Industrial Recovery Edition

Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

SUPPORTED BY SIXTY-TWO LOCAL UNIONS

Canada Needs

a lot of new blood in its Federal and Provincial Parliaments to speed us towards industrial recovery.

Higher Wages

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

No. 420 — VANCOUVER, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1933 — Price, Five Cents

Administrator of "Nira" Talks To Lumber Barons

In general, American institutions are the pride of Americans. But the wages and hours in the lumber industry revealed in connection with the fair competition code submitted to the National Recovery Administration by a committee representing 85 per cent of the lumber barons exempt that industry from the pride category.

The lumber barons want a 48-hour maximum work week with a minimum weekly wage rate of $10.80, or 22½ cents an hour.

Their demand ruffled the usually suave personality of Hugh S. Johnson, the Recovery Administrator, who said:

"A 48-hour week is so long I wouldn't even consider it. It is up to the lumber industry to make out its case, but 22½ cents an hour is far below what I regard as a necessary minimum wage."

General Johnson added that these hours of work and minimum wages "are wholly unacceptable and will in no case be approved."

Thereupon John D. Tennant of Longview, Wash., chairman of the lumber industry's emergency national committee, which framed the code, jumped into the limelight to defend his committee's long hours and low wages. He said that in cases where the code called for a 48-hour week the past normal working time was 60 hours or more, and that the minimum wage of 22½ cents an hour represented an increase from the present prevailing wage of 11¾ cents an hour.

Sixty hours a week at 11¾ cents an hour paid lumber workers in the past and present! Forty-eight hours a week at 22½ cents an hour proposed for the future!

Evidently the poet who wrote "America the Beautiful" could not have had for her inspiration the economic conditions of the 750,000 men normally employed by those who own and control the lumber industry.

AFL Has Plan To Aid NRA Program

Sounding a warning that three essential things must be done to prevent the industrial recovery program from dragging "at a speed so slow as to leave us facing another winter of severe unemployment," President William Green of the A. F. of L., said recently that the manner in which the "New Deal" is working would be the outstanding theme before the Federation's annual convention, which opens in Washington on October 2.

He lambasted the army of lobbyists imported into Washington by the "open shop" interests, and declared that industrial unrest was inevitable unless there was "recovery for the masses, not merely for those who went broke in Wall Street."

Faith in "F. D."

The labor chieftain emphasized that the organized workers have "a faith in the National Industrial Recovery Act amounting to a passion," that their confidence in President Roosevelt is almost unlimited, but he pointed out that the recovery program is being endangered by the administration's approval of codes providing for hours too long to restore employment and wages too low to rebuild purchasing power.

The A. F. of L. executive council, which is now preparing its report to the convention, has been making "a very careful study of NRA results," and has found that "re-employment has not been what it should have been," Green said.

The three things which the council considers "absolutely essential" to speed up the program are:

Three-point Program

(1) A real shortening of work-weeks. Some of the codes call for as many as 50 hours, while scores provide for 40. The A. F. of L. has insisted that 35 hours should be the limit.

(2) New high wage levels and an end of wage differentials between North and South. This can be done, Green said, "through determination on the part of the administration not to compromise further with employers who have not yet come to see America's tremendous need through glasses untinged by their own greed."

(3) No deviation from Administrator Hugh S. Johnson's pledge that there will be no further attempts to weaken Section 7A of the Recovery Act—the section granting workers the right to organize free from bosses' interference, restraint or coercion.

CHINESE UNEMPLOYED

Half the population of China—some 200,000,000 persons—are unemployed, a survey by Chinese showed at the beginning of September, Peiping reports state. Attention was concentrated on the appalling unemployment situation in China when the ministers of finance and industry convened a conference to consider relief for the workless in the regions stricken by the recent Chinese-Japanese warfare in North China. The fact that the government is giving consideration to the plight of its unemployed was hailed as a sign of progress in itself by the press, but doubt prevailed that conditions causing chaos in China are removed.

All City Beer Parlors Are Union

An impression has got abroad that the beer parlor in the Vancouver Hotel does not employ union waiters and dispensers. We make haste to correct this impression so that members of organized labor will not permit this wrong information to go unchallenged. Every waiter and dispenser in this beer parlor are members of Local 676, Beer Parlor Employees' Union, which is also affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council. This place has been union since it was first opened.

It may also be noted here that every beer parlor in the city employs members of the union, under an agreement signed with the union as to wages and conditions. There is not a single instance of a beer parlor, at the present time, being on the "We Do Not Patronize List" of organized labor, so although the union button may sometimes be missing from the coat of the waiter, he will be in a position to show one if his attention is drawn to it.

Dual Unionists Accept Low Wages

The Motion Picture Projectionists' Union has asked the Trades Council to place the Olympia Theatre on the Unfair List. This theatre has employed a dual union operator at a tremendously reduced wage from that being paid by other theatres having agreements with the union. Aside from that, the man is alleged to be doing other work around the theatre which projectionists have never done before. This man is one of five who were recently expelled from the union for being charter members of an All-Canadian union. The peculiar thing about this All-Canadian stuff is that, when the men are offered jobs under that name, they always accept a lower wage than that called for in a bona fide union. They probably are promised a much higher wage after the real union is broken up and fall for it. Another peculiar thing about this All-Canadian union is the fact that one of the members is a native born German — probably a good Nazi—two are American subjects, and it is believed that the business agent is also American. All the reputable theatres in Greater Vancouver and the rest of the province have agreements with the Projectionists' Union, Local 348 in Vancouver, and the members have enjoyed exceptionally good wages and working conditions for a long period. This union established the 6-hour day in the theatres many years ago, but from time to time some of these owners have encouraged a dual union to help break down these hard won conditions. Organized labor is urged to warn their friends and neighbors of this unfair theatre.

Learn this little truth early in life, girls: Only fools throw kisses. The wise man delivers them in person.

If your assets are frozen, you can depend on your banker making things hot for you.

Congress Says NAR Governs Ottawa

The Canadian government instead of adopting the popularly-known "NRA" of the United States, has adopted the policy of "NAR"—no advice required—declared President Tom Moore of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at the opening session of the body's annual convention at Windsor recently.

Mr. Moore added, however, that although the government has refused to adopt suggestions made by organized labor in Canada, labor would still continue to make suggestions since it had found out in the past that sooner or later the proposals would take root.

The United States for years had tried to administer its affairs under the advice of those who governed finance and banking, the president went on, but now had turned to labor and was going forward hand in hand with the working class on the return to prosperity.

Oppose Immigration

As the sessions got under way, the Congress definitely expressed its opposition to a scheme of assisted group immigration discussed by E. W. Beatty, president of the C.P.R. on his recent return from England. Delegates held immigration would tend to "aggravate the present economic crisis."

John Desmond, a New Toronto delegate, attacked the government relief camp system and described the camp at Long Branch, outside his city, as a "slave camp." He invited delegates to visit Long Branch if they wished to see hardship at its worst.

After the opening ceremonies, reports of the executive councils and fraternal delegates were presented with the financial statement. Total membership upon which the per capita tax has been paid was shown at 105,546.

Percy R. Bengough was re-elected Vice-President, and all other officers were returned to office.

Shingle Union Gets More Members

The Shingle Weavers' Union, covering Greater Vancouver, still continues to increase in membership by taking advantage of the new situation in the United States. The union delegates reported to the Trades Council that 48 new members had been initiated at the last meeting of the union, bringing the membership close to the 400 mark. Organized labor in the United States has seen to it that shingles will not be accepted into that country unless they are produced under fair conditions, and the union here is determining what "fair conditions" mean, hence shingle mill owners who market their shingles in the United States are not resisting the efforts of the union, unless they be of that hard-boiled kind who think they can bluster their way out of any difficulty.

Edmonton Miners Join U. M. W. A.

Miners in eleven mines in the Edmonton, Alta., district recently took a referendum vote on the question of becoming members of the United Mine Workers of America, affiliated with the A. F. of L., or of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, which is affiliated with the Workers' Unity League. Speakers from both groups addressed the meetings, and when the ballots were counted they showed an overwhelming victory for the United Mine Workers of America. The unions will become part of District 18, U. M. W. A., which is well organized in the mountain and southern districts of the province.

Despite the protests of the American Bankers' Association at its convention in Chicago recently, the Roosevelt administration is proceeding with its plans for insurance of bank deposits, beginning next January.

Labor Urges Immediate Action On Narrows Bridge

The Trades and Labor Council is of the opinion that there is no need for further delay in holding up the construction of the First Narrows Bridge. Organized labor has always maintained that it is the duty of governments to build bridges, but we have witnessed their attitude towards the Second Narrows bridge, which should have been either there or across the First Narrows twenty years ago, when the demand for a bridge across the inlet was intense. Now that the Harbour Commission owns the Second Narrows bridge, there is not very much chance of the government or of the surrounding municipalities building across the First Narrows, so we might just as well let a group of wide awake people build it, and provide a few decent jobs for the jobless. In this respect, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers drew up the following resolution, which was endorsed by the Trades Council, and copies sent to the City Council.

Whereas, the construction of the First Narrows bridge involves no expenditure on the part of the city of Vancouver, nor any liabilities on the part of the ratepayers; and

Whereas, employment is urgently needed; therefore

Be it resolved, that the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, in pursuance of the policy advocated by Mayor Taylor, do request the City Council to enter the proposed agreement for the construction of the First Narrows bridge without the delay enforced by the submission of a plebiscite;

Be it further resolved, that all labor employed be residents of the province of British Columbia at the time the contract is awarded.

Executive Board of Local 97, per
J. P. Rankins,
Financial Secretary.

Trades Council Notes

Musicians' Union has asked the Trades and Labor Council to place the Cotillion Dance Hall on the "We Do Not Patronize" list.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union report Blue Goose Cafe still unfair. Union apologized to Projectionists' Union for rumors that members of that union patronized this cafe.

Council sent letter of sympathy to Camp and Mill Workers' Union in connection with the death of E. Suzuki, a charter member of the union and university graduate.

Bakers hold a benefit dance in the Peter Pan Ballroom on Saturday, September 30th. Gents 50c, ladies 25c. Lots of prizes from union bakers.

Richmond Radiator Company reported as signed up as a 100 per cent union shop.

Restaurant Employees hold a benefit dance on Monday, October 2nd, Victory Hall, 535 Homer St. Tickets 35c; Union orchestra; refreshments.

Barbers report Belmont Barber Shop unfair. After signing up 11 new shops, Delegate Herrett, the local business agent, left for the East to attend the Congress convention.

C. N. R. Earnings Up; C. P. R. Down Again

Montreal.—In the week ending September 7, the Canadian National had gross earnings $271,000 greater than those of the same week last year. The Canadian Pacific for the same period fell $40,000 behind its gross earnings in 1932.

Quebec Employers Must Obey Hours Act

Montreal.—Building and construction employers were solemnly warned recently by Hon. C. J. Arcand, provincial minister of labor, that they must comply with the provisions of the Quebec Limitation of Hours Act or face court action.

An official inquiry, following complaints from the Montreal building trades unions, revealed that many employers were violating the law.

Stiff penalties are fixed in the law, which gives the Quebec government authority to determine working hours for all industries not subject to foreign competition.

A 40-hour week was fixed for the building industry. The electric railway industry will probably be handled next.

Disarmament does not mean that girls will have to leave off their war paint.

Municipal Bodies To Buy Supplies From Fair Firms

Purchasing Power Must Be Increased if Business Is To Survive—Business Men Must Make This Possible Because Nobody Else Can Do It

THE VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER and District Trades and Labor Council's resolution asking the various municipal bodies to "restrict their purchases to such industrial, manufacturing and merchandizing firms as maintain a fair wage standard, and give employees work for sufficient number of hours per week to ensure a decent standard of living" has been endorsed by the Vancouver City Council and Park Commissioners, the City of North Vancouver, the District of North Vancouver, the District of Burnaby, the New Westminster Board of School Trustees, and the West Vancouver Board of School Trustees. At the time of going to press the Vancouver Board of School Trustees had not met, but we expect a favorable report from them.

Following the endorsation of this resolution, the first act of the Vancouver City Council was to award the job of printing the Voters' List to the Vancouver Sun Printing Company and the Wrigley Printing Company, both of whom are union printers, and have been such since their entry into business. Each firm gave a tender of $2750 for the job and the low bid of $2400 from a non-union firm was rejected. Aldermen McRae, Harvey, Miller and Twiss opposed this action, and Ald. Loat was absent.

Commissioner Tisdall of North Vancouver informed the Trades Council that the resolution should appeal to all municipalities. Commissioner Bennett of Burnaby stated that the resoution was a recognized policy of the municipality, and the New Westminster School Trustees reported that the vote was unanimous.

Organized labor will watch with a great deal of interest the awarding of contracts for municipal supplies, and will co-operate in every way possible to help firms living up to these requirements. We appreciate the fact that sometimes there may be a mistake made or some firm may give false information, but as every member of organized labor is interested in this resolution, we shall endeavor to keep posted on the labor conditions in firms who receive business from these municipal bodies.

Industrial Recovery

It is such actions as these that will aid Canada in its industrial recovery. Our governments in Ottawa and Victoria may want to wait for other nations to recover, they may fear to interfere with the management of business such as the NRA across the line is doing, they may be determined to let the bankers and the big industrial and financial interests run the country in the future as in the past, but the organized labor movement has been aroused to the seriousness and continuity of this depression, and intends to use its influence to get things moving in the direction which it knows will lead to industrial recovery.

We admit that the raising of wages, the shortening of hours of labor, and the employment of more workers will probably entail some sacrifice on the part of many firms, but if purchasing power is not increased, it will be further decreased and many more firms will pass out of existence. Heretofore business has run the country, and it has run it—because of insane competition—on the basi sof long hours of labor and low wages. Sweatshops and the exploitation of child labor flourished, except where organized labor held enough power or where decent business men objected to running their businesses on that basis. But these were all too few and their influences were not strong enough to control the mad horde of competitors who battered down working conditions on the premise that they would thereby be able to get the better of their competitors. This only created more havoc, more bankruptcies, more unemployment, more poverty and all the msiery and suffering that goes with chaos.

Let's Try the New Way

Organized labor says "we have tried the old way, now let's try the new." Let's boost wages and reduce hours of labor and put more men to work. This will undoubtedly entail a sacrifice on the part of business men but after two or three months of this there is bound to be industrial recovery and business will again begin to reap the reward for which it has sown. With unemployment down to almost the vanishing point, with every family spending money on plenty of necessaries of life and a fair amount of luxuries, business is bound to recover. Purchasing power makes business, but unless business makes purchasing power possible there will soon be no business, and when we say this we are reminded that over in the United States they recently said that the efforts of the Industrial Recovery Administration led by President Roosevelt will either make him "the BEST president the United States ever had, or the LAST." This business depression has created a huge mass of dissatisfied people, and if the depression increases who can say what that dissatisfaction will lead to? But if governments persist in just handing out relief tickets and running unemployment camps, how is business to recover? Business cannot thrive on the purchasing power of those who are being handed out scrip or fed from a community kitchen in dozens of camps. It can only thrive on the unrestricted purchasing power of well paid workmen who also have plenty of time in which to spend their money and enjoy the luxuries and pleasures that a machine age has made possible. Let's help make this our first step towards a "New Deal," a "New Era" and a new system of wealth production and distribution.

Canada Continues Back-to-Land Move

Montreal.—The Quebec Government announced that it will continue its back-to-the-land movement for the unemployed, started last year. It will be aided by the Federal Government and the Quebec municipalities.

The promoters of the scheme hope that the idle workers who have been refused employment by those who own and control industry will be able to eke out a precarious existence as amateur farmers.

The provincial government plans to establish at least 250 jobless families on farmettes in rural districts of the province. They will be recruited from cities where the three-party arrangement is in force. Under the scheme the provincial government will give each colonist a grant of $600, of which $500 will be paid the first year of settlement on the land and the balance the second [illegible] will be rented

Roosevelt Declares People Mustn't Starve

The American people are facing a tremendous unemployment relief problem this winter; and the government at Washington is fully aware of the fact. Speaking recently to a conference of 35 philanthropic agencies, representing community chests, day nurseries, settlement houses, hospitals and other social works, the President summed up the situation in plain words:

"We are going to have unemployed throughout the United States this winter; and we know it."

And, after insisting that state and local governments must do their share, he added:

No One Should Starve

"If that still is not enough, then obviously the Federal government must step in, because, while it isn't written in the Constitution, nevertheless it is the inherent duty of the Federal government to keep its citizens from starvation."

Mr. F. H. Plant D33
Dept of Labour

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, R. P. Davis; Secretary's Office, Room 304, Labor Headquarters; Hours 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon. Phone: Sey. 3349.

Beverage Dispensers' Union, Local 676—Meets last Sunday in the month at 8 p.m., 402 Homer Street. President, C. R. Leer; Business Agent, T. J. Hanafin; Office, 402 Homer Street; Phone Seymour 4783, Bayview 1656-R. Hours, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Assoc.—Meets every second and last Wednesday, Hall 311, Labor Headquarters, at 8 p.m. Pres., R. McDonald, Fras. 1567-R; Secretary, P. Lauret, Room 311, Labor Headquarters. Phones: Office, Sey. 7495; Residence, High. 1369-L.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Hall 315, Labor Headquarters. President, E. H. Morrison; secretary-treasurer, W. Page, Room 301, Labor Headquarters. Phone Sey. 7495.

Barbers' Journeyman International Union of America—Local 120, meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, Fred Dawe; Sec.-Treas., C. E. Herrett. Office, 304 Labor Headquarters.

Bookbinders' Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month at Professional and Business Woman's Club, Empire Bldg., 603 Hastings W. President, Mrs. Harvey, 4487 Quebec; Secretary, Fred Kinsella, 3131 Portland St., New Westminster.

Bricklayers and Masons International Union No. 1—Room 309, Labor Headquarters. Meets second Wednesday, in Hall No. 3. President, L. Padgett, Phone Bayview 1558-R; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall, 1442 East 20th, Phone Fair. 845-R; Fin. Sec., Albert Wright, 1349 East 29th, Phone Fair. 5559-X.

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, T. Sade; Secretary, Umezuki Takaichi.

City Hall Employees' Association—Meets first Wednesday of each month at 195 East Pender St. at 8 p.m. President, D. Squair; 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 195 East Pender, at 8 p.m. President, P. Floyd, 2275 East 51st St.; Secretary-Treasurer, George Harrison, 3427 Triumph Street.

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

Fire Fighters, No. 18, International Association of—Meets 2nd or 3rd Thursday at 195 East Pender. President, N. McDonald, 1136 McLean Drive; Financial Secretary, C. A. Watson, 1626 East 13th Avenue.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Marine Cooks and Stewards—Local 8, Room 308, Labor Headquarters, meets second Monday each month at 3 p.m., and last Monday at 9 p.m. President, Flo Allen; Secretary-Treasurer, Colin McDonald; Recording Secretary, Geo. Hurst. Phone Seymour 7495.

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. Paterson; Secretary-Treasurer, Birt Showler, 2841 Triumph. Phone High. 5327.

Motion Picture Projectionists' Union, Local 348, of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—Meets at 11:45 p.m. first Monday in month in Hall No. 1, Labor Headquarters, Beatty Street. President, F. W. Simmons; Secretary, John C. Richards, Box 345; Business Agent, F. G. Graham, 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, Edward A. Jamieson. Office, Suite 307-319 West Pender Street. Phone Douglas 2290.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 138—Meets second Thursdays at Hall No. 2. President, H. O. McDonald, 845 West 20th; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Robt. Stevenson; Financial Secretary, Ed. Smith. Office: Room 313, Labor Headquarters. Phone Sey. 3609.

Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders, Local No. 2404—Meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock in 122 Hastings St. W. President, J. McGuffie; 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.

Street and Electric Railway Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets Labor Headquarters, first and third Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, F. E. Griffin; Recording Secretary, A. V. Lofting; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, H. W. Speed. Office: Corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Sey. 5151.

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.

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

Tailors' Journeymen Union of America, Monday, each month, 8 p.m. Executive meets fourth Monday of every month in Labor Headquarters. President, Colin McDonald; Secretary, W. Local No. 178—Meetings held second W. Hocken, 7582 13th Ave. E.; Financial Secretary, H. Nordlund, 1930 12th Ave. E.

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, Syd. Summers, address, P. O. Box 711.

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, C. S. Campbell; Vice-President, T. A. Holland; 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.

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Big Split In the Ranks of Nazis

A fierce struggle is going on between the two Nazi sections of armed troops.

In this struggle each side has its "army."

The "Protection Troops," originally a bodyguard for Hitler and his lieutenants, are the force on which Goering and the others who want to stabilize the new regime on a capitalist basis rely.

They are picked men, mostly from the "bourgeois" class; better armed, better trained and better paid than the Brown Shirts.

They are rigidly disciplined and completely devoted to Goering.

On the other hand the brown-shirted "Storm Troops," less disciplined, less trained, less solid, but enormously more numerous, represent the "revolutionary" side of the Nazi movement.

Largely drawn from the working class, including many ex-Socialists and ex-Communists, they expect and want the fulfilment of the vast revolutionary promises made to them in the past years.

Expecting a Lead

They expect Hitler to lead them in a great struggle against the industrialists, the bankers, the junkers and the old military class.

They are getting disappointed and restless.

Goering and his friends now regard them as a danger, as a revolutionary menace.

Goering is urging Hitler to disband them by stages and to rely entirely on his black uniformed "Protection Troops."

Work Rotation Fails In Sydney Water Job

Sydney, Australia.—Organized labor in Sydney won a decided victory in the decision of the Metropolitan Water Board to employ around 1800 union men under union conditions in the extension of the sewage and drainage system at a cost of 655,000 pounds sterling, declares the Australian Worker. The work will be spread over a period of eight months. A further sum of 167,000 pounds will be spent during the following four months, making a total of 822,000 pounds for the year.

The Board decided to suspend the rationing system by which its employees "stood down" from work for one week in every 10 weeks. The chief engineer reported that a proposal to adhere to rationing and to employ additional labor would be definitely uneconomic. The motion in favor of the abolition of rationing was carried by 14 votes to 1.

If railway trains were always on time, waiting-rooms would lose their popularity.

The Labor Statesman

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H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

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UNION LABEL TRADES COUNCIL VANCOUVER, B.C. 14

Vancouver, Can., October, 1933

WHY?

Some very interesting editorials are being written in the Prairie provinces of Canada these days. They come from the Great North West upon which the C. P. R. and our governments spent millions of dollars in all parts of the world, describing the potentialities awaiting the labor power of horny-handed sons of toil. This literature described the bumper crops that were being grown and how millions of acres were still available upon which splendid homes and fortunes could be built. We feel that these editorials are worth reproducing, as we cannot say very much more in this column than what they have said. The entire editorial comes from The Western Producer, the largest farm journal in the West and published in Saskatoon. It is an official organ of the farmers' political and co-operative movements, and is a very influential journal. The Regina Leader-Post is a prominent Regina daily. The Western Producer says:

There was an editorial in the Regina Leader-Post a few days ago under the heading "Why?"—and because it is quite brief we reprint it in full. Here it is:

"In view of the well justified talk of this being a world of plenty, that virtually every nation has more products than it knows what to do with, one may fairly ask the question why one country does not exchange goods of one kind with another country for goods of another class, thereby making both countries better off. If Canada has a surplus of butter and Britain has a surplus of boots, why is not Canadian butter exchanged for British boots?

"International trading is at a low ebb, at one of the lowest points in years. What has made it so?

"Is there anything that is holding back international trade except the nations?"

Those questions are fair enough and it would not take the seventh son of a seventh son to guess at the answers which the Leader-Post, we feel sure, believes to be apparent and hardly open to argument. But it is just possible that the matter may not be so obvious as it appears, nor may the answers which seem inevitable be correct. May we suggest some additional questions? Again, "in view of the well justified talk of this being a world of plenty," why cannot the farmers of the Prairies, who need it so badly, secure sufficient of the excellent fruits which are produced in such abundance by their fellow-farmers in British Columbia and the latter get enough of our embarrassingly abundant grain to feed their chickens? Why, in our own province, should foodstuffs—live stock, poultry, dairy products, grain, etc.—be so valueless in some instances as to be almost unmarketable while thousands of men and women and children live on the edge of starvation—not enough to live on and just too much to die on? Why is it that the farmers are unable to secure the machinery, the clothing and manufactured commodities which they must have if agriculture is to continue while, in our own country, we have the factories and the men standing idle but ready and eager to turn out the goods? Why should people ever go cold when there is coal and firewood to burn—literally and figuratively—ready at hand? Why should schools be closed when we have the buildings, or, if not, the building materials and the teachers to carry on? Why should similar conditions exist in other countries even wealthier in natural products and mechanical equipment as our own? These and a thousand and similar questions could be and, indeed, in recent years have frequently been asked. If, as we suspect, the Leader-Post assumes that the answers to its questions is that tariffs and other similar trade barriers prevent the interchange of goods between nations, what is the answer to our questions? There is as yet no tariff wall between British Columbia and Saskatchewan, between Ontario factories and western farms, between the man with a steer to sell and the head of a hungry family in need of fresh meat. Yet internal trade is as stagnant as world trade and the spectacle of poverty in the midst of plenty is just as glaring and just as ridiculous within each nation as it is internationally. Like the Leader-Post, we will leave it at that and let the reader, for himself or herself, puzzle over what is holding back the free interchange of necessary goods and services between individuals within nations.

People who used to get paid jobs from the Liberal party at election time are quite gloomy these days. It seems that those who used to help finance the Liberal campaigns are afraid of the growing popularity of the C. C. F. and are not inclined to throw their money into a forlorn cause.

Liberal politicians are accusing other parties of stealing their platform material. If the Liberals had put these alleged platforms into operation when they were in power instead of dodging the promises they had made, there would not have been any platform material to steal.

Canada has a surplus of over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, but bakeries and city councils haggle over the price of bread. Of course, most of the bakeries are owned by milling companies, who keep the price of wheat down and the price of flour up. Great old system; eh, what!

An Ottawa despatch says that Canada will have 10,000,000 pounds more of butter than will be needed for domestic purposes this winter. That may be the government's interpretation, but the unemployed and under-employed workers and families in Canada will certainly not agree with the statement that the butter is not needed. Perhaps the despatch is to prepare us for a further statement which will say that this butter must be destroyed in order to keep up prices, just as was done with wheat, coffee, sugar and other foodstuffs.

The Liberal leader of British Columbia says that the Liberal party will provide work and wages for our unemployed by obtaining national credit from Ottawa. Liberals are not in power at Ottawa, and when they were it was the then premier, Mackenzie King, of "Not a five cent piece" fame who denied that we had an unemployment problem in Canada, and his party was defeated by Bennett, who recognized that there was an unemployment problem because he was going to "Blast his way into the markets of the world" in order to provide jobs. Canada's unemployed has grown steadily during the last two years of the Liberal regime and during the present term of the Conservatives, so Pattullo's statement is simply ballyhoo.

Parliamentary Unit Reports Progress

The recently organized Parliamentary Unit of Vancouver, New Westminster and District is attempting to clean up the political muddle which now exists between political groups of workers in this district. It has 37 unions affiliated at the present time, three more having affiliated at the regular meeting which is held the last Monday in the month. These affiliations were: Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Brotherhood of Express Employees, and Sign and Pictorial Painters' Union.

The Executive Committee has had several meetings jointly with the United Front Election Committee and the C. C. F., and another meeting is being arranged in which it is expected that final action will be taken. The committee succeeded in getting manifestos and platforms adopted which were tolerable to both organizations, but which would need some further adjustments before being acceptable to both. The question of the distribution of candidates has yet to be discussed, and may be the rock upon which our efforts will break. The Parliamentary Unit declines, however, to be pessimistic at this stage of its efforts, and the Unit instructed the executive to carry on and hopes that their efforts would be crowned with success.

The executive tried to get the Socialist Party of Canada, Local No. 1, of 666 Homer Street, to enter into the discussion, but they declined our offer on the grounds that they cannot enter into relations with any other political party because their constitution prohibits it.

There is likely to be a special meeting of the Unit called some time prior to the regular meeting, in which case all delegates will be notified. Unions that are not yet affiliated are asked to take up the question at their next regular meeting and inform the Unit immediately so that the delegates can be notified of the next meeting, which will undoubtedly be very interesting, as it will probably determine the future political activities of the Unit.

Debit, Credit, Dangers In NRA

Completing a three weeks' survey of the United States to determine the feeling of the people with regard to NRA developments, Christian Science Monitor representative sums up the situation in the form of a balance sheet, thus:

Blue Eagle credits: Higher farm income; higher city income for workers getting below $35 a week (which includes the great mass of labor); reduction in hours; increased leisure; elimination of sweatshops; elimination of child labor; elimination of cutthroat competition, and wasteful exploitation of natural resources; controlled production substituted for hit-or-miss methods.

Blue Eagle debits: Advancing prices, which will first pinch the salaried "white collar" worker; increased governmental debt; increased taxes; increased initial overhead for business. (Add to these less tangible, but nonetheless apprehended debits: centralization of government administration by bureaucracy, fear of departure from the Constitution).

It is obvious from the above, says the writer, that if the experiment really works, if the "credit" items really prime the engine, most of the red-ink items that are apprehended will never appear. Like every bold adventure, it is hazarding great possible benefits against alternative dangers. Above all, there is the driving force behind it of the slogan, "We can't stand another winter like the last!"

Mose says he has a job at last as a blacksmith in a cafeteria, "Ah shoos flies!"

A Stranger in Her Own Home Town --- No Telephone!

"I never dreamed how much my telephone meant to me until we were without it for a while," said Mrs. Baker. "There were no friendly chats over the wire, no invitations. I was cut off from everyone—a stranger in my own home town. I'm certainly glad we have a telephone again."

B. C. TELEPHONE CO.

NEW DRINKING CUP TOP → ← JUST HOLDS A SWALLOW

McDonald's Nightcap

RARE OLD

EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR

$1.80 .16 oz. FLASK

26 oz. $2.65

40 OUNCE $3.90

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WRESTLING!

AT THE AUDITORIUM

every THURSDAY night

Prices: 50c to $1.10

First Event at 8:30 p.m.

BETTER THAN A VAUDEVILLE SHOW!

RAIN or SHINE---

PILSENER

is the cheering, sustaining, health-giving beverage that always satisfies. . . . Have PILSENER delivered to your home by simply phoning Seymour 3277, and take advantage of the lower price.

$1.50

per dozen, by returning one dozen empties at time of delivery.

Please remember to order before 4 p.m. for delivery same day.

Vancouver Breweries Ltd.

Also Brewers and Bottlers of:

DUTCH GIRL and U.B.C. BOHEMIAN BEERS and CREAM STOUT

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LIBERAL PROSPERITY(?)

Replying to the contention voiced by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, that Canada had enjoyed prosperity while his party had been in office, Miss Beatrice Brigden, of Winnipeg, speaking before a large audience at Preeceville recently, wanted to know when the farms of Western Canada were mortgaged if not in the years 1927 to 1930. Miss Brigden spoke on behalf of L. St. G. Stubbs, C. C. F. candidate for the Mackenzie constituency.

A girl friends of ours claims she is having a harder time getting married than Bim Gump.

GOOD LAGER IS GOOD FOR YOU

B·C·BUD
gives
PERFECT REFRESHMENT

DELICIOUS B.C. Bud Lager is a most acceptable beverage at any time. It combines perfectly with the choicest of foods or the simplest snacks. The sparkling purity and stimulating goodness of B.C. Bud provides its own distinctive zest whenever refreshments are served.

British Columbia malt beverages are now obtainable at Government Liquor Stores at the new low price.

Order your requirements in handy cartons of one dozen pint bottles.

Product of COAST BREWERIES LTD. Vancouver B·C·

Also Brewers and Bottlers of:
Old Milwaukee Lager · English Bitter Beer · XXXX Invalid Stout · Burton Type Ale

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ASK YOUR LOCAL DEALER FOR

CARHARTT'S OVERALLS
AND
GLOVES
UNION MADE

Carhartt GLOVES

Vancouver Supply Depot, Fargey Agencies, 600 Mercantile Building

LIBERAL MEETINGS

in

VANCOUVER-POINT GREY

ON BEHALF OF

Dr. George M. Weir
Stan. McKeen
Robert Wilkinson

October 11th: Point Grey Junior High School.
" 12th: Community Hall, 29th and Dunbar.
" 12th: The I. O. O. F. Hall, Marpole.
" 16th: Cambrian Hal, 17th and Main St.
" 16th: Sexsmith School, 59th and Ontario.
" 17th: Queen Mary School, West Point Grey.
" 17th: Edith Cavell School, 20th and Ash.
" 18th: Prince of Wales School, King Edward W.
" 18th: John Oliver High, 43rd and Fraser.
" 19th: Magee High School, 49th Ave West.
" 23rd: Legion Hall, 42nd Ave. W., Kerrisdale.
" 26th: Community Hall, 29th and Dunbar.
" 26th: I. O. O. F. Hall, Marpole.
" 30th: I. O. O. F. Hall, 30th Avenue and Main St.
" 30th: Edith Cavell School, 20th and Ash.
" 31st: Point Grey Junior High School.
November 1st: Maple Hall, 48th and Fraser.
November 1st: Masonic Hall, 10th and Trimble.

If any change in dates, see daily papers.

One of the greatest slum clearance schemes produced in England was adopted recently by the housing committee of the Corporation of Liverpool, calling for expenditure of $35,000,000.

The scheme will provide work for 1600, involving the demolition of nearly 13,000 unsanitary houses and the erection of 16,000 new homes with accommodation for more than 40,000 persons.

NAZIS MARK EINSTEIN

The Daily Herald, Labor organ, says that an organization called "Fehme" which it said has Nazi affiliations, had put Professor Albert Einstein on its death list and earmarked a reward of 1000 pounds for anybody who will "silence" him.

Einstein is president of a world committee to aid victims of German Fascism.

Blood Is Spilled In Coal Code Dispute

With 16 miners shot and scores beaten and gassed by coal operators' "deputies" in the southwestern Pennsylvania mine area, President Roosevelt ordered "an immediate conclusion" of the long-drawn-out coal code negotiations, and sent Department of Justice agents into the troubled zone to make a complete investigation of the clash which took place there recently.

About 30,000 Pennsylvania miners quit work in protest against the operators' failure to adopt a code for that industry.

According to despatches, the deputies fired a volley into a crowd of strikers. The superintendent of one of the H. C. Frick mines is declared to have ordered the shooting.

Governor Gifford Pinchot was in Washington when the shooting took place. He was highly indignant and said he would order out the National Guard to protect the workers. Standing on the steps of the White House he referred to the anti-union coal operators as "swine" and said they were responsible for the bloodshed.

White House attaches said President Roosevelt's patience with the mine operators was "completely broken" by the Pennsylvania affair, and that a code would be imposed on the industry unless an agreement was reached "at once."

Quebec Lumberjacks Brutally Treated

Montreal.—An intolerable situation exists in the lumber and woodcutting industry of Quebec, according to Hon. C. J. Arcand, provincial minister of labor and a member of organized labor, who has just concluded an investigation.

He found contractors ruthlessly exploiting workers. In some cases they insisted on 150 cubic feet of wood per cord, when the standard is only 128. Workers who had toiled all winter found themselves in debt to their employers because of exorbitant prices charged at company stores.

"The conditions in some of these camps is such that one would not impose it on dogs," said Mr. Arcand. "When men protest they are thrown out, and left to find their way home, which means, in some instances, that they must march hundreds of miles."

Legislation designed to end the evils will be introduced when the legislature convenes.

Murdock Dismissed as Officer of B. R. T.

Cleveland, O.—After extended hearings in this city, the executive board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen decided recently to remove James Murdock of London, Ontario, from the position of vice-president, which he has occupied for several years.

Murdock is a member of the Canadian Senate and for a time was Minister of Labor. The executive board found him guilty of "failure to promote organization interests and attend to his duties."

Recently Murdock preferred charges against President A. F. Whitney, but they were dismissed by the executive board.

KEEPING IN THE CENTRE

Organized British labor, as represented by the Trades Union Congress, a body with 3,500,000 members, has reached the politically momentous decision to oppose all dictatorships, whether originating on the Left or Right.

U. S. Building Program Is Blocked

Is Uncle Sam's $3,300,000,000 construction program being sabotaged by contractors and other employers, who fear they may be compelled to match the short hours and comparatively high wages fixed by the government?

That question is more than rhetorical. Leaders of the building trades are convinced that low-wage contractors are responsible for a large part of the trouble and many government officials share the view.

Although nearly half the fund has been allocated, less than $50,000,000 had been spent up to September 1 and less than 15,000 men had been given jobs. This money was spent entirely on Federal projects.

Opposition Crops Out

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who has charge of the program, had hoped that 500,000 men would now be employed and that the original goal of a million jobs would be in sight soon after October 1st.

Administration officials continue to place much of the blame on the shoulders of state and municipal authorities. They have turned out detailed plans with exasperating slowness, it is charged. In addition, they may be influenced by low-wage employers.

Ickes' regulations decree minimum wages ranging from 40 to 50 cents for unskilled labor and from $1 to $1.50 for skilled workers; the 30-hour week and that contractors must obtain skilled men through unions.

NRA Action on Company Union

(By BUDD L. McKILLIPS)

"Company unionism," anemic and dying in spite of all the stimulants that anti-union employers have been trying to inject into it, was kicked closer to the boneyard recently by an emphatic and official ruling made by the NRA's National Labor Board.

The board, by unanimous action, ruled that employers who maintain "company unions" or who refuse to deal with labor organizations representing their employees, are violating "both the letter and the intent of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

It is a highly important and significant decision and another big victory for organized labor. Union officials have contended all along that there are no "ifs, ands, or buts" in Section 7A of the Recovery Act—that the law gives workers the unrestricted right to organize and bargain collectively through bona fide labor unions.

Employers Approve Findings

The NRA board's ruling supports that contention 100 per cent. It is a decision concurred in, not only by the labor members of the board, but by the representatives of employers as well—Walter C. Teagle, head of Standard Oil; Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, and Louis E. Kirstein, head of a large Boston department store.—Labor.

Victoria T.L.C. Rakes Premier Bennett

Victoria Trades and Labor Council is keeping quite active these days and has taken a leading part in getting candidates in the field for the provincial elections. It intends to concentrate its activities on behalf of the C. C. F. candidates and considers that those candidates will have very good chances of election.

In connection with the recent statements of Premier Bennett to the effect that Canada doesn't want any NRA because we have already tried it, the council passed the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Victoria and District Trades and Labor Council, at its regular meeting, desires to enter its protest as to the action of the Prime Minister of Canada, in declaring that Canada is not in favor of joining with or following the United States in its campaign for the restoration of prosperity, and more especially because he arrogates to himself the right to declare the people of Canada are not in favor of the principle of shorter working hours and increased wages; and

Be it further resolved, that it is the opinion of labor, as a whole, that R. B. Bennett does not in any sense represent the workers of the Dominion, and that such being the case he is presumptuous in his attempt to speak for the workers upon such a subject.

HENDERSON BACK IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Arthur Henderson, secretary for foreign affairs in the last Labor government, who lost his seat in the House of Commons in the Labor debacle of 1931, was returned to parliament September 2 for Derbyshire by a majority of 10,000 over the combined votes of his two opponents.

The vote: Henderson, Labor, 21,931; John Moores, National (government), 6293; H. Pollitt, Communist, 3434.

BLUE GOOSE BOWLING TEAM

The Blue Goose Cafe, which is on the "We Do Not Patronize" list of the Trades Council, has a bowling team, which is used to attract customers. It has been pointed out to us that there is a probability that union men are on the teams which compete with this Blue Goose team, so we are suggesting that it would be good policy for union men to refuse to play on a team competing with the Blue Goose team.

UNION TAXI CABS

GRAY CABS

LOWEST RATES IN VANCOUVER
No Charge for Extra Passengers. Union Drivers.
You only pay for distance you actually travel!

SEY. 7131

B. C. MOTOR TRANSPORTATION LTD.

60 WATTS = COMFORT

Are you straining your eyes for lack of a little light?

A 60-watt lamp costs no more to buy than a 40 and only 1/4 of a cent for added current for a whole evening.

L&P 11-33

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"BUILD B.C. PAYROLLS"

100 Per Cent at Home

FROM every angle of view this is the home of Pacific Milk. It gets all and gives all in British Columbia. So close is this industry to the people here that the money you spend for Pacific Milk may return to you again.

Pacific Milk

100 per cent. British Columbia Owned and Controlled

PLANT AT ABBOTSFORD

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STEVENSON'S
Tires Retreaded ..... $4.00 up
Blowouts Repaired from..... $1.50
Give us a trial
1366 Granville. Phone Doug. 464
One Store Only

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QUALITY BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY
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INDEPENDENT UNDERTAKING CO. LTD.
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Golden Rule Bakery CO., LTD.
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It's a long distance between the down payment and the one that makes you paid up.

Demand...
DAD'S ORIGINAL OATMEAL COOKIES
A Health Cookie Simply Delicious!
DAD'S COOKIE COMPANY
Phone Bay. 8780
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Pure Apple Cider
LIONS GINGER ALE or ORANGE KIST
The only Union Soft Drink Firm in Vancouver!
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Fruit and Raisin Bread, Pastry, Meat Pies, and Pumpkin Pies.
THE ESTHER BAKERY
Phone: Highland 1309
3728 HASTINGS STREET EAST

The London Bakery
Gold Wheat Bread
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Union Label on Request
H. F. STORRY & CO.
TAILORS
Style, Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed
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Seymour 1383 653 Granville St. (Upstairs)

SANDY McLEOD
SHIRT SPECIALIST
and Men's Furnishings
Trin. 2747 533 Pender West

Lang's HAND MADE WORK BOOTS $4.50
M. Lang & Co 535 MAIN ST

People bent on borrowing trouble always find others willing to lend it to them without security.

Increase Purchasing Power

Organized Labor's Solution of the Business Quandary in Which We Find the Country—Shorten Hours of Labor and Increase Wages

WE HAVE EXPERIENCED practically four years of exceptionally hard times. The purchasing power of five-sixths of the public has been reduced to the verge of extinction, whilst millions have been brought to absolute want. In the meantime, warehouses and elevators have been filled to capacity, there has been a superabundance of everything necessary to human life and comfort, but no outlet. Distribution has been tried by various methods only to remain unsolved. What then is the difficulty?

If we return to the days of prosperity, previous to the collapse of 1929, and consider the policies of our economists since that eventful period, a few prominent facts stand out by themselves. The stock debacle in the autumn of that year was the result of gambling with borrowed money, which threw the bankers into a panic because of the losses which they feared. To save their faces, as they imagined, they not only refused further credit but called in all loans wherever possible. The direct result of this action was the partial paralysis of business with the consequent drop in the value of property. Unemployment, owing to a falling market, was the result, and the longer that policy was pursued the greater the unemployment until it reached unheard-of proportions on this North American continent. Added to this was the belief in the gold standard which became almost a fetish and resulted in the high price of money.

Under the gold standard the value of gold was fixed at about $20 an ounce. The dollar then was calculated on this basis or represented one-twentieth of an ounce of gold. With the break in the market for natural or manufactured articles, the commodity price dropped to about 50 per cent of normal, which increased the value of the dollar proportionately.

Mass production had been developed to an unprecedented extent but in doing so mass consumption had been neglected. People earning nothing, or next to nothing, could not purchase or obtain even the necessaries of life, much less the luxuries; others were thrown out of employment and thus down the scale until millions were reduced to poverty and added to the breadline.

It has been said that the cause of our troubles was over-production. But how advance such a contention when we know that in a world of whose total population at least two-thirds, that is 1,200,000,000 persons, live on the barest subsistence level and cannot obtain the goods necessary to a minimum standard of living? It is an absurdity borne of short-sighted selfishness.

Over four years ago we boasted of the great progress we had been making and pointed to our mass production as proof of our ingenuity and advancement. Today some wonder if it be the curse of mankind. While we were so deeply interested in the case of mass production we forgot an important fact: that mass production without mass consumption is bound to end in disaster. As Edward A. Filene, a large and successful merchant, has pointed out: "Business leaders measured this 'prosperity' with such figures as these: 'In eight years percentage increases were: Dividends, 150 per cent; new capital invested, 200 per cent; incomes over $100,000 almost 400 per cent. Meanwhile corporate surpluses piled up at a rate of $2,500,000,000 annually; while, on the average, each year saw the issue of more than $1,000,000,000 in stock dividends—on which stock it then became necessary to show profits.

"Leaders urged upon workers thrift, saving, and the investment of a part of their earnings in the stocks of productive enterprises. Emulating their leaders, the masses also 'played the market'.

"Now, why didn't all this bring about the 'new era' of 'permanent prosperity'? Simply because, while we had achieved greater efficiency in manufacturing products and profits we did not recognize that to be successful mass production must also manufacture buying power.

"In their own interest the directors of mass production must manage industry and business to provide the largest possible income for the five-sixths (the real buying public) who are the great mass market. Gains in productive efficiency should be passed on in the largest possible measure to wage earners. In increased wages, reduced hours, or both. This insures to the masses buying power and leisure in which to use goods."

We could quote at length from other prominent business men along similar lines. They realize the gravity of a situation brought about by well-meaning people who learn by experience alone. But have we not had sufficient experience after the last four years? Why not adopt and put into practice at once the truths cited above? Some of our industries have done so, it is true, but not as many as might have been expected.

Organized labor stands foursquare upon the question. Mass purchasing power must be manufactured if prosperity is to return. The machine age eliminates millions from their former accustomed tasks and room must be made for their return to productive employment. And, under present conditions, there is only one way of bringing this about: to shorten the hours of labor without reducing the wage. In fact, where possible, wages must be increased in order that the general public may be in a position to take advantage of our mass production. In other words, besides manufacturing goods and commodities at present capacity, mass consumption must be attended to at the same time. They belong together and cannot work separately.

The Labor Statesman, representing organized labor, after a thorough analysis of present economic conditions, is convinced that radical alterations must be made in our methods of doing business. An honest dollar—not weighed but valued—is an absolute necessity; that is a dollar stabilized on a commodity basis in such a way that a loan once contracted may be paid back in dollars of the same value. Elimination of waste in every department of business effort in order that the cost of production per unit may not be increased, but that shorter hours and more pay may be the reward of labor. When the great army of workmen is vitalized in such a manner there shall be no dearth of markets for either natural or manufactured goods.

WE ARE PREPARED TO HELP LOCAL FIRMS LAUNCH A CAMPAIGN AMONG THEMSELVES TO RAISE WAGES, REDUCE HOURS AND PUT MORE PEOPLE BACK TO WORK.

WE REALIZE THAT FIRMS CANNOT CARRY OUT THIS POLICY INDIVIDUALLY, HENCE IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE CO-OPERATION OF A LARGE NUMBER MUST BE OBTAINED BEFORE THIS POLICY IS ATTEMPTED.

THE FOLLOWING FIRMS HAVE ENDORSED THE POLICY AND WE INVITE OUR READERS AND OTHER FIRMS TO CO-OPERATE WITH THEM:

ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. LIMITED
355 Burrard Street.

AYRES PAINT CO.
950 Raymur Street.

B. C. BARBERS' SUPPLY AND SUNDRIES, LTD.
64 Hastings Street West.

BEAVER SOAP AND CHEMICALS LIMITED
1084 Homer Street.

BURRARD COAL CO.
2069 West Tenth Avenue

CALIFORNIA STUCCO CO.
Granville Island.

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO. LTD.
825 West Pender Street.

CANADA WESTERN CORDAGE CO. LTD.
20 Water Street.

CANADIAN JOHNS MANVILLE CO. LTD.
325 Howe Street.

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO. LTD.
1226 Homer Street.

CASCADE LAUNDRY
801 Beach Avenue.

CEDAR COVE SASH & DOOR
1101 West Sixth Avenue.

CHAPMAN'S RECREATIONS
1105 Seymour Street.

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1075 Main Street.

CLELAND KENT ENGRAVING CO. LTD.
534 Cambie Street.

C. J. O. R.
846 Howe Street.

C. K. M. O.
815 Hastings Street.

COAST CEMENT
Granville Island.

CROWN BROOM WORKS
305 East First Street.

GOLDEN RULE BAKERY
957 Granville Street.

WM. GREENLEES
500 Beatty Street.

H. & H. SHEET METAL WORKS
735 Richards Street.

HUME & RUMBLE
510 West Hastings Street.

INTERMOUNTAIN BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'N OF CANADA
495 Howe Street.

JANTZEN KNITTING MILLS OF CANADA, LTD.
Kingsway and Tenth Avenue.

JONES TENT AND AWNING LTD.
43 Hastings Street West.

KELLY CONFECTIONERY CO. Ltd.
1106 Mainland Street.

KER'S BATTERIES
5 East First Avenue.

LEEK & CO.
1111 Homer Street.

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINT CO.
1505 Powell Street.

McKENZIE BARGE AND DERRICK COMPANY
2216 Cambridge Street.

WM. McPHAIL & SONS OF CANADA, LTD.
251 East Second.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
570 Seymour Street.

NATIONAL CLOTHES SHOP
217 Hastings Street West.

NELSON'S LAUNDRIES, LTD.
2300 Cambie Street.

NORTHWEST DREDGING CO. Ltd.
Foot of Broughton Street.

OPSAL STEEL CO.
97 East Second Avenue.

ORNAMENTAL BRONZE CO. LTD.
122 Water Street.

PATTERSON BOILER WORKS
750 Alexander Street.

PIONEER LAUNDRY
910 Richards Street.

PORT HANEY BRICK CO. LTD.
846 Howe Street.

PRIDE OF THE WEST KNITTING MILLS, LTD.
81 Robson Street.

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80 Hastings Street West.

RUDDY DUKER CO., LTD.
301 West Fifth Avenue.

SUMNER BRASS FOUNDRY LTD.
619 Bidwell Street.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK
3201 McGill Street.

TOWNLEY & MATHESON
325 Homer Street.

THE WHISTLE CO. OF VANCOUVER
38 East Fourth Avenue.

VANCOUVER DRUG CO. LTD.
456 West Broadway.

WHITE LUNCH, LTD.
124 Hastings Street West.

WM. WRIGLEY, JR.
852 Cambie Street.

Railmen Plan Court Action On Wages

(By J. A. P. HAYDON, in "Labor")

Ottawa.—Officers of the Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen and Telegraphers announced recently that Hon. John Doull, K.C., former Attorney General of the recently resigned Harrington government of the province of Nova Scotia, has been retained to commence in that province and to cause to be commenced in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, against the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railroads, suits for recovery of wages claimed to have been short paid by the railways to their employees engaged in the running trades from February 1, 1933, up to the time of suit.

Like proceedings, the international officers state, are to be instituted in all the other provinces.

Millions Involved

The claim in Nova Scotia alone will amount to several hundred thousand dollars, and throughout the Dominion it will run into millions.

These proceedings have no relation to the strike ballot taken by the Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen and Telegraphers.

Disappearing Money Banned in Austria

The Austrian government recently, according to special despatch to the New York Times, banned further issue of "schwindgeld" or "disappearing money." The municipality of Woergl in Tyrol having succeeded not only in obtaining payment of tax arrears but in restoring a large measure of temporary prosperity by adopting this expedient, a large number of Austrian municipalities and district councils had proposed to follow suit.

Schwindgeld consists of certificates valued at one, five and ten Austrian schillings issued by the municipality in payment for labor performed and voluntarily accepted and circulated by workmen and shopkeepers. It is disappearing money because it loses one per cent of its value each month. As a result it circulates at incredible speed.

Thirty thousand schillings issued at Woergl made it possible in five months to collect four years of arrears in taxes, totalling 120,000 schillings, increased district revenues 17,000 schillings, allowed construction of many miles of new roads and abolished unemployment. The experiment is being studied among others by Prof. Irving Fisher, of the United States.

Greed For Profits Delays Coal Code

Coal operators who have been holding out against adoption of a code for that industry have been delaying so that they can "pile up production" at low wage scales, Frank E. Taplin, president of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, told NRA Administrator Hugh S. Johnson recently.

"They are playing you for a 'sucker'," Taplin said to Johnson. "You should force a code on them."

Successful Mine Operator

Taplin is a successful mine operator who has dealt with organized labor for years. He said that complete unionization offers the industry its only hope of salvation.

Miss Josephine Roche, president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, thoroughly agrees with Taplin. Her mines are strictly union and she protested vigorously when the code proposed by Johnson would have established a wage rate in her locality (northern Colorado) 25 cents less a day than she has been paying.

Importance of Labor and Credit

The important place of organized labor in the working out of the New Deal was set forth in the current monthly survey of business published by the American Federation of Labor. "The major task of the NRA is just beginning," says the federation. "For two months we have been setting up codes; now we begin to apply and perfect the NRA mechanisms.

"The partnership of Labor is essential in this new stage. Before the recovery program, Labor has often been forced into a position of objection and criticism because its representatives were not permitted to sit in the councils where policies affecting labor were formulated. Often there was no way to gain a hearing but by obstruction. On the other hand, where Labor has been taken into partnership under the union-management co-operation plan and trade unions recognized as a necessary and helpful part of plant organization, Labor's contribution has been constructive and directly beneficial to the industry.

"Credit is the problem of the business man who wants to pay higher wages before his turnover increases," continues the federation, "as banks do not feel justified in making loans when costs increase before income rises and consequently many business firms are pinched for credit.

"Plans are in the making for the government to lend directly to business through the R. F. C. and this will be the first time government credit has actually been tried; it is essential now because private banks cannot assume risks in the period of reorganization, and business must not be deprived of credit."

Do Medical Men Guess About Our Ailments?

Considerable criticism was levelled at medical men connected with the relief department, at the last regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council. It was pointed out that men who are supposed to be medically fit are sent to the relief camps, and if they claim exemption they are supposed to receive medical certificates. It appears that one man known to organized labor was examined three times and, upon each occasion, was declared physically fit. Knowing that he was not fit to go to these work camps, but having to obtain a living, he got a job elsewhere and worked one day and collapsed. Even after this the medical officer declared that he was fit. His friends persuaded him to see a heart specialist and this man declared that he was absolutely unfit to do physical labor. Three weeks after that the man dropped dead.

A somewhat similar case took place with a girl who was picked up unconscious on the streets. She was taken to the hospital and was sent home in a few hours, as the medical men could find nothing wrong with her. This girl has been very sick ever since, but we suppose that the medical fraternity would say that she was fit enough to even work in some sweatshop. These cases would give us the impression that some men who are labelled doctors, and who object to other people labelling themselves as doctors, do a whole lot of guessing when they examine a sick person.

Low Rate Is Fixed For Shoals Power

Current from Muscle Shoals, Uncle Sam's great power development, will cost the domestic consumer in that region 3 cents a kilowatt hour, or less. That is the rate for the first 50 kilowatt hours used in a month. Then the rate drops to 2 cents, and later to 1 cent, though the point at which the second reduction is made was not stated in the announcement by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The average domestic rate in this country is around 6 cents a kwh.

Power will be sold wholesale to municipalities at 7 mills—seven-tenths of a cent—per kilowatt hour. David E. Lilienthal, TVA director, computes that this will pay expenses, pay the required percentage to Tennessee and Alabama, amortize the plant in a reasonable time, and provide a further reserve.

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Building Trades Social Club Makes Progress

The Social Club of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Building Trades Council has just closed a very interesting event. In order to finance this club, members were obtained from all over the United States and Canada, and the response was so good that it was able to distribute $2200 among the membership. Membership fees were $1, and this first event has encouraged the club, and it is expected that announcements will soon be made to the effect that another membership drive will take place.

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