations—no technicians and experts—no modern magazine—and very few trained, experienced men. Today our own modern eight-storey building in Washington barely meets our needs, with our various departments and trained heads.

In addition to funeral benefits and insurance furnished by the International organization, over 50 of our local unions carry group insurance. Most of them pay sick and disability benefits weekly. Some pay unemployment relief weekly.

This International pays monthly pensions to members. In addition, many receive other pension benefits through local plans. We believe our group insurance plans have been the sharpest answer to company controlled unions.

Our production record as an organization is good. The biggest electrical jobs in the United States and Canada have been done by our members.

The interest of our members in technical education has increased tremendously. Standards of workmanship are higher. We insist our members understand the industry. We require skill and first class workmanship. Our interests demand trained mechanics.

The structure of our organization is sound. We have so far weathered this depression unusually well—because we have builded on a sound foundation. We have tried to meet the day to day problems in a sound, courageous and honest way. We have refused to close our eyes.

We have discarded most of our own worn out machinery and methods of doing business. We have revamped our laws, untied the hands of officers, allowed them to become executives instead of errand boys. We are requiring our local unions to turn loose their horses, junk their buggies, throw away their banners and placards, forget petty phrases and slogans, and adopt modern, sensible methods of handling their business.

We have struggled—with much success—to break down those barriers that separate local unions, to wipe out dissension, to eliminate disputes between local unions, to centralize our activities and provide additional service.

Our organization is a fighting organization—but it doesn't lose its head. Our goal is to make strikes unnecessary. We have long passed the stage where wages, conditions and hours are our sole concern. The life of the electrical industry is our concern. That is why we must look to its health.

We face the future with courage and determination. We are confident we can solve those problems necessary to achieve further usefulness and success.

# Bakery and Confectionery Union Grows in Vancouver

Labor Day, 1931, was the brightest for the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, Local 468, since they sent for their charter back in 1924. Maybe this is the change for the better. Anyway the members were certainly filled with new enthusiasm when twenty-one new candidates were initiated into the local. Seemed like everybody had something to be thankful for and each and everyone of the officers and members had had some of their unfailing efforts rewarded and it inspired them to work even more harder in the future, if such a thing is possible.

Every member felt they had at last reached the turning point in the lane.

Undoubtedly there was a feeling of regret that some of the members that have been so active in the past, especially those of a year or so ago, were absent from the meeting and in most cases, through no fault of their own, had to let their membership lapse, some through sickness, some through unemployment.

Those men would be welcomed back to the fold as though they had only missed one meeting, for we feel that with combined effort of each and every new and older member, we would be headed for those better conditions which we have promised ourselves in the past. F. A. C.

# Allocate Unemployed Workers To Various Industries---Green

Washington.—Allocate a proportional quota of the 5,000,000 or more jobless to each industry.

This plan for solving unemployment is advanced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a member of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief and of the Committee on Unemployment Plans and Suggestions of that organization.

"The best relief that can be offered an unemployed person is a job," Green said.

"The only way to immediately provide jobs for over five million persons is to get the co-operation of those who control jobs for putting into effect a general plan on a uniform scale.

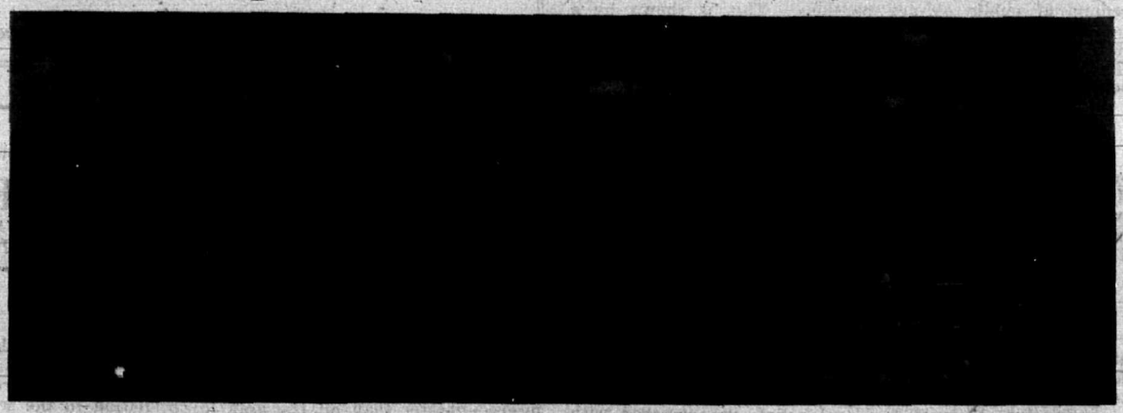
"Those who control jobs are employers and their technicians, those who supply the credit, and the workers who must work under the plan agreed upon.

"A conference of representatives of such groups called by the President of the United States should determine the general plan and allocate to each industry its quota of unemployed.

"Each industry would then arrange to do its part.

"Such a method would absorb the majority of the unemployed.

"There would, of course, be expense connected with such a plan.



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### Humbly with the Under-Dogs

The economic life of all western nations is primarily devoted to material advantages and the satisfaction of the profit motive, and an ethical religion can maintain effectiveness only if it directly enters into active conflict with such a system and succeeds in checking the expansion of mere greed and material desire. An ethical religion must "walk humbly" with the under-privileged, espouse their cause and make them also torch-bearers of the spiritual life.—Leo Hirsch, in The Standard, May, 1931.

### Federal Bar Retains Negroes

The Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, at a recent meeting, defied an ultimatum from the national organization that the New York group eliminate its four Negro lawyers who are now members.

### GOVERNENT IN BUSINESS

Mangua, Nicaragua.—The Nicaraguan Government has contracted with the Swedish match trust for 10,000,000 boxes of safety matches for use in connection with a government monopoly. The government will sell the matches at 2 cents a box, calculating a profit of $80,000 annually.

### NO QUARTER FOR THE HANDICAPPED

The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection is authority for the statement that half of the large corporations in the United States now refuse to hire handicapped persons for any kind of work however simple. The total number of physically and mentally handicapped young persons in this country approximates 8,000,000.

### BETTER BE CAREFUL

Carelessness in factories and on farms has recently been decreed a crime by the Supreme Court of Soviet Russia in an effort to reduce breakage.

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# THE PORT OF VANCOUVER

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EXPORTS INCLUDED:

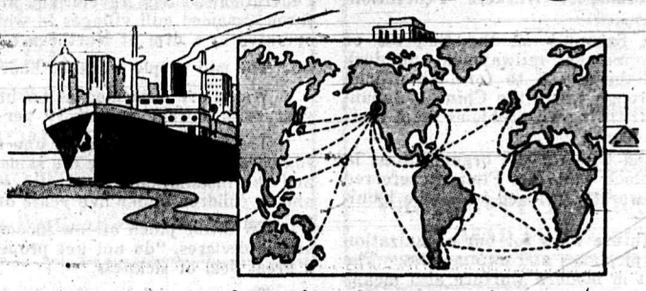
63,437,312 bushels wheat.

1,429,535 barrels flour.

1,064,799 cases canned fish.

411,497,784 ft. (board measure) logs, lumber, etc.

74,031 tons of lead, spelter, and zinc.



The desire on the part of steamship operators to work in co-operation with the citizens of Vancouver has resulted in a set of conditions which guarantee fair dealing with all classes of labor. There are no "interests" on the waterfront!

SHIPPING RECORD, 1930, INCLUDES:

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# Organized Labor Helps World Peace, Says Transport Worker

International labor organizations play an important part in the keeping of world peace, it was indicated by Edo Fimmen, Amsterdam, Holland, general secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation, whose membership is 2,350,000.

Mr. Fimmen sailed from Vancouver Saturday on the Empress of Canada on an organizing trip among the seamen, railwaymen and dock workers of the Far East. The object of the trip is to form an official eastern headquarters of the Federation through which the Chinese, Japanese and Indian transport men may work out their own problems from their own, rather than a European standpoint.

As an indication of how the Federation with its 398 organizations in 38 different countries, has been able to block war, Mr. Fimmen referred to the last Polish-Russian war. Transport workers refused to handle munitions and other war material, he said.

"Of course it will not be so easy in future wars for our organization to do this because of the extensive use of airplanes and automobiles. The fact that gas plays such an important part in modern warfare also means that we can't entirely stop wars because it is so easy to camouflage the containers so that the workmen will not know what they are handling."

Mr. Fimmen expressed the opinion that capital is not interested in solving the present unemployment problem because it is not to its benefit to do so. His own organization, he said, offered as a suggested solution the socialization of all means of production.

"By this I mean mines, factories, etc., should be taken over by communities. Profits would not then be going to one individual or group of individuals and there would be less likelihood of overproduction."

### Voltaire's Prayer to God

Thou hast not given us a heart for us to hate and hands for us to kill. Make us help each other to carry the burden of a painful and passing life. Let not the small differences between the clothes that cover our feeble bodies, between all our inadequate languages, between all our ridiculous customs, between all our imperfect laws, between all our silly opinions . . . let not all these nuances which distinguish the atoms called men be signals for hatred and persecution.—Louis R. Gottschalk, The Era of the French Revolution, p. 66.

### Especially Dividends!

The 1930 depression will be remembered for the general effort made by our leading companies to maintain employment and dividend payments in order to avoid curtailing public consuming power. Statistics of total dividend payments for 1930, according to a compilation by the New York Times, show, in fact, a total of $4,638,000,000, against $4,251,000,000 for 1929.—Richard Whitney, President of New York Stock Exchange, Annual Report, 1931.

# Desperate Conditions of the Textile Workers in South

Deplorable conditions attributable to wage reductions among Southern textile workers are described in the September number of the American Federationist. The revelations are based on a first-hand investigation of three unnamed mill villages in which it is claimed the mills are owned and operated by a firm of Northern bankers.

The mill people work 10 hours a day and 55 hours a week.

Wages are described as having been very low at the beginning of the year, with a wage cut of 10 per cent added in February.

The article says that in one town there had been 52 deaths this year compared with 37 during the same period last year before the wage slashes and the installation of "stretch-out" methods. Nine of the deaths were among children under five years of age.

"With the pinch of low incomes, families, and especially children," the article declares, "do not get proper nourishment and consequently there is a great deal of sickness."

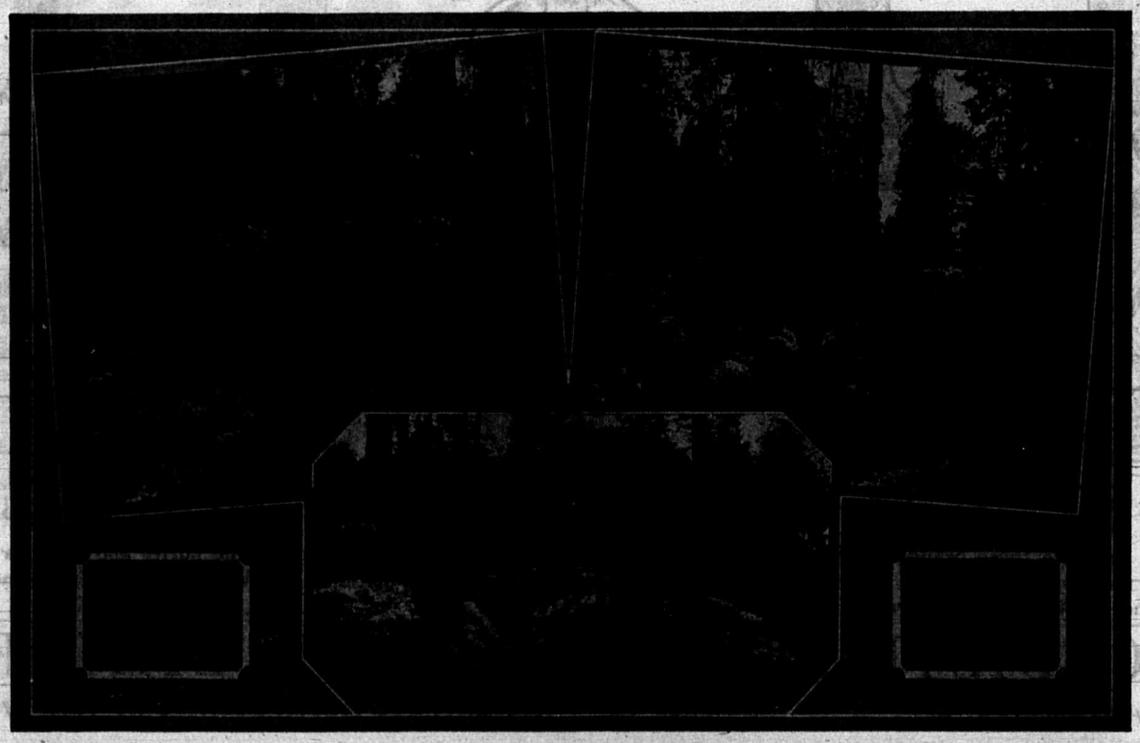
The survey claims that workers whose tasks were increased by the "stretch-out" system received no extra pay and many of them complained their work was too much for them and caused them to lay off for a day now and then to rest up.

The report tells of heads of families working for from $9.30 to $18 a week of 55 hours. A survey of the pay envelopes of 75 men and women showed average wages of $10.70 for the men and $8.81 for the women per week. Some of these were on part-time work.

The survey estimates the minimum budget for a family of five in these textile villages at $17.16 a week, basing the estimate chiefly on figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### In the Churches

We are confronted in this generation by the momentous task, not of putting a few patches of reform on an old disintegrating social system, but of establishing a new social order incorporating the principles of Jesus. It must be co-operative, not competitive. It must plan for man-making, not money-making. Consistent Christianity demands repudiation of the old economic order, together with the institutions and political parties that serve to perpetuate it. To that end we should give support and encouragement to the various movements to launch a third party, to organize politically for securing a new economic arrangement of life. And in the meantime we as a church should aggressively and zealously advocate and urge such social, remedial legislation as non-contributive old age pensions, unemployment insurance, drastic reduction of armaments, abolition of tariffs, cancellation of war debts, increased inheritance, income and excess profits taxes, and increasing social ownership of public utilities, natural resources and basic industries.—Report adopted at the last Annual Conference of the New York district of the Evangelical Synod of North America.



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# Priest and Prophet of the Peasant Revolt

## - - John Ball - -

**A Playlet adapted from the Works of William Morris by A. Turner.**

Time: 1381.

Scene: Outside a tavern in Kent, England.

Characters: John Ball, Will Green, Jack Straw, Man from Essex, Singer, Innkeeper, Serving Maid, Villeins, Tenants, Rustics, Womenfolk, etc. ad. lib.

(Curtain rises disclosing Jack Straw, Will Green and a few others around wooden benches, drinking and eating).

Jack Straw: "Let's toast the Day of the Fellowship, when all England's free.

Will Green: "'Tis well, we toast together now, for it may be our last—when our lords meet us at London or perhaps before then—they'll not spare the blood of us villeins. (Gazing at ground) villeins or cattle to feed them, meat and drink, 'tis all the same (striding across and back with anger).

"Aah, aah, may the curses of their own god strike them and their kind. (Standing) and when the day of the great meeting with King Richard, and no slaughter too, me thinks, is over; for those that shall be spared—no greater toast shall be drunk—and no song could be sung that could ever be sung that would be so sweet as the life that is to be. (Raising pot) drink then friends—To the great day, the Day of Fellowship.

(All drink and shout)—"To the Fellowship."

J. S. (to singer): "'Tis early yet and it may be some time before the men arrive from Maidstone—give us a song to cheer us, what was that rebel song I heard from you but yesterday?"

Singer: "Oh, yes, you must learn that one, it goes this way, singing:

(Tune: John Brown)

What is this, the sound of rumour.
What is this that all men hear?
Like the wind in hollow valleys,
When the storm is drawing near.

Like the rolling on of ocean,
In the eventide of fear,
(Company join last line):
'Tis the people marching on.

These are they who build thy houses,
Weave thy raiment, win thy wheat,
Smooth the rugged, fill the barren,
Turn the bitter into sweet.

All for thee this day—and ever,
What reward for them is meet?
(Company):
'Till the host comes maching on.

J. S.: "Splendid! We'll have some more later."

W. G. (looking over to right): "Who comes here?" (Goes over to meet man from Essex): "Welcome stranger, thou look'st weary and footsore, come over and join us. Thirs'st thou any?"

M. F. E.: "Yes, and hungry, too."

W. G.: "Tell us your business friend."

M. F. E.: "I come to bear thee good tidings, I come from Essex."

(Shout from company): "From Essex."

J. S.: "Drink and eat aplenty, dear brother, that your tidings may be strong and sweet."

(Innkeeper motions to maid who brings pot and plate to M. F. E. The latter eats and drinks, kissing pots with J. S.)

(Few moments spent in chatter).

M. F. E.: "Friends, my tale and tidings you shall hear. The men of Essex are all ready for rising, and the word had come along how that at St. Albans, the villeins were well-nigh at blows with the Lord Abbot's soldiers; and away north at Norwich, John Litster and his trusty followers were all astir and cleaning their arms—and when they heard of your valiant Wat Tyler smiting the tax-collector to death, they could hardly wait the time to march.

"Truly it seems, the lords in all the counties, with their serving men and bailiffs, are in conspiracy against the tenants and toilers.

"Perchance, even as I, resting at an inn, just two days agone, I heard some of them in conversation—while I pretended sleep at a bench.

"Said they, we are growing poorer and these upland bred villeins are growing richer, and the craft guilds are waxing fat in the towns, and soon—what will there be left for us—who cannot dig and will not weave?

"Good it were, if we fell on all these low ruffians and brought both the law and the strong hand on them and made them all villeins in deed as they are now in name; for these rascals make more than their bellies need of bread, and their backs of homespun, and what is worse, the overplus they keep to themselves, and we, whom God hath placed in higher stations, are more worthy of it than they. (Jeers and laughter from company) "And they went on in this way, 'So by the state that the Lord ordaineth, let us get the collar on their necks again and make their day's work longer and their feed and rest shorter.'

"We must see that the Church will have all these naughty and wearisome holidays done away with, and that it will be unlawful for any man below the degree of squire to keep the holy days of the Church, except in the heart and spirit only, and let the body labour meanwhile.

"For does not the Apostle say: 'If a man works not—neither should he eat.'

"And, if such things were done, and such an estate of noble rich men and worthy poor men were upheld forever, then it would be good times in England and life." (J. S. (aside) "For them, ha ha!")

(All company burst into laughter and one sings with sarcastic tone):

"God bless the squire and all his relations
And keep us in our proper stations,
Giving us our daily rations."

(Company, jovially): Amen.

(Light banter and jokes in here, if necessary).

(Sounds off-stage, left, of marching and singing. All company (male) seize arms and crowd to side to see; then standing back, make way for new-comers, led by John Ball, with banner.

Banner:

"When Adam and delved an Eve span
Who was then the gentleman."

Song—(Tune: John Brown):

O ye rich men hear and tremble,
For with words the sound is rife
Once for you and death we laboured;
Changed henceforward is the strife.

We are men, and we shall battle,
For the world of men and life,
And our host is maching on.

(General welcome for John Ball, hand-shaking and back-patting, with remarks such as):

"Why, here's Bob Carter and his mate, Jack Straw, Antony Webber, John Mason, Gregory Tailor, Rafe Wood, John Clerk, etc.

(Fix up banner on stage visible to audience).

Will Green: "Call a health to the smiths of Kent who are beating our plough-shares into swords and our pruning hooks into spears."

(All raise a hand and cry): "To the smiths."

(John Ball slowly mounts a slightly elevated position at cross. Crowd gathers around with cries of): "John Ball will speak to us—a word of cheer from the priest."

J. B.: "Hear me all you good people. I must first bless those who risked outlawry and the gallows by taking me out of the archbishop's prison but three days agone. My words of thanks are but poor recompense for your brave deed. There is much more for us all to do ere victory is ours.

"If there are any among you who have robbed your neighbours or have been spies or talebearers or fawners on rich men for the hurt of the poor, I say to you, do not go home and repent, but show your atonement by following me to do great deeds and bring into being the Day of the Fellowship.

"Ah, my brothers, what an evil doom it would be, to be outcast from all good men, to have none to love and speak with you, to be without fellowship.

"Hear me, then, brothers, fellowship is life, lack of fellowship is death. Now, I bid you dwell not with death, but in life; and I promise you, all you that dig and labour, and your women that sew and weave; to you all, and your children, will the fullness of life and joy be given, and those proud ones, that neither dig nor weave, theirs shall be only everlasting death.

"For in the belly of every rich man dwelleth a devil of hell—even when he would give his goods to the poor, the devil within him whispers: 'Wilt thou then be of the poor, too, and suffer cold and hunger and mocking—even as they suffer—your face shall be like their faces—and only scorn shall be your reward.'

"So he gives not his goods to the poor, but turns away in fear of scorn.

"Harken, ye brothers, too many rich men there are in this realm and yet if there were but one, there would be one too many; because none should eat that which another hath laboured in turn, save only the halth laboured in turn, save only the sick and aged and the merry children.

"All these things, and many more I saw whilst the strong wall of the prison was between me and the street—and in a weak moment a thought came to me—Fool, that I did not keep my tongue between my teeth and had not offended the Abbot and the Bishop and the Baron and Bailiff, comfortable I might have been yet, even as I was once. To all the wrong-doing I could pass by with winking eyes, and if I gave some food to an empty belly here and there, and gave to a naked back a coat, men would have spoken well of me, even as I would think well of myself.

"And then the thought changed and another vision came which I could not blot from my eyes: I saw the great treading down the small—the strong beating down the weak—cruel men fearing not and kind men daring not—and the wise men caring not.

"So my weakness passed away and in my renewed strength I paced up and down my cell as well as my chains allowed me and into my mouth came words of cheer, and the song that we sang today came stoutly to my lips and resounded through the prison walls.

(Signs of impatience through the crowd) movement of arms, etc.)

J. B.: "Men of Kent, calm yourselves for a few moments—the oppressors hand is hard enough on your backs; but in Essex they fare twice as badly—and have not their lords sworn that ere a year has passed, the ox and the horse shall go free and man and woman shall draw the wagon and plough—and they whom the baron spareth, the church squeezeth—and they whom the church forgetteth, the bailiff sheareth.

"Even then these men have stout hearts and are your brothers and men of the Fellowship.

"These are the poor men of Essex that call you to battle."

(Cries of): "We will go, we will go."

J. B.: "And yet if there be any man among you who thinks that this is a small matter, let him remember that if these necks abide under the yoke, Kent too shall sweat for it, and you will lose acre and woodland, and you will become servants in your own house, and your sons shall be lackeys for the lords, and your daughters their handmaids—and for any bold words, you will pay with stripes on your backs; and for your honest deeds, with a leap from the gallows tree.

"So fight we must, and win, too, until there are no masters; for then there will be no lackeys.

"For then you shall have all the fields you have tilled and all the houses you have built, and the cloth that you weave shall also be yours.

"The tithe barn shall garner the wheat for all men to eat, for then all shall eat even as all shall labour.

"All these things shall be without money and without price—verily,

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brothers, times will not be well in England until all things are held in common.

"No man's hand shall be raised against his neighbour, for to hurt one, is to hurt all the Fellowship."

(Cheers and general assent with cries of): "A real fellowship; no rich and no poor; no high masters, no low masters; ho ho, a merry England at last."

J. B. (resuming): "Make not too light of all this brothers, the battle has only yet begun; know you the price to pay for making this fair land a realm of happy people?"

"'Tis the price of suffering and torture and even death itself for many of you.

"Oh, my dear brothers, it grieves me to talk of these things, but it is not of our making. Would it not be better for a few of us to be slain outright to make a free land than that all should be ground down under the master's heel forever?"

(Renewed approval).

J. B.: "Which of you is hardy enough to go with me to London town?"

(Shouts of): "All, all!"

J. B.: "All our wits we'll need about us when we get there, for soft words they will offer us while they counsel to defeat us, and should we, like fools, hearken unto them—even while we bide their time, they, with their lackeys and serving men, will fall upon us and put the yoke on our necks even greater than before—so brothers, all, be bold and again bold and thrice bold, to arms, and set on in the name of the Fellowship."

(Shouts of): "The road to London bridge." " All ready to meet Richard."

(Company handle arms and move about, preparing to march, singing and moving off stage slowly enough to allow audience to hear all of song. J. B. is left on stage. Banner off last. (To right).

(Song—Tune: John Brown)

On we march then, we the workers,
And the rumour that ye hear,
Is the blended sound of battle
And deliv'rance drawing near;
For the hope of every creature,
Is the banner that we bear,
And the world is marching on.

(As last of company depart, Ball raises hand to them).

J. B.: "Bless them, bless them all (meditatingly) poor souls, honest folk, they do not realize the dangers ahead, but they know of the yoke they bear and of the tyrannies they face each day of labour. Their hope is their urge, their faith their guide; spared may they be, every mother's son. May no accursed lawyer, with his sheepskin, betray them, and if victory is theirs, what a happy land 'twill be. 'No rich; no poor, no masters, no servents; no money and no price.' All things, indeed, as free as even the air and sunlight are this day.

"For myself I feel that I shall see none of these good days in the land.

"The Archbishop and his minions will not let me roam for many days, ere the sun rises again darkness may be my reward beyond those prison walls.

"It matters not, I am but one, 'twas worth a few days of freedom to see these goodly folk again, to talk with them as man to man, to feel the simple comfort of their presence, and, best of all, to know they are on the road to fight and establish freedom for all men."

(Three or four figures approach slowly and silently to Ball from left).

J. B.: "Why do I tarry here while my brothers are on the road. I must hurry to— (Figures seize Ball, with expressions of "Back to the Archbishop's prison with him." "This rascally priest.' "Aye, 'twill be his end this time and when his friends see him again 'twill be on the gallows-tree."

(Ball is dragged off stage, crying): "Fight on, brothers; fight on;"

(Curtain)

**(Historical Footnote:** John Ball, an English priest who gained considerable fame as a preacher by expounding the doctrines of John Wycliffe, and especially by his insistence on the principal of social equality. These utterances brought him into conflict with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and on three occasions he was committed to prison.

He also appears to have been excommunicated ,and in 1366 all persons were forbidden to hear him preach. His opinions, however, were not moderated, nor his popularity diminished by these measures, and his words had a considerable effect in stirring up the rising which broke out in June, 1381. Ball was then in prison, but he was quickly released by the Kentish rebels, to whom he preached at Blackheath from the text: "When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then the gentleman?"

He urged his hearers to attack the principal lords of the kingdom and the lawyers. He was executed in the presence of Richard II. on July 15th, 1931.

Ball was called by Froissart "the mad priest of Kent," and seemed to possess the gift of rhyme. He undoubtedly voiced the feelings of the lower orders of society at that time. —Enc. Britt.

John Ball was hung, drawn and quartered.—Chambers' Enc.

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# The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

(By FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary)

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized in convention held in Chicago, Illinois, from August 8-12, 1881. It was a question at that time whether or not it would be a success, as several attempts had been made previously to form a National organization of the craft, but without success.

With these discouraging experiences it was anything but a pleasant job to the delegates attending that convention to make another attempt.

On he other hand, the carpenters, fifty years ago, had many unpleasant things to contend with, such as working long hours for poor wages under unsatisfactory conditions.

The subdivisions of the trade, bringing with it specialization, lessened the demand for skilled labor and opened the door to some extent to the unskilled.

Besides that there was no apprenticeship system or method of training for those who wanted to follow the trade, and this did not help matters with men who spent several years of their youth to learn the trade in all its branches.

The introduction of machinery in the industry, throwing men out of work, was another cause for discontent.

The piece work system took the place of the day work system and this caused more complaint and dissatisfaction.

At that time competition was keen in the building industry. Cheapness was the rule. Quality did not count; quantity was wanted. A big day's work at as small a wage as possible was demanded. And so things went from bad to worse until they became practically unbearable. Was it any wonder then that the delegates who met in convention in Chicago in 1881 were determined to organize an International Union?

Thirty-six delegates were present from fourteen unions in eleven cities. The combined membership of these unions numbered 2042. The cities represented were: St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; Cincinnati, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Washington, D. C., and Indianapolis, Ind.

During the first ten years the work of organizing was a difficult matter. Gathering the scattered forces within the fold was no easy task; it took years of continuous, hard work to do this to any degree of satisfaction.

In New York City and vicinity there existed what was then looked upon as a powerful and aggressive organization known as "The United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners," with a membership of 5000.

The general offices of the Brotherhood felt that if they could get that body to affiliate with the Brotherhood a foundation would be laid for a great organization, but, as the "United Order" was organized several years in advance of the "Brotherhood," the officers and members of that organization did not look very favorably on the question of consolidating with the Brotherhood; in fact, they strenuously objected to it. They refused to be swallowed up and lose their identity altogether. While they admitted that there should be only one organization of the craft, they wanted to retain their own name, or at least part of it. On this hinged the question of their affiliation for some time.

However at the Detroit, Michigan, convention, in 1888, a plan of consolidation was reached which included a change in the name of the organization. It was proposed that the word "United" be placed before the word "Brotherhood," making the name of the organization "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." This gave general satisfaction to all parties concerned and that is how we got our name as we have it at the present time.

In 1890 the English-speaking Framers of New York City came over in a body.

In 1894 the German-speaking Framers of New York City were admitted.

In 1895 the German-speaking Cabinet Makers of New York and the Machine Woodworkers of New York were admitted.

Then followed the admission of the Stairbuilders, the New York City Carpenters and several other Independent Carpenters' Unions.

The Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union and all its branches came over under an agreement in March, 1912.

The Pacific Coast Maritime Federation—Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers—came over in 1913.

The Dock and Pier Carpenters of New York came over in 1915.

**The Amalgamated Carpenters in the United States and Canada were admitted to full membership in 1924.**

So our claim on the American Federation of Labor for only one organization of the craft became a reality and we are now the only organization in the woodworking industry on the North American Continent.

The good accomplished by the United Brotherhood speaks for itself. Scan the records from year to year, follow the reports of the general officers from convention to convention, and you will find that wages have been increased, working hours reduced, the eight-hour day established, the Saturday half-holiday inaugurated, and the five-day week in operation in many places.

Organizing work has been attended to, misunderstanding and differences have been settled, jurisdictional disputes have been adjusted in many instances, working agreements have been entered into, and general living conditions have been greatly improved.

The large sums of money paid out during the last fifty years give at least some idea of the good this organization has accomplished. This, however, does not include salaries, office expenses, supplies, printing, postage, organizers, speakers, convention expenses, etc.

STATEMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| Death and disability benefits | $13,091,270.00 |
| Pensions | 1,099,890.00 |
| Strike and lockouts benefits | 3,963,918.00 |
| Donations to sister organizations | 542,000.00 |

During the last quarter of a century the question of establishing a Home and Pension for our old members, was considered, debated and passed upon by one convention after another, but no definite action was taken excepting that the General Officers and General Executive Board were directed to gather statistics and information on these subjects for future guidance and action.

At the Indianapolis convention in 1920, the General Officers and General Executive Board were directed to make a further investigation as to the cost of providing suitable land for a Home for our aged members, and after a careful investigation had been made, the entire subject matter was submitted to our members for referendum vote under date of March 26, 1923, and was carried.

This was the first definite step taken to establish a Home for the aged and to inaugurate a Pension system. Ground was bought at Lakeland, Florida, and a magnificent Home erected thereon at a cost of $2,250,000. This includes ground, groves, buildings and equipment complete.

The Home was publicly and officially dedicated on Monday, October 1st, 1928, when our twenty-second general convention was in session there.

The Pension plan became operative on January 1st, 1930. These undertakings are looked upon as some of the greatest achievements of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The Brotherhood started in 1881 with 14 unions, 2,042 members and no funds; in fact, it was in debt $57.00.

Now, fifty years later, the Uniter Brotherhood consists of

1876 Local Unions.
130 District Councils.
26 State Councils.
2 Provincial Councils.
231 Ladies' Auxiliary Unions

with a membership of over 300,000 and funds in both accounts at the General Office amounting to more than $1,190,000.

Besides that it owns ts own headquarters and printing plant in Indianapolis, Indiana. The ground, buildings and equipment cost over $425,000.

The progress of the organization has been onward and forward, ever aiming for greater and nobler things. The growth of the movement has been of a steady, continuous character, indicating that its founders built both wisely and well and that their successors followed closely in their footsteps.

# Real Internationalism

By G. M. BUGNIAZET,

**International Secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.**

The ability of two great nations to live as neighbors peacefully for many generations is exemplified in the relationship of Canada and the United States. We do not doubt that one of the factors of this entente cordiale is the close, intelligent, and profitable relationship of the working people of two nations joined as they are in their own international unions. This relationship is an example of real internationalism. It is not a fancied relationship. It is not a mythical relationship, but one based upon economic self-interest, practical expediency, practical idealism, and a belief in the similarity of the problems that face working people on the North American continent.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has 44 local unions in Canada. Roughly speaking, this represents about one-eighth of the membership. All the large centres are represented from Vancouver to Halifax. The International maintains in Canada one Canadian Vice-President, one Executive Council member, and four International Representatives.

The International office of the union is aware of the splendid spirit that prevails in Canadian locals. It secures real co-operation from these groups and real leadership. If one examines, from month to month, the letters that appear in the official journal of the union sent in by the Canadian locals, he is made aware of the loyalty, intelligence and power of this section of the membership.

The International office understands the force and future value of Canadian industry and has invested some of the common funds of the union in Canadian securities.

These generalities by expressing the vital spirit of co-operation between the working people of the two nations, manifest themselves in many minor ways not here enumerated.

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# Fascism an Economic Failure

Nationally and internationally, Fascism has recently proved itself to be more and more impossible politically. The withdrawal of the National Socialists from the German Parliament, the lamentable policy of Pilsudski in Poland and of Woldemaras in Lithuania, Mussolini's shufflings in the disarmament question, the piteous collapse of dictatorship in Spain and its impending collapse in Portugal—all these are signs that Fascists fail, sooner or later, whenever they have to deal with hard practical facts.

In spite of this manifest political incapacity, Fascists are still adding to their numbers—witness the recent elections in Oldenburg. There can be only one explanation. Men, hard pressed by bad trade, are forced to look on and see the crisis going steadily forward on its devastating course, in spite of all the accumulated knowledge and capacity of our era. Such men, turning to Fascism, think they see in its economic theories a "new" way or at any rate a "different" way. This mental trend is enhanced, if not wholly induced, by a certain lassitude, a reluctance to think and a tendency to complain of being "fed up" with facts, which is characteristic of our time, and is a product of economic depression.

How else can we explain the steady stream of new adherents to Fascism, in spite of the total lack of any rationality or ripe reflection in the slogans which it issues? It is on this apathy, indeed, that Fascists are building when they declare today, quite shamelessly, for "abolition of bondage to interest" (unearned income) and tomorrow vote against the lightest tax on such income; when they teach with one breath that the basis of Fascism is the 'co-operative' state, that is to say, collectivism, and with the next call private initiative the one and only panacea for all ills, the sole "efficient method of production." It is this apathy—and short memory—which encouraged them in their audacious policy of taking an active part in strikes at a time when they wanted to recruit new members, and then, on the morrow, evolving a constitution prohibiting all strikes and establishing, through this patent fraud, a Fascist State, or perhaps a new "Hitler" German Empire, which would of course calmly decree wage cuts (as has repeatedly been done in Italy in the last few years), while showing the tenderest regard, fiscally, for "unearned income."

But as no one wants to wait for Fascism to put its economic theories to the proof—for such practical experience would be earned at the cost of bitter suffering for the masses—let us look for a moment at the actual economic outcome of Fascism. We shall find, when we do so, that the ultimate aim of Fascism is the maintenance of that very capitalist economic system which it claims to be fighting.

Italian Fascism, which is the pioneer and model of most of the other Fascist movements, has made our task an easy one. We have only to compare its economic promises and performances!

In 1919 Fascism won members because it declared in favor of the sharply graduated taxation of all capital. In 1923 it did expropriate private property and did encourage strikes. But when once it had forced its way to power by murder and violence, it did not expropriate, and it did not tax capital; it only cut wages, prohibited all strikes (by the constitution of 1926) and made the "corporative" state one in which the capitalists command and the workers obey!

Having thus done everything it could to make Italy "safe for capitalists," and to shift financial burdens to the broad shoulders of the people, surely Fascism did at least place the capitalist state and its finances on a sound basis? Not at all. In spite of this sacrifice of the poor, in spite of the full freedom of action conferred on the capitalists—this last, be it remembered, is always being preached in other countries as the best means of ensuring financial solvency and stability—Italy is today in a worse financial position than ever!

A well-informed Swiss newspaper—not a Labor journal—has recently issued an article called "1931, the Year of Fate for Italy," from which we need only quote a few passages to show what is to be expected from a Fascist state, not only for Labor, but for the whole nation. The writer makes the following remarks on Italian state finance:

"This year the Italian state will have to redeem treasury notes to the extent of four milliards of 'Stable' Lire, and between now and 1935 there will be another 3640 millions to be redeemed. The national debt has risen since 1922 from 85 milliards of paper lire to 92 milliards of 'stable' lire, and state expenditure by no less than 50 per cent."

How are these debts to be paid? By foreign loans, by using German reparations debt paper, by compulsory funding of the treasury paper? Or does Fascism look to chance for salvation, even if the "chance prove to be catastrophe?"

"Even this last possibility," declares the writer, "would be a deliverance. There is no other, for in spite of the most recent emergency measures—wage cuts, free passage over the frontier for unemployed—it is quite impossible for this four millions to be raised by the date on which it is due, or for the 900 million deficit on the first five months of the current year to be made good later in the year."

In the meantime, the chief resource has been to cut wages and salaries. The number of bankruptcies at the end of last year was three times as high as at the beginning of Fascist rule.

The newspaper in question gives final judgment as follows: "There is an item which upsets the balance. In the last eight years Italy has not grown less fruitful, her population is no less industrious, sober or modest in its demands, her government has tried hard to increase her exports and to prevent social conflicts, with their heavy expenditure in strikes and lockouts. The cause is not to be tracel to the world crisis alone, for Italy, thanks to her fertility and the unexampled moderation of the demands of her working population, has suffered much less from it than foreign countries. There would seem to be two specific Fascist factors which have done mischief. First of all there is no well considered economic plan. Secondly, there is enormous and totally unproductive expenditure on administration, police, sea, land and air armaments, and on the militia. Then, too, there is the colossal expenditure on propaganda of every kind."

So, then, the "unproductive expenditure" which Fascists, unfettered by tradition, are so eager to sweep away from the sentimentality—cursed democratic states, is the very thing which is crushing the Fascist state to death! Fascists want to cut out expenditure on social insurance and welfare and thus, with one stroke, as they are fond of saying, clean up the financial slate of the state. But, alas! it seems that the money that they take with one hand from the poorest of the poor they give with the other to the police and the military to maintain the Fascist machinery of government, and to maintain army and navy, etc. What has happened and is happening in Italy will infallibly happen in every other state in which men give themselves over to Fascism, in the hope that they may, as Fascists tell them they will, be free from the burdensome fetters of democratic ideas!


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# THE OPEN ROAD

**AFOOT WITH JACK LOGIE**

The average man on the street knows that there is something radically wrong with the present economic system. If he is out of work he is made painfully aware of the fact as he awaits his call in the employment bureau or accepts the charity of the Government in a slave camp. If he is a small business man he is continually hounded by the wholesale houses or the landlord and sees his business dwindling away under the onslaughts from chain stores and intensive competition. If he is a farmer he is sick to death of growing produce for which he receives little or nothing and the tax collector and the banks make his life one continuous round of misery. If he is a worker in factory or office the sword of Damocles in the shape of the loss of his job continually hangs over his head and the best he may hope for is a lowered standard of living. Everyone is dissatisfied, weary of the never-ending struggle and the spirit of revolt grows and spreads.

The ruling class is still powerful and the press and the paid economists are kept busy explaining why things are not right just at present and predicting that if we will just have courage and patience the sun of prosperity will once more shine upon us. The war you know has upset everything and of course the slump in silver has aggravated the situation. The tariff must be raised and trade within the Empire encouraged and so on ad nauseam. The worker, however, sees that he is starving in a world of plenty and it will take more than the theories offered by capitalistic apologists to explain that fact away. If you start a mathematical problem by saying that two and two make five you only get further from the real solution as you keep on figuring. So it is with capitalism. Every attempt to solve its problems only succeeds in complicating life. The problem must be attacked at the root and capitalism must go.

---

Our man on the street is reaching the point where he admits that our economic system is fundamentally unsound and that a change is required. He examines the various agencies through which such a change may be effected. Being a peaceful citizen and the idea of a revolution of violence being repugnant to him he is not attracted to that school of thought but looks at each of the political parties in turn. He finds in the Conservative Party no admission that a fundamental change is required but rather a defense of existing conditions and an attempt to patch a system which is unworkable. He also discovers that Liberalism would be as effective in the present crisis as it would be to throw a toothpick to a man who was drowning. The new structure must be built by those who believe in it, and the requirement of the hour is for that party or organization which has for its avowed purpose the overthrow of the capitalist system and the substitution of a co-operative society, or in other words, Socialism.

---

Now that our hypothetical man on the street has arrived at this stage in his political reasoning what is he going to do about it. Well, most of us are doing nothing and doing it very successfully. Capitalism may be falling to pieces of its own inherent rottenness but it doesn't necessarily follow that Labor is prepared to take over the machinery of government and cause the new order to function. We are more than likely to see a series of Fascist dictatorships unless we are organized to combat them and to build up the new industrial system. A hard struggle lies ahead and we are very poorly equipped to meet it. It is time we roused to the imperative need for organized effort and more than anything else to the demand for education and training of workers for our co-operative system.

The time for theories and academic discussions is long past. The call today is for action and by the degree with which you respond will your status in the new order be measured. We need men and women of courage and initiative to break down this deadly atmosphere of inertia and despair and march boldly forward into the tasks of this saner and cleaner society which we must build if civilization is to survive. But most of all we need WORKING CLASS EDUCATION.

---

The future rests with the working class, of that there is no shadow of doubt. Are we preparing ourselves and our young people for the responsibilities which lie ahead and is there anywhere in Canada today a school where we may be trained in public speaking, organization work, labor economics, the history and development of trade unions, or the other innumerable phases of life under a socialistic regime? One of the major troubles of the labor movement at present is that we are not reaching the young people and unless we do we can accomplish nothing. The old men are so entangled with theories that they cannot move or else they have become weary and pessimistic. We need the fresh viewpoint, the enthusiasm and the vigor of youth and youth must be trained and educated away from the outworn ideas of this competitive capitalistic society into the ideals and psychology of socialism.

I have been hammering away at this idea for a good many years and know from experience that surprising results may be obtained in the field of working class education. In the Okanagan we conducted a Summer School which became quite a cultural center for the training of workers in the socialist movement. At the present time we are discussing plans for the organization of a Summer School to be held as close as possible to Victoria. We want a site where there are trees for shade and shelter and a beach for swimming and boating. A small hall or tent shelter may have to be provided for the lectures and there will be tents for those who wish to camp out. Everything possible will be done to attract the young people and there will be plenty of recreation in addition to the regular studies and lectures. Plans as yet are only tentative but it seems as though something in this direction must be started at once if we are to meet our responsibilities in this field of education.

The proposed date for the Summer School is from July 31, 1932, to Aug. 14, the first two weeks in next August, and if you can arrange your vacation for that time you could not do a greater service for the movement than to help in the launching of this project. As soon as a suitable site has been found definite plans will be made and the syllabus prepared. It will be made as comprehensive as possible and the best speakers and teachers available will be secured.

It is hoped that this may be the nucleus of a Labor College but its success or failure rests in the hands of the labor movement and all that its sponsors can do is to see that its foundations are well and firmly laid on the basis of a working class philosophy and with that tolerance and breadth of vision which are the hall marks of true scholarship.

If you are interested in this movement and have any suggestions to offer I would be glad if you would write me at 1714 Cook Street, Victoria, B. C. Further details of its organization will be published later as plans are developed.

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# Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which holds its 47th Annual Convention in the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, in September, 1931, is composed of the Canadian membership of 61 International Unions having 1953 Canadian branches; 2 National Unions having 55 branches; 2 Provincial Federations of Labor; 6 Provincial Executive Committees; 50 Trades and Labor Councils located in the chief industrial centres of the Dominion, and 43 Provincial, District and Local Federal Unions chartered directly by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

These figures are compiled from the latest official reports of the Federal Labor Department, though since that time a number of other organizations have been added. The membership of the Congress, reported to the Regina Convention, September, 1930, was 138,887, being a gain of approximately 12,249 members over the previous year. This membership is based on the actual per capita tax received, as many organizations do not collect dues from members out of work, on strike, etc., and do not pay tax on these nor on the members in arrears, so making a very conservative allowance, not less than 25% of the above membership should be added, which would show the real membership of the Congress to be over 175,000. The Congress has membership in every province in the Dominion and covers practically every class of worker.

### Conventions

The Conventions of the Trades and Labor Congress have been held annually since its inauguration 47 years ago. Each national or international union is entitled to send one delegate representing the general organization, who must, however, be a member of a Canadian union. Each local unit chartered by such organization is entitled to one delegate for the first one hundred members or less and one delegate for each additional one hundred members or major fraction thereof. The expenses of all delegates are paid by the local union or organization to which they belong. Conventions are held in different parts of Canada, the decision being made at each annual convention as to where the next one will be held. Fraternal delegates also attend from the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labor.

### Headquarters

The Congress maintains headquarters at Ottawa with full time President and parti-time Secretary-Treasurer. Being in close touch with all governments, it endeavors to assist affiliated organizations in all matters they may have to present to the government. Through its Provincial Executive Committees and Federations of Labor it makes known the views of the workers to the respective provincial governments, and endeavors to secure legislation in accordance with their expressed desires.

The General Executive consists of the President, Secretary-Treasurer and three Vice-Presidents, who carry on the work of the Congress between conventions and work for the enactment of legislation which comes within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

The Congress publishes a monthly journal, which is furnished at special rates to its affiliated organizations.

### Activities

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is recognized by the government as the most representative body of organized workers in Canada, and its nominees have been accepted by the government on various boards and commissions formed by the government. These include the Employment Service of Canada, the Dominion Health Council, Canadian National Railway Directorate, Canadian Government Merchant Marine, the Dominion Council on Women's Immigration, Dominion Fire Prevention Association, National Research Council and the annual conferences of the International Labor Organization (League of Nations). Its representatives have served on such commissions as the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education (1910); Peace Delegation, Paris (1919); Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Commission (1918-1924); Labor Appeal Board; Industrial Relations Commission (1919); National Industrial Conference (1919); Inter-Provincial Conference (1921); Conference on Winter Employment (1923), etc.

### International Labor Organization

This organization was formed at the Peace Conference (1919) and 55 nations are members thereof. Each country is entitled to four delegates and advisors, two representing the government, one representing the employers, and one representing the work people. As stated above, the government has recognized the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as the proper body to name the workers' delegates each year. They have also allowed the Congress to name one advisor whenever the agenda has warranted the same.

### General

The general accomplishments of the Congress are, we believe, well enough known without need to enumerate the same. It is safe to say that practically every piece of social and labor legislation on the Statute Books of either the Federal Government or Provincial Governments have first originated in resolutions of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Outstanding among these might be mentioned the establishment of Labor Departments by Federal and Provincial Governments; the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts; Coal Mines Regulation Act; Mothers' Allowance Legislation; Minimum Wage Acts; Factory Acts; Fair Wage Regulations; Industrial Disputes Act; The Dominion-Provincial Old Age Pension Act; Union Label Regulation Act; Development of National Ownership of Railways and Steamships; Employment Service Council; Establishment of Dominion Health Council, etc.

In addition, immigration has always been closely watched and regulations obtained from time to time helping to check the flooding of the labor market in Canada by unwarranted influx of immigrants.

Trades and Labor Councils have likewise secured many measures of benefit to workers in their own localities, interesting themselves in the development of education, provision of playgrounds, parks and open spaces, abolition of slums, better building bylaws, protection of the health of workers, etc.

The Trades and Labor Congress is a purely Canadian body and every one of its delegates attending its annual conventions are members of and representatives of Canadian unions. Whilst it has complete autonomy it acts in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor on matters of mutual interest. It is affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), and through that means seeks to establish world-wide unity of the trade union movement. It confines its membership to one organization for each craft or class of workers and recognizes fully the autonomy of each affiliated organization as set forth in their respective constitutions.—Convention Committee.

# A. F. of L. Membership Over Three Millions

The American Federation of Labor is an organization made up of 29,226 Local Unions in 104 National and International Unions, with a membership of 2,042,946, and 348 local trades and Federal labor unions directly affiliated with the Federation, with a membership of 18,150, representing a total paid-up membership, as reported at the Boston Convention in 1930, of 2,963,096, an increase of 27,551 over 1929.

The members reported unemployed and, for other reasons, not paying, being added, gives the Federation a total affiliation of 3,461,096 members.

Eight hundred and four city Central Trades and Labor Councils in the larger cities in the United States and Canada are affiliated with the Federation. Also 49 State Federations of Labor. The offices of the Federation are situated in their own building, the American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C., one of Washington's finest office buildings.

The Federation maintains a full-time Secretary-Treasurer and a very large staff, necessary to the great amount of business transacted. It also has 1619 general and district organizers distributed throughout its jurisdiction.

The conventions of the Federation are considered of major importance throughout the world, men of outstanding ability and prominence attending. President Hoover attended in 1930, and Premier Ramsay McDonald atended in 1929.

### The American Federation of Labor Policy

The American Federation of Labor does what all Federations of Labor Unions do: attempts to give solidarity to the labor movement by getting the various sections of the labor army into touch with each other. It refuses to admit that occupation can be a barrier to the community of interest running through the wage-earning masses. From its inception it has taken the stand that while unions of miners, sailors, shoemakers, cigarmakers and printers, must each and all be left entirely free to govern themselves within their own borders, yet, that between the mmbers of all these unions there should be a bond as great as that between the members of the same union. The great aim and object of the Federation is to strengthen that bond, and its method is, by organization, education and inculcation, to place the labor movement upon a higher and more effective plane. The strength of a chain is in its weakest link, and the Federation, therefore, endeavors to organize all labor, recognizing that while many non-unionists may be sympathetic with unionism, yet that the unorganized are far more exposed to the pressure of unjust conditions than are the organized, and being thus necessarily weaker in maintaining wages, keeping down hours, and resisting other encroachments, are the source of constant danger to the organized as well as to themselves. And there is this that the American Federation of Labor has already done: It has largely swept away the old and foolish jealousy that existed between the skilled and unskilled workmen; it has taught the great lesson that a man as a man, no matter whether he sets type or scales the ladder, whether he sews the garment together or sells it behind the counter, whether he makes the machine that spins the cotton or gathers the cotton in the field. Whatever a man may be, so long as he works honestly and seeks to wrong no other man, or to advantage himself at the cost of another, he is a man. The Federation maintains this and seeks to swing all into line regardless of how they may happen to be employed.

The Federation is opposed to strikes, as are all peaceful institutions; but when struck, it will strike back as best it can. Strikes are barbaric in the act, but highly moral and absolutely necessary when forced by aggressive employers who would curtail the liberties of a portion of the community for the advancement of another, who refuse fair and open conference and adopt arrogance and forceful measures. Though strikes do not always win, even those that are lost at least induce the employers to forbear in the future and teach them a lesson they do not readily forget, that labor is the most important factor in production, entitled to consultation on the wages, hours and conditions under which labor shall be performed. Strikes pave the way to voluntary arbitration, but that such arbitration shall not be one-sided, labor must be possessed of determination, steadfastness, business methods, and perfected organization, the highest form of which is had in Federation.

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BLUE RIBBON
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**FIFTY MILLIONS IN CHARITY**

Fifty million dollars were sent abroad by Americans in 1930 in the form of missionary, charitable and scientific contributions, reports the Department of Commerce.

## O. B. Allan Donates Trophy For Sports

Through an error, Henry Birks, Ltd. was credited with donating the silver basket in Event No. 16 at the Labor Day Sports. This should have been credited to the firm of O. B. Allan, Ltd., at Granville and Pender. The event, as described in the programme, was for the 75 yards race for single daughters of union men. It was the second prize, although it was a splendid piece of silver, and was won by Margaret Cowan, whose father belongs to the Painters' Union.

In connection with these sports the Trades and Labor Council continues to receive compliments regarding the manner in which they were run and the variety and popularity of the events. It has been stated that ours were the best line of sports held since the park was opened.

Few women are beautiful early in the morning. That's the reason so many milkmen are bachelors.

## Eight-hour Act Is Being Violated

Delegates from various unions reported at the regular meeting of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday evening, that many infractions of the provincial eight-hour law were being made in certain industries. The Bakers' Union delegates stated that eleven and more hours were being worked, so the Trades Council will send a strong protest to the government demanding that the law be enforced.

Nashville, Tenn., trade unions own and control the Nashville Labor Temple, estimated to be worth $100,000. It was paid for within four years of its purchase. Each union bought as much stock as its finances permitted, and contributions from individual union members from one day's wages up added enough to liquidate the purchase price.

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### FRANCE GAINING ON GERMANY

The birth-rate in Germany is now lower than that in France, the former being 73 and the latter 80 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 45. Switzerland is lowest in Europe with 70, and Bulgaria is highest with 160. Italy stands at 104, Spain 114, and Poland 136.

### Lynching Record of U. S.

According to a report issued by the Tuskegee Industrial Institute there were five lynchings during the first six months of 1931. This number is four less than the number for the first six months of 1930 and one more than the number for the first six months of 1929. Of the five persons lynched one was white and four were Negroes. The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each are as follows: Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; North Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 1. On the credit side of the ledger the report mentions thirty-two instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, four of them being in Northern and Western states, and twenty-eight in Southern states.

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## Portland To Try Out Six-hour Day

Portland, Ore.—A plan to establish a six-hour day with no change in the hourly rate of pay in an attempt to relieve the unemployment situation was agreed upon here last night by eighty employers of labor. Another meeting will be held within a few days to work out practical application of the idea.

It was explained at the meeting that more than 6,500 unemployed heads of families are now registered here and registration is being made at the rate of seventy-five a day. Welfare workers said a peak of 12,000 unemployed family men is expected during the winter.

Those who approved the six-hour plan included representatives of industries, retail stores, wholesale houses, factories, department stores and labor unions.

### GERMAN JOBLESS INCREASE

Berlin, Germany.—The number of unemployed workers in Germany increased by about 1,500,000 in the 12 months ending May 31st, according to a report made by William E. Beitz, United States consul here.

The employment exchanges report a total of 4,070,000 out-of-works. Of this number, 2,508,000, or only 61 per cent. of the total number of unemployed, are drawing some form of unemployment insurance.

Because patience is such a big thing, there's a lot of Canadian folks who won't lug it around.

## Automobiles Wanted

The Reception and Entertainment Committee of the Trades and Labor Council desires the use of about sixty automobiles on the afternoon of October 6th, for the purpose of driving the wives of A. F. of L. convention delegates around the city. Any union men or friends who can loan their services and cars for this purpose on October 6th are asked to get in touch with either P. R. Bengough or Birt Showler. Phone Seymour 7495. Tea will be served enroute.

## American Industries Adopting 5-Day Week

Washington.—The labor department has been advised that almost half the men working in the automobile industry have accepted the five-day week as a permanent labor policy.

In the department's next monthly labor review will be statistics to show that 44.3 per cent of the workers in the automobile industry are on a permanent five-day week; 34.4 per cent of the workers in the radio industry; 27 per cent in the dyeing and cleaning industry, and 24.9 per cent in the aircraft business.

The bureau of labor statistics has tabulated questionaires sent establishments throughout the country and in seventy-seven different industries. Replies were received from 37,857 firms showing that 2.4 per cent of the establishments have adopted the five-day week.

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# The Curse of Plenty

By F. A. CUSACK

Mr. Winston Churchill, who is the Bernard Shaw of the British Tories, in his Romanes lecture, delivered at Oxford University, described the modern world as suffering from the curse of plenty. What a tragedy lay behind the fact, he said, that cheap and abundant supplies of all the commodities should find the science and civilization of the world unable to use them.

Quite unknown to himself this most ardent defender of the economic status quo stated the case against the price system. He admitted the failure of the parliamentary system of government to solve the economic problem of today by saying "that he couldn't believe that the true principles which will get civilization out of its difficulties would be discovered by our excellent parliamentary and electoral institutions."

The latter viewpoint is one that has been gaining ground of recent years amongst people who have given thought to the matter. Under the rules of the democratic game, practical politicians, in order to win national elections have been forced to reconcile rival interests and sections on their platforms. Representing a mass of conflicting and mutually exclusive interests the so-called cowardice of politicians in evading class issues has really been a form of wisdom. Once let a vital social question divide the parties along class lines, social violence is likely to follow. It was probably considerations of this nature that determined Ramsay MacDonald to enter a coalition government. The ignorance of the mass is at once the safety and peril of politicians. Our antiquated notion that in a multitude of heads resides economic wisdom, is responsible for the dominant position of the platitudinarian over the economist in parliamentary assemblies. Promise something for everybody for nothing and no socialist confiscation is the maxim of the successful politician. "If you can't ride two horses, you have no business in the bloody circus."

We doubt Churchill's despair of parliament to find a satisfactory solution of the bread and margarine problem arises from an altogether different standpoint than the aforesaid. As a remedy for the curse of plenty he suggests a sub-parliament consisting of a body of economic experts invested with powers over trade and finance, and not answerable to the electors. His suggestion is not a new one. These bodies and investigatory committees have existed for years, and the sum total of their "expert" activities is an universal disagreement as to the cause of the curse of plenty. There is no mystery about the cause. It is the capitalistic system of wage labor and production for profit.

This is all kindergarten stuff to the cognoscenti. But it is still very vague to the Labor movement, even to that part which votes the Labor ticket. The events of the past few weeks in Britain will jar the pleasant dreams of many trade unionists who imagined that the route to economic security passed through the portals of Westminster. For many years past the British unions appear to have become, to a great extent, the jumping off ground for so-called Labor politicians, and to that extent less useful to the workers as organs of resistance to the encroachments of capital. History is vindicating the much derided policy of the late Sam Gompers, who consistently maintained that in a militant industrial organization of the workers lay the alternative to industrial feudalism.

Ramsay MacDonald stated some time ago that parliaments are unable to maintain rates of wages. With the reduction of legislative assemblies to the status of mere speech-making establishments, and as the drift to de facto dictatorships becomes more apparent, a wider and a solider industrial organization is necessary to temper the greed of the vested interests in their lust for profits.

All of the foregoing is not to be taken as an argument in favor of pure and simple syndicalism versus parliamentary action. Neither is it concerned with the academic question of ballots versus bullets—or the efficacy of both combined. It is simply to remind us that the morning after the night of the election the one big business of the working class is the sale of its labor power at the best possible price and under the best possible conditions.

## Sheet Metal Workers Make Good Progress

The Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local 280, has continuously held its charter in Vancouver since 1902 and one of the charter members is still a member of the union. This is Bro. S. Jamieson, who is foreman for the big firm of Campbell & Grill.

The local went on strike during the spring of 1910 against the open shop, and since that time the union has worked under satisfactory agreements. Many employers were members of Local 280 in the early days.

International Organizer W. J. Crawford, who is still a member of Local 280, has held many important offices in the local trades union movement, and we are always pleased to see him in Vancouver after his trips across the country.

The local is in good shape at the present time. The President, T. Burke, was elected for three years last June, and Business Manager Dan Macpherson, who has been in the office since 1925, was re-elected for a similar term.

## Union Meetings at Labor Headquarters

| | |
|---|---|
| **FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th** | |
| Engineers, 115 | 3 |
| Molders, 281 | 4 |
| **SATURDAY** | |
| Bakers, 468 | 3 |
| **MONDAY** | |
| Electrical Workers, 213 | 1 |
| Boilermakers | 4 |
| Egg Graders | 311 |
| Painters' Committee | 313 |
| Cement Finishers | 315 |
| **TUESDAY** | |
| Barbers, 120 | 3 |
| Machinists, 692 | 201 |
| Building Trades Council | 315 |
| **WEDNESDAY** | |
| Bricklayers, No. 1 | 2 |
| Iron Workers, 97 | 3 |
| Tilesetters | 315 |
| **THURSDAY** | |
| Painters, 138 | 2 |
| Sheet Metal, 280 | 3 |
| Union Label Trades | 4 |
| Carpenters' District Council | 315 |
| **FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th** | |
| Milk Salesmen, 464 | 1 |
| Plumbers, 170 | 2 |
| Asbestos Workers | 201 |
| Welders | 313 |

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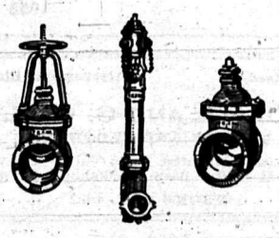
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### Convalescing

For nearly an hour the girl had been compelled to listen to the fatuous guest.

"I fell off my bicycle last week and was knocked senseless," he said.

"When do you expect to get better?" she asked quickly.

# Wall Street Journal and Unemployment

The Wall Street Journal is highly incensed because William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, intimated the danger of a "revolt" of the unemployed unless the economic order is speedily re-organized on the basis of a work week short enough to give jobs to all the unemployed, now numbering over 6,000,000.

The Wall Street Journal represents the subversive type of American journalism wihch holds the view that wages should be reduced to maintain dividends, and that in general investors are entitled to live in luxury even though their luxury drives the workers to pounding the pavements in the army of the unemployed.

The Journal does not deny that millions of workers are idle through no fault of their own. It does not deny that these millions of jobless would be glad to earn a living if those who own and operate industry would give them the opportunity. But confronted with these incontestable facts it draws smug comfort from its belief that during the coming winter public and private charity, bread lines and soup kitchens will be so large and generous that no one will die from lack of "food and shelter."

From the viewpoint of the Wall Street Journal, living wages when the employers can profitably employ them and soup kitchens supported by charity when the employers cannot profitably employ them are all the workers are entitled to and all they should ask. To suggest that they are justified in being grievously discontented with such an industrial status is characterized by the Journal as "excited rhetoric." A bourbon lady of the French Revolution period had a similar view. When the poor of Paris went to the King's palace at Versailles and demanded bread, this gentle lady is alleged to have said, "Let them eat cake."

Equally reactionary is the Wall Street Journal's remedy for unemployment, or, rather, its lack of a remedy. It says that unemployment results mainly from the "fall in commodity prices and changes in industrial technique."

By changes in industrial technique the Journal means the wholesale introduction of labor-displacing machinery and systems. With this new technique the workers in the manufacturing industries alone in 1929 produced 42 per cent. more than in 1919. Generally speaking the employers, during this period, have kept the length of the working week to the six-day maximum that obtained when the workers produced 42 per cent. less.

Why cannot the unemployment which is largely due to the introduction of this labor-displacing machinery be "dealt with quickly"? It can be. If business leaders so desired, the five-day week could be an established policy within thirty days, and the 6,000,000 jobless men would be at work earning a living for themselves and their families.

The will to establish the five-day week, the will to make wealth producers and family providers out of 6,000,000 jobless, would soon find the way. But the Wall Street Journal and its reactionary satellites prefer a pauperized army of 6,000,000 unemployed trudging their way through rain and sleet and snow to bread lines and soup kitchens and bunks in municipal lodging houses.

# "The Farmer"

Under its spreading bankruptcy,
The farmer's homestead stands.
Its Lord, a mournful man is he
As he ploughs his mortgaged lands.
For laws that seize his creamery
Are strong as iron bands.

His face is long, and thin, and grim,
And burnt like Pharaoh's bricks,
His brow is wet with honest sweat,
His shins are blue with many kicks,
His toes are bent, and crumpled up
From kicking at the pricks.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
He toils to keep food cheap;
He ploughs, he harrows, and he plants,
For someone else to reap;
The only time he owns his soul,
Is when he is asleep.

His children stay away from school
To hoe the noxious weeds,
Although they know they cannot earn
Sufficient for their needs,
They strive to save the "Bathurst Burr,"
Before the rascal seeds.

He goes on Sunday to the yard,
With his dear girls and boys,
They rejoice to hear his voice,
The language he employs,
When a cranky heifer plants a kick
Just where it most annoys.

Toiling, laboring, struggling,
Onward through life he goes,
He hopes to work for all he's worth
Till creditors foreclose.
Then in six-feet four of earth
Enjoy well-earned repose.

When an old farmer was dying, his last request was that the pall-bearers at his funeral should be bank officers. He was asked the reason for this preference, and said that as the banks had to carry him most of his life, he thought it right that their representatives should complete the job.—The Primary Producer, West Australia.

## HIGHWAY WORKERS WIN WAGE INCREASE STRIKE

White Plains, N. Y.—The three-week strike of 1,000 highway workmen ended when representatives of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor an dnine leading contractors came to terms, which include recognition of the union and increased wages.

The men struck against wage cuts to 40 cents an hour. The agreement stipulates that common road laborers shall receive 50 cents an hour until December 31, 1931, after which they shall receive 60 cents an hour until January 1, 1934.

Other provisions of the settlement include the appointment of a committee of arbitration consisting of an equal number of contractors and labor men to decide the question of wages at least twice a month, and a stipulation that the rate of wages after January 1, 1934, be decided by an arbitration committee equally divided.

### Higher Mathematics

Ephraim: What you call it when a gal gits married three times—bigotry?

Mose: Lawsy, boy, you suttenly am a ignoramus. Why, when a gal gits married two times, dat am bigotry; when she tries it three times, dat am trigonometry.

# Trades Union Directory

## LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

**Vancouver Trades and Labor Council**—President, C. McDonald; 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.

**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union**, Local No. 468, meets first and third Saturday in month at 7:00 p.m. at Labor Headquarters. President, Jas. Brydson; Secretary's Office, Room 304, Labor Headquarters; Hours 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon. Phone: Sey. 3349.

**Beverage Dispensers' Union, No. 676**—Meets last Sunday at 8 p.m., Room No. 2, Labor Headquarters; second Friday at 10 a.m. at the office. Pres., M. J. Galvin; Secretary and Bus. Agent, T. J. Hanafin. Office: Room 1, Eagles' Hall, 535 Homer St. Phones Sey. 4783 and Bay. 1656-R. Hours: 9 to 2 p.m.

**Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Assoc.**—Meets every Wednesday, Hall 3, Labor Headquarters, at 8 p.m. President, W. Dickson; Secretary, P. Lauret, Room 311, Labor Headquarters. Phones: Office, Sey. 7495; Residence, High. 5679X.

**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, Mrs. Harvey, 4487 Quebec; Secretary, Thos. Carroll, 842 Hamilton St.

**Bricklayers and Masons International Union No. 1**—Room 309, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Wednesday, in Hall No. 3. President, J. C. Greenwood, Phone Bay. 8047-Y; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1244 East 20th, Phone Fair. 845-R; Fin. Sec., Albert Wright, 4128 Knight Road, Phone Fair. 2005-R.

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

**Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of Local 452**—President, Frank Woodrow; Financial Secretary and Business Manager, R. W. Hatley. 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 195 East Pender St. at 8 p.m. President, E. Mitten; Treasurer and Business Agent, 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, Jack Wood, 4571 Fraser Street; Secretary-Treasurer, George Harrison, 3427 Triumph Street.

**Egg Graders' Union, No. 11**—Meets in the Labor Headquarters, first and third Monday in month. President, R. Gela, 3287 West 21st; Record Secretary, Miss D. Simpson, 627 Carnarvon Street, New Westminster; Financial Secretary, Miss Marjorie Deyell, 555 East 20th, City.

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

**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, 1624 East 8th Avenue.

**Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U. E. of C. & J. A.**—Meets first and third Thursdays in month at Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, Ralph Ross; Fin. Sec., Jack Nelson; Rec. Sec., J. A. McDonald; Business Agent, W. D. Wilson, 1535 Fifth Ave. W.

**The Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Marine Cooks and Stewards.**—Local 28, Suite 39, 413 Granville St., meets second Monday each month at 3 p.m., and last Monday at 9 p.m. President, R. ("Dick") McHugh; Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent, Harry Wood. Phone Seymour 125.

**Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207**—Meets first and third Mondays in month at Labor Headquarters. Secretary, F. Macey, 2456 West Seventh Ave. Phone Bayview 6831 L.

**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, J. Mitchell; 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, C. Carslake, 1124 Alberni St.

**Motion Pictures Phojectionists' 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, Locksley Clark; Secretary, J. C. Richards, Box 345. Phone Douglas 1574-R; Business Agent, J. R. Foster, Phone Trinity 5708.

**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, J. Bowyer; General Secretary, W. Couling; 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, A. B. Hodge; Rec. Secretary, A. E. Varah, 1442 Clark Drive; Financial Secretary, T. Kane. Office: Room 313, Labor Headquarters. Phone Sey. 3609.

**Plasterers, Local 89—Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association**—Meets first and third Wednesday in month at Hall No. 2, Labor Headquarters. President, F. G. Walsh, 378 East 37th, Fras. 108 R; Cor. Sec., A. Harry, 1115 East 33rd, Fair. 3222 R; Fin. Sec., E. A. Williams, 830 East 12th; Phone Fair. 5219 X.

Cement Finishers' Cor. Sec., J. W. Baines, 2866 Turner St.

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

**Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Association**—Meets every second and fourth Friday in Hall No. 2. President, Val Pearson, 787 East 52nd; Financial 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, W. W. Quigley, 2047 West Second; Secretary, Thos. S. Ezart, 1807 East Thirty-eighth.

**Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58**—Meets first and third Friday in month at Labor Headquarters. President, A. S. Ross, 5806 Sophia Street; Rec. Secretary, J. D. Valliamy, 2215 West 15th.

**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; 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, Thos. Burke; Business Agent and Secretary, D. MacPherson, 308 Labor Headquarters.

**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. E.; Financial Secretary, H. Nordlund, 1930 12th Ave. E.

**Taxi, Stage and Bus Drivers, Local 151**—Meets second Monday at 8 p.m. and second Tuesday at 10:30 a.m. President, W. Wilson. Office, 306 Labor Headquarters; Phone, Sey. 7495.

**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466**—311 Labor Headquarters. Meets every First and Third Monday, Labor Headquarters. President, F. T. Goodrich, 1239 Woodland, High. 2095-X; Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, Room 306, Labor Headquarters.

**Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, Local 118 of the I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.** Meets second Tuesday in Labor Headquarters at 9:30 a.m. President, Geo. W. Allen; Recording Secretary, H. Pearson; Business Agent, B. McGlone, address, P. O. Box 711.

**Typographical Union, No. 226**—President, C. S. Campbell; Vice-President, E. R. Bayley; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Neelands, 300-2 Labor Headquarters. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m., in Hall No. 1, Labor Headquarters.

**Union Label Trades Council** meets in Hall No. 4, Labor Headquarters, 529 Beatty Street, second and fourth Thursdays in each month at 8 o'clock. President, Colin McDonald, 2834 St. George Street, Phone Fair. 3317-Y. Secretary, Mollie Dolk, 1587 Fifth Avenue East. Phone High. 477-Y.


**Prince Rupert Trades & Labor Council**

MEETS second Thursday in each month. President, S. D. McDonald, Box 268. Secretary, Frank Derry, Box 498, Prince Rupert, B.C.



**NOTARY PUBLIC**

P. R. BENGOUGH

Secretary Trades & Labor Council

Room 200—531 Beatty Street

Phones: Sey. 7495-6279



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Boy: "Who is sovereign, in this country, daddy."

Daddy: "The people, collectively, son."

Boy: "Who is sovereign in Canada?"

Daddy: "King George of the British Empire."

Boy: "Why is it where the people are sovereign, we pay 7½c a K.W.H. for electricity and the King's subjects in Ontario pay only 1⅞c?"

Daddy: "Run along to school now, Eddie, I am very busy."

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# We Have Everything Necessary For Prosperity; Millions Suffer

**Cyclical Panics Bring Suffering to Workers and Bankruptcy to Business and Industry—Organization Will Provide Only Solution, Says Charles P. Howard, President of International Typographical Union.**

With millions of workers in all lines of industry out of work and with added millions of dependent women and children suffering the inescapable evils of unemployment, the American people still have much for which to be thankful. America has the most stable government in the world. America has all the essential factors for prosperity. America has the capital, the machinery and the manpower with which to produce all that is required to make a happy and contented nation. Our immediate and pressing problem is to evolve a system of distribution that will meet the requirements of our people.

The national experience of the past 100 years has been one of alternating prosperity and panic. For the workers this has meant a few years of employment at a wage which permitted them to maintain a proper living standard, to be followed by a period which wiped out their savings and brought suffering and deprivation. For business and industry it has meant flush years during which there was an expansion and accumulation of profits followed by a period in which failure and bankruptcy stalked throughout the land.

This system has benefited only the stock gambler and speculator, "who toils not and neither does he spin," and who, like a social and economic vulture, poises himself to prey upon the misfortunes of those who suffer losses.

Those who would preserve American ideals and institutions hold to the fundamentals upon which our government was founded. We believe it to be the first duty of government to protect the weak against the strong; to save the honest producer from the cupidity of the unscrupulous; and to guarantee to honest citizens life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We also contend it to be the prime purpose and duty of government to guarantee to wage-workers and other producers the fullest measure of compensation for services rendered. Poverty and starvation in a nation which is capable of producing more than enough for all its people is a national disgrace. Our democracy cannot withstand the severe test put upon it if millions of willing workers continue to be deprived of the opportunity to earn their bread by honest effort.

We do not accept the theory that a dictatorship in the name of the proletariat, or Facism, is necessary to provide the solution for our problems. The best evidence that hope does not lie in that direction is to be found in the fact that ten thousand years of dictatorial government did not bring us a condition where it was possible for the world to produce sufficient food, clothing and shelter to sustain all of its people. During those centuries millions each year died of starvation because of the failure to solve the problem of production. The world will continue to suffer in a lesser degree until we solve the problem of distribution.

American labor offers as the machinery through which the solution can be developed its plan of organizing workers. To maintain the necessary balance between production and consumption the work-day and the work-week must be regulated in such manner as to afford maximum opportunity for employment. As production increases through use of new methods and automatic machines there must be further and further reduction of the working time to avoid stagnation, unemployment and attendant evils. Effective organization of the workers into trade unions which accept the co-operative theory is the most practical way of accomplishing the desired result.

At a time when a majority of the nations of the world suffer from chaos, revolution, and industrial and economic bankruptcy the trade unions of America are in the front line trenches protecting American ideals and institutions against a determined assault from within and without conducted by those who accept and advocate strange philosophy and untried theories. During the worst period of panic and depression we have ever known our problem has not been aggravated by strikes, lockouts, riots and disturbances. None can deny credit to the trades unions for maintaining stability during this trying period. On the other hand, where there has been effective organization of the workers there has been co-operation through which wage reductions have been avoided and established hours and conditions maintained. In those industries in which the unions have a voice the working time has been divided among a larger number of workers by restricting the work-week, and payment of out-of-work benefits has prevented suffering among organized workers. As an illustration of what can be accomplished throughout effective organization we offer the record of the International Typographical Union during a year of panic and depression. A million and a half paid as old age pensions; half a million as death benefits; three hundred thousand for maintenance of its Home for the sick and aged.

Where the most aggravated condition of unemployment existed in larger cities the Typograprical Union has inaugurated the five-day week. In New York, the largest printing centre in America, the union has paid out-of-work benefits in excess of $21,000 per week in addition to limiting the work-week to five days. In Chicago, the second largest centre, the union has paid out-of-work benefits in excess of $310,000 during the year, in addition to a five-day work-week. In numerous other cities and towns the demand upon the state, public charities, and industry has been reduced to a minimum as a result of the trade unions bearing their own burdens.

At no other time in the history of our country has the value of trade union organization been more apparent. In the interest of prosperity and national safety, to maintain high standards and advance civilization; to protect millions of workers from those who inherit or accumulate the power of wealth; to solve the problems of a machine age and enforce justice in the industry, the workers must organize.

There has never been a time in the history of the world when the command had equal significance—INDUSTRIAL WORKERS ORGANIZE!

# Government Fair Wages Regulations

In March, 1900, the Dominion Government adopted the principle of fair wage regulations for government contracts, and in order to make this resolution more effective, an order-in-council was passed in 1907, and several amendments have been passed since, with a view to strengthening the Act.

The original resolution reads as follows: "That it be resolved that all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect therto.

"It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all work aided by grant of Dominion public funds. The government is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that hereafter all government contracts, to which said resolution applies, shall contain the following clauses," etc.

We find that in British Columbia this year the majority of the work done for the Public Works Department had no such protection as defined in the Act. Tenders have been called by that department with the fair wage clause and the general clause deleted. This, we maintain, is a direct violation of the government regulations, and, as it is done by officials of the government, we must assume that they have some very definite purpose. We would like to know, however, if the officials at Ottawa are in favor of this procedure that applies to both Public Works and the Department of Labor. According to the Act the Department of Labor has the responsibility of seeing that the fair wages regulations are enforced, and, for the life of us, we do not understand why that department allows tenders being called and day work undertaken by the Public Works Department without the protection specified in the Act.

The fair wage policy was adopted by the government 30 years ago, and the Act itself has been improved on several occasions, but we are still waiting for any improvement in the administration of the Act and must conclude that the department which accepted the responsibility of administering the Fair Wages Act does not intend to do so, and the result is quite obvious. Wages and working conditions, which took years to establish in British Columbia, are being attacked by officials of the Public Works Department. This state of affairs, we maintain, is a definite fight against organized labor in this province and should not be tolerated by the unions any longer.

Wages and working conditions, stabilized by organized labor for the past 10 years, are being ruthlessly thrown to one side, and we venture to state that if the government makes a survey of Public Works contracts and day labor, undertaken since January 1st, 1931, they will find a number of cases which does not contain any fair wage schedules or regulations protecting employees. Others in some lines of work have been restricted to select tenders, only certain employers being allowed to tender on jobs, and quite a number arranged between the District Engineer and an individual who may be acceptable to him. We have a number of complaints from the interior of British Columbia stating that workmen are being viciously exploited by this system and no regard to established wages and working conditions in the district in which the work is carried out.

The District Engineer in charge of Public Works construction in British Columbia seems to be entirely different to the average civil engineer we know. Our experience has been that a good engineer wants the most experienced workman he can possibly get, for each class of work done, and he is always willing to pay the recognized scale of wages for services given. Not so with the cases we are complaining of to the government. Their policy seems to be that it is best to pay the lowest wages possible and, as unemployment is very general at present, we find wages suggested by officials as low as half the established rates.

If the Labor Department wishes to get the respect and confidence of organized labor they may get it by showing us that they are sincere in stating that the fair wages policy of the government shall be enforced, with no regard to persons involved, and we think that much more courage could be shown in taking out of the hands of Public Works officials the right of adopting whatever rates of wages they see fit. The Act is very definite on this point, and we consider that the Department of Labor has been given ample time and opportunity to enforce it, if they so desire. But so long as they are willing to permit present abuses we must assume that they are a party to the arrangements.—J.S.

## CHILDREN'S VILLAGE IN PALESTINE

In 1926, under the leadership of Dr. Siegfried Lehmann, a number of homeless Russian Jewish children went to Palestine, and, with their own hands, built the village of Benschemen, which they now administer alone. The population consists of more than 200 children ranging in age from 3 to 17 years. The younger ones are brought up by the older ones who manage the farms, the work-shops, and the kindergarten. One of the purposes of the community is to cultivate friendly relations with neighboring Arab tribes.

Seymour 7891-7892 Opposite Woodward's Department Store

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## Our One-day Religion

If a man from Mars should visit the earth on Saturdays and Sundays, he would be much impressed by our religious professions.

If, after a sojourn, he should visit the earth on a week-day, he would be impressed by our practises—they are so different from our professions.

If this imaginary man, says Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party in New York, and an ordained Presbyterian minister, should go to our jails, courts, streets, factories, and farms, he "would find that in every-day life it is regarded as more important to know the judge than to know the law; that there is one law for the rich man and another for the poor; that there is one code for the black man and another for the white. He would discover that the petty offender frequently is punished more severely than the major. He would discover that the fourth offender convicted of shoplifting must go to jail for life, and that one who steals a whole oil-field is elected to our largest corporations."

So Mr. Thomas chides us all—Jews and Christians—for donning our religious cloaks on Saturdays and Sundays, as the case may be, and doffing them during the week-days. He was speaking in the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, substituting for the Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, and his sermon is quoted in "The Herald Tribune." The Socialist churchman's examples of daily violations of the Golden Rule and of the precept that one practise what he preaches may be found in almost any reading of the daily press.

Going on with the man from Mars, Mr. Thomas says:

"Such a visitor would be astonished to find that a woman who is sentenced to go to jail for life, before she is thirty, had been able to escape punishment in some of the lower courts earlier when she had attempted to fix things. He would find a nation in which the average factory worker earned $1280 a year. He would find in this the first city of America, that one-third of the population live in what are termed 'old-law' tenements—a type of construction condemned since 1901.

"If the visitor would turn to our government, both national and local, he would find singularly callous standards, and recognize that in common thought a certain amount of graft and corruption is taken as a matter of course. He would find that our real temples are our banks and stock markets, and that in these temples some strange phenomena sometimes occur. He would be told of the needs of hospitals and schools and adequate housing, and he would hear the reply that there is no money for these things. Yet he would see the diversion of sums up to $50,000,000 for construction of battleships. He would find men professing brotherly love and teaching a doctrine of nationalism."

Each new delay of the Church in taking active steps to eliminate the dualism which keeps it from coming up to profession, says Mr. Thomas, weakens it and makes it appear hypocritical in the eyes of the world. In conclusion, he says that there is no glory for a high God until men make real aspirations to the justice, brotherhood, and peace that are the tenets of the great faiths.—The Literary Digest.

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Our idea of a prude is a woman who knows more than she ought to know, but does not let you know it.

## The Trades Unions and Political Action

By GRACE WOODSWORTH

Several weeks ago the three Labor members at Ottawa sent out a circular letter to all the trades unions in Canada, giving a summary of their activities this session and urging the necessity of political as well as industrial action on the part of the unions. The replies have been many and varied. All have shown that the unions are taking a real interest in the question of political action. Answers have come from unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, from unions of the running trades, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the Civil Service and the One Big Unon. Every province of Canada was represented, except Prince Edward Island.

The following letter is typical of many: "The report of the activities of the Labor members in the House of Commons in Canada was read at the last meeting of the above lodge and was listened to with a good deal of interest. I have been requested to ackniwledge receipt of this, and I do so with pleasure. The work of the Labor members in the various legislative houses in the Dominion is getting to be more appreciated by the whole organized movement, and I assure you that I continue to watch the activities of the irrepressible three in Ottawa. Always watchful and eager for the slightest opportunity to improve the position, particularly of the less fortunate of those who toil, there is great credit due to you and your colleagues in the House of Commons. . . ."

Many of the letters confine themselves to expressing a vague hope that the cause of Labor may ultimately triumph. However, there are many which urge immediate political action. Here are a few samples:

"The need for greater Labor representation in the House is more apparent every day, but this will only be achieved when the workers, as a body, recognize the unquestionable fact that only by strong and united political action will they ever attain their rightful position and obtain from their labor those returns of an assured and adequate income, a fair share of the good things of this world and a reasonable time of leisure which hitherto have been considered the rewards only of capital."

"It makes me wonder at times how long it will really be, before the masses realize their position and put the cause of Labor where it ought to be, in power."

"We quite agree with you about having more Labor members at Parliament, and we will do our share as to getting them there."

"It should be recognized all over Canada—the inter-dependence of the industrial and political wings of the Labor movement."

Some letters make special reference to the stand taken by the Labor members on questions of government policy. Here are one or two opinions:

"We support your stand on the Cadet proposition, and several organizations in the city of Toronto have protested prior to this date. Toronto members of Parliament have no right to say that Toronto is solidly behind the Cadet movement."

"We are absolutely opposed to the Bennett budget, realizing that high tariffs will not cure the present economic ills."

One writer takes a rather gloomy view of the situation when he says: "Should they at the next election produce a candidate who in any way resembles a working man and has anything like working-class principles our membership would no doubt support him, but in the main our organization has more serious work ahead."

A final example will serve to show a further obstacle in the path of nation-wide organization. One letter was returned with the following comment in French: "Will you please write in French. We don't understand English." However, it would seem that, in spite of everything, the unions are almost ready for political organization on a large scale.

---

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# Some Shadows and a Light

The financial crisis in Europe has many angles from which illuminating if conflicting reflections are thrown upon the scene. The main obstacle to success of the Hoover plan is, of course, the obstinate attitude of France. In demanding, in the first instance, her pound of flesh from Germany—the preservation of the Young plan—in return for the urgently needed loan, France was only running true to form. After twelve years of peace she was still the "victor" offering humiliating terms to her former enemy. This was a gesture which reflected a quantity in the international equation that is supposed to be fixed and unalterable—the existence of an inherent and ineradicable antagonism between natural enemies. France, they say, is simply continuing the war in the economic instead of the military field. So far, pessimism is undeniably justified. What is not so justified is the tendency, especially in the English Conservative press, to push the issue back to the pre-war footing. It is an expression of the old militaristic attitude of mind which, though discredited, dies hard. To this mentality there must always be the presumption of a "guilty nation"—a potential enemy. "Somebody," in Sam Weller's phrase, "has got to be whacked for this." So, we find the Daily Express prophesying that the outcome will be a new alliance between the United States, Britain and Germany—against France. Winston Churchill—the stormy petrel of the war—proposes with schoolboy glee that "the Anglo-Saxon nations" stand aside and watch France and Germany "topple into the abyss clutching each others' throats." It is the crudest expression of an infantile mentality totally incapable of grasping the truth, by now a truism, that no nation can stand—or topple—by itself. And it should be remembered that the pessimistic view, no less than the optimistic, may lead to self deception along the lines of unconscious desire. We may recognize that diplomatic optimism, such as the British Premier's "we are all well satisfied," is subject to a discount in terms of reality. We may acknowledge that the immediate results of the London conference are practically nil and that all the fraternization of individual delegates did not result in the extension of a dollar's worth of credit to Germany beyond what was promised a fortnight ago. We may recognize that it was beyond doubt France that has obstructed progress and delayed a solution that should be more than a temporary alleviation of Germany's plight. But allowing all this to be true, admitting that we are facing a state of economic war, the optimist will also remember that there is today a clearer recognition than ever before of the international dangers of that state of war. Even if their motives are no higher than those of self interest, the men who have their hands on the wheel today know that whatever irresponsible ex-statesmen and empire crusaders may bluster, any nation or pair of nations that topples into the abyss will bring all the others crashing in its wake. And from the shadow of that recognition there comes the only ray of light on the dark waters, the only hope for a sane solution of the economic and financial crisis. The nations move slowly because they must together, the laggard and the recalcitrant must be spurred and converted, they cannot be either thrown out or defied. There is ground for hope, too, in the fact that the doctrine of alliances which was accepted as orthodox before the war is branded today as foolishness.—The Western Producer.

# Wage Cuts Are Harmful

By R. B. CRAIG
Labor Commissioner, State of Texas.

There are two vital factors involved in a solution of the present depression. One of these calls for full-time employment for workers. The other, of equal importance, demands good wages for full-time work.

The problem of overproduction, or, more properly, underconsumption, will continue in an ever-increasing volume with employment curtailment and wage reductions. The wage earner's dollar returns to the business world. It logically follows that the so-called overproduction is due to underconsumption, both resulting from fewer jobs and decreasing wages.

The United States Government estimates show that there are now 6,000,000 idle men in our country. Say that each man was earning a total wage amounting to $1500 per year; this would afford a purchasing power of $9,000,000,000 per annum, all of which would be returned to business channels.

It is said that our machine age has displaced millions of workers. This is true as a material fact, but should not prevail as an economic truth. Anything tending to limit or destroy the purchasing power of the great mass of consumers reacts proportionately to reduce the output and profit of business and industry. To meet this situation there should be just as many good paying jobs as before with more reasonably prevailing working hours to meet the demands. This is the only sane colution of the movement to stabilize business conditions. It is certainly not economy nor conducive to prosperity to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

## COST-OF-LIVING WAGES DENOUNCED BY DOAK

Washington.—The theory that wages should be based on what it costs the worker to live is denounced as utterly unjust by Secretary of Labor Doak.

"The argument is made that the cost of living is falling and that real wages have therefore increased," said Doak. "The argument might apply if we had ever in this country applied a fair division of income to labor, but there is more to the question of wages than what a man can eat and what he needs to cloth himself.

"Labor is entitled to more than a bare subsistence. The employee's productivity has increased manyfold, several hundred per cent. in many industries. He is entitled to retain a portion of the gains thus made. All the gains should not go to the profits of industry."

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# The British "Dole" in Operation

The British workingman, said a government official to me the other day, "is a highly privileged individual. For him, and for him alone, there is a state insurance against unemployment. For him, and for him alone, there is state insurance against illness. For him, and for him alone, there is a state system of Widows' and Orphans' and Old Age Pensions. He need fear neither starvation, nor illness, nor superannuation. And he pays no direct taxes."

There you have one view of the many to be heard from when one asks Englishmen what they think of their government's various kinds of insurance for workers. Whether one will agree with it or not will depend, I suppose, upon one's own particular social philosophy. If one retains the traditional view that the economic system owes the worker nothing more than he can manage, by his own unaided efforts, to get out of it, one will no doubt agree that at present the British workingman is a privileged person. If, on the other hand, one believes that the economic system is unjust, one will be likely to say that what the state gives to the workers, even though it amounts to a fabulous sum per annum, is but poor compensation for what the economic system, under the state's protection, takes away. Or again, if one belongs to that school of social philosophers who believe in doing everything for the workers except to get off their backs, one may regard the social services as laudable philanthropies and piously hope that they may be improved and extended. Yet again, if one be a "gradualist," like certain members of the present British government, one may regard them as a step toward full justice for the worker—one stage in a long process which is presumably to be completed at a time when the present beneficiaries of Things as They Are shall have passed safely to their reward.

However one may regard them, there is no doubt that the workers' insurance does much to mitigate the hardships of life under an economic order which assures the fulfilment of Darby O'Gill's condition for the proper enjoyment of riches: that there shall be plenty of poor. And, in addition to insurance, there is the system of poor relief, which has been rechristened "public assistance," to save the feelings of the poor. This service is in the hands of the local authorities, and is supported out of the local rates, or taxes. In recent years the incidence of this burden has been somewhat more evenly distributed, so that the poorer districts of London, for example, are no longer forced to support a large number of destitute persons while the wealthy districts of the West End support almost none. Since, under the law, the authorities who administer this relief are obliged, if they allow relief at all, to allow enough for maintenance, the worker who for one reason or another cannot draw insurance benefits may fall back for support upon the public-assistance fund. The workers do not like this alternative, for where their insurance benefits are theirs to spend and no questions asked, poor relief involves submitting to a humiliating inquiry into their needs and supervision of their expenditures. Still, public assistance is a sort of last defense against starvation, which is no longer regarded with complacency in this country. Between the workers' insurance and public assistance, therefore, the British worker is able to count at least upon subsistence—and this in itself is something in the nature of social revolution.

The workers' insurance is "contributory." That is to say, the funds from which benefits are paid are (theoretically at least) composed of contributions from workers, employers and the state. The total contribution of the male worker to these funds is one shilling and four pence a week, or about thirty-two cents—that is, something over ten days' wages a year in the case of the low-paid worker. The unemployed worker is liable to lapse from insurance under the health and pensions legislation; and if he loses his job through his own fault or through becoming involved in a trade dispute, or if he refuses to accept "suitable employment," he may be refused benefit from the unemployment insurance fund. The worker can hardly be said, therefore, even to get his privileges as cheaply or to be as secure in their enjoyment as are, for example, the members of the House of Lords.

It would be unjust to the owning classes of Great Britain to assume that these services are entirely benevolent. My readers will remember that Mr. Lloyd George was quoted in the American press last winter as having said that the "dole," as the Conservatives call it, had stood between England and revolution. I have heard that view expressed several times in the course of my inquiries by sober, rather conservative individuals. It was fear of revolution, they say, that caused the government to extend the insurance system after the war to all wage-earning occupations save agriculture, domestic service and those occupations covered by special schemes of insurance, and to throw the burden of the returning soldiers upon the insurance fund. And where there is fear of revolution there is the knowledge that the oppressed are becoming conscious of their power. One sees evidences in London of the spirit which forced the British government to guarantee the British worker against want—and not only on the Labor benches in the House of Commons. The old London slum has vanished. I cannot say this on the strength of my own observation, for I never saw the old London slums; I was able to judge of present conditions only by comparison with the descriptions I have read. But a friend who knew the slums of London before the war, and who was inspired by my accounts of them to go and see for herself, reported that she could not believe her eyes and that she went about asking policemen to direct her, please to the real slums.

Not that conditions are ideal—far from it. One reads in the papers cnstant references to over-crowding, and in my Times only this morning there is a review of a book called "The Slum," by Major Harry Barnes, which bears testimony to an appalling want of adequate space an sanitation in the dwellings of the poor. The privilege of living in merely decent surroundings is by no means guaranteed to the majority of the really poor of Great Britain. And yet, in those sections of London where conditions are at their worst, whole blocks of new tenements are to be seen, built by the county councils on land wrested (at a price) by special legislation from reluctant owners; tenements set among flowers and fruit trees, which remind one of those American "garden cities" that are now and then projected for the poor and somehow always turn out to be exclusive suburbs for the well-to-do. As for the gaunt and tattered derelicts of pre-war days, they have disappeared. Instead one sees decent looking men and women and healthy looking children. Public baths enable even the dwellers in cold-water tenements to keep their persons clean; and a splendid system of public laundries where for twelve cents an hour a woman may do her family washing with every sort of labor-saving device, enables them to wear clear clothing. I also saw several excellent public libraries where the people of the district may come and select their own books from the shelves. These institutions, of course, are no part of the state services, but are provided by socialistic county councils at the expense of indignant ratepayers. I mention them, however, because it seems to me that the constant improvement that is being made in the living conditions of the poor is an important part of the movement that has created the social services, and cannot be dissociated from them.

To the American occustomed to his country's way of leaving its unemployed to rely upon their own "rugged individualism" and the charity of the breadlines, a government employment exchange in one of London's poorer districts on a Thursday or a Friday is a sight at once humiliating and pleasing. It is on Thursday and Friday that the unemployed workers receive their benefits. I went last Friday to the exchange in Shoreditch. In the men's division, before a counter running the full length of a room about one hundred and fifty feet long, there were at the time I entered some seven hundred men either making application for or receiving benefit. Here the discharged worker brings his unemployment book, a four-page card which bears his name, his occupation and stamps for each week's payment to the insurance fund that his employer has deducted from his wage. This book he leaves with the exchange, together with his application for benefit. The exchange officials may allow benefit, but they may not refuse it. If the worker's claim is doubtful it must be referred to the board of referees, which is composed of a workers' representative, an employers' representative and a third person, preferably a lawyer, who acts as chairman. If the referees refuse benefit they may giv the worker the right of appeal to the umpire, in the Ministry of Labor, whose decision is final. But there is in every exchange an official who reviews the applications denied by the referees, and who, if their decision seems to him unfair, may allow the claim.

So much for the procedure, which a friendly assistant manager explained to me most carefully, like knowing the routine-shy intelligence to which he spoke. It was the people who chiefly interested me. This exchange alone pays benefits each week to 9,000 men and 3,000 women, chiefly casual laborers—that is to say, low-paid, unskilled workers, some of them unable to even sign their names. There was no air of condescension or authority on the part of the people behind the counter. They are often people who have been on the other side. They have no feeling of superiority and their only trouble with the unemployed is in getting them out of the exchange, for they are disposed to remain and talk with one another or confide their troubles to the officials. As for the hundreds in front of the counter, in both the men's and the women's divisions, although there were a few derelict-looking ones among them, for the most part they looked decently clothed and adequately fed. The comparsion with the New York breadlines was not to be resisted, or with a photograph which appeared in The New York Times last winter, of a line of Arkansas farmers standing in line to receive clothing from a chit of a Red Cross worker, men whose resigned and hopeless faces left an impression not easily to be forgotten. Here were no hopeless faces; patient faces, yes, but none that bore the mark of a long struggle for existence against odds too great, as did the faces of those Arkansas farmers. Perhaps one may see that look on the faces of British farmers, or of other British citizens in languishing small business enterprises, who have no insurance to draw upon if they lose what little they have. But the specter of want no longer haunts the British wage earner, and the fear of it has vanished from his eyes.

This, then, so far as one may judge from observation and from conversations with people of all shades of opinion, is the effect of the "dole" upon the British Worker. Among the many people whom I have bedeviled about this question—government officials, employers of labor, workers and politicians of all parties—I have met with complete unanimity of opinion about the value of unemployment insurance and the importance of maintaining it.

What I wish to stress here is that I have heard nobody in a position to know what he was talking about who mentioned that demoralization of British workers through the dole which has so often been the theme of American editors. One hears of abuses, and unquestionably they exist, but everyone admits that these abuses account only for a very small share of the staggering present cost of the scheme. The officials in the Ministry of Labor, who have an embarrassing way of keeping in touch with American newspapers and of remembering what they read, are inclined to remind one with polite amusement of the superior tone in which our editors, in the days of Permanent Prosperity, used to talk about the demoralizing effect of the dole on the British worker. And they supplement the reminder with the information that a large share of their time this summer has been given over to an unending procession of Americans—professors, journalists, yes, and even officials—asking hopefully, "How does it work?" Well, there is nothing to do but laugh with them; the joke is on us, and a rather grim joke it seems to the American who, fresh from the pitiable makeshifts of American unemployment relief, has the opportunity to compare the kind of demoralization that comes from being out of work and yet sure of food and shelter with that which comes from being out of work and utterly destitute.—Susanne La Follette, in The New Republic.

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# Machine Age Does Not Add to Human Happiness

Our much vaunted machine age, in which those who own and operate industry refuse to employ millions of workers and thereby place in jeopardy their right to live except by charity or crime, has not resulted in making life happier for the masses, declares Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees, director of research for the Eastman Kodak Company, in a symposium on engineering progress conducted by the Engineering Foundation.

Dr. Mees' statement takes issue with a declaration signed by the presidents of the outstanding engineering societies that the machine age has promoted human happiness.

So-called labor-saving machinery has not added greatly to the leisure of the masses, and in general economic and allied conditions in Athens 4000 years ago had advantages over those of today, Dr. Mees points out.

"In those days there was more leisure, less pressure, more opportunity for the exchange of ideas, less emphasis on material things. There is little that a man can get today which he could not have had in Athens.

"It may perhaps be claimed that the urban worker has gained greatly in comfort by the progress in engineering. It may be true that a factory operative in a modern American textile mill has a much greater chance of happiness than a corresponding operative in an English mill town seventy years ago. But it seems to me that the lot of the modern worker should be compared more properly with the poorer classes of the great cities of the ancient world, before the machines of the engineer had begun to replace the handwork of the craftsman.

"As for progress in culture, the modern world is a very much less satisfactory one than the world in the past. Culture demands primarily leisure, and at the present leisure is conspicuously lacking in the world."

Dr. Mees regarded it as a waste of time to discuss the question of stopping scientific progress.

"Scientific progress will continue to accelerate," he said. "In my opinion, that acceleration will finally end in a revolution in our whole social and economic life," so that "in some respects the life of the future will be closer to the life of the past than it will be to the life of today.

"This utopia of the future may be possible primarily because of engineering progress, and in that sense some time engineering progress may be a blessing to mankind. Up to the present I doubt whether, on the whole, it has been."

### $20,000,000 JOBLESS FUND—FIVE-DAY WEEK

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 5.—A five-day week on State and municipal public works, a $20,00,000 unemployment relief fund for next winter raised by a 50 per cent additional tax on personal incomes, and municipal authority to issue unemployment relief bonds, were the outstanding features of Governor Roosevelt's jobless relief recommendations in a special message to the New York State Legislature.

### N. Y. PRINTERS EXTEND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

New York.—Unemployed members of Typographical Union No. 6 will continue to receive jobless relief until after Christmas, Alexander Hewson, president of the union announced. The decision was reached by a referendum which showed 4,069 votes for and 3,206 against continuing the aid.

The union has more than 11,000 members, of which approximately 1,300 are receiving unemployment benefits. Since September, 1930, the jobless members of the union have received $1,423,653.

### Let Freedom Ring!

Dismissal of faculty members and students of state-occupied colleges and universities who encourage opposition to compulsory military training or who "promote radical pacifism" is recommended by the executive committee of the American Legion of Ohio.

# British Columbia Ranks First in Dominon Per Capita Wealth

Ottawa.—The national wealth of Canada in 1929 was, exclusive of undeveloped natural resources, approximately $30,840,000,000, which is an increase of $1,210,000,000 over the 1928 estimate of $29,630,000,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Similar estimates placed the total for 1921 at $22,195,000,000 and for 1925 at $25,673,000,000, though these figures are not exactly comparable in view of certain improvements and additions that have been made in the methods of estimation. In the present report is included for the first time an estimate of the wealth in harbors, aircraft and highways.

As regards the Provincial distribution of wealth, Ontario ranked first with estimated aggregate wealth of $10,628,000,000, or 34.46 per cent of the total; Quebec second with $8,265,000,000, or 26.80 per cent; Saskatchewan third with $3,047,000,000, or 9.88 per cent, and British Columbia fourth with $2,644,000,000, or 8.57 per cent of the whole.

The other provinces ranked as follows: Alberta, $2,406,000,000; Manitoba, $1,970,000,000; Nova Scotia, $911,000,000; New Brunswick, $788,000,000; Prince Edward Island, $164,000,000.

While Ontario and Quebec led in absolute wealth, the Western provinces came first in per capita wealth. British Columbia held first rank with a per capita wealth of $4,474, Alberta second with $3,724 and Saskatchewan third with $3,516. Ontario with a per capita wealth of $,249, was fourth; Quebec was fifth with $3,072 and Manitoba sixth with $2,970.

Urban real property amounting to $8,251,011,000, or 26.75 per cent of the total, constituted the largest item in our national wealth.

The total agricultural wealth, which in 1928 was $8,052,521,000, declined to $7,939,477,000, or 24.74 per cent. This amount includes the value of agricultural production in 1929, or $1,631,124,000, to cover the average stocks of agricultural goods in the possession of farmers and traders and the amount invested in preparation for the new crop.

### CONGRESSMAN FAVORS FEDERAL FIVE-DAY WEEK

Boston, Mass., Sept. 5.—"The five-day week is one of the means to combat the menace of the machine, which by 1940 will have displaced more than 6,000,000 workers," Representative John W. McCormack said here in an address favoring the five-day week for Federal employes. He claimed that unless measures are taken to regulate it, labor-displacing machinery will destroy business itself.

### RAISE WAGES, FILENE TELLS GERMAN BOSSES

Leipzig, Germany.—German employers should systematically raise the wages of German workers instead of confining themselves to technical rationalization, Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, told German industrial leaders in an address at the Leipzig Fair. The present economic crisis, he said, is caused by the impossibility of the masses purchasing what is produced.

### The Tariff Wall

The exports of United States merchandise for the first half of 1931 fell to the lowest point since 1914, dropping from $2,075,717,000 in 1930 to $1,315,956,000 in 1931. Imports for the same period decreased from $1,735,985,000 in 190 to $1,109,694,000 in 1931.

### FARM TENANCY INCREASES

The number of U. S. farms operated by tenants rose from 2,454,804 in 1920 to 2,664,365 in 1930, while the acreage of those farmed jumped from 264 million to 306 millions, according to census figures just released.

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All our Tobaccos have the Union Label—No. 9

JACK CANUCK, fine or coarst cut.....55c for ½ lb.
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BROWN AND BLACK TWISTS

(WHOLESALE PRICES TO RETAILERS)

2173 Powell Street Stall 15, Vancouver Market

**Welcoming**

THE DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA TO VANCOUVER, B. C.

**The York Hotel, Ltd.**

HOWE ST. AT ROBSON ST., VANCOUVER

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**EMPRESS JAMS**

FAMOUS

This year's British Columbia fruit is better than ever. Empress Jams are better—Your grocer has them.

**EMPRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

Vancouver, B. C.

# CORRESPONDENCE

Editor, Labor Statesman:

Sir,—Our Canada Year Book, to be had at most of the libraries, has some very interesting reading matter, also some items that make one sit up and wonder what is going to happen to this country and its finances up to and including the next sixty years. On page 849 we see a diagram showing the growth of the banking system from the year 1867 to December, 1929, as follows: the banks' total assets for 1867, $78,294,670, with 1929 extended to $3,528,468,027, with total loans applying to this latter of $2,279,247,504 on page 851. Most of us know that each of these items are based conservatively on the lowest possible rating. On the same ratio of increase, although the increase is greater each year, yet accepting these figures and, in roughly totalling what they will represent within the next sixty years, we get astounding totals.

They will be custodians and manipulators of over eighty billions of money, with outstanding loans around thirty-five billions, with this latter drawing around three billions per annum out of the country by way of interest. That applies only to the next sixty years, though why we should stop at that figure unless we expect the end of the world to come before, is a matter for those who, with pencil and paper, would like to work the thing out.

People who are asking where all our money has gone have but to consider this 1929 loan figure; remember that the ordinary borrower has his 8 per cent. stopped in advance, which, with minimum charges, brings it up to ten, which, coupled with Government loans around five, brings the whole easily to seven. This means that Canada, to meet the interest on the huge loan figure, had to find anywhere from one and a half to two hundred millions to satisfy these banks for that one year's borrowings.

On page 850 we find that the collective bill flotation of these banks is limited (up to 1929) to the modest sum of $178,291,00.

Now, if they can and do loan and re-loan this small and limited currency to the extent as shown, why cannot the Government do likewise, to the country's, and not a chartered company's benefit?

A little further on we see that in 1915 these banks took a portion of the Government-floated loan, up to twenty-five millions.

In 1916, their portion was exactly twice that figure, with their 1917 portion again increased, with no mention of their takings at later dates, but a suggestive remark that the New York market greedily grabbed up all they could get. That the cash supplied on the New York market was strictly American is a question, for our Canadian banks make a point of shipping our money over there for manipulation and were, in all probability, the alleged greedy New Yorkers grabbing for Canadian securities, thereby avoiding some possibly awkward questioning.

There can be no room for argument in a fact, and if it's a fact that these banks can turn one hundred and seventy-eight millions into over two billions and even more had it been called for, why not the Government, by becoming its own banker? A READER.

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Editor, Labor Statesman:

Sir,—It has been drawn to the attention of the Police Mutual Benefit Association of Vancouver, B. C., that representatives of "The Canadian Police Gazette" and "The Policeman Magazine" are soliciting advertisements for above publications and giving advertisers the impression that our association receives a percentage of any monies received or that the magazines are run in part for the benefit of the members of the Vancouver Police Department.

We wish to state that we have no connection with the above-mentioned publications, nor do we receive any money or monies or any financial assistance of any description from them. The undersigned will be pleased to furnish any further information you may desire.

We wish to take this opportunity of thanking the public for the very generous support they have accorded to us at all times.

Yours very truly,
HAROLD MORTIMER, Secretary.

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### PHILADELPHIA I. L. P.

Sir: Nowhere else in the United States today is there a more promising or practical effort being made toward building an honestly radical "third" party than in the city of Philadelphia. Progressive labor unions and the Socialist party have united in nominating a full slate of candidates for the municipal elections in November which will be headed by Alexander McKeown, president of the Philadelphia branch of the American Federation of Full Fashined Hosiery Workers (an A. F. of L. affiliate).

The Independent Labor party of Philadelphia County which has been organized by the textile unions in this city as a direct result of the strike troubles here in the past three years and the political movements is sponsored by the district council of United Textile Workers' (A. F. of L.) unions in this city. Scattered local unions from other trades are now joining the new political movement. The Socialists and unionists are working together in a thoroughly co-operative spirit and no secret is made of the fact that if the Independent Labor party demonstrates that it is not a flash in the pan, the Socialist party may later merge its identity as a political party with the I. L. P.

JOHN W. EDELMAN,
Secretary, Independent Labor Party.

Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. PAGE
Financial Secretary of Vancouver, New Westminster and District Building Trades Council.

E. H. MORRISON
President of Building Trades Council and Business Manager of Electrical Workers' Union, No. 213

# Vancouver Building Trades Council Gets Good Results

The Vancouver, New Westminster and District Building Trades Council is one of the active bodies in the International Labour Movement in Vancouver.

After a lapse of a few years, during the war and post-war period, a building trades council in this district was again deemed necessary by the building trades locals, and during 1921 a Building Trades Committee of the Central Council was formed. This was satisfactory for a time, but increased building operations made many problems that required much attention by building trades unions, and it was decided that a Chartered Council would be more effective.

During the summer of 1924 a Charter was applied for to the Building Trades Department, in the names of W. Dunn, Carpenters; Jas. Dunn, Ironworkers; F. L. Hunt, Engineers; W. Watt, Plumbers and Steamfitters; J. L. Findlayson, Lathers; R. S. Stevenson, Painters; Austin Fisher, Sheet Metal Workers; W. Leonard, Plasterers. The same was issued on November 3rd, 1924. J. R. Flynn was the first President under the new Charter and W. Watt the Secretary-Treasurer. Nine locals were affiliated at that time.

From the date of the Council receiving its Charter its activities were extended and on April 15th, 1926, a full-time official was placed in the field, in the person of W. Page, to do organizing work. Since that time the following crafts have been organized and Locals formed: Millworkers, Reinforce Ironworkers, Cement Finishers, Elevator Constructors, Millwrights, Sign and Pictorial Painters, Tile Marble and Terrazza Helpers. The Council has now nineteen affiliated Locals. Since the Council received its Charter, wage rates of affiliated Locals have been increased on an average of $1.50 per day, mostly by negotiation, and without disastrous strikes, and in spite of the present depression, with the exception of two small Locals, all wage rates are being maintained. Further, fully 60 per cent of our members are enjoying the five-day week. This we claim is an outstanding feat in view of the present condition of the building industry.

The present officers are: President, E. H. Morrison; Vice-President, J. Fisher; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Page; Sergeant-at-Arms, Paul Lauret; Trustees, Geo. Pettipiece, R. Holmes, Ed. Smith, and all are optimistic as to the future of the Council. They are also firmly convinced that only by co-operative effort can building trades mechanics, and Locals, hope to improve their conditions. The Building Trades Council wish the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labor success in their conventions, and trust they will be the most profitable ones in the history of these great organizations.—W. P.

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# Huntting-Merritt Company Get Union Labor for Their Shingles

Word was received recently by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council that the use of the Shingle Weavers' Union Label has been granted the firm of Huntting & Merritt, shingle manufacturers of Marpole, B. C.

One shift of about 85 union shingle weavers are now on the job of making shingles, each bundle of which will bear the union label. The first batch bearing the union label will be ready for the market about September 12th, and as this is the only firm in British Columbia using the union label our readers and organized labor will be able to help along the good work by asking for Huntting-Merritt's union label shingles when putting in their next order.

OUR AIM....

**"A PROGRESSIVE INDUSTRY"**

Help us to improve bakery conditions in Vancouver by demanding

# McGavin's Buttercrust Bread

*"It's Union-Made"*

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in Canada's industrial chain is the Canadian Bank of Commerce. This institution meets the most exacting banking requirements of the successful manufacturer. This Bank also provides safe custody for the factory worker's savings, and, by placing these savings in commercial channels, helps to bring him new materials on which to work. Thus his own savings keep the worker employed.

Your savings, deposited in any of the 800 branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, would have the same protection, and would serve the same useful purpose.

**The Canadian Bank of Commerce**

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You will save yourself needless suffering and probably avoid serious illness by taking Gin Pills. Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney, Bladder and other ailments are the penalty paid for neglecting your kidneys. Take Gin Pills and heed nature's warning.

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National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Canada

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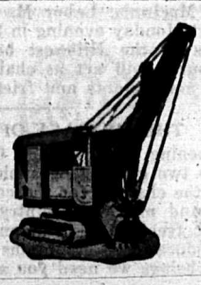

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We Darn Socks and Sew on Buttons—Work Unexcelled

## Trades Council Notes

Boys are being used in furnace repair work, says the Sheet Metal Workers' delegate. These boys are employed mostly by one-man shops, and members of organized labor are urged to get their friends to ask for union men when having furnace work done. All the other big sheet metal work jobs are being done by union men.

* * *

Shingle Weavers report inspection of the first batch of union label shingles at the Huntting-Merritt mill has proved favorable. This is now the largest shingle mill in the world employing 100 per cent. union labor. The company ships shingles to almost every State in the American Union, as well as Canada.

* * *

Hotel and Restaurant Employees report that calls are being made by employers for union buttons, because members of organized labor are apparently drawing the employers' attention to the fact that some of the employees are not wearing the T. & L. C. working button.

* * *

Milk Salesmen report that their membership is boosting the union-made shingles. Whenever they hear of a house being built or a roof about to be repaired they are trying to interest the party in the union shingles.

* * *

The Typographical Union reports that "The Microphone" is now being published in a non-union shop. The union also reports that it has taken care of all its unemployed members, none having had to ask for city relief.

* * *

Pile Drivers' Union reports trouble with the B. & B. Department of the C. N. R. over the employment of cheap labor on some work on Vancouver Island. Victoria local has also protested against this work.

* * *

The Musicians' Union is putting up seven stores on property at Burrard and Nelson, and union labor is being called for in the contracts and union-made materials to be used wherever possible.

* * *

Carpenters' Local 452 reports still putting up a fight against employers who are trying to cut wages and employing non-union men. The progress made has been very encouraging.

* * *

The Cigar Makers' Union asked to have the Beaver Cigar Factory of New Westminster placed on the "We Do Not Patronize List." This was referred to the Grievance Committee.

* * *

Bakers report 25 new members enrolled during recent campaign, and the union thanks delegates Bengough, MacDonald and Showler for the valuable assistance rendered.

* * *

Appreciation was extended to Ted Cox and his band for the services rendered at the Labor Day Sports.

"The forces that have made for the collapse of markets, the retardation of economic enterprise, and the unsettlement of mass confidence in current leadership are today challenging the worth and the workability of the western economic order."

—GLENN FRANK, *American Educator*.

"The most important thing to realize about unemployment is that it is not really curable or preventable by anything short of a complete reconstruction of Society and our industrial system. Unemployment is inherent in the system upon which industry is carried on in this country and in other industrial countries."

—SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *British Economist*.

# Who Said that Bankers Are Meddling with Nations?

Indicative of the important changes Europe is undergoing is the resignation of Count Stephen Bethlen from the premiership of Hungary. For ten years, while in other countries leading statesmen were rising and falling, sometimes with amazing rapidity, Bethlen had stood fast at the head of the Hungarian government. He rose into power with the reaction to Bela Kun's dictatorship, had outridden the many post-war storms of his own country and of Europe, had had himself upon occasion to resort to dictatorial measures, only to fall at last. Coming so soon after Hungary had obtained a much-needed loan of $25,000,000 from a European syndicate headed by French bankers, it is suggested that his resignation is in some way connected with the loan. Many commentators have asserted that the French made his resignation a condition of the loan. Whether or not this is true, France will benefit by the change. Bethlen was frankly Italian-minded; his successor, Count Julius Karolyi, leans heavily toward France. The terms of the Hungarian loan are being closely guarded, but its political conditions are said to be so drastic their publication might cause a serious political upheaval in Hungary. Among other things, Budapest is rumored to have agreed to drop its decade-old campaign for treaty revision, the keystone of Bethlen's foreign policy. If this be so, France has won a temporary victory in its dangerously fanatical struggle to preserve the status quo of Europe.—The Nation.

### ANGUS MACINNIS, LABOR M.P., TO SPEAK TO CONSTITUENTS

Angus MacInnis, Labor M. P. for Vancouver South, will address a meeting next Monday evening in the I.O.O.F. Hall at 30th and Main, under the auspices of the Hillcrest branch of the Independent Labor party. S. T. Wybourne will act as chairman.

All his constituents and friends are invited. Doors open at 7:30.

### THE MESSAGE OF TAGORE TO THE WEST

The opening of the Suez Canal has freed the path of commerce between the two great geographical divisions of the world. My appeal is to open up the channel for the commerce of culture between the Western Continents and my own country, India, which represents the East, for through such freedom of communication will be fulfilled a most important mission of education. Mountains and seas can not obstruct the fact that deep in our beings we need you and you need us, for we are kin.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

### What Do Negroes Do When They are Ill?

A recent investigation by the Rosenwald Fund reveals that in the entire United States there are only 122 hospitals operated for Negroes, and these exist in but 28 of the 48 states. Many are not accredited institutions and offer little or no opportunities for Negro physicians and surgeons to specialize or receive adequate clinical practice.

### Danish Pacifist Clergymen

One hundred prominent ministers in Denmark have organized a Society of Anti-Militarist Clergymen, stating that they "will refuse any participation in war and will support all movements working against war."

### Good Ten-Cent Dentists

Ten cents is the fee charged Los Angeles school children for dental and ocular services rendered by specialists in "health-mobiles" from the city schools.

## Production Increases; Purchases Decrease

J. Weinberger, of San Francisco, International Officer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, attended the Trades Council meeting on Tuesday and was given the platform for a few minutes. He deeply appreciated the help given to Local 28 by the local trades union movement, and felt sure that with a continued demand for the union card and button during the next six months that the local would be back in first class shape again. He was glad to note that there is not a non-union man on the job in any beer parlor in the city, and Local 676 is sitting fine.

He referred to the Cleveland strike, and although the union did not win a closed shop, it put an end to the "Yellow Dog" contracts and gave the hotels a lesson that they will not want to repeat. He reported that the unions down the coast were doing fairly good and that the Seattle union had recently increased its membership by 150. In San Francisco his union—Culinary Workers—had a membership of 2200, which, combined with the other locals of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, brought it up to a total of nearly 6,000 in the City of San Francisco. Employers in that city, he said, recognize that they cannot operate a non-union place of business.

Referring to the Mooney-Billings frame-up case, he still had hopes that these men would be pardoned and released. The State Federation of Labor, in convention recently, had sent in a strong demand for the release of these victims.

In closing he said that he was confident that capitalism must go. The present chronic condition, wherein industrial productivity had increased some 54 per cent. while purchasing power had only increased about 28 per cent., indicated that the A. F. of L. policy of shorter hours and increased pay must be put into practice. Further than that, he said there must be a saner system evolved for the more equitable distribution of wealth. He was heartily applauded.

### NORTH BURNABY NOTES

A whist drive and social will be held under the auspices of the above local of the Independent Labor Party on Friday evening, September 18th, at Capitol Hill Community Hall, Ellsmere avenue; admission 25c.

Come along and have a good time and forget your misery for a few hours.

The business meeting of the North Burnaby Local will also be held in Capitol Hill Community Hall, Thursday, September 24th, at 8 p.m. Preceding the business meeting E. Burns will deliver a short address on "Current Events and What They Portend."

They are never alone that are accompanied by noble thoughts.—Sir Philip Sidney.


# The ROYAL and COLUMBIA Theatres

DO NOT EMPLOY UNION PROJECTIONISTS AFFILIATED WITH THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

MOVING PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS' UNION

GREETINGS TO THE DELEGATES

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AND "SHAMROCK" BRAND GOODS

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MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES

220 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Greetings to

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

and

American Federation of Labor Convention Delegates

## Three Good Canadian Products

"The Quality Coffee"

"Still the Best"

"Ensures Baking Success"

BLUE RIBBON, LIMITED

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## GUTTA PERCHA TIRES

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Manufacturers of Copper Stills, Kettles, Vacuum Pans and Coils for Any Process

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## CANTELON LUMBER AND SHINGLE CO.

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## Hotel Stirling

Corner Cambie and Cordova Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Rates: Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Special Rates by the week

# "Here and - - There"

The sudden change in the ministry of Hungary must be recognized as a new sequel to the German fiscal crisis, which has shaken up all the states of Europe and deeply altered their foreign politics. Since the dictator Bethlen had for ten years pursued a policy hostile to the Francophile Little Entente in Eastern Europe, and had aimed at alliance, first with Italy, then with a united Austria and Germany, his passing undoubtedly means that Hungary has fallen under the sphere of French influence. For, in connection with the national loan of $25,000,000, hurried through during the crisis precipitated by the German collapse, France advanced probably half of the needed credit, and in so doing must have exacted as her pound of flesh certain severe "political conditions" which made the retirement of Bethlen necessary. Ever since the Treaty of Versailles was signed, France has been encircling the Central Powers by means of the ring of her military alliances with Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Balkan States. Now in the moment of financial disaster France, apparently as strong in gold as in bayonets, seeks to dominate Hungary, long unreconciled to the loss of 68 per cent of her territory and 51 per cent of her population. The bankruptcy of the Central European Powers and the weakness of England are exploited as favorable occasions for furthering the French conquest of the European continent. But in the Hungarian incident there is an added significance, according to realistic observers; it is an example, upon a smaller scale, of the kind of financial diplomacy the French will soon attempt in Berlin.

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That Canada, in one unfortunate respect, is following the example of the United States instead of the British traditions in which she takes such pride is shown by the willingness of Canadian municipal and police authorities in many cities to violate the rights of free speech and assembly at every sign of radical propaganda. Press reports from the large industrial centers during the past year indicate that the merry sport of Red baiting has been in full swing. Those two seats of financial power, Montreal and Toronto, were naturally the worst offenders. In Montreal a properly nominated candidate for Parliament was prevented from addressing the public at the last federal elections because he was a Communist. In January a series of meetings at which unemployed men attempted to air their grievances was broken up by the police and several speakers were arrested, Louis J. Engdahl, secretary of the International Labor Defense, being among the number. Many attempted parades of the unemployed have been dispersed with club and baton. In Toronto the same tactics have been followed. There the police have widened the area of suppression by means of threats to proprietors of halls used for meetings; in this way a pacifist society, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, was effectively prevented from carrying on its work. Miss Agnes Macphail, a member of Parliament, had to cancel an engagement to lecture to its members. In Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal, the sections of the Criminal Code dealing with sedition and unlawful assembly have been successfully invoked against men who spoke to audiences of unemployed, the Montreal conviction of five Communists for sedition resting solely on garbled versions of speeches reported by two semi-literate constables. The weapon of deportation is also being extensively used. More than 4,200 helpless immigrants were got rid of during 1930-31 on the ground that they were "public charges," which means simply that they were unemployed or "Reds." If this general policy is continued there is likely to be serious trouble during the coming winter.

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Every time the Russians go to Geneva they spill the rest of the world's beans. They did it long ago by proposing immediate world-wide disarmament, thereby showing with embarrassing clarity that the other great powers had no intention of doing any such thing. They have done it again in the suggestion for a general pact of economic non-aggression, just made by Maxim Litvinov, Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs, before the conference of the Commission on European Union. The Russian proposal boils down simply to the suggestion that there shall be no economic measures of discrimination against one state alone. It would prevent, in all probability, such embargoes as the United States Treasury is now trying half-heartedly to enforce against goods manufactured in the U.S.S.R. The desirability of this proposal is only equalled by the certainty that the other powers represented at Geneva will at present have as little to do with it as possible. They have begun by referring it to a committee, an old reliable way to get rid of an embarrassing idea. The spirit of economic nationalism still stalks the scene at Geneva; and while it does, there is little hope for suggestions which, however they might help in dragging Europe back from the verge of the economic abyss, might interfere with the position enjoyed by one national group or another of industrialists.

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Movie censors habitually move in a mysterious way their blunders, as someone has aptly phrased it, to perform, but during the past year their movements have been more blunderful and mysterious than usual. We have seen them, for example, suppressing a "Silly Symphony" cow because it was portrayed reading a copy of "Three Weeks" and we also saw the unfortunate animal's udders deleted because another board of censors considered them a grave outrage upon public good taste. However, the year's censorship prize must go to the New York State Board of Censors for their work on Clarence Darrow's film, "The Mystery of Life." In this film, a purely scientific one depicting the various processes of biological evolution, the censors, banned, among other scenes, one showing an infant being suckled at its mother's breast, the argument being that the breasts of a civilized (their emphasis was on the word "civilized") woman must not be displayed. They also barred a scene between two snails whose feelers were entwined and another of an amoeba splitting in two. How a portrayal of the mating proclivities of these lower forms of life could corrupt the morals of the young or lead them from the lilies and languors of virtue toward the roses and raptures of vice, is certainly not within our poor capacities to explain. But it does arouse a suspicion that so far as censorship boards are concerned, evolution has not made such strides along the high road of intelligence as we have always been taught to believe.

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Six thousand American workingmen are going to Russia to live. leaving the land of rugged individualism and the risk of starvation to work in a land where individualism is at a discount but jobs are plentiful. One hundred thousand other Americans have applied for permission to cast in their lot with the U.S.S.R., and the number who will cross the ocean will eventually be large: Russia is seeking 10,000 American railroad men alone, and seems likely to obtain them. Not all these persons, of course, will stay in Russia permanently; probably many of them will not like the new life so alien to their own. Still, the news of this migration, the first of its kind and scope in our history, should give us food for thought. Irate conservatives have been fond of answering critics of America with warm invitation to go to Russia and see how they like it. Their advice is being taken by a picked lot of our more highly skilled productive workers, whom we have not the wit to keep employed at home.—The New Republic.

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### To Fight Against Censorship

Under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Council on Freedom from Censorship has been organized. The purpose of the movement is to combat the growing censorship over the stage, movies, books, newspapers, and radio, and to focus all the forces in favor of freedom from censorship. The activitiese of the council will be directed to: the repeal of laws providing for censorship in advance of showing and distribution; testing cases in the courts; and conducting a bureau of information and educational propaganda.

# Conventions of American Federation of Labor

| Year | City and State | Date |
|---|---|---|
| 1881 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | December 15-18 |
| 1882 | Cleveland, Ohio | November 21-24 |
| 1883 | New York, N. Y. | August 21-24 |
| 1884 | Chicago, Ill. | October 7-10 |
| 1885 | Washington, D. C. | December 8-11 |
| 1886 | Columbus, Ohio | December 8-12 |
| 1887 | Baltimore, Md. | December 13-17 |
| 1888 | St. Louis, Mo. | December 11-15 |
| 1889 | Boston, Mass. | December 10-14 |
| 1890 | Detroit, Mich. | December 8-13 |
| 1891 | Birmingham, Ala. | December 14-19 |
| 1892 | Philadelphia, Pa. | December 12-17 |
| 1893 | Chicago, Ill. | December 11-19 |
| 1894 | Denver, Colo. | December 10-18 |
| 1895 | New York, N. Y. | December 9-17 |
| 1896 | Cincinnati, Ohio | December 14-21 |
| 1897 | Nashville, Tenn. | December 13-21 |
| 1898 | Kansas City, Mo. | December 12-20 |
| 1899 | Detroit, Mich. | December 11-20 |
| 1900 | Louisville, Ky. | December 6-15 |
| 1901 | Scranton, Pa. | December 5-14 |
| 1902 | New Orleans, La. | November 13-22 |
| 1903 | Boston, Mass. | November 9-23 |
| 1904 | San Francisco, Calif. | November 14-26 |
| 1905 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | November 13-25 |
| 1906 | Minneapolis, Minn. | November 12-24 |
| 1907 | Norfolk, Va. | November 11-23 |
| 1908 | Denver, Colo. | November 9-21 |
| 1909 | Toronto, Ont., Can. | November 8-20 |
| 1910 | St. Louis, Mo. | November 14-26 |
| 1911 | Atlanta, Ga. | November 13-25 |
| 1912 | Rochester, N. Y. | November 11-23 |
| 1913 | Seattle, Wash. | November 10-22 |
| 1914 | Philadelphia, Pa. | November 9-21 |
| 1915 | San Francisco, Calif. | November 8-22 |
| 1916 | Baltimore, Md. | November 13-25 |
| 1917 | Buffalo, N. Y. | November 12-24 |
| 1918 | St. Paul, Minn. | June 10-20 |
| 1919 | Atlantic City, N. J. | June 9-23 |
| 1920 | Montreal, Que., Can. | June 7-19 |
| 1921 | Denver, Colo. | June 13-25 |
| 1922 | Cincinnati, Ohio | June 12-24 |
| 1923 | Portland, Oreg. | October 1-12 |
| 1924 | El Paso, Tex. | November 17-25 |
| 1925 | Atlantic City, N. J. | October 5-16 |
| 1926 | Detroit, Michigan | October 4-14 |
| 1927 | Los Angeles, Calif. | October 3-14 |
| 1928 | New Orleans, La. | November 19-28 |
| 1929 | Toronto, Ont., Canada | October 6-17 |
| 1930 | Boston, Mass. | October 6-17 |
| 1931 | Vancouver, B. C., Canada | October 5-16 |

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