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NO. 379 | VANCOUVER, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1931 | FIVE CENTS PER COPY

Authorities Tinkering With Unemployment Situation

Canadian Construction Association Wants To Have Another Confab on Economic Situation, But Opposes Any Plan of Unemployment Insurance

THE CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION has discovered that a conference of citizens is necessary to find a plan to relieve the present unemployment situation, yet during the past two years many conference have been held in both Eastern and Western Canada, and the Federal Government has been tinkering with the problem during two sessions. We don't need any more conferences, or plans; we need action!

The Canadian Construction Association, through the medium of the Building and Construction Industries Exchange of British Columbia, has asked the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council to endorse a resolution that, in part, says that "unemployment insurance would be extremely injurious and greatly delay recovery of business and development of enterprise." The resolution goes on to ask the Federal government to call an employment conference of leaders of industry, finance, insurance and representatives of workers to find the best solution of the problem.

The last session of parliament cost the people of Canada quite a sum of money, and in its pre-election promises the Conservative government admitted that unemployment was rampant in Canada, and called a special session to deal with it. The result of this session was to match dollar for dollar with the puny efforts of municipal authorities, but the unemployment problem has increased, and the recent session has not produced any outstanding or definite policy to counteract the increasing unemployment problem. If these so-called statesmen, with all the authority, taxing power, confiscating power, legislative and civil service information at their disposal, cannot prescribe for the situation, surely it is a waste of time to call some other group together, with no authority, to plan relief of a situation that the government has been dickering with for the past two years.

Canada is economically sick like the rest of the world and the cause of that sickness can be cited in a few words, namely: under-consumption caused through the private ownership of the machinery of wealth production. Underconsumption is the correct term to use in expressing the glutted condition of the commodity market and the lack of food, clothing and shelter for millions of the world's population. There is an abundance of everything that these half-starved masses need. Try to think of something in the way of food, clothing or building material that there is not an abdunance of and it will be like trying to find a needle in a haystack. Again, just get a mental picture of our natural resources, land, timber, minerals, fish, etc., and then look at the factories filled with the most up-to-date productive machinery, that the mind and labor of man has produced, and you can conceive of the tremendous amount of wealth that could be produced even if the warehouses and stores of commodities were emptied tomorrow.

Capital and Labor

Why is it that people go hungry in the midst of plenty and surrounded by idle factories filled with the most productive machinery? Why is it that millions of people are denied food, clothing and shelter when they are willing to work to purchase the tremendous stores of commodities? There is only one answer to that: because all these things, the commodities and the machinery of production are privately owned. But look! Labor has felled the timbers, hewed out the minerals, built the factories, manufactured the goods and prepared them for consumption, and there labor has left them. Capital never cut down a tree, nor built a factory, nor made a loaf of bread. If, by some mysterious manner, money was entirely destroyed, labor could still go on cutting down trees, digging out minerals, tilling the soil and building factories, just as it has always been doing. Labor could also distribute the products and the human family would start to live in happiness, comfort and luxury to a degree that it never has done before.

Hence we again come to the remedy for our present economic troubles. This remedy simply lies in the abolition of capitalism, or in other words of the private ownership of the means of wealth production. Everything that is needed for the production of wealth should become the property of the State and those of us who are able to work would then go joyfully to work to produce the things needed for our collective use and enjoyment. If we continue to tinker with the present system, we shall only intensify the suffering in our midst, and the ranks of the unemployed will be increased year by year.

Unemployment Insurance

Such a change as outlined here, however, is not possible until it is desired by the masses, and as the masses have not shown any desire for it, we must take pot luck with some temporary expedient that appeals to most of us. Unemployment insurance seems to be the most demanded remedy at the present time, but the government, and the employers of labor, will have nothing to do with it, so they are going to try to find us work. Some of this work will be in the form of road building at slave wages. The Provincial Government and the Canadian Construction Association are agreed on that point, so we suppose that very soon we shall "solve" the unemployment problem by putting our wage slaves to work on road building just as the Romans did when they had no fighting for their slaves to do. But the Roman Empire fell and there are some empire's that are tottering at the present time.

Dairy Employees

The next regular meeting of Local 464 will be held on Friday, August 14th. All members are urged to attend as several matters in connection with our agreement have still to be settled. Various outside agencies are doing all they can to disrupt our membership by making statements that are very far from the truth. Pay no attention to rumors; if you want any definite information get in touch with the Union Office at 529 Beatty street, where the Secretary is in the office every afternoon to handle complaints and adjust matters among members.

Will all those who have not yet settled up for the picnic tickets please call at the office as soon as possible.

URGES BOARD TO CARRY OWN FIRE INSURANCE

Vancouver School Board is again giving consideration to the question of carrying its own fire insurance.

The matter was raised at a meeting of the management committee of the board Monday night by Trustee R. H. Neelands, when it was explained that loss on school buildings had been very small during the past twenty years. It was argued that the board would have saved money by carrying its own insurance.

The finance committee will deal with the question at an early meeting.

BUTLER WINS BARBERS' $50.00 PRIZE AT DANCE

The Barbers' Union, Local 120, had a wonderful turn out at their whist drive and dance in Moose Hall, July 30th. Everyone had a good time. Four valuable prizes were given for whist. The $50.00 was won by Bro. Butler, 716 Robson street. The Barbers' Union wishes to thank all those who helped to make this whist drive and dance a success.

Old-age pensions, barbers' license bill, and legislation barring the sale of prison-made products from other States are scheduled for consideration at the annual convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, Columbus, Ohio, September 14th.

Dr. Haywood Tells of Hospital Troubles

Dr. A. K. Haywood, General Superintendent of the Vancouver General Hospital, addressed the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday evening and was given an attentive hearing during his address and hearty applause at the finish.

Dr. Haywood accepted the invitation of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council because he was always friendly towards the labor movement and was a frequent visitor to the Trades and Labor Council in Montreal when residing in that city, he said.

Hospitals and medical men were always faced with criticism, and the high cost of being sick did not help the situation. The man of moderate means were the ones who were generally financially crippled after having had illness in the family, but in spite of this very few people budget for that sickness. Installments are paid on many other things used and needed by the family, but no provision is made for sickness.

In connection with running a hospital it is found that half the cost of the budget is for salaries, and this cannot be attacked without interfering with efficiency and service. Two-thirds of the work done in the hospital is surgery and this is one of the most expensive forms of service, but the scientific advances made in surgery and equipment has aided in greatly reducing the stay in the hospital of the average patient. This has been of tremandous value to citizens. New scientific instruments, however, are always being invented and a modern hospital must keep abreast of the times by purchasing these if they enable a patient to recover more quickly.

The hospital does not look for profits out of the average individual, the well-to-do pay their way because they can afford privileges which the ordinary person cannot. But there are a large number of indigents (averaging about 300) which the hospital takes cares of, but who have to be taken care of for the common good.

In answering questions Dr. Haywood pointed out that it was almost impossible to keep posted on the actions of the staff of several hundreds, hence sometimes things did not go just right, but Dr. Haywood kept an "open door" and would be pleased to hear criticism or legitimate complaints. Regarding the reduction of visiting hours, this was done, he said, for the good of the patients. Many people have endorsed the new method, for noise and talking and offtimes laughing would be going on while the needs of a dying person were being administered, or a person was coming out of a convalescence.

A NIGHT IN THE WEST

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union has planned another social evening which they term "A Night in the West," and which will again be held in the Eagle Hall at 535 Homer street. Dick Gardner's peppy orchestra will handle the music again and the usual entertainers and refreshments will aid in making the event, one that is always looked forward to. Tickets are now on sale at 50c each, and can be obtained from members of the union or from the union offices. Monday, August 24th is the time set for this affair, and it will start at 9 p.m. and continue until 1 a.m.

Union Meetings at Labor Headquarters

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7th	
Engineers, 115	1
Railray Carmen, 58	2
Plasterers' Helpers	3
Molders	311
MONDAY	
Carpenters	1
Tailors	2
Taxi Drivers	3
Stone Cutters	315
TUESDAY	
Pressmen	1
Barbers	3
Stage Employees, 9 a.m.	3
Upholsters	4
Machinists	201
Building Trades Council	315
WEDNESDAY	
Bricklayers	2
Ironworkers	3
Millwrights	311
Tile Setters	315
THURSDAY	
Painters	2
Sheet Metal Workers, 280	3
Union Label Trades	4
Carpenters' District Council	315
FRIDAY, AUGUST 14th	
Milk Salesmen	1
Plumbers and Steamfitters	2
Machinists, 182	3
Sheet Metal Workers, 314	311

Green Sees 7,000,000 Jobless; Shorter Work Hours Needed

Washington.—The prediction that the jobless army will reach 7,000,000 next winter and insistence that shortening work hours is the major remedy for unemployment, are the outstanding features of the monthly statement on unemployment by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Figures on trade union unemployment compiled by the Federation show that 18.9 per cent. of the union members were jobless in July as compared with 18.2 in June and 17.1 in May. In addition, 19 per cent. of the membership are on part-time work. It is estimated that 175,000 trade unionists have been dismissed during July. Extending the Federation's data to include all workers, Green estimates that the present unemployed army is around 5,200,000. If the ordinary increase in industrial unemployment occurs during the next few months the jobless will swell to 7,000,000 by winter.

President Green insists that a shorter work week is the only measure that will adequately meet this emergency.

"Shortening work hours is the only permanent solution to the unemployment problem. Other measures are mere palliatives.

"When we consider that with modern machines in our factories work which took the average man 52 hours in 1929 he can do in 34 hours, and that the average work hours have only been reduced from 52 to 50 a week, we understand why spare time has become unemployment instead of leisure. Hundreds of thousands have lost their jobs.

"Shortening work hours this winter for all workers in the plant would distribute available work so that none now at work need be laid off. It would also make necessary a permanent readjustment so that as industry recovers from the depression those now unemployed might find work."

President Green also urges employers to guarantee employment to their minimum force during the winter. This guarantee, he says, would change the mental attitude of such employees so that "instead of hoarding every possible cent and living in constant fear of unemployment, anxiety would cease and they would release millions to buy goods."

As winter emergency measures President Green suggests the creation of work, public work in parks and on public buildings and roads, private work in homes, work for welfore organizations, and relief funds from private and public sources.

Toronto Awards Contract to High Bidder to Aid Workless

Toronto.—A precedent of great significance for relief of the local unemployed workers is seen in the action of Mayor Stewart and his associates in granting a contract for municipal supplies to the highest of two bidders in order to provide work for Toronto's jobless.

Mayor Stewart asked for bids for a certain number of boilers. The John Inglis Company of Toronto bid $93,000, and a Galt concern bid $85,650. The city authorities awarded the contract to the Toronto firm.

"Charity begins at home," said Mayor Stewart in explaining the action of awarding the contract to the highest instead of the lowest bidder. "It was much better to have spent an additional $7800 to have the work done in Toronto than to spend a large sum in keeping unemployed workers. The main consideration in awarding the contract to a Toronto concern was the fact that $30,000 in wages would be paid to Toronto workmen."

Liquor Control Board Actions Condemned

Don't get in Dutch by drinking Holland beer. The B. C. Liquor Control Board apparently has never heard of the "Buy B. C. Goods" campaign, for we find that in spite of the fact that we have many breweries in British Columbia, this Board has seen fit to bring in beer from the East, and, worse still, they have brought in beer from Holland. The concoction from Holland is not only sold at a higher price, but is an evil tasting substitute for our B. C. made beer. It is even worse than home brews that are now being made in the States, but if our Liquor Control Board expects to foist this stuff on the tourists, it will certainly hurt the tourist trade.

The B. C. made beer is not only on a par with the British product, but is all made in 100 per cent. union breweries. The Board can get plenty of competition among these B. C. breweries, if that is what it wants, but we hardly think that is the reason, for the Holland beer costs more and is certainly not a better product. Some of the Eastern stuff is also made in non-union breweries, so union men are not at all enthusiastic about the actions of the Liquor Control Board. The B. C. breweries can turn out all the beer needed in B. C. and there is still plenty of idle brewery workers around who could take care of any increased demand. In our opinion, under these circumstances, we think that the actions of the B. C. Liquor Control Board is to be roundly condemned.

IRISH IMMIGRATION TIDE TURNS 'ROUND

For the first time in the history of this country, the tide of immigration is flowing from the United States to Ireland, instead of the other way 'round.

Officials of the Irish Free State announced recently that during the first six months of this year only 476 citizens of that country came here while 1,080 persons in the United States returned to the "auld sod."

The explanation of this extraordinary situation is that the Free State's cabinet [illegible] announced there is very little unemployment in the Emerald Isle.

Taxi Drivers, Note!

By your vote at the last meeting the following changes have been made in the business meeting dates:

Monday, August 10th, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, August 11th, 10:30 a.m.

Regular meetings on second Monday and Tuesday at above time, from now on.

Workers Boost Output; Employers Cut Wages

Edinburgh, Scotland.—Increased output and lower wages for British building trade employees have gone hand in hand with the introduction of labor-displacing machinery, declared George Waddell, president of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, in his presidential address at the annual convention of the union.

"Rationalization, heralded a few years ago as the solvent to our industrial troubles, is being rapidly applied and its progress merely adds to our difficulties and uncertainties.

"The introduction of labor-saving machines and devices proceeds uninterruptedly. It is the grimmest of grim irony to call these 'labor-saving.'

"They save labor nothing. Indeed, so intensified has been the speeding-up process that every workman today has to work harder and faster.

"Since the war our weekly earnings have been reduced by considerably over one pound a week, and yet there has been a remarkable increase in the productive capacity of every individual workman."

Waddell condemned the organized employes for their drive to reduce the already inadequately low out-of-work pay one-third and described it as a part of the employers' general attack to reduce the living standards of both employed and unemployed workers.

"The employers are insatiable," he concluded. "Not satisfied with the continuous wage reductions which have taken place since the war, amounting to over seven hundred million pounds per a[illegible]nm, they continue with constant [illegible] and pressure."

Out of 900 members of t[illegible] national Bricklayers and S[illegible] Masons' Union of Toronto, Canada, [illegible] 700 are unemployed.

Fraser Mills Makes Fourth Wage Slash

Following a previous communication to the British Trades' Union Congress, from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, relative to the unfair conditions under which lumber was produced in British Columbia, the British Trades Union Congress asked this Council to keep it informed on these unfair conditions. Last week word was received from a group of employees working for the the Canadian Western Lumber Co., commonly known as the Fraser Mills, outlining working conditions in that mill. The matter was read to the Trades Council and the information was ordered to be forwarded to the British Trades Union Congress and the Australian Labor Government and published in The Labor Statesman.

It is reported that the Canadian Western Lumber Co. ("Circle F") are now paying single men 20c per hour and married men 25c an hour for yard labor. This is the fourth cut during the past year. After the last cut the employees went on strike, but, being unorganized, the strike was broken and some 22 employees did not get back on the job.

The skilled mechanics, also unorganized, have also suffered wage cuts. The setters, for instance, whose pay used to be 61c per hour, have been reduced to 41c, and other mechanics in like ratio. This company has also made drastic rulings against other working conditions, which, taken all in all, makes the job one of the most unbearable in the province. The large number of unemployed workers in the province, many of whom are willing to accept almost any conditions, through desperate circumstances, enables this, and other lumber companies to get away with these low wages and unfair conditions, but the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council will continue its battle against these conditions by taking the fight into the market where the products are sold.

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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., 602 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.

Engineers—International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 115—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 8 p.m., Hall 3. President, F. L. Hunt; Rec. Sec., G. E. Jones; Business Agent and Fin. Sec., George Pettipiece. Office, 301 Labor Headquarters. Phone, Trinity 6434.

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, Oscar Soderman; Fin. Sec., Jack Nelson; Rec. Sec., John McDonald, 2905 West Twelth; 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, Flo Allen; Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent, Harry Wood. Phone Seymour 125.

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

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207—Meets 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. 1520—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. 6000.

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.

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The Labor Statesman

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

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL VANCOUVER, B.C. 14

Vancouver, Friday, August 7, 1931

A VACUUM CLEANER ON A SKUNK

Just now we are about the middle of one of those spasms of unctuous cant that invariably follow a clumsily carried out political steal. Senator Wilfrid Laurier McDougald, having been found out, should vacate his seat in the Senate, and "wad the giftie some power gie us"—to get lots of campaign funds without being required to suffer these periodical exposures. Senator McDougald is neither better nor worse than the average of the Canadian Senate. The purpose of the Senate in our scheme of government was to secure the service of a body of men of mature years, of proven integrity and good judgment. In a word, the Japanese description of their Senators as "the elder statesmen" suggests what our Senate was intended to be, and to place these beyond the influence of the temporary issues and cries of politics, they were appointed for life. Immediately following confederation there were a few creditable appointments to the Senate. At very rare intervals since then the right man has been selected, but if the Canadian elector possessed any creditable degree of self-respect the average Senate appointment is an insult as well as a distructive blow at the foundation of the institutions which Premier Bennett is now going to defend from the recent C. P. R. immigrants.

The Canadian Senate is in no way representative of the people of Canada. If it were, more than one-half the members would be selected from the wage and low salaried class. Instead of one-half the membership, we have one lame duck, and, if this man had any sympathy or leanings towards labor, twelve years in the Senate has quite cured him. The farmer class is another great group that we would expect to find well represented in the Senate. Robert Forke is the nearest thing to a farmer in the Senate. As a minister in the King government Forke did not weigh more than half-a-ton. He was kicked upstairs to get him out of the way. On the basis of population, lawyers would be entitled to about four per cent. of one member, or one appointment in each six hundred years, but, instead of this modest representation, somewhere near a third of the Senators are lawyers. After a lawyer has grown old in the service of a corporation, men with more nimble minds are required to handle the everyday tricks of law, so the older man is appointed to the Senate to watch the political end of the corporation's business. The manufacturing group is many hundreds per cent. over represented in the Senate. Take the sugar, tobacco, or any other manufacturing interests; these people are constantly alongside of the party in power, with a little book to show that Johnnie Canuck is a whale for punishment and can stand another five per cent. When one of these birds has handed the active management of the factory to his son, Messrs. Bennett and King will instantly agree that this gentleman, who has spent so much time around Ottawa lobbying, can quite properly be put on the permanent list at four thousand per year. There are a number of ex-contractors in the Senate; neither in the make-up of the men nor the interests to which they have devoted themselves is there any explanation. The writer once knew an instance in which a government contractor for a large excavation was required to carry the material a considerable distance. Later it was decided to dump the material at a point half the distance. The contractor collected a very considerable sum as "extras" for being prevented from carrying the material the whole distance. No government contract is complete without "extras." It is a fair guess that an engineer would be fired for drawing specifications that left no room for extras. Somewhere hidden in this is probably the explanation how contractors find their way into the Senate.

Senator McDougald is a very good sample of the make-up of the Canadian Senate. The Senator is a relatively young man. His mental equipment was such that it was some anxiety to his people as to whether he would ever be able to complete the medical course. But while in the matters requiring mental ability the young man was decidedly slow, in political affairs where nerve and brass are the dominant qualities, the young man was a wonder. At an age that forbid his possessing the requisite knowledge or mature judgment we find him at a railroad president's salary directing the Montreal Harbour Commission, and from here he graduates into the Senate. McDougald is a very good sample of what a person of desperately moderate ability may attain by hanging on to the petticoat strings of a political party. However, in any intelligence test McDougald will be found to be equal, if not superior, to the average of the Senate, and, while in the Beauharnois steal he failed to "hide the shells," the Senate will go very slowly in kicking the gentleman out, because the Senator may want to know a whole lot about the credentials of some of the remaining members. If McDougald has to walk the plank, Senators Raymond, Haydon and Belcourt will have to go with him, and if these four Liberals are kicked out they are liable to start yelling, and before the affair is over there will be some Tory hides on the barn door. So our guess is that McDougald stays and that Senators will continue to feather their own nest as they have always done. —M.

LET THEM PARADE

It is rumored, but we have not been able to verify it, that five police officers have turned in their uniforms since last Saturday's trouble over Communist parades. The officers are alleged to have stated that they do not intend to get beaten up through unnecessary interference with Communist demonstrations. Eight policemen were given hospital treatment and many others were painfully injured when the authorities tried to stop the parade. It takes two parties to make trouble, and it seems to us that the police authorities are helping to create more trouble than is necessary. These parades will not do any more damage than will a circus parade or a parade of Moose or Kiwanis, and we don't think the police relish their job. Maybe that is why several hundred special police are being sworn in—as a sort of threat to the regular police officers that they must obey orders or their places will be filled by plug-ugly specials. —W.

Convention Call

Ottawa, Ont., July 20th, 1931.

To the Affiliated Unions, Trades Councils and Provincial Federations of Labor:

Greeting,—In accordance with Section 1, Article V. of the Constitution, you are hereby notified that the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the Convention Hall of the Vancouver Hotel, City of Vancouver, B. C., beginning at 10 a.m. (city time), Monday, September 21st, 1931, and continuing from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

The Vancouver Convention affords an opportunity for delegates from the industrial centres of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces to become acquainted, by personal contact, with conditions now prevailing in the Prairie Provinces and on the Pacific Coast, and likewise for delegates domiciled West of the Great Lakes to exchange views with delegates from other parts of Canada. The knowledge thus gained is a valuable aid towards establishing unity of purpose and co-ordination of effort in the trades union and labor movements throughout the entire Dominion.

The long continued trade depression has intensified the many problems with which Labor is constantly faced. Foremost among these is that of unemployment. Resulting from long years of study of this question, past conventions of the Congress have formulated a well defined programme aimed to bring relief from the burdens imposed upon wage earners by such involuntary idleness.

It is undoubtedly in the best interests of all that this programme should be periodically reviewed and if, in the light of experience gained during the past year, it can be strengthened, the forthcoming convention is the logical place for this to be done. The most effective way in which you can help in this work is to make every possible effort to have one or more delegates present in order that decisions reached may be such as to secure the united support of our entire movement throughout the coming year. It is only by united action that progress can be made in respect to this and the many other social and economic problems which materially affect the every-day life of the wage-earners of this Dominion.

We, therefore, urge that you will take immediate action to have your organization represented at Vancouver in order to assure that the Forty-seventh annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada shall be fully representative.

Your particular attention is directed to Section 4 of Article IV. of the Constitution which provides that all resolutions or amendments to the Constitution for consideration by the convention must be forwarded in time to reach the office of the Congress twenty days prior to the opening of the convention. The last day therefore on which resolutions or amendments can be received this year is Tuesday, September 1st. Where more than one resolution is submitted each additional resolution should be forwarded on a separate sheet.

In order to facilitate the organization of the convention, including the selection by the Executive Council of members of the several convention committees, etc., you are requested to have the enclosed credential forms properly filled in and the duplicate (pink) form returned promptly to the Congress office; the original (blue) form should be retained and presented by the senior delegate to the Credential Committee, which will meet Sunday, September 20th, one day prior to the opening of the convention, at convention headquarters.

The following extracts from the Constitution of the Congress regarding representation and credentials, resolutions and amendments to the Constitution are herewith reproduced for your guidance.

Article V., Section 1.—At the annual or other convention the basis of representation from affilated bodies shall be: From local unions or branches in Canada of international trade unions, local branches of national unions, the trade unions directly chartered by the Congress, one delegate for the first one hundred members or less, and one for each additional one hundred members or the majority fraction thereof; international and national unions affiliating their entire Canadian membership direct from headquarters, shall be entitled to one additional delegate to be nominated from their Canadian membership; trades and labor councils and provincial federations of labor, three delegates each.

Sec. 2.—All delegates shall carry credentials bearing the signature of the presiding officer and secretary and seal of the organization to which they belong. No proxy representation shall be allowed, but two or more trade unions may combine to send one delegate, in which case the delegate's credential must bear the signature of the presiding officer and secretary and the seal of the organization of which he is a member.

Sec. 3.—All delegates must be members of the bodies they represent at least six months prior to and at the time of election in the case of trades councils and federations of labor. This shall not apply to bodies organized or affiliated to this Congress less than six months. All delegates representing a trades council or federation of labor must be members of a local union affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress.

Sec. 4.—The President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Vice-Presidents shall be entitled to attend the convention with full privileges of delegates until such time as their successors are appointed, but they shall not be eligible for re-election unless they are duly credentialed and accredited delegates.

Sec. 5.—No organization or person which has seceded from the Congress or which has been suspended by the Executive or which has been expelled by the Congress or which has seceded from, been suspended by, or expelled from an international trade union or national union or other body affiliated to or chartered by the Congress while under such penalty, shall be allowed representation or recognition in this Congress, or in any trades council or federation of labor chartered by the Congress, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

Sec. 6.—No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such an organization has obtained affiliation to the Congress at least one month prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization in which he holds membership or which he is elected to represent. Neither shall any person be eligible as a delegate who holds membership in or allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile or dual to the Congress or its affiliated organizations.

Sec. 7.—Credentials shall be forwarded to reach the office of the Secretary-Treasurer not later than ten (10) days prior to the opening of the convention.

Article IV., Sec. 4.—Resolutions for consideration of the convention and amendments to the constitution shall be forwarded to the office of the Secretary-Treasurer and shall be received by him not later than twenty (20) days prior to the opening of the convention. No resolution shall be accepted, unless submitted by a body directly affiliated to or chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress and unless signed by the presiding officer and secretary and bearing the official seal of the body submitting the same. Resolutions submitted contrary to this section can only be dealt with by the Congress on a two-third vote of the delegates present.

To insure suitable accommodation it is advisable to make reservations as soon as possible by communicating direct with the hotel management or Birt Showler, Secretary, Reception and Entertainment Committee, 529-531 Beatty Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Fraternally submitted.

TOM MOORE, President.

P. M. DRAPER, Sec.-Treas.

Lady (at head of supper table, Sunday evening): I'm very tired.

Minister (who had been asked to the evening meal): You should not be, you haven't preached two sermons today.

Lady (absent-mindedly): No, but I listened to them.

Everything is taxed now, even your memory.

Employers of Union Labor

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RATES: Single, with use of Bath, $1.50 per day and up; Double, with use of Bath, $2 per day and up; Single, with Private Bath, $3 per day; Double, with Private Bath, $3.50 per day. Strictly modern. G. Gough and A. W. Young.

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Every drop 11 years old—age, Government guaranteed.

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10-B

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

Best service comes from a PROSPEROUS COMPANY

NO business can run indefinitely at a loss. To extract from a street railway company more service while keeping fares down below cost may seem like an advantage but it is only a temporary one.

Best service to the public comes when a public utility company is enabled and encouraged to make a fair return on its investment.

In a growing community, public utility services must grow, otherwise they will reflect upon and hinder the community's growth.

To enable your transportation company to keep pace with this city, give it your co-operation and your support. You will receive full return in service rendered.

Your street railway is a basic industry

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Serving British Columbia

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO. LTD.

Made in British Columbia by British Columbian Workmen for British Columbian Consumption!

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PILSENER
CASCADE
LAGER BEERS

$2 PER DOZEN

For Sale at Vendors, or direct from the Liquor Control Board Mail Order Department, Victoria, B. C.

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CITY OF VANCOUVER

TAKE NOTICE that the Alphabetical Voters' List, or Lists, of all persons being of the full age of twenty-one years appearing by the Assessment Roll for the year 1931 to be entitled to vote in the City of Vancouver at the Municipal Elections, has been completed and may be seen in the City Clerk's Office and examined by all concerned.

Any person who shall claim to be added to the said list, or any elector who shall desire to have any name erased therefrom, shall prefer his or her request in writing, verified by affidavit signed with his or her name, stating the Ward and Polling District to which he or she belongs, and shall deliver or cause the same to be delivered to the City Clerk **before the 15th day of September, 1931.**

Forms of Affidavits or Statutory Declarations as to qualifications may be obtained at the City Clerk's Office.

CHARLES JONES,
City Clerk.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C.,
July 31st, 1931.

5000 AT WORKERS' SPORTS

Vienna's Socialist mayor opened the International Workers' Sports Olympiad, July 19th, in which there are 5000 participants.

One hundred and fifty Englishmen will take part. The city is full of young Germans in picturesque hiking costumes.

Many foreign unemployed workers have walked to Vienna, the walk in some cases taking several months.

CITY OF VANCOUVER

Tenders For Trucks

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up until 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th of August, 1931, for supplying the following:

Seven (7) 1½-ton Trucks (light duty).
Six (6) 1½-ton Trucks (heavy duty).
Six (6) 2-ton Trucks.

Specifications and particulars may be obtained at the office of the City Engineer, on payment of Ten ($10.00) Dollars, which will be refunded on return of the specifications in good condition.

Tenders may be accepted for all or part, but lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. A. SHEPPARD,
Purchasing Agent,
City Hall, Vancouver, B. C.

August 3, 1931.

CIRCUSES CHALLENGE ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State Labor Department has taken legal action to compel Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey's circus to provide compensation insurance for those of its employees engaged in hazardous occupations. The department claims the circus employees come under the workmen's compensation act. The circus management claims its employees are exempt. The courts will settle the point.

THE OPEN ROAD

AFOOT WITH JACK LOGIE

The Saturday Evening Post was founded in 1728 by Benjamin Franklin and hasn't had a new idea since the old man died. Its articles and stories have always had a reactionary tendency, and just at present its theme song is to the effect that we have always had financial crises but sturdy American individualism will again win through and the sun of prosperity will again smile upon us. The cold logic of events, however, is forcing the capitalistic press to admit many of the things that the soap-boxer claimed twenty-five years ago, and, in The Post of July 4th, Garet Garrett draws a very fair picture of the financial impasse between the creditor and debtor nations. He does not state the underlying cause nor does he attempt to show any way out, but as an analysis of the situation it is very plainly written and well worth reading.

The writer traces the process by which the United States became the great creditor nation, and says:

"Instead of keeping, as England always did, a free and open market for the merchandise of debtor nations, the United States raises a Chinese wall around itself—a wall of tariff barriers against competitive foreign goods. This makes it very hard for debtor nations to pay their annual dues in goods. If they cannot pay in goods they are expected to pay in gold, and if they are obliged to pay in gold, then ultimately the creditor nation will have, beside everything else, all the gold in the world. Such is the unhappy sequel that may be seen taking place. Here in the United States is a dead lake of gold, fed by yellow streams from debtor countries. Nearly one-half of all the money gold in the world is there in that lake. It is much more gold than the United States needs for any purpose, more than it can possibl yuse in its own affairs; nevertheless, countries that need gold are without it. They may borrow it, of course; yet no sooner is it borrowed and transported away and set free in the debtor countries than it can possibly use in its own dead lake to pay again the debtor nations' annual dues to the great creditor. If this is not a game of beggar my neighbor, what is it?"

"As a great creditor nation the experience of the United States in world trade has been quite like that of a store lending to its customers out of its till the money with which to buy its goods. Wall Street is the money till. Since the war foreign countries have borrowed there approximately fifteen billions of dollars. By a statistical coincidence, in the same period of time, which is since the war, our sales of merchandise to foreign countries have exceeded our purchases of merchandise from them by approximately fifteen billions of dollars. This is the excess of exports over imports. We call it a favorable balance of trade, and, as we look at it, we think we are getting rich. The storekeeper's delusion. Our mills are full of export orders; trains and ships are laden with goods for export. Trade is fine. So long as the money till in Wall Street is inexhaustible, so long as we lend our customers each year more and more money with which to buy our goods, trade will be fine."

"Consider then, the problem of competitive industrial merchandise; each of the great industrial nations having a surplus of it to sell; each one having the power and the impulse to increase that surplus to any magnitude if only it can be sold; each one thinking of ways to defend its own market from the selling of others. Suppose all tariff barriers were laid. After a series of international bargain sales, each nation rushing with its surplus to the highest market until all were level; what then? The essential terms of the struggle would be again what they were before—each of the several great nations with still that power to increase its surplus of competitive merchandise to any magnitude, and the freedom to do so and press it for sale. "Foreign trade," said a delegate to the Washington congress, "provides the extra volume of sales needed for profit." Not what kind of trade is of mutual advantage and therefore naturally free, but volume, profit, the seller's point of view. An old voice and a dogmatic fallacy. The voice is British and the fallacy is that industry must look to foreign trade for its profit."

"Eleven years after the end of the war, and the notion abounding that its bad consequences have been overcome, there is all at once a universal crisis. The international price structure caves in. The foreign trade of the world suddenly contracts by a fifth or perhaps as much as a quarter. And now, as you hear the authorities saying it is the war still, that there is no understanding the crisis except against the background of war, you may suppose they mean the destructive effects of the war upon the wealth of the world. That is generally what they do mean. Yet everywhere is a great surplus of commodities, every kind of merchandise in excessive quantities. Nations that produce agricultural merchandise for export have more than they can sell; the United States, that produces both agricultural and industrial merchandise, has more of both kinds than it can sell, and countries that produce only industrial merchandise for the export trade are in special despair. A surplus of all things for export is the world's nightmare. Then the authorities say the trouble is not surplus really, but lack of buying power. That is to say, the reason why nations cannot buy the surplus from one another is that they cannot sell it to one another."

The article is extremely interesting but Mr. Garrett fails to mention why it is that each nation has a surplus which it must export. That surplus has been stolen from the workers who produced it and who are now starving while their rulers juggle with tariffs, trade within the Empire, trade preferences and other nostrums which cannot do a particle of good. Production for profit will have to go, and the needs of the national population be fully satisfied before there is any attempt to exchange any surplus for commodities which are not produced or grown in the country.

At present Russia is compelled to sell wheat, oil and other of her products in order to pay for the machinery which she needs to increase her technical capacity. As production increases the standard of living will steadily rise and as soon as she is able to manufacture for herself all the agricultural and other machinery she requires, then her problem will be solely of production for home consumption, and there will be no need to hunt for foreign markets.

Premier Bennett has harped on the necessity of Canada becoming an economic unit within her own boundaries, and his policy of high tariffs will have that effect, but we cannot become a self-contained independent nationality until we abolish capitalism. We can support ourselves then very nicely indeed, but the need for isolation will have vanished along with tariffs, trade antagonisms, unemployment, and the other evils arising out of our present system. We can afford to let Premier Bennett and other politicians of his stripe do the worrying over the problems of capitalism. Our only problem is how to bring it to an end, as speedily and as painlessly as possible.

Sheet Metal Workers' Picnic Big Success

Local No. 280, Sheet Metal Workers' Union and employers of sheet metal workers had another successful picnic on Saturday, August 1st. The S.S. Lady Cecilia left the Union dock sharp at 9 o'clock and sailed merrily away to Bowen Island, where a large program of sports had been provided for, as well as a good supply of refreshments, to take care of all that look forward to the big event staged annually by this craft. Many exciting events were arranged, viz, the shop Tug-o'-War for the Empire Challenge Cup. This cup, having been held for the past two years by the Central Sheet Metal Works, was won by the Empire Sheet Metal Works.

The winners of the various events were as follows:

Girls, 5 and under: (1) Lou Strachan; (2) J. Evans; all received prizes.

Boys, 5 and under: (1) Gordon Gorrie; (2) Archie Macaulay; all received prizes.

Girls, 6 to 7: (1) Jean Riley; (2) Eileen Gorrie; all competitors received prizes.

Boys, 6 to 7: (1) Gordon Chappell; (2) Tom Davidson; all competitors received prizes.

Girls, 8 to 10: (1) Olive Warford; (2) Mary Macaulay; (3) Dorothy Touden.

Boys, 8 to 10: (1) Bill Hastings; (2) Tom Lloyd; (3) Bruce Hartney.

Girls, 11 to 13: (1) Phyllis Bairstow; (2) Dorothy Duff; (3) Vivian Palmer.

Boys, 11 to 13: (1) Ronald Hartney; (2) Bill Hastings; (3) Joe Lloyd.

Girls, 14 to 16: (1) Gertie Gosse; (2) Enid Smith.

Boys, 14 to 16: (1) Frank Hastings; (2) A. Campbell.

100 Yards, Open: (1) D. Campbell; (2) W. Russell.

Three-legged Race: (1) Lady, Gertie Gosse, Gent, L. Fisher; (2) Lady, Mrs. Griffin, Gent, Bert Griffin.

Men's Novelty Race: (1) W. Russell; (2) K. Russell.

Ladies' Novelty Race: (1) Miss K. Lee; (2) Miss E. Henry.

Sheet Metal Workers, 55 and Over: (1) W. Witty; (2) T. Robbins.

Sheet Metal Workers' Wives: (1) Mrs. Crawford; (2) Mrs. Gorrie.

Employers' and Committee Men's Wives: (1) Mrs. Macaulay; (2) Mrs. Hale.

Watermelon Eating Contest: (1) Ron Hartney and Katie Stevenson.

Ladies' Balloon Race: (1) Miss E. Henry; (2) Mrs. Griffin.

Employers' and Supply Men's Race: (1) Mr. McKay; (2) Fred Tacey.

Shop Tug-o'-War: Empire Sheet Metal.

Relay Race: Lorne Fisher, A. Campbell, A. Cornwall, A. McGee.

Centipede Race (Shop): Campbell & Grill.

Horseshoe Pitching: C. Loomis and A. B. Durst.

Prize Drawing: First Prize Ticket No. 219, A. B. Durst; second, No. 245, Chas. Dodson; third, No. 176, W. Gorrie; fourth, No. 192, E. Robins; fifth, No. 119, A. Rumsby; sixth, No. 236, A. Campbell; seventh, No. 156, Mrs. Bairstow; eighth, No. 190, P. Howden.

Committees

Refreshment: J. Strachan, W. Scanes, C. Thorn, W. Crawford.
Judges: F. Cocker and R. Macaulay.
Starter: W. Witty.
Clerks of the Field: A. Fisher and N. Smith.
Horseshoe Pitching: J. Walker and C. Loomis.
Announcer: N. Robinson.
Distribution of Prizes: President T. Burke.
Chairman of Committees: D. Macpherson.

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ALL OUR TOBACCOS HAVE THE UNION LABEL—NO. 9
JACK CANUCK, fine or coarse cut.....55c for ½ lb.
JACK CANUCK, fine or coarse cut.....10c per package, 1-12 lb.
HOME TOBACCO, fine or coarse cut.....45c for ½ lb.
HOME TOBACCO, fine or coarse cut.....8c per package; 2 for 15c; 1-12 lb.
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Manufacturers of
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HASTINGS at HOMER

Cleveland Lockout and Strike Is Terminated

To Members of Our International Union, and Friends, Greetings:

After a strenuous battle of one year and eight days, the Cleveland lockout and strike has been terminated.

At a joint meeting of our Cleveland Locals on July 23rd, a proposal that had been drafted by the United States Department of Labor representatives after weeks of conference with the Cleveland Hotel Men's Association (and a special United States representative for two weeks previous) was presented as an arbitration settlement, and, after much discussion, accepted.

In making the settlement, our Locals and representatives had the approval of the Musicians, Engineers and Firemen's Unions of Cleveland, who stayed right with us all through the battle.

We want to thank all Locals, members and friends for their aid in this important controversy, and, while complete victory was not ours, we killed "the yellow dog," centred the fight in one spot, and made a splendid showing of our spirit for principle.

Yours for success,
ROBT. B. HESKETH,
General Sec.-Treas.

Discharge Order Is Recalled by Bosses

Chicago.—An order discharging 400 workers was recalled this week by Chicago surface lines, on protest of officials of the Street Car Men's Union, who are negotiating with the management on proposed changes in the working agreement adopted after the street car men's strike in 1919, which expired June 1st.

No changes in the wage scale are contemplated, but the companies have requested a revision which will provide for a guaranteed 7½-hour day instead of eight, as at present, and that overtime shall be paid after eight and a half hours instead of after eight hours, as at present.

The union is vigorously resisting these proposals, contending that their effect would be to establish a 9-hour day.

NORTH VANCOUVER

The newly organized branch of the Independent Labor Party in North Vancouver will meet on Tuesday, August 11th, at 8 p.m. in the K. P. Hall on Fourth avenue, near Lonsdale. The branch will continue to meet at this place every second Tuesday in the month.

New York City is justly the financial leader of the continent. Nowhere else can you find a policeman saving $1500 a month out of an annual salary of $3000.

The Week At Ottawa

By ANGUS MacINNIS, M.P.

For the past week or so, Parliament has been engaged in cleaning up odds and ends of legislation prior to an early expected adjournment.

On Thursday of last week the Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, made a very dramatic statement in reference to the income tax. It will be remembered that the changes brought down in connection with the income tax in the budget exempted large incomes from the high rate which they were paying under the old act. This caused quite a furore, not only in the House but in the country, and, as a matter of fact, so far as I can remember now, there was no attempt made to justify it in the House, with the exception of some reference made to it by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who stated that the purpose of the exemption was to encourage capital investment in Canada. However, there was no doubt that his own party realized the unpopularity of the proposition.

The suggestion was made by some of the Opposition, both in the House and outside the House, that by the lower rate on larger incomes the Prime Minister would personally benefit to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars a year. Mr. Bennett, in making the statement on Thursday evening, took very strong exception to this suggestion, stating that he did not know how much he would be benefited by the proposed new Income Tax Act.

In explaining the proposals, his reasons seemed to me very weak. He stated that he asked the Income Tax Commissioner to prepare a schedule of taxation that would, in his opinion, best meet the financial conditions of the country, having due regard to the encouragement of capital and stating that he had not seen the prepared Bill until the night before the budget was presented, giving the implication that he had not had time to study the proposals before they were presented to the House, which seems a very lame excuse indeed.

Mr. Bennett has acquired a considerable reputation for hard work. Can it be true that he is just making use of the brains of the Civil Service? There can be no great fault found with this, but if they are to shoulder any part of the blame for hasty legislation then they should receive credit for any good work that may be done.

However, the budget brought down by the Prime Minister is quite different from the budget that has been passed by the House. He has withdrawn very many obnoxious provisions and, I rather think, not because he wished to, but because he realized—and no doubt his party in caucus brought pressure to bear upon him and undoubtedly pointed out to him—that a Parliament does not last forever and that they would at some time have to face the electorate again.

* * *

The Minister of Marine brought in a bill to ratify the international convention signed in London for the safety of life at sea. This convention embodied the findings of delegates from nineteen countries who met in London in 1930. The articles of the convention make elaborate provision for the safety of life at sea, and also in connection with the loadline of ships.

There was very general agreement with the Bill itself, but, when the Bill was up for second reading, I raised objection to the last clause, which provides that the Minister can postpone for one year at a time the bringing into effect of the Bill. The convention provides that when five nations had ratified the convention and had deposited these ratifications with the British Government, if the five nations had deposited the ratifications before July 31st, 1931, the convention would come into effect, so far as these nations were concerned, on that date. If there were not five ratifications by that date, the convention would come into effect automatically on the depositing of the ratifications by any five nations. This is specifically laid down by Article 65 of the convention.

I took the position that this Parliament is not competent to change any of the provisions of the convention itself; that all we could do was to either ratify the convention or refuse to do so; that a logical way to meet what the Government wanted to meet would be to delay the depositing of the ratifying by Parliament with the British Government.

It transpired in the discussion that the reason for wishing to delay the convention coming into effect as affecting Canada was the fear that the United States would not ratify the convention and that consequently Canadian shipping would be at a disadvantage relative to American ships.

However, there was not very much support for my objection and the Bill passed, with the proviso that the convention should come into effect by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, published in the Canada Gazette.

* * *

The Premier brought down his Bill for increasing the amount paid by the Dominion Government in reference to the Old Age Pensions Act.

During the election campaign last year, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, where the Old Age Pension Act is not yet in effect, the promise was made by the Conservative Party that the Dominion Government would assume the cost of old age pensions to the extent of one hundred per cent. The Bill at this time provides only that the Dominion Government assumes 75 per cent.

While speaking on the resolution before introducing the Bill, Mr. Bennett said that the present Bill was only temporary in character and that it contemplates a contributary system of old age pensions. When the Bill itself was brought down, to our surprise we find that the Government has definitely in mind, after the information that will be received when the present census is tabulated, to make old age pensions contributary. In this regard, I am quoting in full the preamble to the Bill as brought down:

"An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act.

"Whereas, by section three of the Old Age Pensions Act it is amongst other things provided that an agreement may be made with any province for the payment to such province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute in that behalf; and, whereas, it is desirable that the system of Old Age Pensions shall be established on a contributary basis as a national undertaking; and, whereas, pending the taking of the decennial census of 1931 and obtaining such information therefrom as will enable the necessary actuarial computations to be made, it is desirable and would be of advantage to the Dominion to augment the national contributions: Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:"

I feel quite sure, when the old people of this country shall realize that, out of their very scant earnings, earnings that are not sufficient at any time to give them a reasonable standard of living, a standard of living commensurate with the natural wealth and the means of production available in this country, contributions to the old age pensions fund must be made, they will realize that they have been badly taken in by the promises of the Conservative politicians last year.

Personally, I cannot understand how the Prime Minister expects to bring about an improvement in economic conditions when the greatest effort on the part of employers and financial interests is bent to keep down to the minimum the amount of food, clothing and shelter the working people can buy with their wages. To my mind, before any contributary measure should be put into effect, the Government should establish a minimum standard of living and a minimum income for families, and unless that minimum were reached, no contributions and no taxation whatever should be levied on that family. However, there is no doubt but that this will be fully discussed when the Bill itself is up before the House.

While discussing the old age pensions resolution, Mr. Heaps brought up the question of pensions for the blind. Mr. Bennett made a statement to the effect that: "As far as the blind are concerned, I think there is a universal feeling that if the provinces treated them as being eligible for pension before the age of seventy, and asked for co-operative action on the part of the Dominion, such action would be taken, but no province has made that request or taken the initial step of providing for such pensions, although there lies the liability."

This is something to go on and, as the provincial legislature is more accessible to the people than the Dominion Parliament, it would be well to take the matter up with the provincial legislature and get them to make some pronouncement as at what age the blind should come under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act. Undoubtedly, because of their disability, there should be a reduction made in the age. Of course, this is only suggested as temporary, as I am convinced that because of their disability they should be a definite charge upon the state and their welfare should be a first consideration.

I. L. P. Notes

New Westminster is again on the I. L. P. map. A small group met on Tuesday and elected an executive committee who were instructed to prepare for an active fall and winter campaign for educational and public propaganda meetings. A. Mulroy, 1309 11th avenue is secretary. The next meeting will be on Tuesday, August 11th, at 1016 7th avenue at 8 p.m.

* * *

Millardville is holding an organization meeting in Tromblay's Hall on Monday, August 10th, at 8 p.m.

* * *

North Burnaby branch will meet in Cully's Hall, Vancouver Heights, on Thursday, August 13th. Comrade McCormack speaker.

* * *

Joint basket picnic of all locals at Whiterock on Sunday, August 9th. Comrade's cars assemble at Nelson avenue and Kingsway (Jubilee) at 10 a.m. Will picnic on beach opposite Sugar Bowl. Special rates by Pacific Stages: Vancouver, return, $1.25; children, 90c. Westminster, return, $1.00; children, 65c. Get tickets early so necessary accommodation can be provided. Busses will leave depots on regular schedule.

* * *

West Vancouver branch invite all comrades to a basket picnic in Orchard Tea Rooms, foot of 17th street, West Vancouver, on Sunday, August 17th. The regular meeting of this branch will be held in the Legion Hall, Friday, August 7th.

—E. WINCH.

Renfrew Branch

The next business meeting of the Renfrew Branch will be held on Tuesday, August 11th, in the Community Hall, 22nd and Nootka. W. J. Bartlett will address the meeting on the "Need of Organization."

* * *

Vancouver Branch meets next Wednesday in the Williams building.

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NON-UNION WORKERS GET LOW WAGES, LONG HOURS

Salt Lake City, Utah.—"The Utah Gas and Coke Company, and its subsidiaries in the state of Utah, is paying starvation wages for common labor," declares the Utah Labor News, the official journal of the Utah State Federation of Labor. It is claimed the company "is working its open shop labor ten hours a day and seven days a week, and this at a time when the tendency is to establish a shorter work-day and week."

LABOR DEPT. CONSIDERS SEVENTY LABOR DISPUTES

Washington. — Forty-nine strikes and 21 other labor controversies are under consideration by the United States Department of Labor, according to information made public by Hugh L. Kerwin, director of the Conciliation Service. Nine labor disputes have been adjusted recently.

Typographical Union.—The executive council of the International Typographical Union grants certain local unions the right to refuse to receive traveling cards. The grant is usually reserved for those unions which have established the shorter workday or other methods for relieving unemployment. The grant is made to protect the unions from an influx of unemployed from locals which have not adopted unemployment relief measures.