Canada Needs

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

Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

SUPPORTED BY SIXTY-TWO LOCAL UNIONS

Higher Wages

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

No. 430 | VANCOUVER, CANADA, AUGUST, 1934 | Price, Five Cents

Unemployed 25 Millions!

Buying Power Must Continue Says British Peer

A strong plea for the development of the home market was made by Lord Ebbisham, presiding at the tenth annual convention of the Advertising Association, which opened at Leicester, England, recently.

"It is in everyone's interest," he said, "that consumption at home should in future reach the highest possible level, and stay there.

"A high standard of comfort and material prosperity among the masses, moreover, is undoubtedly the best kind of insurance against industrial strife and revolutionary changes.

"Though modern advertising is not by any means a miracle-worker, it can, by helping in this work of expansion, do much to ensure a still higher standard of living and greater prosperity among all classes of the community.

"And the expansion in the home market, it should be remembered, must inevitably have a tonic effect upon much of our export trade by helping to reduce cost of manufacturing goods for our overseas markets.

"In advertising today, as in industry, new methods, new ideas and a new technique are playing their part. Solid progress in all departments is constantly being made, and advertising today is immeasurably better, more efficient, more sensible and cleaner than it was only a few years ago."

Mr. J. A. Davidson, referring to the number of young men who have never had a chance to have a job, said that the machine was beating the man.

They had to remember that, unless displaced men were found lucrative employment, the spending capacity of the public would be decreased.

NRA Makes Good Job On Chiseller in Men's Clothing

The National Recovery Administration did a good job when it "cracked down" on L. Greif & Brother of Baltimore, second largest clothing manufacturers in the United States, with an order instructing the Men's Clothing Code Authority to withhold labels from the concern, which operates ten factories in three States.

This drastic action was taken shortly after Federal Judge Coleman of Baltimore had continued until September an injunction restraining the NRA from withdrawing the Blue Eagle from the company. In his decision Judge Coleman indicated a friendly feeling for the most notorious wage chiselers who have been uncovered by NRA representatives.

It is claimed by the National Compliance Board by the Men's Clothing Code Authority and the National Compliance Board that the Greif company in three months paid its employees over $35,000 less than required by the code, and that the total short-wage payments approach $100,000.

It is predicted that unless the firm capitulates the action of the NRA will drive it out of business, which is the reward its anti-labor policy deserves. This prediction is sustained by the fact that it is a code violation, punishable with $500-a-day fines under the Recovery Act and also punishable under the Federal Trade Commission Act, for a manufacturer to make or distribute garments not containing an NRA label, and a similar violation for a retailer to purchase such clothing.

In addition, it is illegal for the company to make its own labels or to purchase them from anyone else but the code authority, so the company's source of supply is stopped, and it must retire from business.

It was a good day's work for the NRA.

Labor Broadcast of I.L.O. Geneva Convention

Listeners Hear of Actions and Reactions at This Convention; Social Legislation Still Meets With Some Strong Opposition

DESPITE THE FACT THAT 25 MILLION UNEMPLOYED await immediate beneficial legislation, government delegates to the International Labor Office Convention still persist in sidetracking even the 40-hour week, which is undoubtedly inadequate because it is long overdue. The I. L. O. did, however, retain its usefulness by favoring other legislation which will prove of benefit to the toiling masses when adopted by the respective affiliated governments. The following broadcast was given over CKWX by Percy R. Bengough, General Secretary and Organizer for the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, and Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

This evening I will give you a brief outline of the conference that I had the privilege of attending from June 4th to the 23rd last, in the city of Geneva, Switzerland, in the capacity of representing the working people of Canada.

The International Labor Office was brought into being under a section of the Treaty of Peace, subscribed to by the nations following the Great War. This department of the League of Nations deals entirely with questions of labor and social legislation. The basis of representation to these conferences is two delegates from the governments of the affiliated countries, one from the largest employer's group and one from the largest trade union group. It was recognized that economic unrest among the mass of the people was a contributing factor to the bringing about of war, and it was recognized that there was an urgent necessity to raise the standards of living of the working people the world over. During the eighteen years the I. L. O. has been functioning it has done a great deal of good and has improved the conditions of millions of people. However, we sometimes think the good accomplished is slow, but not so much when one considers the difference of viewpoints and the conflicting opinions that one must expect in bringing together representatives of all nations. When one think of the differences of opinion that we find in our own circles, in our own cities, in our provines, and in the States to the south of us, and the multiplication of all these difficulties which one finds in a parliament of nations, we sometimes, from such a viewpoint, believe that progress is being made.

United States Affiliates with I.L.O.

One of the most gratifying things which happened at this convention was that the United States had a full delegation and has agreed to join the International Labor Office, so that from now on that country will again be affiliated. It is expected there will be other important affiliations in by the next meeting.

The method of proceed[illegible] a subject is first introduced by a resolution for discussion the next year, and, if passed again, comes up for a second discussion. On the second year it is decided to hold a convention on the question, and then if the subject matter is endorsed, it is sent out to affiliated nations with the request that they put the same into effect.

Social Legislation

Some of the items on the agenda this year were unemployment insurance, 40-hour week, elimination of night work for women, compensation for industrial diseases, limitation of the hours of work in the glass industry, and many other questions that time does not permit me to enlarge upon.

On the question of unemployment insurance the various reports submitted successfully prove the benefit that it has been to the workers in the countries in which it is in operation. In Great Britain the results of unemployment insurance in helping to stabilize conditions has been astounding in spite of such obstacles as the Means Test and other actions that have been taken by the National Government of Great Britain, which have tended to lessen its benefits. It has, even with the limitations imposed, resulted in providing the mass of the people with a buying power that has had wonderful results. There is a marked improvement of conditions in Britain and unemployment insurance has played a great part in bringing about these improvements. In the di[illegible] the question, s[illegible] brought forward from other countries and, as a result, it was decided by motion, that a convention should be held at the 19th session next year on the question of unemployment insurance, which would be the next step in recommending to all affiliated countries the undertaking of this long-needed legislation.

Forty-hour Week Opposed

The discussion on the forty-hour week was not so satisfactory. There is apparently little or no desire on the part of organized employers the world over to support a reduction in the hours of labor. For the first time since the International Labor Office was brought into being, the employers refused to participate in the discussion. They contented themselves by electing the Italian employers' representative to act on the committee as observer and the whole discussion was left entirely to the government and labor delegates. The draft which had been prepared could certainly not be termed of a radical nature, because suggested exemptions were in that would exclude the majority of employees. For instance, it was suggested that government employees, office employees, store employees, and many others were not to be included, and the committee, with just the government and labor representatives voting, did away with practically all of these exemptions. But when it came to the committee's report going into the general session, even the first article of the convention did not survive the vote.

Twenty-five Million Unemployed

Before the beginning of this year's International Labor Conference, the workers, and indeed all those who put their faith in reason, had wondered if the present year would bring a forty-hour week into being. This conference has answered this question in the negative by deciding to postpone for a year the settlement of the problem of hours of work, of which the urgency in a world with more than twenty-fiv[illegible] million unemployed was, even a year ago, denied by sixty-nine votes to fifty-five.

[illegible] last year succeeded in obtaining a compromise that the forty-hour week, instead of being treated as an urgent problem, should be submitted to the usual double discussion. They broke their word and if they had kept it the convention for the forty-hour week would have been a reality this year.

Abstained from Voting

When the vote was taken the necessary majority for a convention was not reached because four important countries—Belgium, Great Britain, Holland and Luxemberg—apparently voted against it, and a great many other governments took the coward's way out and abstained from voting. The position of the workers on the question was very ably set out by Delegate Mertens of the Belgium Trade Union Congress, who stated 'that this conference will not be surprised if a workers' delegate comes to this platform to protest in the strongest possible manner on behalf of his colleagues and on behalf of the millions of human beings who have been hoping to obtain work to enable them to keep themselves and their families, by shortening the hours of labor. I will say nothing about the employers who, from the start, have shown their intention of making the debate drag on and have deliberately opposed all the demands of common humanity to help the working classes in the question of the forty-hour week. But I will speak to the governments who refused to record their votes, through which action we have lost the first article of the con-

(Continued on page 4)

Department of Labour
Parliament Bldg. D34

Local Grocery Pays for Wage Evasion

Another minimum wage evader appeared in police court last week when Mrs. Brown, the Women's Minimum Wage Inspector, took up the case of a woman who was employed by the London Grocery at a wage far below that stipulated in the act.

It appears to be one of those cases, of which there are undoubtedly many, where the employee partly connives with the employer to evade the act. This, however, does not relieve the employer of his responsibility, so besides having to pay the woman all the back wages, he had to pay a fine of $25 as well as his lawyer's expenses.

The woman's husband was employed as manager in the Robson street store for the princely sum of $18 per week. In order to increase this income he obtained a job for his wife as clerk, but it was alleged that Mr. Trunkfield told this man to draw $20 per week, the $2 extra apparently being wages for the woman, who, by this means, attempted to help the employer in evading the act.

Some time later these people went on a vacation and when they returned to work were told that their services were no longer required. We get the impression here that Mr. Trunkfield had found some cheaper help to fill the jobs, but when the manager and his wife took the matter up with the Minimum Wage Board, it cost Mr. Trunkfield a tidy sum for making that change.

The board spent a lot of time on this case and not only succeeded in getting the woman $64.85 for back pay, but also the imposition of a $25 fine, which will make the owner of the London Grocery think very seriously regarding the wages he pays to his labor in the future.

The minimum wage office settles quite a number of cases every week without going to court, but when these first offenders get caught a second time they must take their medicine.

When Northern Ontario's quintuplets get old enough to run around what a scrap will occur every morning over whose shoes are which.

Musicians Get Fair Radio Settlement

Ottawa, Can.—The strike of union musicians employed by the Canadian Radio Commission ended with a fair settlement for the workers, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians.

The peace pact obligates the commission to pay union rates, bans discrimination against strikers and sets up machinery to deal with future disputes. The commission promises not to encourage rival unions in opposition to bona fide organizations.

The settlement was effected at a conference between Joseph N. Weber, veteran president of the American Federation of Musicians, and officials of the Radio Commission.

May Be Reorganized

In a statement the commission asserted that it had no desire to destroy the Musicians' Union or to encourage conflicting organizations, but it advanced the strange doctrine that as an agency of the crown it could not deal exclusively with any one group.

Rumors that the commission will be reorganized were revived by the resignation of Vice-President Thomas Maher.

A special committee of the House of Commons suggested that a general manager, with an advisory committee to aid him, be substituted for the commission.

Beverage Dispensers Thank Employers

The Beverage Dispensers' Union, Local 676, wish to express their great appreciation to the licensed hotel keepers of Vancouver for their whole-hearted co-operation in making the annual picnic of Local 676 a success. By their donations they helped considerably in putting it over, and showed once more the perfect mutual understanding that exists between employees and the employers.

When you go up in an airplane there is the assurance that you will come back to earth again. No aviator ever left a passenger up there yet.

New Capilano Brewery In Union

The Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council is pleased to report to the membership of organized labor that the new brewing company, known as the Capilano Brewing Company, is union in all its departments where it is possible to employ union men. There was a little trouble when the building was being constructed but the building contractors were soon brought into line when the matter was taken up with the owners of the brewery.

Since that time officers of the unions involved in brewery work and trades council officials have secured union agreements covering the crafts affected from the management.

The organized labor movement welcomes this firm into the ranks of union labor employers and hopes it will have the success so necessary for the continued employment of union labor.

Labor Congress Call Is Ringing Challenge

Ottawa, Can.—A ringing challenge to workers to rally for a determined struggle against "intolerable conditions" was embodied in the official call for the golden jubilee convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to be held at Toronto beginning September 10.

"The need of militant action for decent standards of living is more essential today than at any previous period in the nation's existence," says the proclamation.

Immediately following the Congress, September 17, the joint protective boards and district lodges of Canadian shopmen will meet preparatory to the convention of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., to be held September 24.

Our office boy says that on his street a guy was taken away in an ambulance for beating his own wife. Yes, mistakes sometimes occur.

Trades Council Elects 2 New Officers

Election of officers took place at the last regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, all the offices being contested with the exception of that for president.

In the contest two new officers were elected, these being Delegate Jamieson of the Musicians' Union for Vice-President, and Delegate Hunt of the Operating Engineers' Union for Warden.

In the contest for vice-president Delegate Herrett was eliminated on the first ballot and, on the second ballot, Delegate Jamieson obtained 48 votes to 30 for Delegate Flynn, Operating Engineers.

Percy R. Bengough, Machinists' Union, was re-elected for secretary-treasurer by 56 votes to 20 for Delegate Pritchett of the Shingle Weavers.

Delegate Hunt, Operating Engineers, was elected for Warden by 45 votes to 35 for Delegate Showler of the Dairy Employees' Union.

Delegate Ross, Railway Carmen, was elected to the office of statistician by 56 votes to 24 for Delegate Maley of the Printing Pressmen.

Delegate Fitzgerald of the Musicians' Union was elected chairman of the Organization Committee by 49 votes to 32 for Delegate Stewart of the Street Railwaymen's Union.

Delegate Watson of the Fire Fighters' Union was elected chairman of the Legislative Committee by 50 votes to 30 for Delegate Flynn.

Delegate Showler of the Milk Salesmen's Union was elected chairman of the Press Committee in a spirited contest in which four ballots had to be taken with a final count of 50 to 31 for Delegate Maley.

Delegate Thomson of the Pile Drivers' Union was elected chairman of the Grievance Committee by 52 votes to 26 votes for Delegate Monroe of the Street Railwaymen's Union.

The officers were obligated by Delegate Neil McDonald, International Vice-President of the Fire Fighters' International Union.

Trades Council Notes

Musicians' Union reported withdrawal of the Cotillion Hall from the 'Unfair List," a settlement having been made with the management. The musicians thanked the Fraternal Order of Eagles for their assistance in this settlement.

An organization meeting of Bakers and Bakery Salesmen was held in the Labor Headquarters last Saturday evening. Another meeting will be held next Saturday, August 4th, in an effort to enroll the rest of the unorganized workers in this industry.

Street Railwaymen reported that 25 Stage Drivers had been organized and taken into Street Railwaymen's Union.

Shingle Weavers reported having had to call two more strikes, both of which had been successfully concluded.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union reported that Woolworth's 15-cent store had imported a metal counter from the east when same could have been made in Vancouver.

Operating Engineers report having placed members in new jobs and that membership had been increased.

Bakery Salesmen reminded delegates that McGavin's Bakery was 100 per cent union and that an effort made by another organization to build up a dual bakery union had miserably failed.

Low Wages Are Paid at Royal Theatre

At the last regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, Delegate Jamieson of the Musicians' Union reported that wages being paid to chorus girls and others at the Royal Theatre were scandalous and that other conditions under which the girls were compelled to hold their jobs were fit subjects for investigation by the authorities. Brother Jamieson had obtained evidence that the girls are from 16 to 18 years of age and receive the alleged sum of from $3.50 to $7 per week. They do eighteen or more performances per week, which, along with rehearsals and other obligations, requires the girls to work from 2 p.m. until midnight, with not more than three hours off between these hours. In addition to this they are required to rehearse twice a week in the mornings for about three hours each day.

The council decided to appoint a committee to investigate with power to take it up with the proper authorities.

LOST!

The Patronage of Union Workers and Sympathizers

WE DO NOT PATRONIZE

The Stanley Theatre

or

Olympia Theatre

Projectionists' Union and Trades and Labor Council

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.

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, August, 1934

THE ELECTION TREND

There is every indication that the stage is being set for the Dominion election and it seems to us that it is going to be a repetition of the last election, which was fought on the question of unemployment relief. At that time it was Mackenzie King who had his head stuck in the sand and was emphatically denying that unemployment was causing distress in the land and therefore strenuously opposed granting unemployment relief.

During the regime of Premier Bennett and his puppets unemployment has been so marked that it has been absurd to oppose granting relief, hence we have had some sort of a relief scheme which has just managed to keep hundreds of thousands from starving to death in the midst of plenty.

We note, however, that at the first signs of industrial recovery the Bennet regime has taken time by the forelock and made plans for the ending of this outrageous paternalism. Working people are supposed to have been born to work and no government operated by Big Business and Bankers should encourage any longer than possible the hand-out system which is said to encourage laziness and lack of initiative among the workers. Premier Bennett has decided that the worker, or rather the jobless worker, must be quickly and emphatically weaned away from the hand-out system, so he plans to kill two birds with one stone by reducing the amount of relief and by handing over a lump sum to a bunch of Liberal governments whom he thinks are about as capable of making that money produce more money as did the former Tolmie government, which got into the hands of a bunch of Shylocks.

The uptrend in business gives Premier Bennett the long-desired opportunity to relieve the government of the paternalism which is so abhorrent to the Conservative mind. This type of mind can visualize the end of the depression and with it the complete removal of the jobless army with the possible exception of the hobo type, who is looked upon as a necessary evil. Mills, mines and factories will be buzzing and humming with frenzied activity to supply the needs of humanity—and the faster this stuff is produced the greater will be the need for more and still more products. This last depression was caused by spots on the sun and these will probably be removed in the future just as soon as science has perfected that machine which further penetrates the stratosphere. In fact, that appears not far off because Professor Picard has already stated that a gun can be made which would fire a shot that could hit the moon, hence knocking the spots off the sun can be considered as in the realms of possibility.

Of course, Premier Bennett is not the only person who thinks that intensification of production leads to still further production. Many workers still retain that idea, hence, when election time comes and the papers and politicians loudly proclaim that the depression will soon be a thing of the past, thousands of workers will rally to the good old Conservative party and Premier Bennett will be returned again with a handsome majority for having brought us out of the depression.

We consider this trend in the election quite possible because we fail to note any initiative from the newly elected Liberal governments which would offset the attitude of the Bennett government. The North Vancouver by-election has already indicated that this provincial government has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. But even at that there is still time for that government to save its face. The needs of the people are so great and the opportunities for intelligent control of our productive and distributive machinery so outstanding that any government who would turn its energies in that direction instead of begging for hand-outs would not only earn the respect of the masses, but would obtain the enthusiastic support of every citizen except possibly the ancient and dying order of coupon clippers.

C. P. R. OBSTRUCTING AGAIN

Alderman Harvey's letter to the sub-committee of the Dominion cabinet, considering the merits of the proposed $6,000,000 bridge over the First Narrows, in which he attempts to show that the building of the bridge is not in the best interests of the country, is typical of the petty lawyer's mind who, having lost his own practice, tries to impose himself into the good books of one of our leading corporations.

Alderman Harvey has been one of the worst members of the City Council in using obstructive tactics when it comes to giving endorsation to civic development. He manages to find some means of holding up every important move that has been made by a not too progressive City Council, and his last effort against the bridge brings out the true nature of the man.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, whose opposition to the bridge has practically been proven, owns a considerable amount of property in Alderman Harvey's ward, and this land, which is almost in the heart of the city, is an outstanding example of the abuse which the C. P. R. has made to civic development in not only Vancouver but many other cities. When a company can hold a huge parcel of land in the centre of a city, just for the purpose of demanding high prices for its property, it is about time that the City Council stepped in and put a much larger assessment on the land. This property would make a very good place in which to try out a civic housing scheme such as is being developed in many English towns and many other towns and cities on the continent. It is an ideal place for apartment blocks and would lend itself in a large measure to unemployment relief, were the City Council able to obtain that property and launch a civic housing programme. We would like to see the plan brought forward on the City Council just to hear Alderman Harvey once more take up the cudgels on behalf of some octopus such as the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Eden Cafe Joins Union Labor Ranks

Organized labor welcomes the Eden Cafe and Grill, 571-573 Granville Street, into the ranks of firms who employ union labor.

This new cafe has not only signed up with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, but also with the Musicians' Union, who will supply a 3-piece orchestra to delight the patrons of this well appointed and cosy cafe.

We take this opportunity of wishing this new firm every success.

Sheet Metal Workers Elect New Officers

At the last regular meeting of Local 280, Sheet Metal Workers' Union, election of officers took place for the ensuing term of three years. The retiring president, Thomas E. Burke, duly installed the officers after a very interesting election.

The new officers are: President, R. J. Wardrop; Vice-President, R. Macaulay; Financial Secretary, D. McPherson; Treasurer, A. Fisher; Recording Secretary, M. C. Robinson; Conductor, C. Stephens; Warden, N. C. Smith; Trustees—J. Walker, E. Perry, Geo. Wallace; Executive Board—T. Burke, N. C. Smith, J. Walker.

City Wants To Trade Freedom For Bread

Key West, Fla.—Conditions must be pretty bad when a self-governing American community announces its willingness to surrender its sovereignty in exchange for bread for its suffering citizens.

Yet that is the plight of Key West, once Florida's largest city, where more than half the population of 12,000 is jobless and in need of relief. Recently the city administration declared a "state of emergency" and called on the state to take over and operate the municipality. The governor passed the appeal on to the Federal government which will go to the rescue through Harry Hopkins' relief administration.

Loss of the cigar industry, which once employed 10,000 persons, to declared to be one of the chief causes of the city's inability to paddle its own canoe.

General Strike End Is Praised by Green

Washington.—The good judgment of the San Francisco trade unions in calling off the general strike, initiated in connection with the strike of the longshoremen and marine workers of the Golden Gate, was stressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement on the fatal philosophy underlying the general or sympathetic strike in labor disputes.

Mr. Green declared that the general strike inevitably brings the labor movement which sponsors it into conflict with the Government, which necessarily, in maintaining its supremacy, is thrust into the position of supporting the employers.

He also stressed the imperative importance of the sacredness of collective bargaining agreements, usually violated by unions which participate in a general strike.

Idaho Metal Miners Win Wage Boost Case

Pocatello, Idaho.—Local No. 18 of the International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers won a big victory for the North Idaho miners employed by the Sunshine Mine in the decision of the Seattle Regional Labor Board on the demand of the union for a wage increase and back pay which they claimed was due the miners because of illegal wage reductions which the company, a signatory of the President's Re-employment Agreement, made in connection with the establishment of the five-day week.

The Labor Board's decision found the officials of the company had violated both the letter and the spirit of the Re-employment Agreement and recommended that the company pay thousands of dollars due the miners in back wages from the time the cut was made in the fall of 1933.

BOYS WITHOUT HOMES ARE OVERRUNNING NEW YORK

New York.—There are twice as many homeless boys in New York City this year as there was last year, and their number is rapidly increasing, according to Stanley P. Davies, general director of the Charity Organization Society.

Oh, girls, get this one! Our lady bookkeeper says it will be pleasant when the girls' fingernails get out of the red.

Trades Council Memorandum On Subject of School Finances

At the invitation of Mr. S. J. Willis, Superintendent of Education, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, the Trades and Labor Council sent a memorandum of its feeling on the subject of school finances. The council takes a strong attitude on this matter and does not think that the economies in school matters have been in the best interest of the scholars nor even the taxpayers.

The communication forwarded to Victoria says:

July 27, 1934.

Chairman and Members of the Committee on Survey of School Finances.

Gentlemen:

The position of the above Council and its affiliated unions on the question of school finances can be summed up in the request presented by our Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in opposition to recommendations for the curtailment of educational facilities that were being put forward at that time.

On Thursday, February 16, 1933, we submitted the following to the government of that day: "That we must voice our protest against the curtailment of educational grants which may result in lessening the educational facilities of our children. Whatever the failings of the present system, the future citizens of our province should be guaranteed at least the same opportunities for education as our generation has enjoyed, even though interest and profits are not paid in so doing."

On Wednesday, February 14 of this year, we again presented the same views to the present government.

Of all the services for which the state and local authorities are responsible, in our opinion the most important is that of aiding the growth and developing the powers of the rising generation by means of education.

The fact that the children of today are the nation of tomorrow, no expenditure adds more to national wealth than that which is devoted to developing their powers. To us it is a matter of grave concern to know that there is no sphere of public activity in which the effects of the reaction of recent years has been more deplorable. Under the guise of economy our educational system has suffered to an alarming extent.

In the opinion of organized labor the only system of education that can be supported by a democratic nation must be one based on the fullest recognition of complete social equality and that the several stages of education, primary, secondary and higher, should be organized as a continuous whole and should be within the reach of all children irrespective of the income or occupation of their parents.

We maintain that the limitations of education should be only the mental capacity of the child or young person and not the financial capacity of the parent. We believe that our efforts today should be devoted to the consideration of how we can give to our future generation considerably higher education, which is absolutely necessary in the face of technical progress and the new social changes continuously taking place.

A race of people, mentally equipped by education but broke from a banker's sense of values, would certainly be a greater asset and do more for their country than a race who were mentally starved, even though their budget was balanced. The whole question is, in our opinion, as to how we view these things. Many people seem to think that it is preferable to have more in the bankbook than in the head. In our opinion, we have to decide as to whose interest we will study, that of the bondholder or of the child.

If we decide that education is necessary, undoubtedly the money has to be found to carry on our educational system under the present methods in which we lead our lives. The finances will have to be secured from the place where they are by taxation on higher incomes, the rate of taxation increasing in the higher ranges. Undoubtedly there is sufficient.

For instance—and incidently this is not political—the Stevens Committee brought to light that we have at least three department stores in the city of Vancouver, financially able to make contributions greater than they have been called upon to do, if fair and equitable systems of taxation were in operation.

We believe there is plenty of money for education if the government of the day has the desire to do the right thing and the courage to collect it from those who have it.

The Capilano Canyon An Enchanting Chasm

(By A. E. J.)

Only a giant's stone throw from the heart of the metropolitan city of Vancouver, B. C., there is a gorge which nature has endowed with singular beauty. The swift Capilano, in its rush to the sea, has grooved itself a chasm 500 feet in depth. Easily accessible by the Capilano street car or over a paved Capilano road, thousands of lovers of nature visit this beauty spot many times in a year.

As the sojourner passes through the artistic archway erected by the Vancouver Board of Trade an unreal real world is unveiled before his eyes. Farther down, gurgling and foaming, rushes the Capilano—a din emanates from the chasm—the sojourner is moved by its gigantic splendor.

A good trail, marked "main trail," leads one down to the river level. Easily descending, the sojourner finds himself in a false world, masses of stone formations in odd colors, huge boulders, trees that were saplings long before Columbus discovered America, ferns of sub-tropical appearance, moss of exquisite texture, where sunlight never appears, are a few of the wonders seen. In this canyon nature has outdone what movie directors strive to do when they wish to produce artificiality to the extreme. At the base of the trail is Salmon Pool, a swimming pool of water which sparkles as if distilled. The backlash of the river deposits a gravel bank on the side of the pool, which gives the swimmer easy access to the pool. The water is cold but swimming in surroundings such as this is an innovation in itself. Farther down is a regular paradise for the fisherman, as here the wily salmon is as game and wild as the rugged defiles of the chasm.

The Vancouver Board of Trade welcomes the citizens of Vancouver and its thousands of visitors to visit Capilano Canyon Park the year round and enjoy this wonder of nature which is so conveniently situated at our very door.

"Model" Plant Is Tied Up by Strike

Kohler, Wis.—There is no substitute for genuine labor unionism. Walter J. Kohler, former governor of Wisconsin and owner of the big plumbing fixture manufacturing company here, found that out recently when his 2000 employees went on strike for union recognition and a wage increase.

Kohler has tried about every welfare scheme under the sun in an effort to "keep unionism out" of his "model" factory and town, both of which he named after himself.

He was willing to give his employees almost anything except the right to have a voice through a labor union in determining their wages and working conditions.

When he turned down the workers request for union recognition they struck, almost to a man, virtually closing the plant.

And they got another view of Kohler's "welfare" when they began picketing the plant. Police laid down a barrage of tear gas bombs, but failed to break the picket line. Some of the strikers retrieved the bombs before they exploded and tossed them back at the police. The latter then gave up the attempt.

Union News Writers Win Spurs in Strike

New York.—Born less than a year ago, the American Newspaper Guild—the country's first national labor organization for news reporters and other editorial department workers—showed that it has developed into a lusty trade union infant when it won its first strike after four days of picketing.

The controversy was at the "Long Island Daily Press," an afternoon newspaper published in suburban Jamaica. The guild made a clean sweep, winning all of its demands. It was the first news writers' strike in America.

In the short time they were out, the reporters, members of the New York local guild, got a lot of first-hand information as to what workers in other industries are up against when they are forced to strike to better their conditions.

Before the walkout was 24 hours old, the guild pickets, led by Heywood Broun, their national president, were taken to the police station and threatened with arrest if they did not cease displaying strike banners and placards.

Broun, nationally known columnist for the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, regarded the strike as so important that he took a place on the picket line along with the directly involved members. He is a wee bit fat and confesses he is in his middle forties. It is estimated he sweated away several pounds of weight as he carried a strike banner under the broiling sun.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia helped negotiate the settlement which was signed by the "Press" publisher and officials of the national and local guilds.

The publisher agreed to reinstate nine employees whose discharge precipitated the walkout, to recognize the right of the editorial staff to organize and to "refrain from influencing, directly or indirectly, the personnel or policies" of the guild.

The guild is recognized as the collective bargaining agency for the news men, a grievance committee is set up, and negotiations for a "detailed contract" are to be begun before October 1.

LABOR PREMIER AT 43

When Sir Walter Lee resigns the premiership of Tasmania (Australia) Mr. A. G. Ogilvie, at the age of 43, will become head (says the Exchange) of a Labor Government.

Going Away?

Call in Advance by Telephone

Make your holiday arrangements by long-distance telephone. In one telephone conversation, you can ask questions, receive replies, and, if you wish, make reservations.

A telephone call now may prevent disappointment later.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO.

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

A QUART of MILK...10 cents

Milk, that universal and most nourishing food, costs 9c to 11c a quart... an inadequate return, say the farmers, with some justification.

Yet electric service, available 24 hours a day, for lighting, cooking, heating, cooling, cleaning and providing music, costs the average Vancouver home only 6.1c a day.

B.C. Electric GW 6-34

COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO. LTD.

Bankers In Row Over Interest Rate Slash

Philadelphia.—A meeting of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association broke up in a row when big bankers failed in an attempt to put through resolutions slashing interest paid depositors from 3 to 2 per cent and calling on Uncle Sam to scuttle postal savings.

Country bankers made the welkin ring with protests. They said that a reduction of interest rates would cost them 25 per cent of their deposits.

W. C. Sheely, spokesman for the Adams County Bankers' Association, summed up sentiment of country bankers.

"Our difficulties are not due to high interest paid depositors, but to excessive dividends paid stockholders," he said. "Haven't we learned in this depression that the day of swinish greed is past?"

PILSENER draught BEER

★ NEW FINE FLAVOURED

THE SAME FAMOUS BREW FORMERLY SOLD ONLY BY BOTTLE. INSIST ON IT!

The PROUD PRODUCT OF A MASTER BREWER

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

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, C. McDonald; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office, 260 Labor Headquarters, 531 Beatty St. Phone Sey. 7496. 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, M. J. Galvin; 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, J. P. Rankin, 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 fourth Tuesdays in each month, in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, J. L. Jackson; Secretary-Treasurer, 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, F. J. Milne, 1465 Pendrell; Secretary, Miss G. Grossman, 2038 Columbia St.

Bricklayers and Masons International Union No. 1—Room 309, Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in room 309. President, Alex. Fordyce, 20 West Twelfth, phone Fair. 4433-Y; Secretary W. S. Dagnall, 1442 East 20th, phone Fair. 845-R; Fin. Sec., A. Whittington, 2265 Eton St., phone High. 3862-L.

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, J. M. Beezer; 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.

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, G. T. Blackman; Secretary-Treas., Birt Showler, 2841 Triumph; Phone High. 5827.

Motion Picture Projectionists' Union, Local 348, I. A. T. S. E. and M. P. M. O.—Meets 11:45 p.m. first Wednesday each month in the Elks Club, 901 Dunsmuir St. President, L. Clark, phone Sey. 6670; Secretary, J. H. Leslie, Box 345; Business Manager, F. G. Graham, phone Trin. 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.

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 Friday in Hall No. 2. President, C. Little; Financial Secretary, C. Pritchard, phone Kerr. 105-L; Financial Secretary's Office, Labor Headquarters, Rooms 305-7.

Street and Electric Railway Employeess, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets K. P. Hall, 8th and Scotia, first and third Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, T. R. Carson; Recording Secretary, J. P. Pittendrigh; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, Fred Griffin. Office: Corner Prior and Main streets; phone Trin. 4630.

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 11:15 a.m. and 8 p.m. President, W. Swain. Office: 306 Labor Headquarters; Phone, Sey. 7495.

Tailors' Journeymen Union of America, Local No. 178—Meetings held second Monday, each month, 8 p.m. Executive meets fourth Monday of every month in Labor Headquarters. President, Colin McDonald; Secretary, W. W. Hocken, 1582 12th Ave. E.; Financial Secretary, H. Nordlund, 1930 12th Ave. E.

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, T. A. Holland; Vice-President, G. A. Foster; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Neelands, 300-2 Labor Headquarters. Meets last Saturday of each month at 7:30 p.m., in Hall No. 1, Labor Headquarters.

UNION DAIRIES

Vancouver

ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD.
Fairmont 1000

VALLEY DAIRY, LIMITED
Bayview 553

ROYAL DAIRY, LIMITED
Fairmont 1254

VANCOUVER HEIGHTS DAIRY
Highland 2228

STEVE'S DAIRY
Bayview 2192

New Westminster

ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD.
New Westminster 1445

North Vancouver

ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD.
North 122

ALL UNION MEN

The above companies deserve your patronage

This advertisement is paid for by Local 464, Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees' Union.

"BUILD B.C. PAYROLLS"

Home Patronage Is Generous!

WHEN the British Government thinks it wise to induce its people to trade at home by dropping the value of the pound, home patronage has merits that are receiving high recognition. Pacific Milk always has been very fortunate for generously it receives the patronage of the people of British Columbia.

Pacific Milk

100 per cent. British Columbia Owned and Controlled

PLANT AT ABBOTSFORD

Judge: You cannot withdraw your plea of "guilty" after the hearing of your case.

Accused: But my lawyer's final speech has convinced me that I am innocent.

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, 198 Hastings West.

NOTARY PUBLIC
P. R. Bengough Labor Headquarters.

PRINTERS
Labor Statesman, Labor Headquarters.

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

Locomotive Men Favor Six-hour Day

Toledo, Ohio.—"Many remedies have been offered for unemployment. There is just one which can be guaranteed to work: the six-hour day with eight hours' pay."

That declaration by Carl J. Goff, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, brought a salvo of applause from members of the 21 Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, who, with members of their auxiliaries packed Roi Davis Hall to capacity at a great union meeting.

Only Real Remedy

Vice-President Goff was the last speaker, and for 30 minutes he went over the employment situation among all classes of railroad workers and reviewed the many efforts to secure relief for the unemployed.

"There are various measures which will help to a slight extent," he said, "but the only thing which will put a large percentage of the army of unemployed railroad workers back on the job is the shorter work day without reduction in pay.

"So, tonight, I plead with you, as representatives of these great railroad labor organizations, to concentrate your energies on the one issue—'the six-hour day with eight hours' pay.' We can put that over if we will only stick together and put sufficient punch in our work."

The British Post Office, which controls the telegraph and telephone systems as well, has a surplus of $60,000,000. Yes, indeed, this is done under public ownership.

Economic Somnambulism

As one reads the daily press, he may be frequently moved to anger, disgust or shame at the continuous stream of misrepresentation, editorial piffle and personal promotion of criminals that one must wade through to get the modicum of real news of the day. Our daily newspapers have long been in a rut, from which it is apparently impossible for them to extricate themselves.

Of course, it is desirable to have the favor of the public so as to increase circulation and also just as desirable to have the favor of the dispensers of special privilege so as to secure a large volume of advertising.

Occasionally the publisher of a daily newspaper gets a thought which he regards as being so good that it requires a double column, front page editorial over his personal signature. Such an editorial appears over the printed signature of Paul Block, publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. The title of the editorial is, "Eliminate the Washington 'Dream-Walkers'."

In order to get off to a good start, the editorial quotes four lines of the popular song entitled, "Did You Ever See a Dream Walking?" The editorial then proceeds to ridicule some of the President's advisers as "brain-trust dreamers" and concurs in a recent castigation by H. L. Mencken, whose facile pen is for sale, to those who buy his stuff. Mr. Block also quotes remarks of Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, who states, "The stock exchange bill threatens to go too far in the Russian direction. The securities act has gone too far in the Russian direction. The NRA, the CWA, AAA and perhaps some others in our alphabet soup have gone too far in the Russian direction. The time has come to call a halt and the American people are beginning to see it."

Of course, the American people do not see everything through the eyes of the daily newspapers, and there are many other professors who see things from a different angle than Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale. Publisher Block likes Professor Fisher but dislikes the other professors who have different ideas.

If the various present advisers to the President of the United States are "dream-walkers," at least their dreams have been about economic progress instead of utter stagnation brought about by the economic somnambulism of Mr. Block and the other little blocks making up the industrial structure which has all but collapsed.

If the owning portion of our population (the two per cent who own 70 per cent of the wealth) believe that the further concentration of wealth in fewer and fewer hands shall be permitted to continue in this country—they are dreaming.

If the employing interests of the country, who have been thoroughly organized to prevent those who work for a living from securing a fair share of the products of their labor, believe they are to be permitted to continue in their selfish ways—they are dreaming.

If those who have unloaded billions of dollars' worth of valueless securities in stocks and bonds upon an unsuspecting public who had faith in their eloquent misrepresentation, believe they are to be permitted to continue to do so in this country—they are dreaming.

If the special privileged few believe they are to be permitted to continue to increase their waistline while millions starve or are not properly housed—they are dreaming.

If these self-appointed critics of the national government and its constructive efforts believe the public will accept their harping criticism while they offer no constructive substitute—they are dreaming.

It is said that those who walk in their sleep are subject to a severe shock if suddenly awakened while they are in motion. Let us hope that the shock will not be too great for these economic somnambulists of the daily press.

The supreme gesture of egotism in Mr. Block's editorial is in the last paragraph, as follows: "Come, Mr. President; come, gentlemen of the congress, cleanse the administration of ultra-socialists and communists before it is too late." If it is fitting and proper that Mr. Block so address the President of the United States and the gentlemen of the congress, it may not seem amiss to Mr. Block if we say to him: "Come, Mr. Block, what have you to offer by way of a solution of our economic ills? Come, come, sir, instead of inane prattle about a 'free America,' what would you do to actually make it free?"

Would you rather the tyranny and terror of the Fascists of Italy or the Nazi of Germany? If not, what would you? Millions of American citizens are now "free" to starve or to beg. If they are to be deprived of the despised "alphabet soup" referred to in your editorial, what then?

Come, come, Mr. Block, if there is a thought in a carload of you publishers of piffle and poppy-cock, why not sift out that thought and convey it with all due ceremony to the President of the United States.

If the advisers of the President of the United States are "dream-walkers," it is quite evident that the critics are suffering from a more aggravated case of economic somnambulism. In some quarters it has reached the point of taking on all of the symptoms of sleeping sickness, which in many cases is fatal.

If there is eventually to be a choice between Fascism and Communism, it is anybody's bet as to which the American people would choose. The original and leading exponent of Fascism, who has Italy in the hollow of his hand, says: "From the philosophical and doctrinal viewpoint, I do not believe in perpetual peace. Only a bloody effort can reveal the great qualities of people and the qualities of the human soul." He also says, "War is to man what maternity is to a woman."

It is indeed fortunate for us that Mussolini has in the above quoted statements destroyed his popularity among reasonable minded men in this country and supplied us with a warning as to how unlimited power leads to degeneracy of thought.

The American people, through their chosen representatives, are endeavoring to arrive at a sensible solution of our economic difficulties and will no doubt do so in a democratic fashion and in the interests of the 120,000,000 people in this country. It is unfortunate that the daily press, which is supposed to lead and mold public opinion, hobbles along in the rear, wondering where the procession is going, and indicating it would rather "hold everything" until it makes up its own particular mind—if it has one.—Woodruff Randolph, Secretary-Treasurer, International Typographical Union.

Seattle City Officials Protect Strikebreakers at Waterfront

The amazing extent to which certain types of municipal officials will go in their alliance with employers to beat down wages and impose unbearable conditions on citizens of their communities is shown in the support given strikebreakers by the officials of Seattle, Wash., when the anti-union waterside employers undertook to "open" the port of Seattle to the low-wage shipowners and their associates.

In describing this alliance between low-wage employers and anti-labor politicians the Tacoma Labor Advocate said:

College Student Scabs

"The attempt at opening the port in Seattle was a dismal failure. With somewhere around 125 scabs, most of whom are University of Washington students and related to the shipping industry directly or indirectly, the progress in loading and unloading is taking so much time that there is little progress made in the week.

"One hundred and twenty-five men trying to do the work of 1200 speaks for itself. Moreover, the scabs are kicking because of being docked $1 a day for grub, which is, they claim, nothing to brag about, and for paying exorbitant prices for smokes.

"Even the bosses admit that the work of 'opening the port' is a fiasco. Eighty scabs quit work upon being assured of not being molested by the pickets and they said to the longshoremen that more would quit if they thought they could get away without being attacked by union men.

"Pier 40, where the principal work is being attempted in Seattle, is made over into a regular fort, with an amazing array of arms and ammunition ready to repel any attack of the pickets.

Expensive Work

"It takes about 600 armed men to protect 120 at work and the cost to the city and the county is enormous.

"The strikers have made no attempt to molest anyone and content themselves with jeering at the scabs trying to do work which they don't understand. Half the number of regular union longshoremen would handle all the work the scabs are doing in much less than one-twentieth of the time. Most of the scabs wish they were out of it, but the bosses have been telling them that if they quit and leave the pier they'll be put on the spot.

"The scabs are promised free quarters and food, plus the going wage of the waterfront workers prior to the strike and, in some instances, say reports, a bonus per ship loaded is also to be thrown in for good measure.

"They are promised further full police and military protection and a guarantee of work for a definite time. These promises are distrusted by the unemployed and they display an invincible reluctance to test their truth."

U. S. Manufacturers Build Canadian Plants

Toronto, Ont.—To leap tariff barriers and obtain advantages in the Canadian and British markets, manufacturers in the United States have established more than 200 branch factories in the Dominion since the beginning of the depression, according to the Toronto Industrial Commission.

More than 100 of the branches are located in the Toronto industrial area, turning out more than 80 different kinds of products. The investment is said to run into the tens of millions of dollars.

Seems to us that marriage licenses issued to screen stars should have divorce coupons attached.

86,875 CANADIANS ON AGE PENSION ROLLS

Ottawa.—Since the enactment of Canada's Old Age Pension Act in 1927, $65,571,079 has been paid for relief to 86,875 persons.

Average monthly payments vary from $20 in the Northwest Territory to $10.68 in Prince Edward Island. The average in Ontario, with 46,281 pensioners, is $17.49.

All provinces have adopted old age pensions except Quebec and New Brunswick. The latter has enacted enabling legislation but has not put it into operation.

Man is the only animal that can be skinned more than once.

At the first sign of trouble women run to the doctors and men run to the lawyers.

UNION TAXI CABS

GRAY CABS

UNION DRIVERS

SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY ECONOMY

SEY. 7131

B. C. MOTOR TRANSPORTATION LTD.

What Is Prosperity?

A favorite theme for the orator who wishes to sidetrack people's thoughts from the real economic issues of today, is summed up in the slogan "back to prosperity." Give us the good old days before the depression and all will be well. They trust to the force of their flow of eloquence to stop their listeners and readers from trying to remember exactly how golden this lost age was, or what exactly was the extent of the prosperity to which we are to return and why we did not recognize it as such at the time.

In our post-election backwater, out of the wash of the oratorical tide we may ask, what did this "prosperity" of the years preceding the collapse of 1929, consist in? Was the standard of living at that time adequate over the whole, or even the greater part of the community? Was the buying power of the worker sufficient for his needs. And the answer is, on the contrary, statistics compiled by the United States Labor Bureau show that in 1926, the "peak year" of the boom, 76 millions of American citizens were living below the poverty line. Their incomes according to the analysis of Professor W. I. King in his book, "Wealth and Income," did not reach within 50 per cent of the sum laid down by the Federal Bureau as a standard budget for a working class family.

The truth is that the history of labor in the industrial centres is a history of continuous hard times for the mass of the workers. In a book on social and industrial conditions, published in 1926, the peak year, another investigator, Epstein, said, "The challenge confronting the 20th century is that of economic insecurity. . . . Our modern system of production has rendered our lives isecure to the point of despair. . . . Such insecurity has never before been known in any society."

Is it, then, in the rural communities that we must seek for this golden pot of prosperity that lay at the foot of the vanished rainbow. We shall not find it there either for we read:

"The value of farm lands and buildings had dropped to 28 per cent of their estimated value in 1920, and the total of farm mortgages rose from three billions in 1910 to nine and a quarter billions in 1930."

Nor were the professional classes basking in the sun of this elusive prosperity which we are trying to locate. The same authority states, even before then (the hard times following the panic of 1907) the New York Chemists' Club warned prospective applicants that there were more chemists than jobs. The architects' engineering committee reported hundreds of draftsmen out of employment and 500 of them destitute. During those years of "prosperity" insecurity threatened and disaster overtook hundreds not only of mercantile and professional men, but also those who had invested their savings or other private means. Losses from bank suspensions, and depreciation of stocks brought ruin and hardship to thousands of those least able to seek or pursue other means of livelihood, even if such were to be found.

Nor was it the United States alone that the prosperity of the predepression days can be proved to be entirely mythical as far as the great mass of the people were concerned. In his generous youth, W. L. Mackenzie King, later to become the head of the Liberal party in Canada, completed a study of industrial relations at Hull House, Chicago, and returned to Toronto to investigate home conditions. He subsequently wrote a series of articles and a book which can still be found on the shelves of our libraries, in which, after quoting dreadful examples of working class housing and sweated labor, he said:

"I shall never forget the feeling of pain, surprise and indignation I experienced when I learned of the extent of the woman's toil and figured out the miserable pittance she received. . . . I found these conditions to be all too common."

When next we hear the invitation to "return to prosperity" let us pause and ask, "Whose prosperity?" As an indication of the general welfare of the people boom periods of "prosperity" are as fallacious as the flush upon the cheek of a fever-stricken patient. The diagnosis of "depression," given long ago by Henry George in Progress and Poverty has never been shaken. He said: "The phenomena which we class together and speak of as industrial depression, are but the intensification of phenomena which always accompany material progress. . . . Where wealth is greatest, and the machinery of production and exchange most highly developed, we find the deepest poverty and the sharpest struggle for existence."

Whatever we may believe to be the proper treatment for this national disease, it is plain that it is not in its past history that we can recognize any form of "prosperity" fit to be taken as a goal for our present endeavor. We cannot return to prosperity because for the great mass of the people prosperity has never existed under the industrial, commercial and financial despotism of the existing economic system.—The Western Producer.

MEAT CUTTERS' UNION WINS IN CUDAHY COMPANY POLL

Wichita, Kan.—The Cudahy Packing Company's company union scheme went down to defeat when the employees, by a vote of 164 to 12, voted in favor of the Wichita Local of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America as their collective bargaining agency.

Company officials exercised considerable influence to restrain employees from voting and many members of the "Plant Conference," which is the luscious term used by the Cudahy outfit to describe its company union, did not vote.

This boycott of the election, however, did not defeat the purpose of the poll.

UNION PACIFIC COMPANY UNION IS KNOCKED OUT

Omaha, Neb.—The company union sponsored by officials of the Union Pacific Railway System, went down to defeat in the poll held to select a collective bargaining agency for the employees. Joseph Besch, chairman of the general conference committee to supervise the balloting, announced that the American Federation of Labor unions received 4285 votes, while the Shop Employees' Association, by which name the company union promoted by railway officials was known, received only 2155 votes. This vote was two to one in favor of emancipating the employees from both direct and indirect rule by the management.

MINE STRIKE SETTLED

Flin Flon, Man.—Through the personal intervention of Premier John Bracken, the prolonged strike of miners of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company ended. Details of the settlement were not announced.

The strike was against repeated wage cuts and also a challenge of the feudal attitude of the company, which owns and controls this town. Workers charged that while their pay envelopes were being deflated they were forced to pay more for rent, food, etc.

BROTHER GALVIN GETS LIQUOR BOARD JOB

M. J. Galvin, former president of Beverage Dispensers' Union, Local 676, has been appointed an inspector under Mr. Kennedy of the Liquor Control Board.

His local union and members of organized labor extend congratulations to Brother Galvin, and hope that he will prove as valuable to the Liquor Control Board as he was to his local union.

THREE-MILE PROCESSION

Men and women, and even children in arms, as well as 32 brass bands, were included in a three-mile long procession at Doncaster, England, when 50,000 people assembled for the annual demonstration of the Yorkshire Mine Workers Ass'ociation.

Moving a resolution calling for national control of the mining industry, Mr. W. M. Citrine, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, said that every post-war commission which had inquired into the mining industry had attested not only to the need of reorganization, but for unification, amalgamation, and complete remodelling of the system of producing and marketing coal.

The obstacles in the way of securing this within the industry had come from the mine owners.

UNION WINS PAY BOOST FOR SHEET-TIN WORKERS

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers were jubilant over their success in winning from the Western Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association new contracts carrying higher wage scales and important concessions to union labor. The conferences lasted four days, and an immediate advance of 3½ per cent in wages was announced.

Only 300 out of 2000 mine workers answered the strike call of the Workers' Unity League at Noranda.

CANADIAN SOLONS DEFINE PICKETING

Ottawa, Can.—The right of workers to picket peacefully was more clearly defined in an amendment to the criminal code rushed through both chambers of Parliament just before adjournment. The proposal was sponsored by Hon. Hugh Guthrie, minister of justice, and was fought by employers.

BRITISH COAL
TAM. 171
75% Less Ash
30% More Heat
HULL BLYTH & CO (1912) LTD

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 Street, Vancouver, B. C.

$10 Weekly Jobless Insurance Started in State of Wisconsin

Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin's compulsory unemployment insurance law, the first one in the United States, went into effect early in July.

Benefits are limited to a maximum of $10 a week for not longer than 10 weeks in any one year. No employee can be compelled to accept employment, and an employee is free to decline employment where the vacancy is occasioned by a trade dispute, or the wages, hours and conditions are not those prevailing for similar work in the same locality.

The benefits due an employee under the law may be applied in part payment of wages allowed him for any governmental relief employment.

No employer may require contributions from employees, or deduct them from wages; but workers may augment legal benefits by setting up funds of their own to which they make voluntary contributions.

Exemptions

Farm labor, personal or domestic service, governmental unemployment relief work, teaching and public employment and interstate railroad employment are not included in the law.

The basic principle of the law involves the setting up of an unemployment reserve fund to be administered by the State without liability beyond the amount of the fund.

A separate account is to be kept for each employer, except in cases where employers in the same industry or in the same locality prefer to pool their contributions.

Employers Pay All Contributions

Neither the State nor the wage earner is required to make any contribution. The bill assumes that involuntary unemployment is justly the burden of industry. The employer must contribute each year 2 per cent of his annual payroll to the reserve fund, and two-tenths of 1 per cent of his payroll annually to the expense of administration.

If an employer's contributions reach an amount equal to $55 for each eligible employee, his contribution drops automatically to 1 per cent of his payroll; should his contributions reach an amount equal to $75 for each employee, he would cease to contribute as long as that standard is maintained.

Liability for payment of benefits does not begin until a lapse of one year from the date when the law became effective. That provision permits the accumulation of the reserve fund.

Recognition Won After Long Fight

Minneapolis.—A quarter of a century fight for union recognition ended here when the Twin City Rapid Transit Company signed an agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Numerous attempts have been made to unionize these workers, but the one which commenced last year is the only effort that has "stuck." The company resisted to the last minute, although an election held among the employees showed that a smashing majority of them wanted bona fide union representation, and regional and National Labor Board decisions declared that the workers' choice must be respected.

The company has a monopoly on street car service in Minneapolis, St. Paul and to suburban towns. It is the largest in the Northwest and has maintained a "company union" since 1917.

Backed by Guns

This "company union" was established under the guns of the "Civilian Auxiliary," a private military organization of "open shoppers" which was given official status for "home guard" duties during the World War period and was used principally by Governor J. A. A. Burnquist for breaking strikes.

At the time this "Civilian Auxiliary" was smashing the bona fide street car men's union, President Wilson sent a commission to Minnesota to investigate the controversy. The commission found that the transit company's anti-union activities were interfering with the nation's war efforts and the report, in general, was so "hot" that not a daily paper in Minnesota published a line of it, so greatly did they fear the company's power.

Milwaukee Strike Is Labor Victory

Milwaukee.—After a 5-day strike in which one man was killed, 24, including seven policemen, injured, and 58 arrested, the walkout at the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company was settled here in a complete victory for the strikers.

The peace-pact was negotiated by the Rev. Francis Haas, member of the National Labor Board, who was sent here from Washington as soon as the controversy assumed threatening proportions.

Terms of the agreement signed by union representatives and the president of the company provided for immediate reinstatement, "without limitation" of all strikers, re-employment of 13 employees who had been discharged for labor activities, complete compliance with Section 7A of the Recovery Act, and government supervised election to decide the sole collective bargaining agency of the employees.

The workers also agreed to "do all in their power to get the Blue Eagle back for the company." The NRA insignia was removed on June 8 by General Johnson when the company refused to re-employ the 13 discharged employees.

Public Supports Strikers

It is significant that while the company successfully defied the National Labor Board and the NRA, it had to give in and agree to obey the law when the unions exercised their right to strike.

The involved unions are the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Steam and Operating Engineers.

Public sentiment was solidly behind the strikers. A typical instance of this was an editorial in the "Catholic Herald," official organ of the Milwaukee diocese.

"We would fail in Catholic teaching if we spoke of demolished street cars and shattered busses first," the "Herald" declares. "First must come human beings, men, women and children. Their rights must be safeguarded first.

"The worker has a right to join a labor union—of his own free choice. This is a God-given, natural right, and is guaranteed to the worker by the United States Government in Section 7A of the Recovery Act.

"Those who prevent a worker from exercising this God-given right are guilty of a sin against justice, and are morally wrong.

"The Electric company has thwarted the orderly workings of government. The fact that the government has not dealt out fitting punishment does not mean that no wrong has been done. The wrong is there—a defiance of constituted authority—even if it is never punished."

VANCOUVER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED

DRUGS AT CUT PRICES

TWENTY STORES TO SERVE YOU WITH ALL THEIR FACILITIES. FREE PROMPT DELIVERY. THE LARGEST DRUG STOCK IN WESTERN CANADA. QUALITY—SERVICE—SAVING.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS—AUGUST 3rd and 4th

.25	Sun Glasses	.17	.25 Dr. Reid's Compound Cascara Tablets .14
1.25	Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	.92	.50 Aristocrat Cleaning Fluid .26
.26	Blondex	.19	.50 Dodd's Kidney Pills .34
.45	Cream of Tartar (highest grade) per lb.	.29	.35 Assorted Odors Toilet Talcum, 1-lb. .18
.50	Dr. Reid's Syrup of Figs	.27	.35 Blondex Wave Set .23
1.25	Moire Hot Water Bottle	.73	.55 Gemey Rouge .42
.50	Nature's Remedy Tablets	.34	.25 French Cleaner, 16-oz. .14
.50	Fruit-a-tives	.39	.35 Tooth Brush .21
.10	Cashmere Bouquet Soap; 3 for	.25	.35 Lovalon Hair Rinse .21
.50	Aromatic Cascara, 4 oz.	.26	.60 Dr. Chase's Ointment .41

VANCOUVER'S OWN DRUG STORES. WE SAVE YOU MONEY.

NINETEEN STORES AT YOUR SERVICE. TELEPHONE YOUR WANTS.

. . . THE UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE of Home Oil Distributors Limited is that when you buy

HOME GAS

"YOU CAN BUY NO BETTER"

NOW WITH TETRA-ETHYL AT NO EXTRA COST. . . . MADE BY A 100 PER CENT BRITISH COLUMBIA COMPANY.

SAFEWAY STORES

1000 CANADIANS GAINFULLY EMPLOYED

There are just over 1000 Canadians in the employ of Safeway Stores Limited and its affiliated companies, receiving a just wage for their work. Safeway Stores Limited, fundamentally, is an organization of happy, enthusiastic human beings, performing their chosen work, raising their families and generally adding to the wealth of those communities in which they work and live.

DISTRIBUTION Safeway Stores WITHOUT WASTE

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

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.

Baking Trade In U. S. Now Under Code

America's billion dollar baking industry began operating under an NRA code recently.

Twenty-five thousand bakeries are covered by the code. Minimum wages are set at 40 cents an hour in the north and 35 cents in the south. A 40-hour week is stipulated for "mechanical and large handicraft bakeries" and 48 hours for small retail establishments which do not use machinery.

The code was approved several weeks ago, but the bakery employers national association refused to serve as the code authority. The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union then offered to take over the job of administering the code. The boss bakers immediately changed their minds. The code became effective Monday.

Union Pledges Support

Johnson made public a telegram he had received from the union pledging its support to enforcement of the code.

"It is far from perfect," the union said, "but it opens the door to a future of orderly development and stability for the industry. Failure to achieve the highest possible objectives can only be the fault of those upon whom responsibility now rests."

European countries openly favor the Fascist movements which have risen to power on the financial support of large industrial groups, and who continue to faithfully carry out the policy of their masters.

Fascism Aids Employers

The planning policy of the Fascist movements suppresses the spiritual and political life of the whole nation and, while in theory is supposed to bring about better conditions, after all leaves the field entirely free for the unscrupulous employer to do absolutely as he likes. It was strongly pointed out that a planned economy can be just as well and better brought about by democratic governments and by the use of democratic procedures and a far better way for all of the people than any dictatorial regimes.

The question of the many trade restrictions which are being imposed in the name of planning and doing more harm to the world than no planning at all was discussed. There are some forms of economic planning or control which are certainly not socially desirable. For instance, there is the kind of economic control which has been constituted in many countries as an emergency measure in the sphere of international trade. The type of state intervention which has stifled the flow of international trade by systems of quotas and tariffs cannot be regarded as a desirable type of economic planning. However, there seems little likelihood of the world returning to Free Trade or anything approaching it.

Tariffs Impede

The present day problem is, how is it possible to reconcile the national economic systems which have been built up behind tariff walls and exchange restrictions, with the need for freer movement of goods?

The position of the International Labor Office on all such questions is, first, what is "planning"; second, how does it affect the workers; and, third, how can the development of national planning be reconciled with an international economic system, and to judge all efforts as to whether the type of planning is likely to promote or obstruct the course of social progress. Only that planned economy which can promote social progress and which aims at the social progress of the great masses is the type that can be supported by the trade union movement.

California Politicians Questioned by Labor

San Francisco, Cal.—Candidates for the California State Legislature will have to go on record relative to their views on measures of interest to working men and women, according to a list of eight questions which the executive council of the State Federation of Labor has prepared for prospective law makers. Every candidate is asked to express his views on each of the following eight questions:

1. Do you favor the enactment of a law prohibiting judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes?
2. Do you favor State compulsory unemployment insurance?
3. Do you favor repeal of the sales tax and a substitution of a State income tax?
4. If the sales tax cannot be repealed, do you favor an amendment to exempt necessities of life?
5. Do you favor a substantial increase in the State inheritance tax?
6. Do you favor the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law?
7. Do you favor reapportionment so as to elect State Senators on the basis of population instead of counties?
8. What is your attitude toward the State publication of textbooks?

Tomatoes, unlike nude girls, grow reddest when not exposed to the hottest sun.

Arizona Labor Wins Fight on Highway Work

Phoenix, Ariz.—Organized labor of Arizona won its fight for decent wage rates on State highway work when the Highway Commission here adopted a minimum wage scale for the State and its political subdivisions corresponding to the scale which organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have set up.

In the Commission's scale the highest paid men are iron workers and riggers, who receive $1.25 per hour. The following workers are paid $1 per hour: Blacksmiths, carpenters, concrete finishers, dragline operators, mechanics, plant operators, painters, powdermen, pile drivers engineers, steel setters, shovel operators, stonemasons.

Miscellaneous workers are paid the following rates in cents per hour: Blademen, 75; blacksmiths (helpers), 87½; crusher operators, 68¾; caterpillar operators, 75; common labor, 50; compressor operators, 75; drillers, 68¾; jackhammers, 68¾; grader operators (helpers), 73¼; mixer operators, 62½; oil spreader operators, 75; pile driver men, 75; roller operators, 75; truck drivers, 68¾.

How long would you continue to clamor for social justice if some forgotten relative should die and leave you a million dollars?

Demand ...

DAD'S ORIGINAL OATMEAL COOKIES

A Health Cookie Simply Delicious!

DAD'S COOKIE COMPANY

Phone Bay. 8780

2625 West Fourth Ave., Vancouver

INDEPENDENT UNDERTAKING CO. LTD.

C. FRANK EDWARDS
HAROLD M. EDWARDS

705 W. Broadway Fair. 528

Fruit and Raisin Bread, Pastry, Meat Pies, and Pumpkin Pies.

THE ESTHER BAKERY

Phone: Highland 1309

3728 HASTINGS STREET EAST

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

The London Bakery

Gold Wheat Bread

Fairmont 122 439 7th Ave. E.

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.

Phone: Sey. 1424

STAR STEAM LAUNDRY CO. LTD.

1115 RICHARDS STREET

(Continued from page 1)

LABOR BROADCAST

vention and through which we are prevented from going on to discuss the other articles of the convention."

To Keep Pp the Fight

Although the working class does not as yet fully realize its power, I feel certain that if the workers of the different countries knew that it is the voluntary refusal of the government delegates to vote which has prevented the convention from being adopted, that these same delegates would be strongly condemned when they returned to their own countries. For nearly three years the workers have had dangled before them the possibility of reaching a reduction in hours of work through an international convention which would have [illegible] workers, now deprived of employment, to find work again. However, it was decided, as far as the workers' group was concerned, to go on with this fight—the fight for the forty-hour week.

We have all the economic facts on our side, and the full knowledge and belief that the working people will insist on participating in the benefits of the machine that has thrown them out of employment and will not be content to go hungry in a world of plenty. We are convinced that governments that oppose such measures as a reduction in the hours of labor will be replaced by others more conversant with human needs and that the same changes will be made in countries where governments refrained from voting on such questions.

The present-day attempts which are being made at planned economy in the various countries were considered at length and were very ably set out in the directors' report. All the efforts were included that are now being made to bring state pressure to bear on the processes of industry. The employers' group, while subscribing to a planning policy, take the position that it is impossible for a political body, who they claim are mostly incompetent to control industry, and in many

Delicious

B·C·BUD LAGER BEER

PURE AND SPARKLING AS THE MOUNTAIN STREAM

BRITISH Columbia may well be proud of the high and uniform quality of B.C. Bud Lager. It is a natural brew from only the very choicest malt, selected B.C. hops and the purest water. No artificial coloring, flavoring or preservatives are used.

B.C. Bud is a wholesome and invigorating beverage that flows crystal clear, fresh, cool and creaming from the bottle. It will quench your thirst, soothe your nerves and nourish and delight like no other beverage.

FOR HOLIDAY OUTINGS

Inexpensive and convenient—Phone Sey. 3277—for prompt and free delivery. Price $1.50 dozen, net, if one dozen undamaged empty bottles are returned to driver at time of delivery.

COAST BREWERIES LTD.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIAS FINEST BEERS

Owned by nearly 2000 British Columbia Shareholders

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