Public Works
Slum clearance and government finances for home building will lead a general recovery for all industries.

Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

SUPPORTED BY SIXTY-TWO LOCAL UNIONS

Higher Wages
and Shorter Hours is the Big American slogan now being used in efforts towards industrial recovery.

UMBER 457. VANCOUVER, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1936. PRICE: 5 CENTS

Two Bakeries Sign Union Agreements

ourt Action To Enforce Laws

ployers are still finding their into court for infractions of of our labor laws. There has been quite so many during the two months as there were in previous months, but they take quite a lot of time in court use of adjournments asked by loyers and their solicitors for ious reasons. There is not any k, however, that employers of are noting that the Department Labor is determined to enforce class of labor legislation and therefore applying those standand regulations to their busi-. This undoubtedly will benefit employers who have to compete nst those who chisel on wages hours of labor. No employer ld have to put up with the unir competition that enables anher employer to have the advantge through low wages and long urs.

In some of the cases coming before courts, the Minimum Wage ard has been able to establish the rt's ruling, that employees who rk at two different jobs in which e is covered by a lower rate of y than another, that the different es shall apply to each job accordg to the time worked. Men workg in apartment blocks and office ildings are sometimes called upon do janitor work and run the evator, but are only paid the eleor operators' minimum wage ale. The court ruling has now anged this.

The efforts the Minimum Wage ard has to go to in order to force even the minimum wage ly goes to show how necessary it to have a strong trade union vement where the wage scale can enforced without having to go to urt and also to maintain a higher ge scale than the government can expected to put on the statute oks. Employers' organizations ually appear quite formidable hen they lobby the legislator and is has quite a lot to do with keepg the minimum wage down and urs of labor up. The job of the ganized labor movement is to verse this procedure and while we ve been able to do this in the illed and semi-skilled trades there room for vast improvement in all her lines.

Following is a list of cases which ve appeared in court during the st two months:

ilure to Pay Male Minimum Wage

H. A. Roberts & Co., ordered to y arrears.

Rio Vista Auto Shop, Burnaby; rrears paid.

Refrigerator Fruit Stand; arrears 50 paid.

Failure to Pay Female Minimum Wage

Marine Cafe; fine $25; wages paid $158.75.

Royal Theatre; fined $25.

Sam Silas; wage arrears $75.60.

Royal Vancouver Yacht Club; arrs $176.

New Moon Cafe; fined $25; arrs ordered paid.

Blue Owl Hamburger; no records; ed $10.

Blue Owl Hamburger; fined $25; rrears $22.40.

Hours of Work Act

Most of these cases are for failure post notice of work hours:

Busy Bee Cafe; fined $25.

F. R. Stewart & Co.; fined $25 d costs.

Chess Brothers; fined $25 and sts. No. 1.

Chess Brothers; excessive hours; ed $25 and costs.

Lem Foo Wing; no records; fined 0 and costs.

Mrs. H. McLean; fined $25.

National Lunch, Ltd.; costs and dered to pay $75 in one case and $13.40 in another for overtime.

Refrigerator Fruit Stand; fined 0 for failure to keep records and 5 for failure to post notices. This m, as previously stated, also had to pay $50 arrears in wages.

Milk Salesmen To Dance November 20

The Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees' Union will hold another one of its splendid dances in the Trianon Ballroom at 1313 Granville Street on Friday, November 20th.

This Monster Turkey Dance will run from 9 until 1 a.m. and Pete Cowan's union orchestra will supply the music for the light fantastic, which will include old-time dances as well as some of the latest. Tickets are 25 cents each and the Milk Salesmen's Union extends a hearty invitation to other members of organized labor to attend this dance.

Trades Council Notes

Musicians' Union stated that they had placed Venice Cafe and the La Fonda barbecue on their unfair list and asked that the Trades Council place these firms on their Non-Patronage list. Referred to Grievance Committee.

City Council was asked to have the U-Drive cars carry third party liability insurance. People getting injured by these cars have no chance of collecting anything from the drivers or the company.

Milk Salesmen are trying to get a daylight delivery system on the North Shore. Petitions are being circulated. Union residents are requested to help. Latest report is that petitions are coming in fast.

Typographical Union thinks the time is appropriate to remind union members to get the union label on their Christmas cards.

Bakers' Union is making efforts to get legislation prohibiting night work in bakeries.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union reports Palace Cafe, on Cordova Street, now carrying union house card.

Machinists 682 reported Chinese are displacing white mechanics on C. P. R. Empress boats.

Taxi Drivers' Union asked the council to request the Provincial Government to reduce the present cost of chauffeurs' license fees.

Grievance Committee recommended that the Girvin Studios be placed on the "We Do Not Patronize" list as requested by the Painters' Union. Recommendation adopted.

Motion Picture Projectionists reported that they are making strong objections to the Attorney-General against agreeing to any changes in working conditions in projection booths, as is being asked for by some theatres.

Protest has been made by the Painters' Union to the Dominion Government against the use of a spraying machine on the new Post Office building. They contend that if the painting was done by brushwork it would help to relieve the unemployment among painters.

Protest was made to the Dominion Government against the pension of such a large sum as $30,000 a year being paid the late chairman of the Canadian National Railways as a pension.

Fruit, Vegetable Canners Organize

Employees of some of the fruit and vegetable canneries in Vancouver have organized and obtained a charter from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Employees in this class of work have had many ups and downs during the past few years and have not obtained satisfactory results desired even under the Minimum Wage Act, hence they feel that organization is probably their best method of adjusting the needs of the trade.

Organization work will be carried on quietly until the union is built up strong enough to be recognized by employers and union agreements obtained.

The union has affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council and also ordered The Labor Statesman to be mailed to the homes of all its members.

The union will be known as Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canners' Union Local 105. The union meets in Labor Headquarters on the first and third Thursday in the month. J. M. Coulter of 5586 Bruce Street, is secretary.

A. F. of L. Convention Meets November 14

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issued a notification that the fifty-sixth annual convention of the Federation will convene in the Municipal Auditorium, Tampa, Fla., at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, November 16, and continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

MINERS GET HIGHER WAGES

Central City, Ky.—It is reported here that after a year's lay-off about 2500 coal miners of the Muhlenberg and Ohio County coal fields are returning to work under a contract negotiated by district officials of the United Mine Workers with 20 operators increasing wages and shortening hours.

Gets Shipping Federation Support

The Shipping Federation are still finding ways and means of bucking the organized labor movement. Local 38-126 International Longshoremen's Assoc. have been doing business with coastwise shipping companies, but on the first of October the union was notified by the Kingsley Navigation Company that it did not desire to employ any more of its members. It will be remembered that Tom MacInnis of radio fame predicted that there was going to be a big strike launched in Vancouver on October 1st by the Longshoremen, Teamsters and others unions. Maybe his paymasters were seeking that strike and the Kingsley episode was to be the starting place. The prediction, of course, was a washout and, judging by recent events, he is going to have a hard job to keep the donations coming in for his meal ticket.

The Kingsley Navigation Company has had one ship loaded during the month, and in this instance they obtained their longshoremen from the company union of the Shipping Federation. The boat was destined for California ports, but the seamen refused to take it out; the company obtained a crew and the Rochelle left the Fraser River last Monday for San Francisco and Stockton.

The company has two boats lying idle and the union thinks that a test case is being made on this one boat. The union has notified its affiliates across the line and are awaiting developments.

Building Trades Are Keeping Busy

Most of the building trades are active, according to reports made to the Building Trades Council on Tuesday evening. Work on the new Post Office was not held up by the shortage of labor, despite newspaper articles to that effect. Some work was held up through failure of elevator machinery to arrive from the East, but the elevator constructors are working on it now that it has arrived and are having to work overtime on it. No unions were caught actually short of a supply of men when they were needed despite the fact that most of the trades have been and still are fairly busy.

Work on the New Westminster bridge is going along steadily and over 200 men are employed on the job now with an expectation of this being gradually increased as certain classes of work is made available.

N. Y. Garage Strikers Win Increase in Wages

New York.—Gen Golden, associate director of the Regional Labor Board here, appointed by Mayor La Guardia as arbitrator following the recent strike of garage workers, granted immediate wage increases varying from $1 to 5 and $8 a week.

Six thousand men who went on strike in Manhattan and 1600 who struck in the Bronx were affected by the agreement, both sides to the controversy having already agreed to accept the arbitration award as final.

The award also provided for a closed shop and for no strikes and lockouts during the life of the contracts based on the award, for no discharges without cause, and for possible further wage increases next March.

Cantor, Cagney Among Stars Aiding in Strike

Hollywood, Cal.—Active participation of screen actors in West Coast labor struggles reached a new high when Secretary Kenneth Thomson of the Screen Actors' Guild was elected vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, representing Hollywood locals.

Thomson received the biggest ovation of the Federation's convention when he announced that a large group of actors were raising a fund to aid Salinas lettuce strikers.

Contributers

Lead-off contributors were: Herbert Marshall, Gary Cooper, Gale Sondergaard, James and Lucille Gleason, Fred Keating, Lionel Stander, Edward Arnold, Eddie Cantor, Robert Montgomery, Melvyn Douglas, Brian Aherne, Humphrey Bogart, J. Edward Bromberg, Jean Muir, Fredric March, Florence Eldridge, Boris Karloff and James Cagney.

Jimmy Cagney, Pat O'Brien, Chester Morris and Edward Arnold were among those who marched in the actors' delegation in the Los Angeles Labor Day parade. The fact was carefully ignored by all Los Angeles reactionary papers.

Dinner To Union Sheet Metal Workers

A complimentary dinner was given to the union sheet metal workers who built the float which won the grand prize in the Parade of Progress at the Canada Pacific Exhibition this fall. The dinner was given by sheet metal contractors and supply houses in the Hotel Vancouver, Wednesday evening.

The float, which was constructed by members of the Sheet Metal Workers Union, Local 280, utilized Monel metal, copper, brass, nickel zinc, stainless steel and galvanized iron. It was built in the shops of Neon Products; McLennan, McFeely & Prior Ltd.; Central Sheet Metal Works and Terminal Sheet Metal Works, and materials were donated by Wilkinson Company, Limited; McLennan, McFeely & Prior Ltd.; Gordon Belyea & Co. Ltd.; Western Steel Products, Limited; Campbell & Grill, Ltd.; Terminal Sheet Metal Works; Atlas Sheet Metal Works; Central Sheet Metal Works, and Neon Products of Western Canada, Limited.

Speakers at the gathering included Walter Leek, head of the Exhibition Board; Architect G. L. Thornton Sharp, representing the judges; R. J. Lecky of the Building and Construction Industries Exchange; Frank Wilkinson, representing the supply houses; E. Elliott, representing the sheet metal contractors, and D. Macpherson, representing the union.

J. T. McDonald of Terminal Sheet Metal Works occupied the chair.

Thousand Teamsters Get Increased Wages

Nearly a thousand men, members of Locals 117, 44 and 174 in Seattle, Washington, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, will benefit by increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions as a result of the negotiations just completed in Seattle, between representatives of the locals mentioned and employers' representatives, says the Washington State Labor News.

The Teamsters' International now has ten local unions in Seattle covering various lines of industry, and victories such as the above are being mentioned in the paper quite regularly now.

Winnipeg Cleaners and Dyers' Union Grows

For some months past a quiet organization campaign has been carried on among the Cleaners and Dyers in Winnipeg, with the result that they now have a large and enthusiastic local union of the trade, and wage agreements negotiated and signed covering approximately 150 of the members, while the organization is rapidly advancing to the point where further agreements can be negotiated. The five or six firms with which agreements have been signed have had the good sense to avoid all the unnecessary industrial strife so prevalent in some of the other industries where employers have acted so stubbornly. The campaign has been carried on under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council, the president having participated in the negotiation of the first agreement signed. Prospects are very good for making the industry another of the closed shop industries in the city.

U. S. Contracts Board Set Up by Miss Perkins

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Labor announced the appointment of a public contracts board to administer the Walsh-Healey Act, passed by the last Congress, providing labor standards for government contracts estimated to amount to nearly $400,000,000 annually.

Functions of Board

The Walsh-Healey Act requires contractors to establish the 40-hour week, pay not less than the prevailing wage rates to be determined by the Secretary of Labor and provide sanitary plants. In addition, the Act prohibits the employment of males under 16 and females under 18 and bans convict labor.

The board, operating in a quasi-judicial capacity, will pass on requests for exemptions and exceptions, overtime rates, minimum wages, complaints of violations and appeals from rulings of other governmental agencies.

It's funny a woman who can spot a blond hair on your coat at ten paces, can't see a pair of garage doors.

Robertson's Bakery and Cowan-Dodson Agree To Union Conditions

Strike at Robertson's Bakery Settled—Men Back to Work on Full Union Terms—Cowan-Dodson's Bakery Signs Agreement with Union on Monday

PERSISTENTLY FIGHTING WITH UNBROKEN RANKS for a period of six weeks the bakery salesmen and bakers of Robertson's Bakery returned to work Thursday morning with one of the most complete victories ever won in this city. The union agreement which the company has signed is the same as that under which McGavin's has been operating, but in the signing of the agreement the company also conceded other important requests of the unions involved. The men started to join the union two months before the strike started and have been financed by other unions during strike.

It is quite common knowledge that every inducement was made by the company to get the men back to work, but the ranks remained unbroken during the full six weeks of the strike and now the forty men have returned to work under an agreement which will not only benefit every one of these staunch fighters but will undoubtedly also prove of benefit to the firm. Of course, the men will have to build up their routes again, but we feel sure that the customers who so loyally withdrew their patronage at the request of the strikers will renew their purchases with the firm and forget the bad things published in the propaganda by both sides.

In the Bakery Salesmen's agreement which was signed the firm agrees to a 100 per cent. union shop; all new employees must join the union within seven days of employment; the firm will deduct (checkoff) all union dues, fines and assessments and turn them over to the union secretary; the firm will pay a minimum scale of $23 per week for bakery salesmen with 10 per cent. commission on retail cake sales and five per cent. on wholesale sales; six days shall constitute a week's work; 48 hour week or when route is completed; weekly payment of wages; inexperienced new men shall be paid $20 per week for not more than four weeks, after which they shall receive the minimum scale of the agreement; one week's notice before discharge; disagreements shall be adjusted, if possible, between representatives of the union and the company; if controversy cannot be adjusted it shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration; agreement shall remain in effect until June 1, 1937, and from year to year thereafter unless notice of desired changes are given within 30 days prior to expiry date in any one year.

The agreement is signed with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local No. 189, Bakery Salesmen of Vancouver and New Westminster.

Joint Agreement

The strike was settled on a joint basis between the two unions, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, Local 468, agreement provides for the checkoff, wages ranging from $27.40 down to $21 for helpers, per week, a 44-hour week with time and a half for overtime, etc., and other features similar to those of the Bakery Salesmen's Union.

The committee negotiating the agreement consisted of J. Douglas, T. Henderson and P. S. Donelly assisted by Birt Showler of the Teamsters' Union, and Colin McDonald for the Bakers' Union.

Cowan-Dodson Signs Also

While there was no strike at Cowan-Dodson Bakeries, Ltd., (the fourth largest bakery), the publicity given to the other strike had a very sobering effect upon Ex-Alderman Cowan, who felt that it might be a stroke of good business on his part to get an agreement signed with the unions and turn his whole plant into a union firm while he had a favorable opportunity. And so it happens that on Monday of this week, agreements similar to those mentioned above were signed by the firm and the balance of the employees enrolled in the union.

Non-union Men Get Bonus

With three firms now operating under union conditions there should not be any excuse for any person to purchase their supplies from any but a union firm. While it is quite possible that some other firms will be signed up in the near future, it should be borne in mind that the employees of one particular firm have recently received a bonus, just to offset any tendency of the employees to join a union. It is to be hoped, however, that these employees will not accept the advantages gained without at least attempting to pay their share in the form of dues to the unions whose members made financial sacrifices for a fair wage.

Not only did the strikers lose six weeks' pay, but the members of the unions involved, and other teamsters unions and unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council assessed themselves to finance the strike and feed the strikers and their families. The least that those who gained financially by this strike can do is to act like men and help support a union that may even yet be called upon to help them.

Meat Cutters, Packing House Union Gains Recognition

Meat Cutters and Packing House Employees' Union, Local No. 95, continues to increase its membership in various packing plants and is also adding to its list of union meat shops.

In our last issue we outlined the purpose of this organization. Not only are they going after numbers to swell the ranks, but they are determined to uplift the butcher business from the levels of low-grade inefficiency, rough-shod workmanship, and the methods of gross misrepresentation of goods occasioned by the price cutting and false practices in certain parts of the city, to a plane where living wages will be given and honest trading will be the result.

Now comes the word as we go to press that a certain packing house has agreed to recognize the union and its officials. Let us state that this is a distinct gain and we are assured that the results were gained by "round table" methods, with the representative of the Government present. To all and sundry, let due respect be paid to the official of the Government for his labors in this regard and to the value of the charter of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Radio broadcasters may spout their scare liners of radicalism and strikes and tie-ups and such money-making rackets to gull certain of the public but trade unionism will flourish and win the admiration of the fair-minded public when they realise that a round table discussion between the union and employer with the Government representative present is being resorted to and fair play being given to both sides.

The five following butcher shops have been added to the list of 48 already published, with Anderson's of 1301 Commercial Drive being removed from the list. The union is also subscribing for The Labor Statesman for its members.

New Markets

Clinton Meat Market, 148 Clinton Street.

Minto Meat Market, 3083 West Broadway.

Lee's Meat Market, 1191 Davie St.

Kingsway Meat Market, 1310 Kingsway.

Stewart's Meat Market, Fraser Avenue.

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Vancouver, Can., November, 1936

WE ARE GLAD IT'S OVER

Once again the organized labor movement has had to resort to a strike in order to get decent wages and better working conditions for members within its ranks. The International Labor movement does not like to become involved in strikes, because it knows that not only will those directly affected suffer financially, but it knows that the rest of the labor movement becomes a party to the strike and that it has to help finance it. The settlement could have been made peaceably, just as the union desired it to be, but the employer thought that he could battle it out and win. But if employers who think that way would only stop to consider the financial losses they incur in a strike, they would not be so eager to get into a mixup with organized labor.

But, of course, there is all the difference in the world with employers. Take, for instance, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and the Shipping Federation. One is always willing to meet its employees in a round table negotiation while the other prefers to fight it out with its employees every few years. We believe that the B. C. E. R. Co. will concede that it has always found the organized labor movement willing to give and take during these ever-recurring conferences, and that its employees have been just as anxious to avoid a strike as the company has.

Firms, however, that have direct touch with the public should never accept the strike weapon unless it is certain that the union is making demands that would not look good in the eyes of the public. The unions know this and try to avoid making demands that would not meet with the support of the general public, hence it seems very poor business for any employer to stand pat until the employees are on strike and then expect public support.

It may be quite true that unions do not always win the strikes they are engaged in, but that sometimes is caused by the lack of experience of those conducting the strike. Old leaders in the labor movement know that unions should be fairly well organized before they launch a strike and they must also try to gauge the support that they can expect from the rest of organized labor. In some cases there is no way of giving moral support to a strike and in such an instance these old-time leaders do not become involved in a strike unless they cannot avoid it. Financial support from other unions is not always a means of winning a strike, because usually the firms stubbornly resist to their last dollar and then get financial support from other employer organizations.

Strikes sometimes get out of hand and lead to eruptions that take a long time to heal, but a union cannot always avoid this because the employer has always got ways and means of getting disturbers into the ranks of the strikers. In the bakery strike the union refused all outside help and conducted the strike by strikers only.

All members of the labor movement are pleased at the settlement and we are hoping that other firms with whom we may attempt to negotiate will think very seriously before they throw down the gauntlet for a battle royal. Economic conditions make it imperative that the organized labor movement must carry on its mission and we are not always in a position to pick and choose as to who will be next. Workers in many lines of business want to join the ranks of organized labor and we never know who will be next and in what business enough employees will organize in an effort to better their conditions.

CO-OPERATION OR COMPETITION

At a dinner given in the Hotel Vancouver by the Union Sheet Metal employers and the supply houses to the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, to celebrate the winning of the grand prize for the best float in the Parade of Progress held in Vancouver, some very outstanding truths were told in the speeches that were delivered. The spirit of co-operation between the employee and the employer in the production of this float was naturally stressed, and it was suggested that such a spirit, if it were enlarged upon, would undoubtedly increase the benefits to all concerned. The union representative took the opportunity to point out that many parts of the trade had been lost to the employers simply because they started to turn certain jobs over to helpers and boys and thereby created a cut-throat competition among themselves, which eventually ended up in them losing that particular work entirely. In other instances, work was patched up in the mad race on jobs obtained by competitive estimates, and this work was eventually lost to the trade and taken over by some cheapjack line of business. Lack of organization among employers in the trade made it possible for there being a dozen shops where only one was necessary, each madly competing against the other for jobs which were none too plentiful. Speakers representing the employers agreed with these remarks and felt that the present system of awarding jobs to the lowest bidder was a wrong principle, which might at least be discarded by governmental bodies and by semi-public institutions and organizations. In obtaining jobs on the basis of low estimating, employers were forced to cut wages, scamp the work and do many other unethical things. As an instance of the mad scramble to sell the other fellow something we have produced, one speaker pointed out that a large oil company in the United States has sold oil to Germany and in payment had received forty million harmonicas, enough to supply every child in the United States with two apiece, hence the oil company had branched out into the music business in order to further its own trade.

And what is true of the sheet metal business is also true of every other trade. There is too much cheap labor; too many firms trying to produce cheap and shoddy goods; too many firms looking for a cheaper method of production instead of trying to build it up to a respectable and serviceable business.

Organized labor is prepared to assist any trade to get away from this cheapening of production. It is certain that with proper organization and co-operation, that quite a large percentage of any trade can be kept within the confines of business where decent wages can be paid and a reasonable profit made by the firms.

SANE POLICY NEEDED

The lack of policy upon the part of governments in dealing with the unemployment situation has led to a very regrettable incident so far as the single men are concerned. The arresting of these young men on Vancouver's street corners has been a somewhat pitiable sight and when we notice that they are willingly escorted by the police to the patrol wagon and to jail, we are inclined to believe that the frequent associations of these boys to the jails may tend to make future criminals out of them because of their apparent indifference to being in jail.

The farm and the railroad work remedy does not seem to have worked very well, and we fail to see how it could have worked, when we realize that these boys are being asked to go to work on jobs where the lowest of all wages prevail. If these boys are to be shanghaied onto such jobs simply because the low wages have been no enticement to so-called free labor, then the quicker the idea is cast overboard the better.

Taking these boys from the road work and the camps, where there is still a tremendous amount of necessary work to be done, and placing them on jobs where free labor should have been employed has apparently intensified the situation. Very good work was being done on the road making jobs and this undoubtedly could have been made a very good relief work job if the governments had only had enough foresight to have made the pay big enough to start the men off on the road to job satisfaction. Enough diversified work could have been made out of road building, land clearing and park making to have taken care of most of these men, but now we have the very bad example of finding the government providing cheaper labor to cheap labor employers and filling the jails with the boys who cannot get these jobs or who object to becoming vassals to farmers and railroad corporations. It's just about time that the government took stock of its actions and made a proper effort at providing real jobs or proper sustenance to the ever present army of unemployed.

War and The Needs For Medical Service

Mrs. Walter Ferguson, who writes delightfully for the Scripps-Howard papers, has been editing her column from a hospital, and she is moved to make this comment:

"It is true that only the rich can enjoy hospital care. The rest of us just worry through.

"On the one side we have the countless patients suffering, dying; on the other are the multitudes of doctors and dentists without employment, the hordes of trained nurses who lack work. Yet we are not able to bring the two groups together for their mutual benefit. Something is decidedly wrong somewhere.

"With the money that was spent in the last war we could run all the hospitals in the United States for 200 years".

That is a graphic expose of the waste of war, but it is also an excellent argument in favor of health insurance in a form which will assure every man and woman decent medical service at a cost that all can meet".—Labor.

Librarian Makes Strong Case For Unionism

A strong case for unionism has been made by Miss Margaret Mackintosh, chief librarian in the Department of Labor, in an analysis of "Legislation Concerning Collective Labor Agreements", published in the "Canadian Bar Review".

Declaring that collective bargaining is effective only when there are strong unions, Miss Mackintosh added:

"Where there are no unions, or where they are weak and cover only a small part of industry, whatever collective agreements are concluded are likely to have a relatively slight influence in stabilizing labor conditions on a satisfactory level. This has been true in many industries during the past few years".

DICTATOR MUSSOLINI IMPOSES 66-HR. WEEK FOR WAR GOODS

According to despatches from Rome, Premier Mussolini, Fascist dictator, has increased the length of the work week to 60 hours for all employees in a wide range of industries engaged in the production of war materials. He said the order was mainly designed to increase the output of plants manufacturing supplies for the air force and the navy.

U. S. Relief Camps Have The Lowest Death Rates

About the healthiest place in the United States today is a Civilian Conservation Corps camp, according to Major General Robert U. Patterson, surgeon general of the army.

Many glowing tributes have been paid to Director Robert Fechner, Union Machinist leader, and his associates, but none has been more impressive than that of General Patterson.

In a report to Fechner, the surgeon general disclosed that disease among the young men during the last year had been kept at a "remarkably low" figure, and that the death rate was lower than that occurring among men of similar age groups throughout the United States.

"The favorable results obtained in camps", Patterson told Fechner, "have attracted the interest and co-operation of the health authorities in the surrounding states".

The surgeon general's report gave the death rate in the CCC for the year as 1.97 per thousand and the injury rate at 1.18 per thousand.

"These rates", Patterson said, "are much lower than those in the regular army for the same period, which were 2.30 per thousand for sickness and 2.15 per thousand for injury".

This record was regarded as especially significant because many of the camps are located in isolated regions, far from urban water supplies and sewage system, and have frequently been exposed to communicable diseases.

General Patterson called attention to the improved physical condition of the boys in the forest camps, who, he said, had gained an average of more than six pounds in weight during the year. He added:

"That the outdoor life, wholesome food, healthful work and regular habits have been physically beneficial is attested not only by the obviously improved morale, vigor and physique of the enrolees, but is demonstrated concretely by a record of their early gains in weight, which are reflected in the surprisingly small disease and death rates".

Unemployment Dwindles But Permanent Jobless Remain

For the seventh consecutive month, unemployment continued to decline during August and reached the lowest point since March, 1933, it was reported recently by the Alexander Hamilton Institute in the United States.

So far as it goes, that's all to the good. Unfortunately, a less favorable picture was painted by Harry L. Hopkins, relief chieftain, who warned that a "large standing army of jobless workers can be expected to continue in this country for years to come".

He fears machines will continue to displace men.

The Institute placed the number of unemployed at the end of August at 11,427,000, compared with 13,005,000 a year ago and 16,974,000 in 1933. In other words, 5,547,000 persons have been provided with jobs in industry since the New Deal was launched.

Evidently Hopkins had these figures in mind when he wrote a book, "Spending to Save: the Complete Story of Relief", released recently.

He is pessimistic about industry's willingness to co-operate in getting the idle back into jobs and contended that this should restrain Big Business from criticizing relief.

Whether the reactionaries like it or not, Hopkins insisted, the nation is determined that the needy shall be cared for. He contended a works-program, following the lines of the WPA, is the only possible solution for those who cannot be absorbed by long-time or large-scale public works.

Unemployment insurance will help, as will other features of the Security Act, but they are not the perfect remedy, Hopkins said.

In vigorous language Hopkins denounced those who would turn the unemployed back to states and local communities. The sad fate of many unemployables who have suffered terrifically under this scheme in New Jersey and elsewhere should be a warning against its universal adoption, he emphasized.

Quebec Unions Help To Get Province-wide Wage Boost

Montreal.—Wage increases, ranging from 5 to 15 per cent., have been awarded all workers in the men's and boys' clothing industry in the province of Quebec, under an arbitration agreement handed down by the impartial chairman of a joint committee for the industry set up under the provisions of the Arcand Act.

Union employers are represented on the committee through the Associated Clothing Manufacturers of Quebec and non-union employers through representatives appointed by the Quebec government. Organized workers are represented by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

Practically all factories in the Montreal district are unionized and the increases in this district become effective November 1. But throughout the rest of the province, where the workers are only partially organized, the increases do not become operative until January 1, 1937.

The new wage agreement will be brought under the Arcand Act, which gives it the force of law. It marks the first time in Canadian history that all employers and all workers in a trade have combined unanimously for the purpose of stabilization and co-operation towards prosperity.

Unions Guarantee Peace in Industry, Says Bob Tallon

Ottawa.—Robert J. Tallon, president of Division No. 4, A. F. of L. Railway Employees' Department, in his capacity as vice-chairman of the union management co-operative committee for the motive power and car department of the Canadian National Railways, told the first Industrial Relations Conference at Kingstone, Ont., that the only way to insure lasting harmonious industrial relations in industry and commerce was the frank acceptance by management of labor as a partner, through recognition of unions of the workers' own choice and establishment of collective bargaining.

This note was sounded by the Canadian shopmen's leader after representatives of various industries had eulogised plans in operation in their plants, generally as a substitute for trade unions.

Can Be No Substitute

None of these schemes, noble as may be their motive, said Mr. Tallon, was a substitute for the co-operative plan promulgated by the regular international trade unions.

Workers are always suspicious of schemes proposed by management and the only way to overcome this was through co-operation between representatives of management and the regular trade unions, he declared.

The conference was sponsored by Queen's University and the Personnel Associations of Montreal and Toronto. Many outstanding industrial leaders were in attendance and Hon. Clarence D. Howe, minister of transport, represented the Canadian government.

MOULTON URGES HIGHER WAGES AND LOWER PRICES

Chicago, Ill.—Reduce prices and raise wages. This was the advice which Harold Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., gave business men in an address before the Chicago Association of Commerce. He said the application of this programme would result in a "rate of economic progress in the future that would dwarf anything known in the past".

While visioning no immediate possibility of price reductions, he cautioned against the "natural tendency to advance prices" as recovery broadens.

PUERTO RICO'S MODEL TOWN

San Juan, Puerto Rico—A real move in the direction of wiping out San Juan's worst slums was taken here when the Reconstruction Administration received bids for the erection of a unit of 30 houses in a model town to be named Eleanor Roosevelt, after the wife of the President. The houses are the first of 2000 dwellings to be erected in a nearby suburb. Housing authorities say it will be the first planned town in Puerto Rico.

Quebec Halts Raid On Forest Products

No new pulp and paper mills will be permitted in Quebec, nor will those now operating be allowed to increase their capacity until existing mills are in full operation, according to a week-end announcement by Premier Maurice Duplessis.

Newsprint and pulp manufacturing plants in the province, he said, have been permitted to grow through the use of Crown forests at such a rate as to encourage over-production, and the intention of the government is to call a halt to over-extension of Quebec's great national industry. Already there are, too many idle mills, he added.

His observations were made following a conference with representatives of a group of financiers who sought government encouragement for the construction of a mill for the production of pulp used in the manufacture of rayon.

Doctor: "Madam, what is your ailment?"

Old Lady: "Pains in my arms so that I can hardly lift them over my head; and it's the same with my legs".

ROAD BUILDING PROGRAM FOR PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

A road building program in the mining regions of northern Ontario, for which $500,000 has been made available, was disclosed recently by Paul Leduc, Ontario minister of mines.

Mr. Leduc said 27 projects would shortly be launched, including roads that have long been demanded by mining companies, which will contribute part of the cost. The program is to be undertaken jointly by the Dominion and Ontario governments.

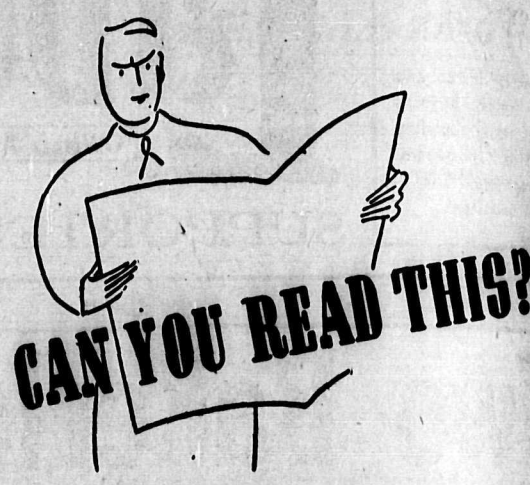
SPEAKING OF WARTS

Mrs. Mack: I'm bothered with a little wart that I'd like to have removed.

Dr. Jones: The divorce lawyer is three doors to the right.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS BACK TO WORK

A longwall dispute that kept New Waterford miners idle almost a week was settled when workers in No. 12 and No. 16 collieries voted to accept an increase offered by the Dominion Coal Company in preference to a general walkout. The United Mine Workers of America district executive had recommended that the men accept the offer made after a series of conferences.



[You should be able to read fine print like this without effort at ordinary reading distance]

Every student should make this test, for if you cannot read these lines, you probably need more light. Eye strain will affect your progress. Don't risk it for the sake of a brighter lamp, costing only a fraction of a cent for current for a whole evening.

★

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YE OLDE ENGLISH FISH RESTAURANT
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WE SELL MORE FISH THAN ANY RESTAURANT IN CANADA

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Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH TRADES COUNCIL

ry Salesmen, Local 189, I. B. T. C. and H.—Secretary, Birt Showler, 531 Beatty Street, Seymour 7495.

ery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local 468—Secretary, R. Small, 529 Beatty Street, Seymour 3349.

ers—International Journeymen of America, Local 120—Secretary and Business Manager, C. E. Herrett, 531 Beatty Street, Seymour 3349.

erage Dispensers' Union, Local 676—Business Manager, T. J. Hanafin, 65 Homer Street, Seymour 4783.

ksmiths' Union, Local 151—Secretary, A. Arman, 2048 West Second Avenue, Bayview 1567-L.

ermakers' Union, Local 194—Secretary, A. Fraser, 5079 Ross Street, Fraser 501-Y.

kbinders' Union, Local 105—Rec. Secretary, Miss F. Portman, 3942 Dawson St., Burnaby, B. C.

ewery Workers' Union, Local 300—Secretary, A. Bullock, 2424 West 13th; Phone Bay. 6585-Y.

klayers' Union, Local No. 1—W. S. Dagnall, 1442 East 20th, Fair. 846-R.

dge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97—Business Agent, J. P. Rankins, 531 Beatty St., Seymour 7495.

lding Trades Council—Secretary, William Page, 539 Beatty St.; Phone Seymour 7495.

p and Mill Workers, Local 31—Secretary, T. Umezuki, 544 Powell St., Highland 2189.

nery Workers, Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canners, Union Local No. 105—Recording Secretary, Sarah Ann Dougal, 4407 Nanaimo Street.

penters, Local Union 452—Secretary, E. W. Hatley, 531 Beatty St., Sey. 7495.

y Hall Employees, Local 59—Secretary, J. Tarbuck, 3917 West Eleventh, Elliott 944-L.

ic Employees' Union, Local 28—Secretary, Walter Scribbins, 195 East Pender; Douglas 5591.

ctrical Workers' Union, Local 213—Business Manager, E. H. Morrison, 531 Beatty Street, Seymour 3510.

vator Constructors, Local 82—Secretary, R. Holmes, 531 Beatty Street, Seymour 7495.

gineers, Hoisting and Portable, Local 115—Secretary, J. Flynn, 531 Beatty Street; Seymour 7495.

gineers, Stationary, Local 882—Secretary, E. W. King, P. O. Box 1192; High. 6209-Y.

gineers, School and Caretakers, Local —Secretary, D. M. Mitchell, 1960 Renfrew St.; High. 4194-R.

e Fighters, City, Local 18—Secretary, F. F. Enright, 6070 Hudson Street.

e Fighters, New Westminster, Local 256—Secretary, C. Highsted, 1220 Ewen Avenue.

e Fighters, North Vancouver, Local 296—Secretary, Wm. H. Galbraith, Fire Hall, North Vancouver.

General Truck Drivers' Union—President, M. L. Gibson; Secretary, Birt Showler. Meets Second Tuesday, Labor Headquarters.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Local 28—Secretary, W. Stewart; 531 Beatty Street; Seymour 7495.

Jewelry Workers' Union, Secretary, S. G. Howells, Dundarave, B. C.

Lithographers, No. 44—Secretary, Chas. Wallmark, 2575 Venables Street.

Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union (U. B. of C. and J.) Local 2772—Business Agent, N. O. Arseneau, 1432 West 71st; Marpole 590.

Machinists, Local 692—Secretary, P. R. Bengough, 531 Beatty St., Sey. 6279.

Machinists, Local 182—Secretary, J. G. Keefe, 4514 West 11th, Pt. Grey 847-L.

Mailers' Union, No. 70—Secretary, H. Fader, 2735 Eton Street.

Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 167—W. R. Mayne, 2063 Napier Street, High. 2094-L.

Meat Cutters and Packing House Employees Union, Local 95—Secretary, W. Evans, 319 Dawson Building.

Mental Hospital Attendants' Union—Secretary, J. McD. Nicolson, Essondale, B. C.

Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Business Manager, Birt Showler, 531 Beatty Street, Sey. 7495.

Molders' Union, Local 281—Secretary, John Browne, 628 W. Broadway, Suite 1; Phone Fair. 5573-L.

Motion Picture Projectionists, Local 348—Secretary, E. J. Williams, Box 345, Bay. 5884, Bus. Man., Trin. 5708.

Musicians' Union, Local 145—Business Manager, E. A. Jamieson, 319 Pender West, Douglas 2390.

Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, Local 138—Business Manager, Ed. Smith, 531 Beatty Street, Sey. 7495. Res.: Sev. 4613-L.

Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Local 2404—Business Manager, A. A. Tutton, 144 W. Hastings, Sey. 7874.

Plasterers, Local 89—Secretary, W. Page, 531 Beatty St., Seymour 7495.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 170—Secretary, C. Pritchard, 529 Beatty Street, Kerrisdale 105-L.

Plumbers and Steamfitters (Railroad)—Local 571—Secretary, T. H. Poulton, 725 Second St., New Westminster.

Photo Engravers, Local 54—I. V. Murphy, 3331 West 39th, Bayview 2892-Y.

Railway Carmen, Local No. 58—Secretary, J. R. Robertson, 637 West 18th, Fairmont 2353-L.

Railway Carmen, Local 280—Secretary, W. E. Bradley, 3020 Wilson Avenue, New Westminster.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local 280—Business Manager, Dan Macpherson, 531 Beatty Street, Seymour 7495.

Sheet Metal Workers (Railroad) Local 314—Secretary, Geo. Watson, 1909 East 19th.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, Local 726—Secretary, Wm. Clarkson, 1833 Kitchener Street, Highland 567-R.

Stenographers, Typists and Bookkeepers, Local 18177—Secretary, Anne MacDonald, 531 Beatty St., Sey. 7495.

Stone Cutters, Journeymen of North America—Secretary, Frank Hall, 2931 East 42nd; Carlton 243-R.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Local 88—Secretary, J. McKinnon, 3635 W. 14th, Bayview 1149-X.

Street Railway Employees, Division 101—Business Manager, Fred Griffin, Prior Street Car Barns, Trinity 4630.

Tailors, Journeymen, Local 178—Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Harrison, 1368 Nelson Street.

Taxi Drivers, Local 151—Secretary, C. McIvor, 727 W. 30th Ave.

Theatrical Stage Employees, Local 118—Secretary, H. Pearson, Orpheum Theatre.

Textile Workers, Local 1700—Secretary, Catherine Wilson, 3327 West Sixth.

Tile Setters, Local No. 3—Secretary, W. Hamm, 2646 Trinity, Highland 3120-L.

Typographical Union, Local 226—Secretary, Harry Neelands, 531 Beatty St., Seymour 6231.

SIXTY-FIVE MORE DRAW FORTY DOLLAR PENSIONS

Another 65 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were authorized to receive pensions by the Executive Council at its regular semi-annual meeting, held in Washington in September.

All these members are placed upon the honor rolls of the organization and will receive $40 per month for the rest of their lives. Each applicant for a pension must be at least 65 years of age and must have had 20 years' continuous membership in the Brotherhood.

AFL Reports 2,216,000 Re-employed This Year

Washington, D. C.—A special study on employment conditions made by the American Federation of Labor shows that 2,216,000 jobless workers were re-employed in private industry between January and August of this year. The upswing in employment was ascribed to an unusual business boom during the summer.

The figures were presented to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, by William Green, *president of the* Federation.

"This year business started upward in April", the report said. "During the uptrend which has continued with only minor interruptions, 2,216,000 unemployed found work in industry between January and August, 1936, or nearly twice as many as in 1935".

"By comparing the summer dull season, from June to August, in the last three years", the report continued, "the increasing forces of business recovery are clearly shown.

"Trade union *employment records* tell the same story. From January to September, 1935, three and one-tenth per cent. of the membership went back to work; in 1936, six and one-tenth per cent.

"The building gains are especially striking. In 1936, 26 per cent. of the building trades members found work (January to September), compared to 15 per cent. last year. Gains this year have also been greater in printing and metal trades".

The report emphasized, however, the millions of jobless who still have to rely on the Federal Government or local governments for their living. The latest figures (May, 1936), show 1,670,000 on relief rolls. In the week ending September 5, the Government provided 3,364,000 with emergency jobs on its works programme.

Anaconda Copper Signs With Fourteen Unions

The agreement finalized on September 20 between the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and the Building and Metal Trades Departments of the American Federation of Labor runs for two years and automatically renews itself from year to year unless notice is given by either party not less than 45 days before September 20 in any year after 1937 that changes are desired.

Wage rates, hours of labor and working conditions are covered by the agreement for all building trades and *metal* trades *mechanics* and helpers who are members of unions and are employed in the crafts subject to the jurisdiction of the *unions belonging to the two depart*ments who are employed by the company at Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls, Montana.

The agreement covers the crafts subject to the jurisdiction of 14 national and international unions.

The company agrees to employ only members in good standing of the unions affiliated with either or both of the departments in its plants at Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls.

FIRST WOMEN'S UNION

The Daughters of St. Crispin, made up of women workers in the shoe industry, was the first national trade organization of women workers in this country. It was instituted by the Knights of St. Crispin, an organization which was brought about by the introduction of machinery in the shoe making trade, and which undertook to regulate the use of machinery. One of the organising slogans of the women's organization was "equal pay for equal help".

Firefighters' Charter Is Revoked

The International Association of Fire Fighters has revoked the charter of Vancouver Local No. 18 and has issued another charter to a *group of the members.*

The following letter was received by the Trades and Labor Council, from the International office, which *explains the reasons for the action.* The letter says:

This will advise you that President F. W. Baer, Secretary George J. Richardson, Vice-President Albert Higgin, of the International Association of Fire Fighters, have been in Vancouver as a result of an action taken at the recent convention of the International Association of Fire Fighters. At this convention the members of the Vancouver Local 18 who voted to strike were suspended until such time as the above mentioned officers had the opportunity to go to Vancouver and investigate the situation to the best interests of all concerned.

The above officers arrived in Vancouver on Monday evening, October 12th, and started negotiations relative to bringing about the settlement of the matter.

A meeting was held on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock with representatives of the Vancouver Local, namely, E. A. Young, G. Hansen, P. F. Enright. Accompanying them was their attorney, Mr. Grant. It was the desire of the International officers that a meeting be called of all of the members who were suspended by convention action, in order that the International officers could have the opportunity to tell the *members the reason the action* was taken by the convention.

The committee representing the Local were not willing to permit the *meeting being called except on the* condition that the International officers would admit that the International association delegates in the *convention had no right to suspend* the members of the Vancouver Local, and that if the International officers would come to the meeting with an olive branch and a flag of truce and confine their remarks only to the acts of the International and the reasons that the delegate from the British Columbia Provincial Association of Fire Fighters was not seated, they then would call a meeting of the Local with the understanding that the members of the Local were all in good standing as far as the International was concerned. The International officers would not agree to this proposal, as they were anxious and willing to speak before any group with no conditions attached to either their remarks or the remarks of the members of the Local. On Thursday evening the members of the Vancouver department were notified through group talking that there would be a meeting at the Labor Temple on Friday at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.

At the same time the Executive Committee advised the suspended officers of Local 18 that the Charter of Local 18 was being revoked as of October 15, 1936. Following this, orders were sent over group talking by the representatives of Local 18 that members were not to attend the *meetings* that had been called by the International officers.

Upon the arrival of International officers at the meeting scheduled to *take place there were large numbers* of firemen picketing the Labor Temple in order that they may observe whether or not there were any members of the department attended this meeting. The same situation existed at the evening meeting so that there was very few of the members of the department who had the courage to go through the picket lines in order that they could attend the meeting.

Every possible effort to bring about the settlement of the matter to the best interests of the labor movement has been made. With such a situation facing the Executive officers there was no other course left but to revoke the charter issued to City Fire Fighters Union No. 18, therefore this will advise you officially that the Charter of Local 18 has been revoked. This will also advise you that a new charter has been issued to members of the department who are loyal to the labor movement and the International association. The loyal group will be eligible for membership of your Trades Council.

You will be advised officially as to who the delegates of the new organization will be, therefore we would appreciate any support which your council may be able to give to the members of the newly formed Local, and we want to assure you that it will always be their desire to co-operate in every way possible to strengthen the labor movement in the city of Vancouver and elsewhere.

Yours fraternally,
GEORGE J. RICHARDSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Teachers Try Strike Threat in Saskatchewan

Teachers of Estevan and Carnduff school inspectorates, in Saskatchewan's hard-hit drouth area, recently threatened to walk out of their rural schoolhouses on strike if all arrears of salary owing them are not paid by April 30, 1937.

The resolution calling for the strike as a last resort was passed by a teachers' convention held in Estevan with only two dissenting votes, while Carnduff convention gave unanimous approval.

Specific instances of teachers living in filthy basements of small schoo'houses and of teaching in schools through the winter months where the temperature never rose over 25 above, were pressed before the Estevan meetings.

"Dat wife of mine", said "Rastus, "is so lazy dat she done put popcorn in de pancakes so dey'll flop over demselves".

SEND CONRATULATIONS BY "LONG DISTANCE"

When congratulations are in order and the person to be congratulated is in another town, call by long-distance telephone.

The spoken word carries a warmness and sincerity that no written or printed message can convey.

Whatever the occasion—birth, wedding or anniversary—send your congratulations by long-distance telephone.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO.

Cleveland Street Car Men Win Pay Increase

Cleveland, Ohio.—More than 3000 members of Division 268 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America who are employees of the Cleveland Railway Company received a 6-cent per hour wage increase, one week's vacation with pay and improvements in working conditions in the recently concluded arbitration award. The wage increase was made retroactive to May 1.

The wage rates ordered by the arbitration board are as follows:

The wages of trainmen retroactive to May 1, 1936, and effective to January 1, 1938, shall be: For the first three months of service, 67 cents per hour; next nine months of service, 70 cents per hour; thereafter, 72 cents per hour.

The wages of one-man operators (collecting fares) retroactive to May 1, 1936, and effective to January 1, 1938, shall be: For the first three months of service, 74 cents per hour; next nine months of service, 77 cents per hour; thereafter, 79 cents per hour.

Hutcheson Resigns From AFL Executive

Washington, D. C.—William L. Hutcheson, in a letter to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, tendered his resignation as tenth vice-president of the A. F. of L.

The resignation was apparently brought about because of the storm of protest which came from organ*ized labor because of Hutcheson's* active support of Governor Landon, republican candidate for president of the United States.

The Executive Council has appointed Edward Flore, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, as vice-president.

Rubber Union Boosts Membership 10 Times

Akron, O.—A membership increase of over 1000 per cent. in the last ten months was reported by President S. H. Dalrymple to the United Rubber Workers of America at the union's first convention since it was organized as an international.

The union's membership is now *approaching* 40,000, *according* to Dalrymple, and represents about one-third of the total number employed in the industry. Twenty-eight *agreements have been won,* five rubber plants are 100 per cent. organized, and 11 new locals have been chartered since the international was *formed.* The record includes 16 strikes, with none of them lost.

STEEL STRIKERS WIN

Sterling, Ill.—A 10 per cent. wage increase, recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers, and return of all strikers without discrimination has ended the walk-out of Northwestern Barb Wire Company employees here, it was announced by Robert Pilkington, mediator from the United States Bureau of Conciliation.

INT'L HARVESTER BUILDS COTTON PICKING MACHINE

Clarkedale, Miss.—It was learned that within a few miles of the Cotton *Hill plantation,* where tests of the Rust Brothers' cotton picker have been under way, the International Harvester Company is working on its own cotton *picking machine.* The labor-displacer was tested on a plantation three miles east of Clarkedale. It resembles an army tank, being mounted on its own tractor, instead of being pulled as a separate unit as is the Rust machine.

10 PER CENT. WAGE INCREASE WON BY BROOM MAKERS UNION

Chicago.—Following a strike of about two weeks, Broom and Whisk Makers' Local Union No. 29 gained a 10 per cent. restoration of an original 15 per cent. pay cut which had been exacted by employers during the period of "hard times".

President Niyork of the local union, in announcing the settlement, stated that the men returned to work when the 10 per cent. increase was granted and agreed to by the union as a compromise.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS WIN COUNTY-WORK WAGE PACT

Richmond, Cal.—Electrical Workers' Local No. 302 reached an agreement with the Contra Costa County contractors, providing for a wage scale on public work at $1.25 an hour, effective September 1. From September 1 the scale for private work will be $1.12½ an hour until January 1, 1937, when the rate will be $1.25. Provision was a'so made for an 8-hour day, 5-day week.

"BUILD B.C. PAYROLLS"

A Can of Milk a Day!

A CAN of Pacific Milk a day for eleven years and some days more than a can.

This is the record of Mr. H., who is the picture of health. He speaks in highest praise of Pacific Milk. A splendid food, as his health shows.

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Demand...

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A Health Cookie Simply Delicious!

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The only Union Soft Drink Firm in Vancouver!

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Prices: Private, 40c and 50c; Public, 35c

766 Hastings Street East.

DENTISTS

Dr. W. A. Rutledge, 103 Hastings West.

PRINTERS

Labor Statesman, Labor Headquarters.

Rubber Union Wins Cumberland Strike

Cumberland, Md.—A victory parade ten blocks long celebrated settlement of the 9-day strike of the United Rubber Workers against the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, a subsidiary of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

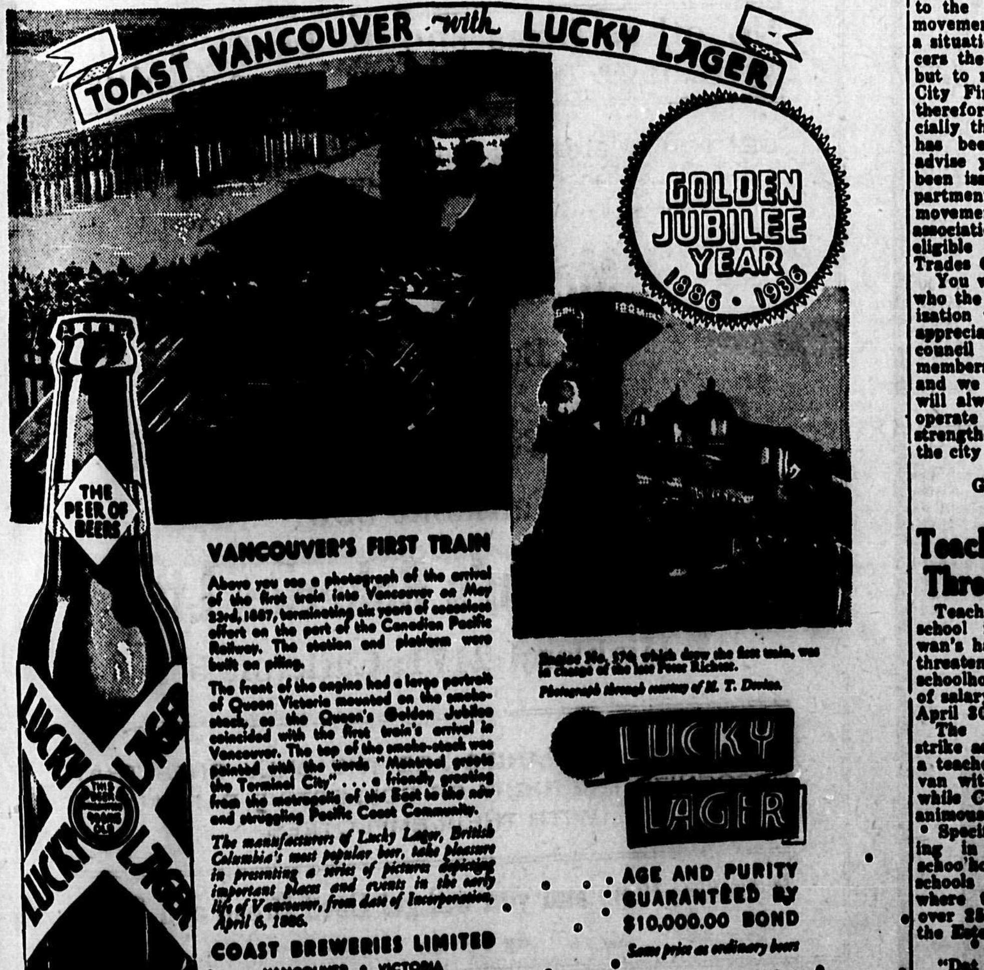
The strikers unanimously ratified the agreement, which provides for recognition of collective bargaining, return of all employees to work without discrimination and wage increases to be announced within 60 days.

The plant, employing some 1700 workers, was completely tied up for the duration of the strike.

BRITISH UNIONS REJECT COMMUNIST UNITED FRONT

Plymouth, Eng.—The delegates to the British Trades Union Congress here decisively defeated a proposal for an alliance of British labor with the Communist party in a Popular Front.

Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the Congress, denounced the attempt of Communism to "ingratiate itself with organized labor" as "one of the most amazing spectacles in contemporary political history".



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Fairmont 1254
VANCOUVER HEIGHTS DAIRY; Highland 2228
STEVE'S DAIRY; Bayview 2192
TWIGG ISLAND DAIRY
(Independent)
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New Westminster
ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD.
New Westminster 1445

North Vancouver
ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD.
North 122

ALL UNION MEN

The above companies deserve your patronage

UNION TAXI COMPANIES

Yellow Cabs; Sey. 7131

Packard Cabs; Sey. 7131

Terminal City Limousines
Seymour 7131

Star Taxi Company
Seymour 9151

NEON DISPLAY
WALBURN NEON LTD.
1480 HOWE TRIN. 1088

U. S. Minimum Wage Opponent Goes Broke

New York.—The United States Supreme Court ended New York's minimum wage law last June—and now public opinion has ended the business career of Joseph Tipaldo, the laundry owner who brought the case which ended in the court declaring the law "unconstitutional".

Tipaldo's plight parallels that of the four Schnenchter brothers, Brooklyn poultry dealers, who enjoyed monetary "fame" for their successful effort in having the Supreme Court kill the NRA. The Schnechters' business went broke soon after the decision and the four brothers, when last heard of, were looking for jobs.

Tipaldo is now in the same position. His business, one which he had operated for 12 years, is gone and he is looking for a job.

His resistance to the New York law (which required a $12.40 weekly minimum wage for women) was backed by the New York State Hotel Association and other employers' organizations. They paid most of the $65,000 it cost to have the law declared invalid.

Compromise Settlement In Ship Fire Case

After two "accidents" at sea, which cost the lives of 172 persons, the Ward Line is offering to compromise with the families of the killed for a lump sum of nearly $1,250,000. It is poor payment for the passengers and seamen lost—but it is considerably more expensive than union wages for seamen would have been; and in the Morro Castle case, at least, a crew of competent seamen would have saved the ship with no loss of life, almost without instruction from their officers.

New York Truckers Win Wage Increase

New York, N. Y.—The agreement of the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau of New York to grant the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union here a 10 per cent increase in wages and other concessions averted a threatened strike of 15,000 truck drivers which had been impending for three weeks. A vote by the union fixing a date for the strike was held up at the request of Mayor La Guardia, who urged the representatives of the employers and truckers to resume negotiations in the endeavor to find a way out of the impasse.

Employer and union representatives first met with the Mayor at the City Hall and then held conferences there daily until the settlement was reached. The Teamsters' Brotherhood was represented by its full committee of 40 members and the Truckmen's Bureau by its full wage scale committee of 20 members.

While certain details covering working conditions remained to be worked out, the conferees announced that the agreement provided for a 50 cent increase in the daily wage of truck drivers, from $7.50 to $8, making the weekly wage $48. The week will include five 8-hour days and a 7-hour day on Saturday. Overtime will be paid for at the rate of time and a half based on the increased wage.

Million Jobs Found During Past Year

Washington, D. C.—Although the jobless army in the United States still numbers more than eleven million, the decrease of 5,500,000 in the unemployed since the depression low of 1933 and a decrease of 1,000,000 during the past year is evidence of tangible progress for the workers, according to the Labor Day Message for 1936 issued by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

In addition, Miss Perkins pointed out, there have been definite legislative achievements to prevent sweatshop employers from securing government contracts and curbing interference with picketing by interstate transportation of strike-breakers.

United Church To Study Labor Laws

Standing committees on industrial relations to study typical industries and labor laws are to be set up by the several conferences of the United Church of Canada—the largest Protestant denomination in Canada.

This was decided upon at the seventh general council meeting as a substitute for the committee's report, which recommended that the church declare for "collective bargaining" between representatives of employers and workers, "free from the other's control".

It was announced that the committee favored restoration of relations between the management of the church's printing plant in Toronto and the standard international printing trade unions.

Plant on Unfair List

The plant has been operated upon a non-union basis since 1921.

The Church declared that our economic system, with all its benefits, has "still much that is impersonal and inhumane".

It also approved the following resolution:

"That the United Church assert the responsibility of society as a whole for such measures of social control as will provide for all the opportunity of economic security, creative work and sufficient leisure".

Teamster Locals Down Coast Growing Fast

Teamsters' Local 313, Tacoma, has hit the 1000 mark, having reported on 1040 members last month. The Tacoma local has been shooting at this mark for a good many years, and has finally passed it.

Teamsters' Local 174, Seattle, broke a record last month, too, reporting 2788 members, which puts them right up with Local 85, San Francisco, which has always claimed the largest membership on the coast, if they have not already passed the Bay City organization.—Washington State Labor News.

IDLE SMASH FREIGHT CARS

Montreal.—A crowd of nearly 100 unemployed men, armed with pick-axes and crowbars, demolished 17 freight cars, for use as firewood in Iberville yard before the police dispersed them. Four of the arrested ones pleaded guilty to charges of trespassing.

International Machinists Double Membership

With a larger peace-time membership and with more employers under union agreements than ever before in its history, the International Association of Machinists held its 19th convention September 21 in Milwaukee.

It was next to the largest convention ever held by the organization. Credential for 353 delegates were received. This number has been exceeded only one before—at the Rochester, N. Y., war-time convention when hundreds of thousands of men and women were employed temporarily in machine shops engaged in making munitions.

Membership Doubled

In the face of widespread unemployment, such as never before existed, and in spite of a systematic campaign by employers' associations to crush out labor unions, the International Association of Machinists has practically doubled its membership since the Atlanta convention.

Since 1928 the organization has initiated or reinstated 112,000 members.

The last two years alone show a net increase of more than 60,000 in the paid-up membership of the I. A. of M.

More Union Agreements

More than just the organization of men has been accomplished, however. The records of the Machinists' grand lodge show that the organization now has more union agreements with employers than at any period in its history and with employers in more industries than any other labor organization in America.

In the last two years alone, 1500 new agreements were reported to the grand lodge. All of them contained increases in wage rates and improved working conditions for the workers involved. The great majority of them established the 40-hour week.

Brewery Workers Land Agreements in 6 Plants

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America reports the signing of new agreements with four breweries and two yeast plants, all recording substantial gains for the workers affected.

Breweries at Clarksburg, W. Va., Buffalo, N. Y., Lancaster, Pa., and Port Huran, Mich., all met the terms of the local unions in these respective communities. In San Francisco, agreements were reached with the Peerless Yeast Company and the Standard Brands, Inc., plant, while the plant of the Standard Brands of California, at Sumner, Wash., also signed with the local there.

The International now reports a membership of 100,000.

Washington Plasterers Receive $1.75 Per Hour

Washington, D. C.—Plasterers and Cement Finishers, Local Union No. 96, recently concluded an agreement with the local plastering contractors' association, providing for an increase in wages of 25 cents an hour, thus restoring a cut accepted during the depression, and bringing the rate to $1.75 an hour.

Business Agent James Buckley reports 98 per cent. of the employers began paying the new rate as arranged, August 15, although some trouble was experienced with two out-of-town contractors, resulting in strikes of short duration on two construction jobs.

Plasterers here work six hours a day, five days a week.

Strike Fund

Union donations since last issue:

Butchers' Local 95	$50.00
Bakers' meeting collection	23.00
Electrical Workers	50.00
City Hall Employees	10.00
Painters' Local 138	5.00
Plumbers, 170	10.00
Projectionists	100.00
Bakers' collection	12.00
Engineers' Local 963	10.00
Bakers' Union	50.00
Railway Carmen, Port Mann	10.00
Sheet Metal Workers, 314	2.50
Bookbinders	10.00
Street Railwaymen	60.00
Local 151, Taxi Drivers	75.00
Lithographers	10.00
Machinists, 692	10.00
Railway Carmen, 58	5.00
Barbers' Union	10.00
Milk Drivers' Union (Second donation)	200.00
Truck Drivers' Union (Second donation)	100.00

Union Longshoremen Win Wage Boost in East

New York, N. Y.—Officials of the International Longshoremen's Association and the New York Shipping Association signed a new agreement, effective October 1 and lasting one year, providing for the continuance of the 44-hour work week, with wages of $1 an hour for the regular week and $1.50 an hour for overtime. Under the expiring agreement they were paid 95 cents an hour and $1.35 for overtime.

The contract represents a compromise, the union having originally demanded a 40-hour week in addition to the pay increase.

The agreement also covers wages of freight checkers employed on the piers and holding membership in the Longshoremen's Association. They will receive $7.75 a day, an increase of 50 cents over the old contract, and $1.50 an hour for all overtime in excess of the 44-hour week.

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Longshoremen's Association, expressed satisfaction with the new contract. Although it affects only the port of New York, its completion was said to mean almost automatic settlement of the longshoremen's wage demands in all Atlantic Coast ports, it being the custom for other Atlantic ports to follow the action of the New York shipping interests. Mr. Ryan said that about 40,000 men would be affected.

A. J. McCarthy, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine Company and president of the New York Shipping Association, of which the deep-water lines in New York are members, also expressed satisfaction with the new contract, which he described as "another act in our record of 21 years of peaceable negotiations with the longshoremen".

Minneapolis Jewelry Workers Win Strike

Minneapolis, Minn.—Following a two weeks' strike involving 200 workers in the trade, Local No. 14, International Jewelry Workers' Union, secured an agreement from eight jewelry firms here granting a 7½ per cent. wage increase, fixing minimum pay rates, and establishing other union conditions.

Before the agreement wages ranged from 41 cents to 63 cents per hour. The new minimum rates range from 50 cents an hour for helpers to 85 cents for first-class polishers, all-around engravers and platinum work, with the provision that wages above the minimum shall be based on the workers' ability.

In addition to increased wage rates the contract provides that 40 hours shall constitute a week's work with time and one-third for overtime except stock work. During December all overtime work will draw time and one-third pay.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30 & 31

Vanex Toilet Tissue; per roll	.06	Camphorated Oil, 4-oz.	.25
Oxo Cubes	.15 and .30	Eucalyptus Oil (finest Australian) 4-oz.	.25
Gillette Blades, 10s, and Gold Plated Gillette Razor; both for	.99	Vanex Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil, 2-lb.	.60
Fountain Syringe, complete with fittings; 98c for	.59	Dr. Reid's Syrup of Figs	.37
Dr. Chase's Nerve Food	.40	Diocol (cough sedative)	.39
Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills	.39	Extract of Lemon, Almonds or Vanilla, 2-oz.	.39
Conde Castile Soap Bars, 1s	.14	Benso-Almond Cream	.49
Liquid Petrolatum (highest quality), imperial quart	.69	Seidlits Powders (8 in box)	.34
Vanex Milk of Magnesia, 16-oz.,	.26	Palmolive Soap; 3 for	.29
		Noxsema; 25s for	.15

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