Shorter Hours
of work for labor will aid in making life and working conditions better for all who toil for a living.

Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Union Men
of Vancouver district earn half a million dollars each month, and spend their wages at home with friends of Labor.

Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions

No. 382 VANCOUVER, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1931 FIVE CENTS PER COPY

Danger Brews While Real Rulers Drift Without Plan

High Priest in Business Temple Warns "Mighty Men" that Storm Clouds are Brewing—System is Drifting into Uncharted Seas

LAST week we quoted Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, as saying to the Governor of the Bank of France that "unless drastic measures are taken to save it, the capitalist system throughout the civilized world will be wrecked within a year." Somewhat similar statements are being made by other financiers and statesmen, and now Mr. B. C. Forbes, owner of "Forbes' Magazine," says "the situation at this moment carries a serious warning to those who have arrogated to themselves rulership in this (United States) country, our towering financiers, our billion dollar banks, our corporate octopuses. Revolutions are directed against rulers."

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor asserted that "in the midst of human distress the owners and managers of industry stand impotent and helpless—without leadership, plans or policies."

That's a sweeping charge, but is it overdrawn? Not in the slightest particular, according to B. C. Forbes, owner of "Forbes Magazine" and widely known writer on industry and finance—a sort of high priest who for years has been burning incense in the temple of Big Business, and who is said to have a wider acquaintance among so-called men of affairs than any other living man.

Mr. Forbes recently recovered from a serious illness, during which, he says, he "began to see things in their proper perspective"—to realize that "life is not solely a matter of piling up money in monstrous hoards regardless of the methods used to amass it.

When Dark Angel Hovers

"When one is walking in the 'valley of the shadow,' one reconstructs his theories of values," he declared.

Mr. Forbes' philosophy is interesting, but what he has to say about our captains of industry and big financiers is more to the point.

"Our so-called 'big men' looked quite big and acted on a tremendously big scale while the economic weather was fair and sunny," he stated last week in a widely-published copyrighted article.

"Their daring, their courage, their initiative, their energy, their enterprise, knew no bounds. They reached out and expanded their power. Their operations went beyond anything ever before attempted by humans.

Leaders in Low Esteem

"This statement can be made in the most sober truthfulness: Never before were the real rulers of this land, the controllers of billion-dollar and other gigantic financial and business enterprises, held in such low esteem by the vast majority of American citizens.

"The truth needs to be said. My impression, even conviction, is that not one in ten of our mightiest men of affairs has the slightest conception of how he and his kind are regarded by the masses."

Mr. Forbes apparently is greatly worried about revolutions. He said that during a recent stay in Europe the air was full of rumors of economic rebellion in Germany—that revolution, repudiation and bolshevism were dreaded.

In Great Britain the much-maligned "dole" was started to "avert open, flagrant, riotous revolution," Mr. Forbes said, and added that "labor, not capital, forced it upon the government—to save it."

Sounds Warning

"The situation at the moment," continues the economist, "carries a serious warning to those who have arrogated to themselves rulership in this country, our towering financiers, our billion-dollar banks, our corporate octopuses.

"Revolutions are directed against rulers. Past revolutions usually have been against emperors, czars, kings; sometimes against military domination.

"Who have now become the real rulers of the more progressive nations of the world?

"Financial and business leaders. What, therefore, of future revolutions. Let us frankly face the situation.

"Presumably, this nation will escape economic revolution this time.

Need of the Hour

"But the urgent, the dire, the imperative need of the hour is for the emergence of business statesmen equaling the wisdom and enterprise exercised by our so-called 'big men' when the sun of prosperity was shining.

"Power without prosperity, power exercised without far-sighted vision, ends disastrously."

Commenting on these observations, Arthur Brisbane, highest paid editorial writer in the world, drew a parallel between the old Bourbons of France and modern Bourbons of business.

He said that had the unfortunate King Louis had a Forbes to advise him and then had followed his suggestions, instead of heeding poor, foolish Marie Antoinette, who wondered why those without bread didn't eat cake, the merry French monarch might have sidetracked the French revolution and retained his head.

But, Brisbane added, the Bourbon "never forgets nor learns anything."

Excessive Competition

While these spokesmen and leaders of big business are upset over the situation, there does not appear to be any evidence that the few remedies they are suggesting will relieve the crisis. In a later article Mr. Forbes hits upon the brainy (?) idea of slashing wages. In other words, Mr. Forbes wants to cut down consumption in face of a tremendously over-stocked commodity market. A questionnaire sent out by a statistical firm, and published in The Manufacturers' Record (Baltimore), says that the answers made by several hundred industrial executives and bankers, in reply to a questionnaire as to the reasons for business weaknessess, were—to quote the two highest reasons—excessive competition 34 per cent., and over-production 48 per cent.

Competition was supposed to be the life of trade at one time, but business men don't appear to think so now. They dare not suggest that business should be carried on by only certain privileged firms, and we know that they would not favor government or co-operative operation of business.

Forty-eight per cent. claimed that "over-production" was the cause of business weakness. What they actually meant was that the productivity of labor had far surpassed the purchasing power of labor, but instead of adjusting conditions so that labor and the masses could purchase greater quantities of the commodities produced, we find that these "economists" and financiers believe that if wages are reduced a greater number of men can be employed and these would then be able to purchase more commodities. When these "business men" talk about "over-production" what they actually mean is under-consumption, only they dare not say that, because it infers that labor is not consuming as much as it should, and the only way that labor can consume more, is to increase its purchasing power.

The Wheat Producer

Putting more men to work at low wages will not solve the present industrial crisis. By merely pressing a button, or throwing a switch, labor starts the wheels of industry revolving at such a rate that a few months operation chokes the market with commodities. This year's wheat is pouring into Vancouver while last year's wheat is still filling the granaries, and, we are informed, exports of wheat are moving slower this year than last. On top of this we are told that the small farmer is going to be pushed into the cities to compete with the city workers in the struggle for jobs. The New York Herald-Tribune says: "That sturdy, socially valuable little fellow will soon be in the business museum,"

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

1931 Labor Day Message

By TOM MOORE,

President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Almost half a century ago organized labor in Canada and the United States began to observe the first Monday in September as a holiday of its own, a day for the celebration of past achievements and for the public declaration of its policies. Following similar action taken by the government of the United States, the Parliament of Canada in 1894 enacted legislation establishing this day as a public holiday, since which time it has been known as "Labor Day." Its observance serves as a continual reminder of the indispensable part that the workers play in the forward march of progress and emphasizes the constructive influence that can be wielded through organized activity and unity of purpose.

At no time has there been greater need for this than at present. It is a period of unrest and demand for change, men and women being no longer content to accept as their lot involuntary idleness and all the misery and degradation of their standards of living which this involves.

It is no exaggeration to say that the security of the whole social structure is being seriously threatened by the long continued and ever-growing volume of unemployment existing throughout the world which the old order of things, industrial, economic and political, appear unable or unwilling to successfully cope with.

The seeking for a remedy for the present insane and intolerable conditions, where goods and food are rotting whilst would-be consumers remain hungry and in want, has, during the past few years, taken various forms in other countries. We have seen Russian communism and Italian fascism grow to previous unthought of power over millions of people. Kingdoms have fallen and republics taken their places whilst the effectiveness of old-established democracies is being questioned as never before.

From this world maelstrom Canada has not escaped, and the question arises as to how the situation is to be best met. It cannot be gain-said that Canada is in a more fortunate position to successfully grapple with this problem of unemployment than most other countries. The vast natural resources with which nature has so plentifully endowed this country are as yet scarcely touched and Labor refuses to be convinced that when these are developed for the common good, and not merely for the personal gain of the few, that there is not further possibility of bettering the conditions of the masses.

Pending such change being brought about every effort must be exerted to secure immediate relief for the desperate conditions in which thousands of willing workers now find themselves, with the almost certain increase in their numbers during the coming winter. This is a time for courageous spending and not timid retrenchment; all possible public works should be immediately initiated both by federal, provincial and municipual authorities, and the utmost advantage taken of the lull in private industrial activity to develop Canada's heritage to the full.

Unemployment insurance, health insurance and other progressive social legislative measures should be enacted and thus permanently remove the fear of destitution from the minds of willings workers by giving protection to them when unfortunately they are no longer able to provide the necessities of life.

Coincident with this, employers must do their part and by reducing hours counteract the displacement of human labor by machinery and thus create more opportunities of employment for the jobless.

By these methods, and not through slashing of wages, curtailment of spending power, restriction of national development and reductions in standards of living lies the way to a solution of the unemployment problem and future national prosperity.

Civilization only develops in proportion to the will of men to progress and it is this which motivates Labor to again reaffirm its determination to use every constitutional means to break through the existing man-made barriers to social progress and continue the forward march to a higher civilization.

Street Railway Employees.—During the last two months the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America has paid $156,230 to beneficiaries in death, disability and old-age benefits. Most of the payments were for $800 each.

Labor Day Sports

Grand Amateur Athletic Meet

Sanctioned by the Vancouver Local Board, B. C. Branch A. A. U. of C.

Hastings Park, Monday, September 7th, 1931

Under the Auspices of

VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER AND DISTRICT TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

SPORTS START AT 1:00 P.M.

40 - Snappy Events - 40

Children's Races Start at 1 p.m.

WHIPPET RACING
ELEVEN TROPHIES AND CUPS
UNION MUSICIANS' BAND

BICYCLE RACING
MANY OPEN ATHLETIC EVENTS
50, 100 AND 220-YARD RACES

HALF-MILE RACES, ONE-MILE RACES, FOUR RELAY RACES, TUG-OF-WAR

International Road Race

NEW WESTMINSTER TO HASTINGS PARK

Admission to Grounds and Grandstand, 50c

CHILDREN UNDER 12, WITH PARENTS, FREE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bakery Firms Must All Be Organized

Reports from the Bakers' and Bakery Salesmen's Unions indicate that organized labor is doing good work in connection with building up the sales of the two new union bakeries, McGavin's and Brown's. Both these firms are 100 per cent. organized and are independent firms fighting the other mill-owned bakeries. Some of these other bakeries are claiming that they want their employees organized, but it was pointed out that they are only willing to have the salesmen organized. The unions are working together and will not consider giving much encouragement to any firm unless both the inside and the outside staff are in the unions. No employee who desires to join the union of his particular craft will be turned down, but no favorable support can be given to a firm unless both bakers and bakery salesmen are 100 per cent. organized.

The union is conducting a campaign among the stores selling union bread, in which the customers are given numbered leaflets. Prizes will be given away next week to those lucky enough to hold a drawn number. Numbers will be published next week.

Union Meetings at Labor Headquarters

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4th	
Engineers	1
Railway Carmen, 58	2
Plasterers' Helpers	3
Molders	311
Railroad Plumbers, 571	313
SATURDAY	
Bakers	3
MONDAY	
Electrical Workers, 213	1
Boilermakers	4
Egg Graders, 11	311
Painters' Committee	313
Cement Finishers	315
TUESDAY	
Printing Pressmen	1
Barbers, 120	3
Stage Employees (9 a.m.)	3
Upholsterers	4
Machinists, 692	201
Building Trades Council	315
WEDNESDAY	
Bricklayers, No. 1	2
Iron Workers, 97	3
Millwrights, 1638	311
Tilesetters	315
THURSDAY	
Painters, 138	2
Sheet Metal Workers, 280	3
Union Label Trades Council	4
Carpenters' District Council	315
FRIDAY, SEPT. 11th	
Milk Salesmen, 464	1
Plumbers, 170	2
Machinists, 182	3
Sheet Metal, 314	311

The old saying, "No news is good news," does not apply when someone steals your morning paper off the verandah before you get down to breakfast.

Trades Council Notes

The Bakery Salesmen's Union applied for affiliation with the Trades and Labor Council and was accepted and delegates seated.

* * *

The secretary of the Liquor Control Board acknowledged receipt of the Council's protest against importation of Holland beer, stating that same will be submitted to the Board for consideration.

* * *

Suggested legislation governing sanitary conditions of restaurants, received from the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, was referred to the Legislative Committee.

* * *

The Textile Workers' Union, which was organized for the weavers employed by Gordon Campbell Ltd., has been disbanded and the charter returned. It was reported at the Council meeting that this firm is therefore not producing union-made cloth, and no union is under any obligation to support this firm's products.

Convention Activity Is Now Speeding Up

It was reported at the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council meeting on Tuesday that reservations for hotel accommodation were coming in by every mail for the A. F. of L. and the Trades and Labor Congress conventions, and that the indications are that both conventions will be very well attended despite the depression. One delegate from the United States wanted to know how much snow we had in Vancouver, so Secretary Bengough offered to supply the delegate with a pair of snow-shoes, which he keeps in his cabin on Grouse Mountain, if there should be sufficient snow in the city to use them on.

Replies from local unions, in response to the appeal for convention funds, are far above expectations, although some unions have not yet replied. Birt Showler, secretary of the committee, urges that local unions respond to the call as soon as possible.

BAKERY IN PRINCE RUPERT SIGNS UP

J. D. Inkster, secrteary of the Bakers' Union in Vancouver, reports that Roy C. Vanderslip, formerly the LaCasse Bakery in Prince Rupert, has signed up with the union. A supply of union labels has been sent for and should be on the bread within two weeks. Prince Rupert readers are urged to boost this firm.

Indications Good For Labor Day Sports

More entries have been made for the Labor Day Sports this year than in any previous year, says the Labor Day Sports' Committee. This indicates that the event will be just as big as the committee is trying to make it. Another new cup has been added this year and about three new events besides the bicycle championships.

There will not be any lunch served this year, as the sports do not start until 1 p.m., so everybody is expected to have their lunch before attending.

There is an extra large and valuable prize list this year, and the price of admission is still 50c, so organized labor is urged to get their friends out to this event on Labor Day.

Fair Wage Clause Omitted in Contracts

Protest is to be made to the Department of Labor and the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, against what appears to be a new policy on the part of the Department of Public Works. It was reported at the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council meeting on Tuesday that two contracts had been issued by the district engineer of the Public Works Department, which did not include the fair wages clause. The contracts were for the Minnekahda wharf on the Pitt River and for the Haney wharf at Port Haney. The Trades Council will protest against contracts being given for public works which do not include the fair wage clause.

Huntting-Merritt Get Union Shingle Label

Word was received this week 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.

The ROYAL and COLUMBIA Theatres are

Trying to Destroy Union Wages and Working Conditions

MOVING PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS UNION

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. B. 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. 2. 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

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Phone: Seymour 6279

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Vancouver, Friday, Sept. 4, 1931

THE MacDONALD FIASCO

For a year this student has wondered by what measures or policy put into operation, a stranger might discover that a Labor Government was in control in Britain. The essential difference between the British Labor Party and its parliamentary opponents is that the Labor Party believe that production, commerce and every social activity necessary to organized society should be carried on to serve the needs of society. The opposing parties believe that the wants and requirements of human society should be considered as incidental to the interests of whomsoever might get himself into a position to profit therefrom.

That it was immoral and socially destructive to permit human needs to be dependent on the greedy desire for gain of a small portion of society, was the foundation on which the Labor Party was built, and the reason that the organization took the form of a political party instead of a religious or revolutionary movement, was the contention that the change from production for profit, to production for use, could be brought about by parliamentary activity. When the Labor Party came into power, while we are aware that they did not control a majority of Parliament, still we expected some move that we could at least think was clearing the way for the foundation of the economic structure for which the Party stood, and we expected that when the Labor Government went down, it would do so by driving the defenders of the existing economic system into the one camp, to defeat some measure of a distinctively class character.

The work of the MacDonald Government from first to last has been no more radical; has reflected the promise of the Labor Party no more than if it had been an aggregation of timid Liberals. As a matter of fact, Lloyd George, twenty years ago, was a more courageous radical than the Snowden-MacDonald Government has shown itself to be. It is quite possible that if we assume that history began a month ago, MacDonald did the right thing in forming his three-legged government, but history did not begin a month ago. Messrs. Snowden and MacDonald, a year ago, should have foreseen any run that could be made on the Bank of England, and instead of a hurried split in the Labor Party, to save this main prop of international capitalism, the Labor Party should have moved to take over the banking system as a department of government. No better justification for this move could be required than MacDonald offers when he says that he does not understand the banking game, but he is sure that unless certain things are done, connected therewith, ruin will sweep over the British Isles. It requires no argument to prove that an institution exerting this influence over the lives of forty million people should be both understood and controlled by the heads of the State. If the present emergency is sufficiently real and dangerous to cause the Liberal and Conservative parties to sink their difference and serve under MacDonald, these two parties could have produced the same result without the aid of MacDonald, for they control a majority of Parliament. The split, therefore, in the Labor Party to save the Bank of England was not necessary. Heaven knows it is not a labor institution, nor was its position jeopardized by anything which the Labor Party or Government had done. Labor did not erect the tariff walls that have so largely destroyed the British Foreign Trade. It was the capitalist that crippled Lancashire by opening mills in China and India. Labor did not hang the billions of war debt to the British taxpayers' neck. These are the conditions that are endangering the Bank of England. Then why should a party sworn to destroy capitalism be wrecked in the effort to be the first to go in to save this, the kingpin of capitalism? All the pathos that MacDonald can write of his being the midwife at the birth of the Labor Party does not answer these difficult questions. As a matter of fact and commonsense, if this was to be the mission of the party, the good midwife might have throttled it the day it was born, it has no legitimate excuse to exist.

The genius of the British people is to accomplish their purpose by slow methodical means, making sure that the ground beneath is firm and solid, before taking the next step. Bold experiments and violent changes are avoided; building is done by replacement rather than by tearing down and rebuilding anew. With the next move being but a narrow step forward, and a wide gap of time between the immediate programme and its ultimate purpose, the Labor Party became a Cave of Adullam, that drew to itself—"everyone that was in distress and everyone that was in debt and everyone that was discontented." Capitalism, ripening more rapidly than Labor was prepared for, compelled the party to chose between applying its strength to hold up the capitalist structure, or withdrawing. MacDonald always has leaned strongly to the martyr's pose, and this is now his chosen ground, and with him remains that segment whose attachment to the Labor Party was born of other feelings than a sense of class interest. For the future Britain is down to the two-party system with class interests as the dividing lines. Under Henderson, the party has avoided the blind allay into which MacDonald would lead it. —M.

I. L. P. Notes

Angus MacInnis, M.P., and H. W. Speed will speak in the Edison Theatre, New Westminster, on Sunday, September 6th, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the New Westminster branch. This branch will hold public meetings in the Labor Temple every Tuesday at 8 p.m. Comrades Massey and Hawthorne will be the speakers on Tuesday, September 8th.

* * *

Carleton branch public meeting in Norquay Hall, Tuesday, September 8th. Angus MacInnis, M.P., speaker.

* * *

Victoria Road branch public meeting in Community Hall, 42nd Ave., Friday, September 4th.

* * *

North Vancouver branch public meeting in the K. P. Hall, 4th Ave., Tuesday, September 8th.

* * *

West Vancouver branch public meeting in Legion Hall, Friday, September 4th.

* * *

The following extract from a letter received from Northern British Columbia is too good to file without publication:

"Enclosed find all applications for membership cards filled in. If you have any more send them along. We did not have to ask anyone to sign up, for they came into the hall and asked for the cards. We had one placed upon the door outside."

—E. Winch.

RENFREW BRANCH I. L. P.

W. W. Lefeaux gave a very interesting talk on "What the Party Stands For" at the propaganda meeting of the Renfrew branch of the I. L. P., held August 5th. Some interesting discussion followed. Business meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 8th. Invitation is extended to workers in this district to join this branch.

NORTH VANCOUVER I. L. P.

The North Vancouver Branch of the Independent Labor Party will hold its regular meeting Tuesday, September 8th, at 8 p.m., in the K. P. Hall. Mr. J. W. Hope will give a talk on the "Means of Life." Everyone interested in the Labor movement is invited.

Is This Sanity?

The following is extracted from the International Transport-Workers' Federation official journal:

In Brazil 4,000,000 coffee bushes have been destroyed in order to limit the crop to 15,000,000 sacks. In this country it is quite usual for more coffee to be burnt or otherwise destroyed than finds its way to the consumer. The Brazil Coffee Culture Institute has decided that coffee shall be used for fertilizing. To begin with, 60,000 sacks are to be used for that purpose.

In Germany huge quantities of sugar are thrown away in order to secure for what is left, higher prices, which offset the "loss" many times over.

The Dutch East Indies Trading Company had hundreds of tons of spice destroyed in order to keep up prices.

The United States and Egypt, for the same purpose, burnt cotton crops.

In France, large quantities of wine are thrown away to avoid the purchasing of new containers, and inferior liquor is sold.

In Namacqualand, South Africa, diamonds lie about for the taking. Latterly this region has been shut off by barbed wire and police guards so that the stones may stay where they are and not disturb the world market.

The motor car dealers' association at Palm Beach buy old cars, which are burnt in order to protect the prices of new cars from the factories.

In German porcelain factories manufactured articles are destroyed if they show the slightest flaw, for the level of prices must be maintained. In the smelting furnace process a cement like substance suitable for use in house and street building could be derived from the slag, but the cement asso. pays the smelting works compensations not to put this substance to any practical use, but to throw it onto the waste-heap. In the United States it is contemplated to turn whole regions covered with winter wheat into pasture grounds for cattle.

MAN HELD IN SHOOTING OF 3 UNION OFFICIALS

Washington. — Tom Connors, 61 years of age, is reported to have been identified as the man who fired a fusillade of shots at three officials of the International Union of Operating Engineers in a restaurant here on May 21st. Connors was arrested in Berwyn, Ill., a suburb of Chicago.

One of the shots hit Frank Langdon, associate editor of the union's journal. Langdon lost one eye as a result of the shot. Arthur M. Huddell, president of the union, was saved when a bullet lodged in a pocketbook in his vest, but died several days later from heart attack. Before his death, Huddell attributed the shooting to his attempts "to eliminate racketeering in our union."

Connors was arrested at the instance of the United States Department of Justice.

TOO MUCH LIKE BANKRUPTCY

Two Arbitration Court judges have notified Mr. Scullin, the Australian Premier, of their willingness to accept a 25 per cent. reduction in their salaries for two years, but Judge Lukin, of the Bankruptcy Court, says he cannot accept a cut. —Exchange.

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820 Robson St. - Sey. 2641

Labor Day Message

By JOHN J. MANNING,

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trade Department.

Of all days throughout the year, there is none more soul-inspiring to Trade Unionists than Labor Day.

It is a day, more than any other, on which all "isms" are merged into the great one of trade unionism. On Labor Day all true Trade Unionists are imbued with a new spirit of loyalty—a new flame of enthusiasm.

It is a day on which the veterans of the Labor Movement recall the early days of struggle and hardship. They recall, with pride, what has been accomplished down the years, with all sorts of unfair methods used against them.

Young Trade Unionists, realizing the sacrifices made by the veterans to strengthen the Labor Movement which they have inherited, strive to add their measure of service so they will be able to bequeath a stronger and more perfected organization to those to follow.

On this day Labor is proud of its achievements and justly so. No other movement has had such vicious, unfair and unscrupulous adversaries to combat. The courts, the press and the moneyed interests all banded together in a ruthless, uncompromising campaign with the destruction of our movement as their one aim. With almost overwhelming odds against it, the Labor Movement has never yielded one iota to these formidable adversaries.

Through the glory of its achievements for better working conditions for the toilers of America, the Labor Movement has become an International Institution.

The prominence given the Labor Movement by the persistent, courageous Trade Unionists can also be given the Union Label Movement. The terms should be synonymous. All Trade Unionists should work unceasingly until the same loyalty is given to the emblems of the different crafts as that given the labor movement.

Without exception, the ardent, self-sacrificing Trade Unionist is always an ardent, enthusiastic Label Booster, always spending union-earned money for union labeled merchandise and union services.

Resolve this Labor Day to be not only a loyal Trade Unionist but also a loyal Label Booster. Resolve to spend all union-earned money for the products and services of members of organized labor, thereby helping to put more of them to work. When you spend your money you employ. Be sure and employ trade unionists!

By examining the tongue of the patient, physicians find out the disease of the body, and philosophers, of the mind.—Justin.

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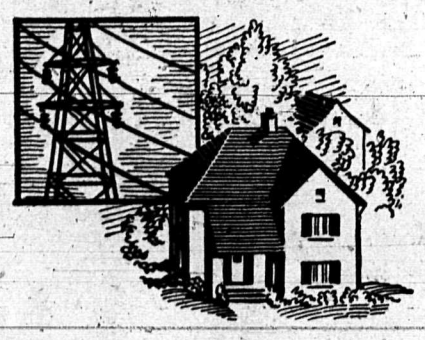

. . . should be the slogan of every woman, whether she lives in a small apartment in the city, or a house in the country.

The history of civilization shows that the first step in the "emancipation of women" is *freeing women from* drudgery. Labor-saving devices are also time-savers—time that can be spent with her children, or on herself.

No woman who values her health and beauty and charm will spend her time drudging—in doing work that can be done for her for a few cents a day. It means mental and physical stagnation.

This also applies to her farm sister. Not only is the use of electricity on the farm important in the farm work itself, but in the home it relieves the farm woman of many burdensome tasks. It makes her work more pleasant; it cuts down her working hours, giving her some leisure.

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THE OPEN ROAD

AFOOT WITH JACK LOGIE

Some time ago I promised to give a brief summary of a few of the teachings of Krishnamurti, who, in my opinion, is the greatest spiritual teacher of the age. In doing so I speak with no authority other than my own, nor do I presume to set myself up as an interpreter of his philosophy of life, because, in the first place, Krishnamurti recognizes no authority other than the ability of each individual to think for himself and each must be his own interpreter, according to his experience of life. All I can do is to state that there is in the world a great teacher, who claims that he has attained to that liberation which is the goal of each and every human being, and his message is available to you if you care to study it for yourself.

I have known of Krishnamurti ever since he was a small boy, and, for the past three years, have been in close personal touch with him. I have heard most of the lectures he has given in America and have read practically everything he has written, but to outline his philosophy is just as difficult as it would be to describe a moving panorama which unfolds ever more and more dazzling beauties of sea and sky and islands of waving palm trees. Month by month his message grows in power and clarity of understanding, and, while it has that simplicity which is the hallmark of true genius, there is also a profundity and depth which is found only at rare intervals, when the need of the hour demands a new philosophy of life.

The old order is breaking up around us, and, as the new society emerges, we are able to understand much of its form and something of the difficulties which it must face. Collectivism and social ownership will be the basis of the social structure, and there will be no danger of regimentation or suppression of the rights or development of the individual if the ideas of Krishnamurti obtain any foothold in the new generation.

* * *

According to Krishnamurti, the greatest danger to the individual comes from stagnation, and in order to prevent it there must always be an attitude of intelligent revolt. "Because you have placed beliefs before life, dogmas before life, creeds before life, religions before life, there is stagnation. Can you bind the waters of the sea or gather the winds in your fist? Religion, as I understand it, is the frozen thought of men out of which they have built temples and churches. The moment you attribute to external authority a spiritual and divine law and order, you are limiting, you are suffocating that very life that you wish to fulfill, to which you would give freedom. If there is limitation, there is bondage and hence suffering. The world at present is the expression of life in bondage. So, according to my point of view, beliefs, religions, dogmas and creeds, have nothing to do with life, and hence have nothing to do with Truth."

Each must learn to stand alone, free of spiritual crutches or outside authority, and develop his individual uniqueness, not in the sense of making individualism an end, but only a means to an end. The mosaic on the wall is only beautiful as each stone or jewel in it is perfect and adds to the effect of the whole. Resist all attempts of the mass to make you conform to any universal pattern, as that will produce not beauty but mediocrity. Be in love with life and through great sorrows, joys and ecstacies arrive at that perfect understanding which brings the cessation of fear, and therefore the beginning of real being. Welcome every experience which life can give you, because sorrow gives the perfume of understanding and you cannot attain perfection without tears, nor can you attain it without a smile. "Without tasting all experience, as the bee tastes every flower in the garden, you can never attain that eternal happiness which is freedom from the yoke of experience."

* * *

Krishnamurti has no use for any system of thought which teaches that we are to be great, sublime and happy in some far off place or time. We are too much concerned with becoming, but man is only free as he lives in the eternal, and the place to be happy is here, and the time to be great is now. Yesterday is valuable only for the experience which it has brought, and nothing of it remains but the lesson which has been woven into our consciousness. Tomorrow never comes, and the only portion of eternity which is ours is that moving point of time which we call the Now. "You think that eternity is hidden away in some far-off place, whereas eternity lies within yourself and is all around you. It is by holding the eternal in your heart that the present becomes as the perfume of a rose."

To a world of suffering and sorrow Krishnamurti brings the vision of what he calls the Kingdom of Happiness, which is not to be realized in some mythical future, but is within the grasp of each one who attains liberation from the illusions of time and separateness.

"When you have no fear you really begin to live. You live, not in the future nor in the past, neither hoping for salvation in the future nor looking to the dead past for your strength, but—because you have no fear—in that moment of eternity, which is Now.

"It is Now that matters, not the future nor the post. It is what you do, what you think, how you live and how you act Now that has value. Truth is neither in the future nor in the past. The man who is not bound by fear lives entirely responsible to himself, concentrated in that moment which is Now, which is eternity."

"For such a man there is neither birth nor death. Most people are afraid of death because they are afraid to live. They are more concerned about death than about how to live in the immediate moment, which is eternity, which is Now. Knowing, therefore, what is the future of every human being, of every individual, how he shall fulfill himself in lebiration, which is the incorruptibility of the self, which is the harmony between reason and love—knowing that it matters vitally, greatly, that you should live in the realization of that greatness and of that beauty in the immediate present.

"When there is suffering, when there are tears, when there is fear in your heart, of what value is it to know that all such things will disappear in the near future. You want happiness, you want freedom, at the present moment, not in some distant future. No one can give you happiness, no one can free you, except yourself. Along no path can you attain, not through any religion or sect. Liberation lies within the individuality; it is entirely within his control, and comes at his behest alone."

"Liberation, that happiness which is unvarying, serene, that perfection, is neither distant nor near, because perfection is where the individual is, it is within himself. For the attainment of that harmony, which is the consummation of all life, which is the perfection of the self, all that the individual is, all that he does, what he thinks, how he behaves and in what manner he loves, is of importance. Not in the future nor in the past must he begin to attain that perfection, but in the very moment of clear thought, in the very moment of understanding—which is Now."

Krishnamurti disbanded his organization, The Order of the Star, and says that he wants no followers, no disciples. A church or religion founded from his teachings he considers would be a betrayal of his mission to suffering humanity, and he makes no claims or pretensions other than that he has attained to that liberation which is the goal of human evolution. Certainly his message has power to revolutionize the world, and it is my privilege to bring it to your attention so that you may investigate for yourself.

Do You Know?

Germany was forbidden under the Treaty of Versailles to organize Boy Scouts, it being considered a military organization?

* * *

Baden-Powell and other military authorities praised highly the work of the Boy Scouts during the war as the "best trained and disciplined part of the army?"

The cadet system in Canada has grown more rapidly since the war than in other countries. In 1913 there were 30,000 cadets in Canada. In 1927 it increased to 130,000. Why the increase?

* * *

Each cadet instructor receives $2 per cadet up to the maximum of fifty cadets, and $1 per cadet for all in excess of that number, providing that each corps shall consist of at least thirty boys, thus adding $140 to the salary of cadet instructors.

* * *

The Ontario Department of Education allows each School Board organizing a corps of not less than 20 cadets a grant of $50 to be expended either in addition to the instructor's salary or in equipment. Under the circumstances the cadet instructors tend to become a recruiting sergeant.

* * *

If a boy does not want to be a cadet, a doctor's certificate or a note from the parents with a good reason is needed, not because it is compulsory, but because of indirect pressure so often exerted in schools requesting doctor's certificate or note from home for exemption.

* * *

Canada spent $2,000,000,000 on the Great War and pays $15 per capita of population on cost of the last war, forty per cent. of her income goes on war needs. National defence estimate for last year was $20,000,000, an increase of 5.06 per cent. Against whom are we arming?

* * *

Phillip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, says:

"More men are under arms and more is spent on armaments than was spent in 1914. The nations are spending $4,500,000,000 annually in preparation for the next war.

"Great Britain spent $50,000,000,000 during the last war. The war debt is over $35,000,000,000.

"Taxes to the extent of $1,720,000,000 must be raised annually for interest.

$5,000,000—Daily.
200,000—Hourly.
5,000—Every minute.

"It requires the labor of 2,000,000 men working day in and day out to meet the requirements of this colossal tragedy. 1,500,000 could receive £2 wekly for 65 years. At the present rate of payment it will take 140 years to pay off the war debt."—The Labor Advocate.

A man wears more clothes than his wife, but his clothes take up less closet room space than those of his better half.

A girl may forget a kiss even after it has been impressed upon her.

Mrs. O'Brien says she attended a five-o'clock tea last Wednesday where the hostess had the toughest kind of luck. The new maid broke all the saucers and the ladies had to drink out of cups.

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WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT QUANTITIES

Ald. Deptford Gets New Trunk Sewer

Ald. Walter Deptford successfully piloted through City Council and Vancouver District Joint Sewerage Board a request of residents of the southern part of the city for a trunk sewer on the southern slope, and final approval has now been given to the project, which will be constructed at an estimated cost of $359,000. Work will start September 1st, and 150 men will be employed.

The new sewer will be constructed starting from 49th to Quebec, south to 55th, east to the lane east of Main, south to 57th, east to Prince Edward, south to 59th, east half a block to the lane, and then to 61st, east to George, south to 63rd, east to Poplar, south to Marine Drive and on to the river.

All work will be done by day labor, mostly by hand, and no large machinery will be employed. Residents of the district are complimenting Ald. Deptford for having accomplished the decision to get this sewer built. For many years there has been a clamor for its construction. As a member of the District Board, as well as the City Council, he was able to urge and facilitate all steps for its approval.—Mount Pleasant News.

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HASTINGS at HOMER

50th Anniversary of Labor Day

By WILLIAM GREEN

President of the American Federation of Labor.

September 7th Labor will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Labor Day.

While Labor of the United States and Canada is passing through a severe struggle it can congratulate itself on the fact that trade unions have maintained their numerical standing. Furthermore, many principles and policies persistently advanced by the American Federation of Labor since its organization in 1881 have been accepted by many public men and employers of labor. Among them are:

That national sustained prosperity depends upon the payment of high wages.

That the five-day week will benefit not only the workers, but the business interests of our country.

That a shorter work-week for 600,000 government employees means much to them and to all labor.

That payment of the prevailing rate of wages on all federal buildings in the United States and the District of Columbia is a big step in advance.

That advance planning by the government for public works to be constructed during depressions will be of immeasurable benefit.

The practice followed during former depressions was to reduce wages. This resulted in a longer and more extensive period of hard times than would have been the case if wages had not been reduced. There can be no prosperity unless the workers receive more than a subsistence wage. Prosperity depends upon the purchasing power of the people and the great majority of the consumers of our country are wage earners.

While reductions in wages have taken place, in most cases they were imposed upon those who work in non-union shops or factories. The great mass of organized wage earners have, to a very large degree, maintained their wage standards. This has served to show the unfortunate unorganized workers that if they desire more than a bare subsistence wage they must obtain it through organized effort and through identification with the trade union movement. Where an employer fixes the wage scales and the working conditions without consultation with his employees, the latter soon become victims of greed, force and selfishness.

Some of the heads of the greatest corporations in America have publicly stated that if business is to revive there must be no cutting of wages. This shows a complete change in sentiment upon a subject, unsurpassed in the life of the American Federation of Labor. A few bankers have sought to show that prosperity is not due to the payment of high wages, but their sophistry has met with the ridicule it deserves. If the people cannot buy, it is because they are unemployed or because they are paid low wages.

The five-day week has also received an impetus that will be of great benefit in the future. Many employers, in order to keep their organizations intact, have reduced the work-week. In one case a large employer of labor, who had been running three eight-hour shifts, reduced it to four six-hour shifts. In a public statement the president of the company said that the advantages gained were that "it has given 20 per cent. more people employment at the same daily earnings." He added:

"It sems probable that American business will soon face the need of providing for a shorter work-day and wage providing for the American standard of living if we are to help keep our people busy and stabilize prosperity."

The five and a half day week established by the government will have its influence on all employers. Our next objective is to secure the five-day week for employees of the government.

For years we have contended that government contracts should be given only to those contractors who will pay prevailing rate of wages and employ local labor. Congress enacted the prevailing wage rate law that went into effect April 2nd, 1931. While it is not a perfect law we believe that it will lead to the enactment of other legislation that will forever eliminate those contractors who pay the lowest wages possible in the construction of government buildings.

For years the American Federation of Labor urged Congress to provide, during periods of industrial activity, for the launching of an intense comprehensive public works programme when unemployment increases. This law was passed and we are certain it will be of immeasurable benefit.

It is true that millions of workers have been unemployed during the past two years and it is evident that the hardships of another winter will be faced by many wage earners. But it must not be forgotten that all the gains that labor has secured are the result of effort and struggle on the part of the American Federation of Labor, its affiliated organizations and its membership.

Labor's principles and policies, which have been accepted by so many employers and public men, will when they are generally accepted operate to the benefit of the wage earners of our land.

Therefore, no matter what the obstacles may be, we should work unanimously together in maintaining our trade unions, for in them, and through them alone, can we expect to make greater advances in the future.

Labor Day, 1931

By FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

For officials holding positions of responsibility and trust in trade unions, Labor Day is a day of stock-taking. Our minds revert to the year that has passed in retrospective consideration of circumstances and conditions which mark progress or retrogression for our movement.

Labor Day, 1931, finds problems pressing heavily and with no sign of the dawn of the millennium on the horizon. Labor is suffering keenly from the hardships and privations growing out of nation-wide unemployment. Union workers more fortunate than their unemployed brothers are co-operating to make the distress less acute by sharing with unemployed members the work available. These activities carried on under trade union regulations indicate the constructive machinery that could be put in motion through the co-operation of trade unions with employers in an industrial programme. The potential power of the trade union movement as an instrumentality to remedy economic ills is checked by the attitude of archaic-minded employers, who pretend they support the American concept of liberty, but at the same time enforce feudal policies in their relations with labor.

Throughout the pages of history we find the struggle of human beings for liberty, for the right of self-expression. Our own government is based on the recognition of this inherent right and the guarantee of the safeguarding of this right to its citizens. The trade union movement is the physical expression of workers struggling for self-expression and for the right of the development of opportunity for the masses of the people, for the enjoyment of a better life in accordance with their hopes and aspirations. In our own time, in our own country this struggle has been carried on always in the face of the bitterest opposition. Legislators, the courts of our land and the military forces of state and federal governments, disregarding constitutional guarantees have stigmatized and penalized those workers who have the temerity to agitate for and support the demand for the application of these principles of liberty to the workers.

Automatic machinery is supplanting the need of human skill in industry. This condition is making the workers more dependent. Some large employers have adopted policies of so-called profit sharing methods, employee stock-ownership and other systems to lull the workers into a sense of security, as substitutes for their demand for the application of the principles of justice in the relations between employer and the employee. Employers are short-sighted in believing that workers have not the intelligence to discern the false from the real. These substitutes will not satisfy the workers in their demand for justice.

With all our vaunted civilization and progress never before in history has it been more necessary for the principles of the trade union movement to be recognized and enforced, not only in the interests of the workers and the masses of the people, but that our free government may survive.

RESTMORE UNION-MADE

We are taking this opportunity of again reminding our readers that the Restmore Manufacturing Company are employers of union upholsterers. In supporting made-in-B. C. firms, preference should be given first to firms who employ union labor, and this is one of them. Restmore Manufacturing Company furniture is of the highest quality, and the prices compare favorably with those of any competitor.

Council Sees Attack On Fair Wages Here

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council is again drawing the attention of Senator Robertson to the policy being pursued by the British Columbia Government in the unemployment relief scheme. The British Columbia Minister of Public Works informed the Trades Council that it is only paying the workers a subsistence allowance, so this fact is being protested and drawn to the attention of Senator Robertson, whose general regulations governing unemployment relief, P. C. 2043, Sec. 8, calls for "payment of reasonable rates of wages." The Trades and Labor Council does not consider $2 a day and 80c allowance "reasonable" for the work which is to be undertaken, and is urging the Minister of Labor to suggest an adjustment to the Provincial Government, to more closely comply with the new regulations.

Delegates Hear International Officers

International President James Shaughnessy of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, and A. J. Crawford, International Representative of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, addressed the Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday evening. President Shaughnessy pointed out that the world is sick and that the financial interests have got a strangle hold upon every nation. Masses are unemployed, small business and small banks are failing, but even though these conditions are causing the money powers to tremble, they will not let go their grip on industry. He suggested that the government should take over the banks and run them in the interests of the nation without profit.

Brother Crawford said that it was not necessary to tell the delegates that conditions right across the country were the same as in Vancouver. But every trades and labor council and every union were working strenuously to aid the unemployment situation, and were doing far more useful work than those who opposed the trades union movement, and who sought to become leaders in demonstrations. The work of these councils, while not showing on the surface, has had a great bearing in keeping up wage standards and working conditions of all citizens. Referring to the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, he stated that he did not know of any place in Canada where there is a more active Central Council than in this city or a more active union movement than in Vancouver at the present time. While his home was formerly in Vancouver, he makes his home now in Toronto, where most of his services are needed.

Bakery Salesmen Get Labor Statesman

The recently organized Bakery Salesmen's Union has subscribed for the Labor Statesman for its entire membership. These men will now get the Labor Statesman every week through the mail, like other union men and women. The union, which has been chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, has also affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council. The contest for officers was keenly fought at the meeting with the following result: President, R. Hornel; vice-president, W. Shields; recording secretary, W. Wood; trustees, R. Thomson, G. Kinnismont and S. D. Wemp. The members work for McGavin's Bakery, Brown's Bakery and the Delicious Bakery, all these firms now being able to supply bread baked by union bakers and delivered by union salesmen.

Wheat exported from Vancouver for the current crop year will exceed 70,000,000 bushels, according to estimates. For the present crop year to June 11, a total of 65,872,425 bushels were moved, compared with 43,917,181 bushels for the corresponding period a year ago.

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.10	Anti-Colic Nipples	2 for .12	
.25	Wright's Coal Tar Soap	.15	
.40	Yur-Best Dry Cleaner	.21	
1.00	Mercolized Wax	.59	
.50	Cheramy Eau de Cologne	.33	
1.00	Krysol (Antiseptic), 16-oz.	.53	
.50	Icilma Cream	.31	
.50	Energine	.31	
.60	Vacuum Bottles	.32	
.10	Z.B.T. Talcum	.06	
.25	Wax Paper; ½-lb. rolls	.16	
1.00	Nestle's Food	.74	
.40	Tooth Brush	.22	
.50	Men's Dressing Comb	.27	
.15 and .25	Nail Scrubs	.8 and .14	
1.50	Pure Hog Bristle Shaving Brush	.79	

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Victoria Notes

Stocker's Transfer has signed up a union agreement with the Teamsters' & Chauffeurs' Union of Victoria.

* * *

Delegates Nunn and Chivers were elected to represent the Victoria Trades and Labor Council at the forthcoming Trades and Labor Congress convention.

* * *

The Four-Mile House was placed on the unfair list of the council.

Spree-wheeling in free-wheeling motor cars usually ends up in ten days of free-boarding.

DANGER BREWS WHILE REAL RULERS DRIFT WITHOUT PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

because "large-scale farming, using costly machinery and cultivating at one lick anywhere from 10,000 to 50,000 acres of land, is producing wheat for less than 45c a bushel and cotton around six cents a pound." This, says the Tribune, is taking place from Texas to the Canadian border and it reminds us that Dr. W. J. Stillman envisaged a war to the finish between the big and small producer in agriculture, and he was convinced that before long some eight million small farmers would be on their way to the cities to add another element to the already baffling unemployment policy.

Crisis At Hand

Our dailies like to talk about the chaos in Europe, so it is refreshing to note what editors "across the pond" think of us over here. The Literary Digest quotes the London Saturday Review as saying that "with a growing disregard for law and order, and unemployment and destitution on a large scale (it is said that there will be 12,000,000 unemployed in the United States by next year), it is obvious that a crisis of the first magnitude is at hand."

We should say there is a crisis at hand. Food products are being left to rot in every field because there is not a profitable market for them. Cotton is being burned in the fields down south because the ragged in our midst cannot purchase cotton goods, while away up in the Alaskan waters tons of fish are being dumped back into the sea because our hungry cannot purchase it. Our logging camps and lumber mills are closed down because the demand for lumber is almost nil, and yet hundreds of thousands of homes are needed. In order to reduce the need for homes, our unemployed are now going to be shipped to camps and the married man will have to follow because work in the cities is getting scarcer.

There is also every indication that these camps will have to become permanent unless there is some drastic change in our present industrial system.

And workers are not the only ones who are suffering in this crisis, which our alleged statesmen have no remedy for. Little children and small business men are also suffering, we are reminded, by none other than Rabbi E. L. Israel, chairman of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. He says: "We face a situation in which babes moan for a crust of bread, while millions of bushels of grain rot in the granaries and the fields teem with an overabundance of produce.

"Children go barefoot and naked because, we are told, their laboring fathers have made so many shoes, have produced so much clothing, that the only answer of 'sound economists' was to stop their means of livelihood.

Misery Piling Up

"Families of once proud and respected owners of small businesses, who have served their communities honestly and well, now find themselves in the grip of starvation and ruin because of the economic maladjustment which continues to pile up misery alongside plenty.

"Surely, the charge of unrighteousness and injustice must be laid at the doors of an economic order which tolerates such inhumanity. Surely, the degradation of charity, breadlines and soup kitchen is not a godly answer to the challenging problem of responsibility for a universe where millions who want to work are forced to starve in the midst of teeming overabundance."

And what is the remedy for this "starvation amidst plenty?" Not a reduction in wages, as Mr. Forbes suggests, or road building as we are undertaking in this province. If we can produce in abundance all the things that the human race need, the problem simply seems to be one of getting the masses to consume and enjoy the food, clothing, travel, entertainment, leisure, etc., that are available to all. And the problem of consumption can be easily solved by taking the profit out of production. Abolish private ownership in the means of wealth production and detail every healthy human being to the job of producing for use of all instead of for the profit of a few, and all our worries and misery will be over.

Clerk in department store: "That lady seems to be a 'live-wire,' because she charges everything."

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