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

Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

SUPPORTED BY SIXTY-TWO LOCAL UNIONS

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

No. 417 VANCOUVER, CANADA, JULY, 1933 Price, Five Cents

The Relief Fund and Sugar Tax Scandal

Trades and Labor Council Demand Action—Allegations Are Serious Enough to Warrant Investigation—$15-$20 Paid for Lumber Offered at $9.50

THE Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council has again reiterated its demand for an investigation into the alleged scandalous diversion of British Columbia unemployment relief funds and also the leakage in sugar tax information. Having obtained no action from the Provincial Government, the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia or the Federal Government for investigation of these things, the Trades Council has associated itself with the following demand, made upon the Governor-General of Canada by M. H. McGeough, former British Columbia assistant to the Dominion Director of Unemployment Relief. The council feels that the allegations are serious enough to warrant the investigation and that the persistent sidestepping of the authorities tends to strengthen the truthfulness of the charges. Having been compelled to appeal to the Governor-General, who is the highest authority in Canada, the council now awaits word from him, hoping that it will not have to make an appeal to still higher authorities. The letter to him reads:

His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, Rideau House, Ottawa.

Your Excellency:

With loyalty and devotion to my Province of British Columbia, I submit to Your Excellency, as the representative of His Majesty the King, the very alarming and humiliating situation confronting your loyal citizens in British Columbia, unemployed and their destitution being unduly aggravated by the failure of the Provincial Government to realize the situation; evictions by the score, actual hunger and lack of shelter is driving the taxpayers to disbelief in the effectiveness of their great sacrifices made on behalf of their more needy neighbours.

Knowing that Your Excellency, as personal representative of His Majesty the King, has kept close contact with the condition facing your loyal subjects in Canada, I respectfully ask your personal consideration of the present situation, as set forth in my petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, Honourable Mr. J. W. Fordham-Johnston, and handed to him on August 15th last at Victoria, a perusal of which, amongst other things, indicated that funds allotted to the relief of the destitute in British Columbia were diverted and used for purposes other than those for which they were intended. Chiefly amongst these being the diversion of money forwarded from Ottawa especially to place 10,000 men to work at wages, the unnecessary prices paid to a selected list of merchants for supplies purchased on behalf of the destitute, such as lumber offered by mills at $9.50 per 1000 purchased at from $15 to $20 a thousand, and $700 for two used cook stoves, payrolls, showing men at high wages when investigation failed to locate such positions existing, the purchase of costly office equipment from relief money, one machine purchased for the use of a Minister of the Cabinet and sufficient proof of deliberate diversion of unemployment funds obtained by special warrants signed by the Lieutenant-Governor to indicate a judicial investigation would protect the taxpayers. The Lieutenant-Governor declined to make such enquiry.

Furthermore, a new situation has arisen which necessitates your immediate consideration, which indicates that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and advisors, by virtue of their office, obtained confidential information in advance of publication as to the placing of a tax on sugar and have allowed such information to be used for gain and benefit. As nominal head and chairman of the British Columbia Sugar Refinery, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor knowingly allowed such confidential information to be acted upon by his company and for three weeks prior to publication of tax by the Federal Government, allowed over 7,000,000 pounds of sugar to be flooded in the West, upon which a tax of 2 cents per pound is now being collected and retained by others than the Government, adding additional load of thousands of dollars of illegal profits to the unemployed and those who pay the taxes; and this is an unnecessary humiliation on your loyal subjects.

I respectfully, on behalf of 16,000 wage-earners, request the removal of the Lieutenant-Governor and his advisors from office in British Columbia for:

First—The diversion of unemployment funds allotted to relieve unemployment;

Second—Refusal to properly peruse documents relating to unemployment matters and preventing the presentation of such evidence before the Legislature;

Third—Lieutenant-Governor and advisors allowing confidential information received in advance to be used for gain and collecting sugar taxes to be retained by others than the Federal Government;

Fourth—To restore confidence of your loyal citizens in His Majesty's Government.

Respectfully yours,
Michael H. McGeough.

LABOR ADVISORY BOARD INSISTS ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY CODES

Washington.—The Labor Advisory Board of the National Industrial Recovery Administration, at its first meeting, reached the definite conclusion that agreements in industry concerning maximum hours, minimum wages, and other work conditions should be determined by collective bargaining and that organized labor should be consulted before industry presents proposed agreements to the Recovery Administration.

The evident intention of certain employers' associations to draw up the fair competition codes prescribed by the National Industrial Recovery Law, including vital questions for the welfare of the workers, without consulting organized labor in the industry, made it necessary for the Labor Advisory Board to take prompt action.

Sweeping Powers In U.S. Industrial Recovery Act

New Act Gives Labor Power and Opportunity to Strengthen Its Ranks—Employers Must Increase Purchasing Power of Workers

(By Budd L. McKillips, in Labor)

Through the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which includes a $3,300,000,000 public works program, the United States has stepped off into what most observers believe is an industrial revolution.

The new law, already nicknamed "Nira," is regarded by the Roosevelt administration as the keystone of the program which it hopes will put men back to work and rout the depression.

General Hugh S. Johnson, director-in-chief of the board which will administer the Recovery Act, announced recently that a preliminary survey of job prospects show that 4,000,000 men can be restored to work by October 1.

Three million of these, he said, will be in industrial establishments and 1,000,000 on public works.

Plan to Whip Depression

That prediction is "on the record." Persons close to Johnson, however, claim that "at least 7,000,000 more men will be back working before the snow flies." They estimate that more than 3,000,000 jobs will be furnished by "sympathetic activities"—fabricating and transporting materials, etc.

It is on that basis that the administration rests its hope of "whipping the depression within a year." Sponsors of the Recovery Act anticipate that with 7,000,000 taken out of the jobless army and put to work at wages which the law specifies must be sufficient to provide "a standard of living in decency and comfort" there will be a big increase in buying power, thus creating enough additional work to "come closer to wiping out unemployment."

Colonel George R. Spalding has been named administrator of public works under General Johnson. It was said at the White House that there are 1000 public works projects on which work can be started "almost immediately," and the administration hopes to have most of them under way by mid-July.

In addition, there is an immense reservoir of other projects which it is planned to "tap" later. The law also provides for loans to projects of a semi-public nature—low-cost housing enterprises, slum clearance, etc.

Law Is Far-reaching

The industrial control features of the Recovery Act are creating the most discussion around Washington. The law is far-reaching in its jurisdiction, and its possibilities are generally agreed to be "staggering." While, at the beginning, it will deal only with major industries many competent observers predict that it will finally embrace every one of the nation's 7000 trades—even retail dealers and newspapers.

The National Association of Manufacturers, and the United States Chamber of Commerce—which, incidentally, haven't been such "howling successes" themselves in keeping industry functioning — predicted "chaos" if the law were enacted with the labor provisions endorsed by the A. F. of L. and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

The labor clauses went through, however, without substantial change. Congress, so far as it could, wrote into the bill a guarantee that employees would have the undisputed right to organize and bargain collectively, without the interference or coercion of employers or their "company unions."

Gives Uncle Sam Big Powers

The law, described by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, as legislation "to give every man a chance to earn a comfortable living," gives industry a chance to set its own house in order. But if that is not done Uncle Sam is empowered to step in and do the job.

Employers in every branch of industry are afforded an opportunity to get together and agree on codes of fair competition and the elimination of cut-throat prices and practices. This is a drastic modification of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

In return, industry must grant employees the right to organize and bargain collectively. It must give up the "company union" and "yellow dog" contract and negotiate agreements with its workers on the question of wages, hours and working conditions.

Minimum wages and maximum hours must be specified in the code which each unit of industry is required to submit to the government for approval. When the codes are approved they are law. Employers who violate the code established for their industry "shall be fined not more than $500 for each offense, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense."

Can Jail Violators

There are still sharper "teeth" in the law. The President, through his licensing powers, can outlaw any employer who cuts wages or otherwise violates a code after it has been adopted. If the employer attempts to operate his plant without a license he may be imprisoned and fined $500 for each day's operation.

The set-up for administering the law is not a complicated one. General Johnson, of course, is at the top—what financial writers call 'the czar of all American industries." He has two personal advisers—one for industry and one for labor.

Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the A. F. of L., is Johnson's labor adviser. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, will probably be named industrial adviser.

Two equally powerful national advisory boards, one representing employers and one representing labor, are being set up. Five men will be on each board and they will serve

(Continued on page 4)

News from Ottawa

Revenue $14,000,000 Below the Budget—Three Banks Do 72 Per Cent of Banking Business in Canada—Fear, Greed, Selfishness, Stupidity

THE startling announcement emanating from the Finance Department that the Dominion revenue for the first two months of the fiscal year is $14,000,000 below the budget estimate, is causing considerable apprehension throughout the Civil Service, though not entirely unexpected by those in close touch with the statistical situation. Two years ago, on a plea of economy, salaries were reduced and many discharged from the service, and a fear seems to exist at the present time lest some similar action may be contemplated to make up for the present decrease in revenue. We do not believe that any such action is under consideration, but it is significant of the feeling that exists within the Service that it may again be made a scapegoat for the atonement of the sins of omission and commission perpetrated by the high priests of finance.

In this connection it might be pointed out that a reduction of one-half of one per cent in the average interest on the Federal debt would result in a saving to the taxpayers of an amount almost equal to the above shrinkage. This method of relieving the taxpayers' burden, however, does not seem to appeal to the present government, obsessed as they are with the idea of the so-called "sanctity of capital," but the suggestion is offered that it would cause considerably less hardship than further dismissals and salary cuts.

Money Power in Canada

We propose to show that by means of affiliated trust companies and interlocking directorates, there exists a community of interest between the big banks themselves and also between them and the smaller ones, which gives to the former a powerful grip on the whole system of Canadian finances. Three banks which do 72 per cent of the banking business in Canada, with combined assets of over two billion dollars, own and control, through their directors, three trust companies with combined assets of over one and a quarter billion dollars. By means of these affiliated trust companies, the three banks are linked together through their respective boards of directors.

Through a fourth trust company, with assets of $226,000,000, the remaining banks, with the exception of the two French-Canadian institutions, whose assets are only $9,000,000, are similarly connected. It will thus be seen that, through subsidiary trust companies, practically the whole banking system of Canada could be as effective as actual amalgamation. Under this system there need be little if any competition, thereby placing the whole industry of the country at the mercy of what could be a "monopoly of money."

As a proof of this, we find bank directors sitting on the boards of at least 90 per cent of the industrial and financial corporations and companies of Canada, the combined assets of which amount to between six and seven billion dollars. Adding these figures to the combined assets of the banks and trust companies, we arrive at the collossal figure of approximately $10,000,000,000 of Canadian wealth under the control of our banking interests, which is about double the entire agricultural wealth of the Dominion. As the total number of directors of the three principal banks is not above 82, we seem to be approaching a condition of concentration of power in a verw few hands which is not altogether desirable. Such vast power controlled by a few private individuals might constitute a grave danger to the people, who have no control over the quality of the men in whom such power is vested.

All of the above information is available in Government publications and financial year books, the basic figures being supplied by the banks themselves and their directors. There is no secrecy about them, neither has any attempt been made to distort or exaggerate the facts.

Salvation Begins at Home

In a recent editorial on the difficulties facing the World Conference in any attempt to come to some form of mutual agreement regarding tariff reductions, the Ottawa Citizen makes this comment:

"If any genuine steps away from tariffs are to be taken, it really looks as if the whole concept of protection and favorable trade balances must be profoundly modified if not abandoned. At present, the bargainers in London show no signs of adopting such a course. The Citizen is second to none in its belief in the disastrous effects of tariff rivalry. At the same time, it cannot, with the best will in the world, see how much is to be hoped for from London on this account.

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

Trades Council Asks for Tolmie Govt's Resignation

A resolution requesting the Tolmie Government to resign was presented to the Trades Council delegates by the executive committee at the last council meeting and enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed. Ever since this government has been in office its actions have been ridiculous and scandalous, and every day that it remains in power it tends to add to that condition. The cabinet ministers and private members who are deserting the government are just as much to blame for the actions as the remnants of the party, and the resignations, prompted undoubtedly by the outcry against the government, should not be the means of whitewashing them in the forthcoming elections, in which they are proposing to stand as independents. As a Conservative party and government it has only done what any other group of Conservatives would have done, and while the Bennett government has been somewhat embarrassed by the uncouth way in which the Tolmie government has acted, it has not only become a party to refusing to investigate the charges laid against the British Columbia gang of horse thieves, but it has even attempted to condone the actions, for the sake of party advantage.

In asking for the resignation of the Tolmie government, the Trades Council is not kicking the gang while they are down. It has raised its voice against them many times during the present regime, making its first protest when the Jones one per cent wage tax was proposed. For the past two years it has steadfastly demanded a thorough investigation into the McGeough Unemployment Relief charges and it has protested much of the legislation put upon the statute books by the Tolmie regime. In the following resolution we start our campaign to get the government out and keep them out:

"Whereas, the present Provincial Government has long since lost the confidence of the people of British Columbia, and has no right to continue in office at the expense of the citizens;

Therefore, be it resolved that this Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, the largest representative body of working people in the province, request the Tolmie Government to immediately resign and thus afford the citizens an opportunity of securing a government with at least some understanding of the problems with which we are at present confronted."

Council Supports Relief Camp Workers' Protest

Strong and continued protests are being made by the Trades Council against the conditions under which the camps for single men are being operated in this province. Several months ago R. J. Lecky of the Pender Street soup kitchen fame, and other charity mongers, established the fact that men could be reduced to a Chinese standard of living, and since that time the powers that be have slowly but surely reduced the standard and increased the returns. In conjunction with that, our provincial government saw fit to make a huge graft and patronage machine out of the establishment of unemployed camps, so now the Federal government has turned these camps into semi-military worker camps, where the single men and boys are worked eight hours a day on road and other construction jobs, fed and housed and paid 20c per day. 330 of these men left camp and came to Vancouver, refusing to work below the standard rate of wages because they did not want to be a party to introducing a coolie wage into British Columbia. The men are required to do work that had previously been done for from $4 to $8 a day. When the men left camp the authorities refused to feed them, so the men had to put up with one meal in 60 hours while coming to Vancouver. In one camp the men were evicted by the police and the food thrown into the garbage dump.

The men are still in Vancouver and the Trades Council has taken the matter up with Ottawa and is asking the Trades Councils all over Canada to forward a protest to Ottawa. Other local unions and organizations, as well as city and municipal councils, will also be requested to petition and protest to the Government against these conditions.

Victoria Trades and Labor Council has protested similar relief camp conditions which exist on Vancouver Island.

Spokane, Wash.—The Spokane Central Labor Council, intensifying labor's fight against the non-union Inland Brewing Company, has outlawed its 'Bohemian Club" beer and put the brewery on its unfair list.

Department of Labour
Parliament Bldgs. D33

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 804, Labor Headquarters; Hours 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon. Phone: Sey. 2349.

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, K. Tsuyuki. Tsuyuki.

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; Rec. Secretary, A. E. Varah, 1442 Clark Drive; 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.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Labor Headquarters. President, B. J. Sanson, 5430 Sherbrooke Street; Rec. Secretary, J. D. Valliamy, 2215 West 15th.

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. 2. 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, C. Kontze. Office, 306 Labor Headquarters; Phone, Sey. 7496.

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, 1582 12th 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 1st Sunday of each month at 2 p.m., in Hall No. 1, Labor Headquarters.

NOTARY PUBLIC
P. R. BENGOUGH
Secretary Trades & Labor Council
Room 200—531 Beatty Street
Phones: Sey. 7495-6279

Union-Made Shoes
CORNETT BROS. & CLARK
33 EAST HASTINGS STREET
Florsheim, Striders, C. B. & C.
Men's and Youth's

Classified Ads.

BATHS
Hastings Steam Baths
Prices: Private, 40c and 50c; Public, 30c
766 Hastings Street East.

DENTISTS
Dr. W. A. Rutledge, 106 Hastings West.

NOTARY PUBLIC
P. R. Bengough Labor Headquarters.

PRINTERS
Labor Statesman, Labor Headquarters.

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

Union Label on Request
H. F. STORRY & CO.
TAILORS
Style, Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed
A. E. GATENBY, Associate
Seymour 1383 653 Granville St. (Upstairs)

Fruit and Raisin Bread, Pastry, Meat Pies, and Pumpkin Pies.
THE ESTHER BAKERY
Phone: Highland 1309
3728 HASTINGS STREET EAST

UNION DAIRIES
Vancouver
ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD.
Fairmont 1000
VALLEY DAIRY, LIMITED
Bayview 553
ROYAL DAIRY, LIMITED
Fairmont 1254
VANCOUVER HEIGHTS DAIRY
Highland 2228
New Westminster
ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD.
New Westminster 1445
North Vancouver
ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD.
North 122
ALL UNION MEN
The above companies deserve your patronage

WORK FOR 275,000 JOBLESS PROVIDED IN FOREST CAMPS

Washington.—Robert Fechner, director of the Forest Conservation Corps, announced that President Roosevelt's objective of 275,000 men in the service by July 1 is certain of attainment.

With nearly three weeks to go, 238,000 jobless already had been enrolled, aside from some 15,000 civilian foresters, supervisors and forememnrequired to boss the camps and woods.

Mr. Fechner said 1442 camps had been selected and 100,000 men already were in them, while the Army proposes to move in 175,000 more hardened recruits within three weeks.

PEORIA BUILDING TRADES WIN WAGES CONTROVERSY

Peoria, Ill.—The building trades lockout that has been in force here several weeks has been broken and all contractors except the Master Builders' Association are putting union men back on their jobs at the old scales.

The Master Plumbers have renewed their agreement with the Plumbers' Union and put men back at work at $1.05 an hour. The same scale has been restored by electrical contracting firms and members of the Steam Fitters' Union are working at that wage. The Iron Workers' Union is at peace with all but the Master Builders, and it is believed this group will not hold out much longer.

Denver.—Governor Johnson has announced a $50,000,000 public works program for submission to a special session of the legislature to be called in July, this is addition to $6,000,000 to be spent in road building.

The Labor Statesman

Published last Thursday in month, at Labor Headquarters, Vancouver, B. C.

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

H. W. Watts, Man. Editor.

PRESS COMMITTEE:

J. Price, Chairman; P. R. Bengough (Machinist Trades); R. H. Neelands (Printing Trades); W. Watt, Dan McPherson (Building Trades); B. Showler (Teaming Trades); T. Hanofin (Beverage Trades); C. Herrett (Label Trades); Bert Speed (Transportation Trades).

Subscription Rates: $1.00 per Year; to Unions, 4c per member per month.

Phone: Seymour 6279

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

14

Vancouver, Canada, July, 1933

TOWARDS RECOVERY

It is not any use trying to prophesy that the World Economic Conference will be a complete failure, for the reports coming from London emphasize that fact every day. Of course, the delegates will not admit it, but nobody expects them to, so it's alright for them to have us believe that they have paved the way for a return to prosperity. But despite the conference we feel that President Roosevelt has done more—by staying in Washington—towards economic recovery than has the conference. We are not inferring that if Premier Bennett had stayed in Ottawa instead of galivanting over to London to try to dictate a loony policy and obtain a lordship, that he would have started Canada towards recovery. In fact, it seems that things have improved a little since he left, and we don't wonder at it for of all the egotistical useless humbugs that ever held office Bennett is it.

But reforring to the trend toward economic recovery which is undoubtedly taking place in the United States we see no reason why the legislation advocated by President Roosevelt, especially the National Industrial Recovery Act, as outlined in this issue, should not have a very remarkable effect upon industry in that country. True it is only a paliative, but it will undoubtedly be better than the relief situation we have in this country, or the bread-lines that they have had in the United States. There is no very great indication that the people in this country desire a co-operative commonwealth and it would be far better to accept an increased standard of living, through government control of sweated industry, than to drag along for another ten or twenty years on relief tickets and soup kitchens. Organized labor has been given a great number of places on the boards that will control the direction of and benefits from the industrial recovery measure. In fact, we are surprised at the opportunity and control given to organized labor, hence we feel that, despite the conference, the United States will emerge from the rut of the depression very quickly and drag Canada out at the same time. But despite the fact that the leaders of the A. F. of L. are on the control and advisory boards, they are insisting that organized labor intensify its organizing work and take advantage of every opportunity to collectively bargain for higher wages and better working conditions. Organized labor has a greater opportunity of directing economic recovery than it ever had before, but it is going to take more than a few leaders; they must have the backing and support of a huge army of organized workers striving for an ever greater portion of the wealth they produce. And with that increasing economic power who shall deny them eventually the co-operative commonwealth, the socialization of industry, which will remove the last spectre of want and misery?

NEW LIFE

New life has been given to the British labor movement. It is just beginning to realize its power, it is becoming conscious of its strength, its opportunities and its needs. It is not being handed power like is being given to the American Labor Movement, but it is preparing to take it. The British Trades Union Congress has felt the iron hand of financial and industrial leaders, since the National Government came into power, as it has never done before, and it has turned the British labor movement into a huge fighting force. It is consolidating its industrial forces and preparing for the control of the huge industrial machine that feeds, clothes and houses the masses. It is preparing the groundwork so that industry can be transferred from one system to another without the stoppage of a single wheel. Through its political arm, the Parliamentary Labor Party, it is preparing its political and legislative power. According to copies of The Daily Herald which reach us here, bills are being prepared relative to land, transport, mines, electricity and the main industries and resources of the country, and above all the control of finance. There is a tremendous organizing and educational campaign going on in every electoral district, and enthusiasm is growing apace. Every by-election is telling its tale, the government forces being routed and their ranks depleted, in fact, even now the government is finding it difficult, like our own Tolmie, to obtain candidates of merit. The masses have turned toward the Labor Party; they have turned against the Communist party also, for they see the division that the comics cause. The Independent Labor Party has split upon the rocks of communism and the majority have now turned towards the Parliamentary Labor Party. I. L. P. leaders who resigned from the Whip of the Labor group in the house are now returning and unity is stronger than ever and growing apace. Hence two great nations are heading for a better deal—the United States through its industrial labor movement, and Great Britain through its industrial and political labor movement.

For the fiscal year 1933-34 the Dominion has budgeted for an expenditure of $445,000,000. Of this about $138,000,000, or 31 per cent, is to provide interest on bonded debt. or unemployment relief $20,000,000 is provided, or less than 5 per cent, and less than one-sixth of the amount provided for the coupon-clippers.

Just one more evidence that reaction is in the saddle and riding the world is the Police Bill introduced into the British House of Commons by Sir John Gilmour, Home Secretary. Its obvious object is to give the better positions in the Metropolitan Police Force to the sons of the well-to-do, and to make it harder for those in the ranks to get promotion.

It is becoming more and more clear that Hitlersim is stark, undiluted militarism. The other day Herr von Papen, who was the German chancellor at a quite recent date, made a speech in Berlin in which he said mothers should be proud to bear children to give their lives on the field of battle.

Mackenzie King says you cannot govern by extreme measures. Well, there's a certain Liberal party we know of that got a campaign fund of close on a million dollars from a gang that stole a great power site. Nothing mild or moderate about that!

Correspondence

POLICIES OF BENNETT AND ROOSEVELT

Montreal, June 22, 1933.

During attendance at Executive Council meeting in Washington last week, I was able to learn much about new legislation passed by the United States Government affecting labor, and contrast the cold-blooded attitude of Prime Minister Bennett and his government with that of President Roosevelt and his administration when considering human values in relation to Capital and Labor problems.

The Standard Railway Labor Organizations, with the support of President Roosevelt, were successful in getting amendments written into Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, protection clauses against dismissal of employees in the case of merging or consolidation of railroads under the Act, while, on the other hand, all efforts put forward in Canada by your committee to have provisions of a similar character inserted in the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Co-operative Bill was blocked in Parliament by Prime Minister Bennett and members of his cabinet.

Not only that, but when the railways of the United States, one week ago, served notice of a 22½ per cent wage reduction, the prestige of the railway unions in the estimation of the administration was great enough to cause Government intervention, which, according to press despatches this morning, was instrumental in making the railways withdraw proposed wage cut. In this connection public opinion is far in advance of what we have to contend against in Canada, and the following is quoted from an editorial in the New York World of June 17th last:

"The attempts of the railroad managements to reduce wages 22½ per cent below the basic scale is, on its face, a deflationary move in direct opposition to the wishes of the Roosevelt administration, which is straining every muscle to bring about employment, cut hours of labor, and increase wages . . . . the railroads are asking labor to give up another $250,000,000. . . . President Roosevelt and his administration will not stand for such gouging of those who have invested their lives in the railroad business. . . . Wage cutting has no place in the present economic scheme of things."

On the other hand, Canadian railways have already cut the running trades 20 per cent with full approval of Mr. Bennett and his administration, and last week served notice of a similar cut to take effect July 16th on shop craft rates. In view of what was said against the Government railways and Canadian National railway management during the last session of Parliament, and attempts to bring about consolidation of railways regardless of consequences to employees who had given life service to the railways, can anyone be in doubt as to the responsibility for attack on living standards of railway men?

Organized labor was successful in writing amendments in three all important emergency measures, outlawing all forms of company unions and yellow-dog contracts, namely, the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, the Railroad Bankruptcy Act, and the Industrial Recovery Act.

The Industrial Recovery Act contemplates bringing about national agreements between organized employers and organized employees in a given industry, and if employers' representatives and employees' representatives cannot agree, or fail to get together, the Government is authorized under the Act to establish fair and reasonable wage scales and hours of labor.

With this evidence of progress and achievement by organized labor in the United States, do I hear anyone in Canada now saying we could do better with a Canadian Union separated from the International Labor Movement comprising the American Federation of Labor?

The withdrawal of proposed wage cut on the United States railways means half of our battle has been fought and won, and we ourselves will be shown up as weak sisters if we let the Bennett Government and railway managements put over the 20 per cent wage cut on shopmen in Canada.

Fraternally yours,
JAS. SOMERVILLE,
Vice-President, I. A. of M.

ALWAYS A STAY-AT-HOME . . . NO TELEPHONE!

"Oh, dear!" sighed Rose. "Why am I always a stay-at-home? Gertrude Grey, whom I've known for years, had a bridge last night, and—well, I think she might have invited me. It seems that I'm always left out of things."

Her trouble, if poor Rose only knew, is that there is no telephone in her home. Actually, Gertrude wanted to invite her to the party, but it was one of those spur-of-the-moment affairs, and she couldn't get in touch with her.

People without telephones miss many pleasant evenings.

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

WRESTLING!
AT THE AUDITORIUM
every THURSDAY night
Prices: 75c to $1.50
First Event at 8:30 p.m.
BETTER THAN A VAUDEVILLE SHOW!

ASK YOUR LOCAL DEALER FOR
CARHARTT'S OVERALLS
AND
GLOVES
UNION MADE
Vancouver Supply Depot, Fargey Agencies, 600 Mercantile Building

Secretary, Trades and Labor Council, Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Hamilton Carhartt Manufacturer, Limited, wish to announce that their well known line of Carhartt "Union made" overalls and gloves is now stocked in Vancouver for distribution to the retail stores here and throughout British Columbia.

This product is not only union made in a factory where the Golden Rule is law, but is a line of merchandise of outstanding merit, guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

The members of the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver can be helpful to their cause by asking for Carhartt Overalls and Gloves.

Messrs. David Spencer, Limited, Wm. Dick, Lmiited, and Woodward Store, Limited, can supply you these goods, but your favorite retail store can procure them for you, if you insist on having Carhartt's—and you can buy no better.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS FARGEY,
For Hamilton Carhartt Mftr., Ltd.
Vancouver Unit.

Coalmont, B. C.,
June 8th, 1933.

Editor, Labor Statesman, and Secretary of Vancouver and New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sirs:

I, and thousands of others fully approve of your petition to the Governor-General, re insisting that an enquiry be held relative to the misuse of unemployment relief funds by the present unrepresentative persons—who miscall themselves the government—of British Columbia, and if the petition had been generally circulated it would have received thousands of signatures.

It is a scandal the way the relief money has been handled, and I think that if an impartial investigation had been held it would have been found that hardly one dollar in three reached the unemployed, two dollars having been spent in large salaries for its distribution.

In my district the large number of overpaid (and inefficient) salaried men was disgraceful.

Our overpaid government has no sympathy with their almost starving fellow men.

As to their worth, I think that they could be duplicated for a fourth of the salaries they were getting.

As to that comic opera farce called "A Parliamentary Enquiry," no fiction writer in the wildest flights of his imagination ever pictured anything so absurd as the criminals making themselves judges of their own case, with a picked jury that excluded all evidence that would convict them.

This farce cost the taxpayers $100 a day—expensive whitewash!

Trusting that you will, with the co-operation of thousands of others, continue your efforts to get justice done and the perpetrators of this villainous conduct brought to book.

If the Governor-General refuses to take action, there is still an appeal to the King of England, who is kept is ignorance of what is going on in British Columbia.

Yours truly,
A. D. WORGAN.

Some men smile in the evening,
Some men smile at dawn,
But the man worth while
Is the man who can smile
When his two front teeth are gone.

MEET THE FRIENDS AT THE
Palace Beer Parlor
35-37 WEST HASTINGS
Opp. Ye Olde English Fish & Chips

GOOD LIGHTING is a positive selling force as important as salespeople. It is the least expensive salesman you can employ. Good lighting of a store space 20 by 60 feet for six hours a day costs less than the wages of an errand boy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

Good LAGER IS GOOD FOR YOU

DELICIOUS and healthful—B. C. Bud Lager is one of the most wholesome and natural of beverages.

B.C. Bud is scientifically brewed in your own province under ideal hygienic conditions. Only the very choicest malt, selected hops and tested yeast are used in its manufacture.

B.C. Bud Lager is now offered at a lower price. Same high quality and excellent flavour.

Local Prices obtainable from nearest Government Liquor Vendor.

Drink B.C. Bud for Health

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

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT PLANS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Stockholm, Sweden.—The fact that unemployment in Sweden is showing some decrease, from 189,725 in February to 181,944 in March, has not slackened the determination of the labor premier, Per Albin Hansson, a union bricklayer, to obtain some form of nation-wide insurance against involuntary idleness enacted before the adjournment of Parliament.

As another measure, the government is proposing to float a loan of 160,000,000 kroner for public works upon which the idle will be employed at present normal wage rates.

HOUSTON GARMENT WORKERS OPEN UNION SHIRT FACTORY

Houston, Texas.—Organized workers here have established a factory making to order union label dress shirts.

Their product will be known as the "Foursome" brand. Orders are on hand to keep the present force working several months, but it is proposed to expand as rapidly as possible, and ultimately to put their product on sale everywhere in the State. It is the only union shirt factory in Texas, and said to be the only one south of Cincinnati.

Bruce Sees Big Fight Ahead For Unions

Addressing the delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, Organizer Jack Bruce of the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union, referring to the report of the relief camp men, who had previously addressed the council, stated that the same kind of brutal treatment was being duplicated all over Canada. The government did not know how to handle the unemployment situation and were intensifying the distress. Down in Ontario, Premier Bennett has been advocating "Back to the Land," and over in England he is advocating reduction of wheat planting. But even the "back to the land" meant going into a muskeg country and eking out a miserable existence. He reported the attitude of Premier Bennett, even toward the business element, for when a group of 70 representative Toronto business men told Premier Bennett that what the country needed was productive employment, he abused them and humiliated them, and told them that if they could do better to come down to Ottawa and run the country. Bennett wants to save the country for the financiers, and they are the only people he is interested in. Referring to the Fascist movement, Jack Bruce was of the opinion that we would have to get out and fight them. The Fascist movement would be financed by our opponents and sooner or later we would be compelled to fight the movement or meet the fate of the European labor movement. Down in Ontario, the Liberal and Conservatives were forming labor clubs, to be used during election and other times of trouble. Over in London there is a huge poker game going on, but it would be just as big a failure as was the Ottawa conference.

He referred to the tragic condition of youth. The years of struggle that the trades union movement had put in for increasing educational facilities and now it's no good to youth. They are being turned out of schools and universities without the prospect of a job in sight, but if this continues, he felt sure that youth would find a way out—and that it would not be entirely to the liking of the powers-that-be. There was still an opportunity for the trades union movement to take a hand in directing the youth and the people, despite the apparent loss of economic power. There is a growing desire for a change of policy, a change from the old parties, a change to a condition where human needs will come before property rights, but that change—if it is to be of real value—must be in the direction of the socialization of industry, and the trades union movement will eventually be forced to fight for it.

From B. C. Journals

The Review, North Vancouver:

No matter what the provincial administration may think of itself, what the people think of it is important. On Tuesday, after hearing Mr. McGeough's charges read, the Vancouver and District Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution stating that the Tolmie Government had lost the confidence of the people and called upon it to resign forthwith.

That is the voice of organized labor in Greater Vancouver area and it crystallizes the opinions of the people at large. For lack of a constructive work program in this province the blame may be laid at the door of the Tolmie government and the private M.L.A.'s who encouraged its wanton extravagance. There is no other reason.

Against Wage Cutting

Ashcroft Journal: This paper has always opposed the lowering of wages without being able to lower the standard of living as well. And the latter is impossible, because when we once become accustomed to walking on carpets it is difficult to get back to the bare floor again—our feet have become so tender. Anyway, with the standard of living going up and wage standard going down, something is sure to give way sooner or later, and there is no condition that will lead quicker to a general depression and an increase in the unemployment than those two combinations.

Feeble Gesture

Penticton Herald: Premier Tolmie's somewhat feeble gesture in inducing Mr. Dennies, a little-known Labor man, to enter his cabinet is important only in emphasizing the good doctor's determination to form a "Unionist" government and party and fight matters out to the bitter end. Possibly his next move will be more impressive, but in the present state of public opinion it is difficult to visualize the return of Premier Tolmie to power when the elections occur in the autumn.

Futile Program

Salmon Arm Observer: The latest news is that Ottawa will handle the relief of unemployed homeless single men and expects to place some 15,000 in the road camps, supplying bed, board, clothing and 20c per day. Speaking on the budget at Victoria, the Hon. J. W. Jones referred to the fact that unemployment for the past three years (we presume he meant this) had cost the Federal Government, the Provincial Government and the municipalities the stupendous sum of $17,000,000 in British Columbia alone. We have again to assume that this is cash expenditure directly made and does not include cost of materials or supervision. Would it not have been more satisfactory to have paid men with families $10 a week and given them steady work. Just a little figuring will convince anyone that this has been feasible all along and the province would have had something to show for its expenditure.

Trades Council Notes

In dealing with the subject of overcrowding in street cars a special committee of the City Council, in meeting with Trades Council delegates, recommended that the matter be taken up with the Minister of Railways for enforcement of the regulations, which prohibits said overcrowding.

The Trades Council has entered a protest to the City Relief Committee against forcing single girls to sleep and eat in the downtown hotels and cafes, when they had previously had the choice of eating and sleeping where they choose.

Chas. Claman, Limited, is employing Oriental labor in their busheling department, because these are cheaper than union tailors. The Tailors' Union has asked the council to place the firm on the "We Do Not Patronize" list. Referred to Grievance Committee. Committee reports that both the Broadway Cafe and Cabaret are unfair.

Taxi Drivers' Union requests that the Star Taxi Cab Company be taken off the unfair list owing to the fact that the men have joined the union.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union reports that practically all the sheet metal work in the local beer parlors have been done by members of the union.

Motion Picture Projectionists report that rearrangement of hours has enabled the union to put all its men to work with the exception of two.

The Trades Council sent a letter of protest to Mayor Taylor against his action of asking Victoria to send police help to keep the relief camp men away from Vancouver.

The City Council was petitioned by the Trades Council to plan the building of a new City Hall instead of continuously renting one.

Sign Painters are all working. The local union has been successful in lining up all the sign work for the Home Oil Company.

Shingle Weavers of Aloha, Wash., think it about time that they formed a union, so enquired about conditions obtained in union shingle mills in British Columbia.

Organize Call Sounded by Green

A call to America's wage-earners to "organize and unite" in order to secure their share of the benefits provided for in the National Industrial Recovery Act, was sounded recently by President William Green of the A. F. of L.

"The act will be of benefit to the nation just in proportion as it benefits labor," Green said. "Employers cannot be prosperous merely through the establishment of trade organizations and through the elimination of unfair trade practices. That will mean nothing to the industrial life of the nation unless the economic status of labor is improved, wages increased, buying power enlarged and the length of the working day reduced so that the slack of unemployment may be taken up."

Judge Stubbs Gets Federal Contest

An opportunity to appeal to the people for a vindication was given to former Judge Lewis St. George Stubbs by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation convention, at Preeceville, Sask.

The dynamic little jurist, who was removed from the Manitoba county bench because he held that in Canada there is one law for the rich and another for the poor, was nominated over three other aspirants as a candidate for Parliament at a by-election to be held late in the year.

The nomination was made just a week after Judge Stubbs had been retired on recommendation of a royal commission, which found that he had "hindered the administration of justice" by his plain and forceful comments from the bench.

Hon. Charles Dunning, former premier of Saskatchewan and minister of finance in the last King government, has been suggested as the Liberal candidate to oppose Stubbs.

STATE ROADS EMPLOY 12,000; 30-HR. WEEK, MINIMUM WAGE

Jefferson City, Mo.—Road construction in Missouri this summer will put over 12,000 unemployed to work, according to a statement by Scott Wilson, chairman of the Missouri State Highway Commission, which has a $22,773,000 highway program scheduled for 1933.

The contracts fix 35 cents an hour as the minimum wage for common labor and prescribe 30 hours as the maximum length of the work week.

MIAMI ELECTS A UNION COMMISSIONER

Miami, Fla.—Orville Rigby, president of the Central Labor Union, was elected by a wide margin for a two-year term on the Miami City Commission. Mr. Rigby also is business agent and financial secretary of the Bricklayers', Masons and Plasterers' Union No. 7, and of the Dade County Unemployment Council. He has been active in civic and welfare work and has lived here 19 years.

"During my campaign I stressed the need of doing something definite toward relieving the unemployment situation in Miami, and I still believe that is one of the immediate problems confronting the community in which the city should take the initiative."

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.

"BUILD B.C. PAYROLLS"

Taste Judges Taste!

A LADY and her daughter placed Pacific Milk from the old pack and the vacuum new pack side by side and let taste judge taste. "We saw at once the difference," she writes. "Pacific from the vacuum can is much nicer."

Pacific Milk

100 per cent. British Columbia Owned and Controlled

PLANT AT ABBOTSFORD

NEWS FROM OTTAWA

(Continued from page 1)

"Perhaps the one source of satisfaction is that a failure to obtain substantial tariff reductions will force home the lesson that economic salvation begins at home. The longer the present crisis endures, the deeper grows the conviction that only by taking advantage of our national wealth for our national good will we and other peoples escape from the dark woods of the current breakdown."

We might say, in reference to the above, that the only means whereby the people of Canada could fully utilize their national wealth for their national good appears to be through the adoption of the policies advocated by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

Back to the Gold Standard?

The following remarks, made by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a recent speech in London, show very clearly the general attitude towards the gold standard:

"So far as I have been able to judge, there is only one standard which is familiar to everybody, and which could inspire confidence provided certain conditions are observed. That is, of course, the gold standard . . . . obviously in this work-a-day world we have got to fix on a standard which will be accepted and worked by the nations as a whole."

Owing to a curious typographical error, Mr. Chamberlain was reported as having used the expression, "God standard," thus coming a great deal nearer the truth than he intended!

A Gold Standard Fairy Tale

Once upon a time there were three great countries which used gold as a basis for their monetary system. In settling their respective balances they had been in the habit of "earmarking" gold for each other's account, which simply meant that when they owed each other any gold they simply moved it over to another part of the vaults. This system worked so smoothly that the people of the country would have entirely forgotten its existence if the bankers had not continually talked to them about the wonders of the gold standard. In fact, the bankers themselves at last realized that its actual presence was unnecessary, so, for safety's sake, they decided to move it all to an island in the middle of the ocean, leaving one man in charge, whose sole duty was to move the gold from one vault to another according to instructions received by means of a radio which they left with him. This, by the way, was only a receiving set, so he was unable to send out any messages.

After the lapse of many years, during which everything went along very nicely, and no one except the bank and government officials gave a thought to the absent gold, it occurred to them that it might be as well to go and have a look at it. When they finally arrived at the spot where the island had been, not a rock was in sight, nothing was visible but a vast expanse of ocean. The island had disappeared and, with it, the gold which was supposed to have been the base and foundation of their financial system. The representatives of two of the countries were panic stricken; they evidently belong to the "sound money" enthusiasts and really believed that the gold was necessary. But the third man, wiser than the rest, immediately saw that the disappearance of the gold did not make the slightest difference. "Gentlemen," said he, "we will return to our respective countries. We shall say nothing about the disappearance of the gold, but shall continue to send our messages as before, merely to keep up appearances. We have functioned, we do not know for how long, without any real gold supply, therefore we can continue indefinitely with an imaginary one.

And the moral of this fairy tale is that gold itself has no relation whatever to the real wealth of a country.

A Banker's Confession

At a recent meeting of the Illinois Bankers' Association, the President of that august body made a confession which should find an echo in many a financial breast, when he said:

"One thing we bankers must remember, is that the more we agree and co-operate with each other, the more rapid will be our collective progress. Fear, greed, selfishness and stupidity have been responsible for much of our past troubles."

—Bureau of Social Research, Ottawa.

The Bureau of Social Research, Ottawa, invites correspondence from interested parties and groups desiring information on social and economic topics.

Demand... DAD'S ORIGINAL OATMEAL COOKIES

A Health Cookie Simply Delicious!

DAD'S COOKIE COMPANY
Phone Bay. 8780
2625 West Fourth Ave., Vancouver

Main Radio Shop

Invites demonstrations on the following makes of Radios:

Philco, Can. Gen. Electric, Sparton, Westinghouse, Kolster, Atwater-Kent, Phonola, Majestic, Rogers, Neophone.

We Give Liberal Trade-in Allowances.

MAIN RADIO SHOP
2626 Main Fair. 4404

Demand VAN BROS.' Pure Apple Cider

LIONS GINGER ALE or ORANGE KIST

The only Union Soft Drink Firm in Vancouver!

Phone: High. 90 1055 Vernon Dr.

The London Bakery

Gold Wheat Bread

Fairmont 122 439 7th Ave. E.

PARTS AUTO WRECKING CO.

BAYVIEW 5411

New and Second-hand Auto and Truck Parts for All Cars and Trucks

2021 Granville Vancouver, B. C.

SANDY McLEOD

SHIRT SPECIALIST and Men's Furnishings

Trin. 2747 533 Pender West

Phone: Sey. 2800

Star Steam Laundry CO. LTD.

1115 RICHARDS STREET

HAND MADE WORK BOOTS 4.50

M. Lang & Co

HAZELWOOD ICE CREAM

THE ONLY

UNION-MADE ICE CREAM

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

MADE BY THE

Hazelwood Creamery, Ltd.

E. S. WELLER, MANAGER

Phone Seymour 2090

351-355 Keefer St. Vancouver, B. C.

Here's a bright idea!
Keep a dozen
PILSENER
handy on ice.
It's a great summer drink!
You get prompt delivery
by simply phoning-
SEY. 3277
New low price,
$1.50 per dozen
If Bottles Are Returned

VANCOUVER BREWERIES, LIMITED

PILSENER—DUTCH GIRL—U.B.C. BOHEMIAN BEERS
CREAM STOUT

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

Union Trend Is Toward Politics

RETURNS coming in to the Trades Council from the result of the meeting of Presidents and Secretaries of local unions, to consider the political policy to be adopted by the trades union movement, indicates that the desire is to form a Parliamentary Unit of the Trades Union Movement and to endorse the platform of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

Just as soon as the balance of the unions have been heard from, the plan to organize a Parliamentary Unit may be put into operation in the Vancouver district. It will probably consist of affiliations from all trades unions, represented by delegates, who will draw up the political platform and make the recommendations regarding the candidates to be endorsed. It is quite possible that most of the candidates of the C. C. F. in this district will be endorsed, and, although there is some disagreement regarding some of the candidates, we don't believe that this will stand in the way of an energetic campaign by the Trades Union Movement during the forthcoming provincial elections. The Parliamentary Unit may draw up a legislative program relative to the interests of the unions in the province, such as the six-hour day, 30-day week, minimum wages for male and female, workmen's compensation, health insurance, unemployment insurance, shop and factory acts, public works, taxation, provincial bank, etc.

It will be desirable for every trades union centre to have a Parliamentary Unit (Victoria has practically adopted this plan), so that the entire trades union movement in this province can take an active and intelligent part in future elections. We understand that the Railroad Brotherhoods desire a lead in this direction away from the old parties, and they may be encouraged to affiliate. Should these plans materialize, it is not too late to put up an energetic campaign in the province, in conjunction with the C. C. F. and Independents, that will give the Trades Union Movement in this province greater political power and prestige than it has ever had before.

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

(Continued from page 1)

without pay. The labor group are: William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers; John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; Joseph Franklin, president of the International Boilermakers' Union; George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; Leo. Wolman, Columbia University economist; Rose Schneiderman, secretary of the Women's Trade Union League; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Father Francis Haas, of the Catholic Welfare Council.

Each industry will have a branch board of its own. The employers will select one man and the workers another. A third member of this tribunal will represent the government, or public. He will not be permitted to have any financial interest in that particular industry.

The industrial-unit-boards will be permitted to draft codes governing wages, hours of work, production, etc., for that particular industry. If an agreement is reached between the employer and the labor representatives, the code is checked by Johnson's legal department (Donald R. Richberg, representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods, has the chairmanship of this job), and possibly the research bureau, and then referred to him for approval. When he places his O.K. on a code it becomes law, so far as that particular industry is concerned.

President May Enforce Codes

Where an agreement cannot be reached, Johnson's research bureau will go into action and assemble the necessary data for formulating a code, which may be enforced by the President, if the industry refuses to act.

Minority, as well as majority, groups of workers and employers are to be heard during the formulation of all codes. General Johnson has emphatically stated that no code will be approved unless both employer and labor have collaborated in drafting it.

Eight tentative codes are said to have already been turned down by him, because the employers drew them without consulting their workers.

In addition to giving the employees a voice in drafting codes, each industry must come up to certain standards as to wages and hours. Those standards will vary, of course. Maximum working hours will probably be 36 a week, less in most instances.

32-Hour Week Expected

The 32-hour week will probably be the most common. Employers who do not operate their plants continuously object to 30 hours as "unwieldy and expensive." They point out that it costs as much to start a factory going for a 6-hour day as it does for an 8-hour shift. Therefore, they prefer four 8-hour days to five of the 6-hour ones. Labor men with whom the writer has talked are not inclined to quibble over that point.

There is much speculation as to what effect "Nira" is going to have on organized labor. One fact is very apparent. The law specifically provides that codes governing wages, hours and working conditions must be established by mutual agreement between employees and employers. Which means that unless the workers in unorganized industries get into bona fide labor unions as quickly as possible, the bosses are going to set up fake and easily manipulated associations to "represent" their employees.

Another reason pointed out why workers should join the real labor movement is that "Nira" is operative for only two years. After that, unless there is a strong labor organization to hold any gains which may be made, there will be danger that conditions will drop back to "sweatshop" levels.

There are indications that the workers realize that. A number of international unions have launched organization campaigns and are meeting with success. President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers says that organization has taken in 135,000 new members within the last two weeks.

Decent employers, of course, are going to co-operate with organized labor in a joint effort to help beat the depression. The "die-hards" are not. They are going to get all they can for themselves out of the new law and give as little as possible to labor. It is that class which will attempt to evade the law through the use of disguised "company unions," or other shams.

Editor Flays Cheaters

The Philadelphia "Record" — a large daily paper published in the heart of the Pennsylvania "sweatshop" district — vigorously flayed these cheaters in a column-length editorial recently.

"The greatest enemy to the nation today," the editorial declared, "is the business man hastily establishing 'company unions' which will enable him to cut his costs at the expense of labor, while jacking up prices at the expense of the consumer.

"Business men who approach the new bill in this spirit merit denunciation as traitors. Such denunciation should come from the White House itself."

Building Trades Oppose Wage Cut

Further efforts are again being made to reduce the wage scale in the building trades of Vancouver. Bricklayers, Carpenters, Engineers and Piledrivers were involved in this dispute, but the unions emphatically opposed any wage reductions and intend to stand pat and work together for at least the present scale during 1933.

Membership of Union Carpenters Increase

The upswing of employment in the United States is reflecting on Vancouver, for we find that the Carpenters' Union shows an increase of 11 members over the month of May. At the regular meeting of the union in June all the old officers were re-elected and at the next meeting in July President Bob Thompson will have his slate of delegates and committees ready for endorsation by the membership.

Lumbering in British Columbia

Word has been sent by the Trades and Labor Council to Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labor, calling his attention to the working conditions at Sproat Lake Sawmills, which are operating nine hours a day and talking about increasing to ten. Men have to walk one to three miles to the job and work in the yards on Sunday and sometimes till 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening; two men are employed in the engine room in 12-hour shifts. Seventy per cent of the employees are Hindus and Orientals. Mr. Bell promises to investigate.

Union Men Open Palace Beer Parlor

We are pleased to report that the alteration work on the new Palace Beer Parlor has been done by union labor. Messrs. Thomas and Johnson, the proprietors, having been connected with organized labor for a great many years, saw to it that union labor did the work of changing the stores into a very attractive beer parlor. There will be ladies' and gents' compartments, made cozy to the body and pleasing to the eye, to which the proprietors invite all their old friends and extend a special invitation to new ones among the general public.

The Palace Beer Parlor is located at 35-37 West Hastings Street, almost opposite Ye Olde English Fish and Chips Shop and a few doors west of the Cal-Van Market. Union Beverage Dispensers are employed in the serving of drinks.

PAINTERS' UNION ELECTS OFFICERS

Election of officers held by Local 138, Painters and Decorators, resulted as follows: President, H. O. McDonald; Vice-President, Wm. Hunt; Financial Secretary, Ed. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, A. E. Varah; Warden, Geo. Goldie; Conductor, Geo. Holt; Trustees: Carl Jorgensen, W. Anderson, C. B. Lett; Trades Council Delegates: Ed. Smith, W. Hunt, R. S. Stevenson.

Building Trades Start Social Club

The Building Trades Council of Vancouver, New Westminster and District have formed a social club and have solicited patronage from organizations in Canada and United States. The response has been encouraging and the council hopes in the very near future to have a large comfortable club room for the membership.

R. Holmes of the Elevator Constructors' Union is president; J. Fisher, Tilesetters, Vice-President; W. Page, Building Trades Council, Secretary; Roy Finley, Operating Engineers, Treasurer. Other officers are: R. W. Hatley, Carpenters; W. D. Wilson, Floorlayers; Bryce Phillip, Ironworkers, and J. O'Brien, Painters and Decorators. The office is located at 301 Labor Headquarters.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, NO. 213 ELECTS OFFICERS

At the last regular meeting of Electrical Workers' Union, Local 213, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—W. Fraser.
Vice-President—F. W. Fegan.
Business Manager—E. H. Morrison.
Treasurer—A. C. Hill.
Recording Secretary—J. H. Elgar.
Executive Board—W. Campbell, Geo. Morrisett, M. Sauder.
Examining Board—E. Hillman, J. Beezer, L. LaBerg.

There was a fairly good turn-out of members, 174 taking part in the election.

For Better Motor Performance
Use the NEW
100 per cent
British
Columbia
YOU CAN BUY
NO BETTER
HOME GAS
The Standard of Quality

HARD TIMES, ISN'T IT?
HIDDEN WEALTH—FOUND MONEY!
Dig out your Scrap Gold, Bridgework, Old Jewelry; I pay cash for it.
TAKE YOUR WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRS TO
E. C. APPLEBY 438 RICHARDS STREET, (Near Pender)
THE OLD COUNTRY EXPERT
As I can save you money on your repairs

RED STAR DRUG STORE
"The Mail Order Druggist"
We Make a Special Effort to Get Goods Out by First Mail After Receipt of Your Order.
CORNER CORDOVA AND CARRALL VANCOUVER, B. C.

A. E. HARRON Phone N. V. 134 North Vancouver
J. A. HARRON Phone Fair. 134 55 Tenth Ave. E.
G. M. WILLIAMSON Phone Fair. 134 55 Tenth Ave. E.
Harron Bros. & Williamson
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
55 EAST TENTH AVENUE PHONE FAIR. 134

RADIO SERVICE
When you want it—
At a price you'll like
REPAIRS TO ALL MAKES
Day Service: Trinity 2723
Night Service: Doug. 4900-L
RICHARDSON & HOWARD
665 Smythe Street Balkite Specialists
(Across from Vancouver Motors)

BE BRITISH — BUY BRITISH — BURN BRITISH COAL
HIGHEST GRADE YORKSHIRE COALS
75 per cent less ash; 30 per cent more heat. Mined by white union labor.
TRINITY 171-172 HULL, BLYTH & CO. (CANADA) LTD.

Vancouver City and Glasgow Relief Pay

We have been asked to publish comparsions of unemployment relief in Great Britain and Canada. The figures published below are the rates paid in Glasgow and Vancouver; the Glasgow rate, however, does not include rents, which we understand amounts to from seven to ten shillings extra.

The present scale in Glasgow is:

	Per week
Single persons	20s 0d.
Married persons	30s 0d.
Married and one child	34s 6d.
Married and 2 children	38s 6d.
Married and 3 children	41s 6d.
Married and 4 children	47s 0d.

The present rate (for 14 days) in Vancouver, which is somewhat complicated in the cases of single persons, is as follows:

	14 days
Married persons	$8.05
Married and one child	$9.66
Married and 2 children	$11.27
Married and 3 children	$12.88
Married and 4 children	$14.49
Married and 12 children	$27.37

The scale increases gradually from 4 children up to 12 children.

In the case of single persons there are many scales ranging from $2.80 to $5.80 for the 14-day period.

The above scales are for persons entirely dependent upon the municipality for relief.

Mennonites Get Work at Low Wages

Delegate Showler of the Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees' Union reported to the Trades Council that Mennonites were invading the Fraser Valley and lowering the standard of living. They are carrying on all kinds of work at greatly reduced wages. In one instance they underbid an old contractor by $600 for the erection of a store. They are working in the fruit canning factories and jam factories for 50c a day and taking the 50c in jam. They are being employed on the Spencer tobacco farm at greatly reduced wages. The Mennonites are a religious sect of the gypsy type, taking no interest in governments nor in working conditions. They originated from the Netherlands and have several colonies in the United States.

Paper Mills Renew Union Agreements

Union agreements have been renewed for another year with a large group of newsprint manufacturers.

The mills covered include Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company, International Falls, Minn.; Fort Francis Paper Company, Fort Francis, Ont.; Kenora Paper Company, Kenora, Ont.; Great Lakes Paper Company, Fort William, Ont.; Ontario Paper Company, Thorold, Ont.; Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Iroquois Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Espanola, Sturgeon Falls, Ont., and Pine Falls, Man.

In addition, contracts were secured in the sawmills of the International Lumber Company and on the Minnesota, Dakota and Western Railway.

The labor organizations involved include the Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Machinists, Electrical Workers, Firemen and Oilers and Carpenters.

Hastings Bakery
QUALITY BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY
Union Made
688 E. Hastings St. Phone High. 4537

INDEPENDENT UNDERTAKING CO. LTD.
C. FRANK EDWARDS
HAROLD E. EDWARDS
705 W. Broadway Fair. 528

When Better Cakes and Pastries are Made, We'll Make 'Em!
Golden Rule Bakery CO., LTD.
TWO ADDRESSES:
957 Granville St. - Sey. 8656
595 Granville St. - Sey. 2641

Fascists Here Just A Bunch of Nuts

The Trades and Labor Council received a communication from the "Fascists of Canada" outlining their policy and inviting the co-operation of the council. The executive recommended that the communication be received and filed, which was finally adopted after an amendment had been made to inform them that we wanted neither truck nor trade with them. The executive was of the opinion that they should be ignored because they were "just a bunch of nuts," as Secretary Bengough pointed out. In the countries where the Fascists have gained control, they have done it through the support of the exploiters of labor and when they assumed power they had to play the tune that the financiers called for, and this, in every instance, has been against the trades union movement and other labor organizations.

Quebec Moves to Shorten Labor Hours

Montreal, P. Q.—An interprovincial conference is to be convened by the Quebec government to consider the question of uniform legislation throughout Canada, respecting working hours in trade and industry, according to an announcement by Hon. C. J. Arcand, provincial minister of labor, who is a member of organized labor.

Quebec has the right to limit hours in any industry not subject to foreign competition. Already it has fixed the hours for the building industry on the Island of Montreal and is considering general application of the law.

Acts respecting hours of employment vary in the various provinces, British Columbia alone having a general 8-hour day law.

President "Tom" Moore of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress expressed gratification over the action of Quebec.

No, Maud, we do not advise you to have your hair dyed to match the color of your new summer bathing suit. Moths are particularly hungry this season.