Public Works

clearance and ernment finances home building lead a general recovery for all industries.

Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

SUPPORTED BY SIXTY-TWO LOCAL UNIONS

Higher Wages

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

448. VANCOUVER, CANADA, JANUARY, 1936. Price, Five Cents

Health Insurance Bill Menaced

achinists Get Long Active Badge

achinists in the Vancouver and Westminster District held a successful social on Friday, Jan-y 17th, in the auditorium of the bor Headquarters. The hall was d by members of Beaver Lodge , Vancouver Lodge 692, and New tminster Lodge 151.

Brother C. Craig of Lodge 151 ned the meeting and installed the icers of the three lodges elected 1936. Brother Keefe, financial retary of Lodge 182, presented service badges to members hold- 35, 28 and 18 years membership. Brother Bengough, of Lodge 692, ed as chairman of the social, ich consisted of good talent of gers and musicians. The affair rounded off with refreshments, everybody had a very enjoyable

WINNIPEG TRUCK DRIVERS ON STRIKE

Truck drivers in Winnipeg are strike in an effort to get helpers their trucks. Several firms have ed agreements with the International union and jobs have been ated for an additional thirty pers.

Employees of Dyers and Cleaners Active

Employees in dyeing and cleaning establishments who have recently organized are carrying on an active organizing campaign. The conditions in this line of business are very chaotic and the employees have taken it upon themselves to try to relieve the situation and bring better stability to the trade and eliminate the cut-throat competition which now prevails. The union holds its meetings on the second and fourth Mondays in Labor Headquarters and organized labor is urged to draw this to the attention of any employees in this line of business.

Wrestling Bouts at Truck Drivers' Smoker

Just to show that it is alive and full of pep, the Truck Drivers' Union which was organized last year is putting on a smoking concert Friday evening, February 28th. The event will be held at the Eagles Hall, corner of Granville and Davie Street and will include five first class wrestling matches, under the supervision of Ernie Bickerton, the well-known local squirmer. The union intends to put on a show that will make you want more of them, so don't fail to leave this date open for this special event. Admission tickets 50c.

Orchestral Plan of Famous Players

At the recent election held by the Musician's Mutual Protective Union Local 145, A. F. of M. of the United States and Canada, the following were elected for the year 1936:

President: Joshua Bowyer.
Vice-President: Will Edmunds.
Secretary: Edward A. Jamieson.
Executive Members: W. G. Bremner, Wm. Couling, F. Mulgrew, H. Stocker.
Trustees: E. M. Anderson, E. C. Miller, Wm. Pilling.

The membership of the musicians' union have been heartened by the news that the Famous Players Corporation is introducing a new entertainment policy in one of their theatres in Toronto. The company intends to have a sixty-piece symphony orchestra play three shows each day in the Imperial Theatre. The orchestra will be composed entirely of union members, and there is some hope among local members of the musicians' union that if this policy proves to be a financial success in Toronto, that it may be extended to Vancouver where the local symphony orchestra, under the leadership of Allard De Ridder, has been given enthusiastic receptions at the Sunday concerts.

Trades Union Notes

Engineers' Union, No. 882, is making steady progress. Two or three new members have been enrolled at every meeting during the past few months.

Another barber shop has hung up the Barbers' Union Shop Card. This new place is at the corner of Hastings and Richards.

Milk Salesmen are enjoying the daylight delivery system recently instituted through the medium of the City Council.

Railway shopmen are looking forward to a further increase in hours of work. They are now on a 17 days a month basis.

Bakers are looking forward to an increase in membership through the medium of an organization campaign.

Colin McDonald, delegate to the Vancouver Jubilee Committee, reports that all printed matter in connection with the event will bear the union label. Allard De Ridder has charge of the Music Committee.

Building Trades report that an unfair wage is being paid on the reconditioning work at the Industrial School at Essondale.

Stormy Passage Expected for Health Bill

Influential Few of the Medical Profession Putting Up Powerful Opposition to Legislation—Public Meetings Disclose That Insurance of All Persons is Favored

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS was given over radio station CKWX by Percy R. Bengough, General Secretary of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council. It specifically deals with the strenuous opposition being made against the proposed legislation which the government of British Columbia desires to put into operation. Organized labor intends to watch over the passage of this legislation and desires that every member of the Legislature should be heartily supported by his or her constituents, if and when they approve of suggestions made by organized labor and other organizations, relative to proposed legislation.

As mentioned in today's press, at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held yesterday evening, the question of Health Insurance was again considered. While we have dealt with this question in more than one previous broadcast we are of the opinion that such legislation is so necessary that it merits more time being given to its consideration.

The opposition which is being brought against the introduction of this necessary social legislation is being done chiefly from two directions and in two forms. One is advanced from certain groups of organized employers who, being unable to offer any rational or logical argument against the need of better medical and hospitalization facilities so necessary to the health of the people as taken care of by a system of Health Insurance, say that while they agree with it, that the time is not opportune in the province of British Columbia for its introduction.

In our last broadcast we pointed out how Health Insurance was introduced in some of the older countries as early as 1883. W eset out the many years that it had been in operation in Great Britain and we mentioned how the Royal Commission that was appointed by the British Columbia Government in 1929 and submitted a report three years later, after fully investigating the whole of the conditions throughout the province, recommended that a scheme of Health Insurance be established as early as possible in this province.

The argument that the time is not opportune to improve conditions for most of the people are not new. It is a stock argument that was brought against the introduction of every piece of labor and social legislation that is on the statutes today.

The old story has always been advanced by our larger industrialists, that if further taxes are placed upon them for the purpose of financing what they have termed "paternal" legislation, that it would cripple industry and would mean disaster. In every case, when the legislation has been placed in operation it has not had such an effect, but in most cases has operated to the benefit not only of the working people, but also the employing classes.

One cannot overlook the fact that hospitals and such institutions have to be maintained and people have to pay for them whether they go into them or not. However, what should be considered is what will be the greatest good for the greatest number. Every survey that has been made in this province has brought forward the same fact, and that is that people do not get medical treatment when they need it and this applies to men, women and children. The major reason that they do not get such treatment is a question of cost—they cannot afford it. The result is, that in thousands of cases, sickness that could be taken care of in its earlier stages is allowed to develop with its resultant suffering.

If one considers the question from this viewpoint, and, after all, the humane viewpoint is the only one worth while, then we must say that the time is not only opportune but is long past due for the introduction of a system of Health Insurance in this province.

This is one form of opposition that is being presented to Government members; the other is possibly more deadly. Again we have the statement that they believe in it, but that it should not go too far. This is the position taken by a few, possibly an influential few, of the medical profession who really should know better. Their contentions are not based on what would be in the best interests of the health of the people but what is the best for the advancement of their own particular interest, so we find from such sources, requests being made to the Government for a compulsory system of Health Insurance where only those earning less than fifteen hundred dollars per year would be compelled to pay. Such a scheme would be one whereby the poor were helping the poor. It leaves those outside who are best able to pay, would take care of practically all the bad debts of the medical profession. The sole idea behind such a suggestion is that the people in higher ranges of salary are able to secure medical treatment when necessary and to meet the cost. It naturally follows that if the higher ranges of salary are not called upon to pay into a compulsory scheme that the burden of cost falls heavier on those less able to pay.

There are many who are not in a position to pay. I would like you to consider this. The Dominion Government publish in the Labor Gazette each month, what are known as "Cost of Living" figures. There is is really no living allowed—the figures only cover the bare cost of food, commodities, rent and fuel for the average family of five. No allowance is made for clothes, and the one uhndred and one expenditures that people have to meet outside of those mentioned. The cost set out today runs around sixteen dollars per week. Would one suggest that people receiving this amount or less should be made to contribute? What would one suggest they should go without to meet such payments? Revenue which could be derived if all the people were included irrespective of how much their earnings were, would considerably lessen the burden on the less fortunate people who are receiving smaller salaries.

After trying out Health Insurance in Great Britain for many years, the Medical Profession of the British Isles are among the foremost in always pressing for its extension.

In the brief that was submitted by the British Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons to the Hearings Committee, we find among others the following statement:

"Before stating our recommendations we wish to deal with a phase of the subject which has not been considered under the Act, namely, the increased amount of work which the doctors will be called upon to do. This increased amount of work will come from two sources under Health Insurance. In the first place, during times of depression a very large amount of medical and surgical care which is needed has not been done because of financial reasons and as a result there is a great amount of work to be done which only awaits the financial means. This hindrance will be removed under Health Insurance and there will undoubtedly be a great demand to have this delayed work attended to and it will take some time, perhaps a couple of years, to catch up with it. As an industry a great 'back log' of orders has been built up.

"In the second place there is a natural increased demand for care and attention on the part of the insured when no increased expense to them is involved."

Here is a frank admission that the citizens of the province are sadly lacking adequate medical and surgical care. It is a frank admission that more employment will result for doctors should Health Insurance be established and it is difficult to understand why a group, possibly more conservant than any other with the need of such services should endeavor to use their influence to get such a modified Act established as they suggest.

We have to remind the members of the Provincial Government that

(Continued on page 3)

Congress Urges Social Legislation

emorandum of Legislative Programme presented to the Prime Minister and Members of the Dominion Government by the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and an Associate Delegation of Canadian Representatives of Affiliated National and International Unions on Wednesday, January 15th, 1936.

We desire to submit herewith to e Government of the Dominion a ume of our confirmed opinions h respect to legislation indicated necessary at present, particularly the interests of the wage earning ses of the country, but generally the hope of more nearly equalizg social conditions and economic portunities for our Canadian population.

Unemployment and Its Relief

Unemployment continues to be our ost grave national problem, and the e which must receive first attenon in any consideration of labor d social matters. At the moment out one-tenth of our people are pending upon Governments for ir material support, a situation y largely brought about by the ence of jobs for those seeking em. While we have no cure-all to ggest as a remedy to this situation, ere are certain suggestions we wish advance looking to what we red as a broader provision of work d a sounder policy of easing the condition.

Provisions of Work: — Although blic works have given quite a volme of employment in recent years, e steady level of those in receipt direct relief shows that jobs from is source have not been numerous ough to noticeably reduce the mber of the unemployed. We feel nfident that more could be done in is way with advantage to the pubc at large and especially to many mpetent workers at present idle. We submit that carefully planned ublic works are an asset to the mmunity which justify their cost, while help to the building industry s a step toward helping other industries. Therefore, we believe that f greater financial provision be ade for public works this year some duction would be made in the numbers on relief, and at the same time the services of at least some of the unemployed would be turned to account in erecting the projects provided for, and we would earnestly rge that this be done. Projects such s we have in mind are the renovaion of public buildings, new buildgs and the elimination of level way crossings.

In reducing unemployment through public works, we feel that the social value of using the services of persons otherwise idle, but not yet on relief, should be stressed. It is important that where possible the morale of our people should be kept p by giving them an aim in life uch as is provided by the sense that their services are entering into the building up of our nation, rather than being allowed to rust out.

Housing:—At the last session Parliament passed an Act on the subject of housing. We believe that Act should be broadened to give more incentive to individuals to build their own homes. If this were done many jobs would be provided in the construction and allied industries, at little or no cost to the public treasury, while at the same time the number of home owners would be increased, a desirable condition in any country. We believe, too, that housing ought to be carried a step further through a scheme of slum clearance in our larger cities, public assistance being given if necessary. To the extent that provincial partnership in any scheme on housing may be necessary, we would recommend that it be secured.

Reforestation:—Public funds spent upon reforestation and forest fire prevention may be considered as adding to the value of our national wealth. It is suggested that much work of this class could be done profitably and should be done, and as a further means of providing a livelihood for some of the unemployed, we here call attention to this national need.

Relief Camps:—On the subject of the relief camps for unattached men we would like to express the hope that the investigation recently undertaken may result in recommendations for important improvements in the lot of the many thousands of our young citizens who are being cared for therein. That the camps have had value in dealing with a difficult situation may be admitted: that the conditions they have created need correction is as generally conceded. At best they have been a makeshift arrangement, and as time goes on without any brightening of the prospects facing those in them, the camps have lost much of their original value, a statement borne out by the unrest which has been only too apparent in the last year. It is suggested that the only satisfactory solution of the camp problems is to replace these with work schemes at fair rates of pay.

All work done by the Government, whether relief work or not, should be subject to the Fair Wages Act of 1935.

Hours of Work:—Since the Dominion Act on the Eight Hour Day is before the Court, we shall not comment upon it. Nevertheless, on the general question of hours of work we may say that we are convinced that modern methods of production make possible and necessary a much shorter working day than is now the custom. In fact, we look forward hopefully to a maximum work week of thirty hours, and in this the Government might give lead to private industry by providing for thirty hours as a limit on public works. In order to maintain, if not to increase, the purchasing power, which is the life-blood of our economic system, wage levels should not be lowered regardless of any reduction in working time.

Unemployed Youth: — It is suggested that provision be made to complete the training of apprentices whose apprenticeship has been interrupted by unemployment, and to train into occuptions youths who have not yet become established, in order that neither the youth nor industry may be handicapped in the future by the effects of the depression. As a start we would mention the need for technical education grants to be paid under the Vocational Educational Act of 1931, not yet put into operation. Moreover, some special study of the ways and means of establishing our school graduates in industry would also be timely.

Transportation of Workers:—Provision for the transportation of workers to and from employment at a distance, probably arranged through public employment offices, would go far to lessen illegal travelling of the unemployed, with the grave number of accidents suffered by this "transient" class. Low transportation costs, with sums loaned for the purpose in some instances, would meet the situation.

Relief for the Unemployed:—Without knowing fully the duities of the proposed Commission on Employment and Unemployment Relief, we cannot comment intelligently on what may be proposed. We trust that the Commission may be a material aid in advancing ways and means of reabsorbing the unemployed into useful, gainful occupations. We trust, also, that the Commission may standardize relief and so supervise its administration that none in need may be overlooked. However, we are consistently of opinion that, since unemployment is national, relief likewise should be national, and the Federal Authority should administer all relief.

Social Insurance:—Since it is our opinion that the various forms of social insurance may be made a feature of a more general plan to deal with the present and future problem of unemployment, we propose to include our observations on the question of such insurance under this general heading of Unemployment and its Relief.

As the Employment and Social Insurance Act of 1935 is before the Supreme Court for opinion as to its validity, we shall not now restate changes previously sought to this Act, but confine our submission on the matter of unemployment insurance to the general policy which we have supported for several years. To assist industry and the worker to make provision for periods of unemployment out of earnings, we firmly adhere to the principle that a national contributory unemployment insurance plan is a modern day necessity.

Likewise, we wish to urge that steps be taken to set up a national system of health insurance. Some start has been made by the provinces, but we feel that Dominion support must be given before our people will have reasonable safeguards as to care in time of ill-health. Without doubt health insurance would call into being a national health policy, which in turn would result in improving the general health standards of Canada, and in reducing the death rate.

In reference to old age pensions we suggest that the age for pension eligibility be reduced from 70 years as at present to 60 years. Our reasons for so doing are, first, that the retirement of those in industry at 60 years of age would remove many whose present employment might be taken by younger unemployed persons with social advantage; second, that the pace of modern industry wears out the workers at an earlier age than formerly; and third, that many of those between 60 and 70 who are now without work will experience grave difficulties in becoming re-engaged in industry. We feel, further, that the present rate of old age pensions is not suffcient to provide the scale of living to which pensioners should be entitled, and that the present amount of the pension should be increased. In line with our recommendation on the old age pension age, we would request that the Government consider retiring its own employees at 60 years of age, as a beginning in a more general sheme of planned retirement at that age.

On social insurance it may be pointed out that modern industrial conditions are such that the individual worker finds he is wholly unable to provide any measure of security for himself and his dependents against the hazards of unemployment, ill-health and old age. In consequence he must look increasingly to plans in partnership with industry, that is, his employer, and the state. Though defects may be pointed to in the present Old Age Pension Act, that measure has shown its value, and indirectly it has demonstrated the need for a broader system of state social insurance.

Wage Policy:—To restore a balance between production and consumption a greater purchasing power on the part of the masses is essential and though there are many ways in which this might be brought about, the most direct is that of putting more money in the pay envelope. In this matter the Government has a responsibility to lead and we sincerely believe it would be in the public interest if steps were immediately taken to restore salaries and wages of all Government employees to their former levels. At the same time the Dominion Government might make it a matter of standing policy to encourage a betterment of wage levels generally in order to increase consumption, to build up living standards and to eradicate partial relief.

British North America Act

We are pleased to note from the press that the question of amendment of the British North America Act was one of the problems before the recent Dominion-Provincial Conference and that progress was made thereon. Last year we outlined to the Government of the day suggestions as to particular amendments tending toward needed national unity and uniformity, for which we invited consideration, and these we might repeat, as follows:—

1. Ensure full competence of the Federal Government to enact any social and labor legislation affecting Canada, as a whole, and particularly that included in the draft conventions and recommen-

(Continued on page 4)

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Vancouver, Canada, January, 1936

COURT REVIEW OF CANADIAN LABOR LEGISLATION

The social legislation enacted by the last session of Parliament have been taken to the Supreme Court to be tested on constitutional grounds.

The legislation challenged includes insurance against unemployment, maximum hours of labor, minimum wages and the weekly day of rest.

The social laws are being considered on a new constitutional basis. Hitherto legislation on insurance and labor questions has been controlled by the provincial governments. But under the provisions of the Federal Constitution the Dominion Parliament has authority to enact legislation necessary for the performance of the obligations connected with external treaties.

Canada signed the Versailles Peace Treaty, which established the League of National and the International Labor Organization. Acting under authority of the Versailles Treaty the International Labor Organization has submitted various labor conventions to the governments of the signatory powers who are also members of the I. L. O.

The Canadian Government contends that even though it may be trespassing on the traditional jurisdiction of the provinces in enacting labor and insurance legislation, it has complete authority to do so because of its membership in the International Labor Organization, which obligates it to implement the labor conventions. The I. L. O. convention, it holds, are in effect labor treaties.

PARLIAMENT'S OPPORTUNITY

Within a very short time the Federal and Provincial Parliaments will be going full blast and, in as much as most of these governments are made up of the same party, one would expect to see a great deal of harmony, co-operation and coordination in the legislative activities. There is still a great need for adjustments in our economic system in order to take care of the multitudes who are getting a rather precarious living and whose outlook for the future is far from bright.

Despite the pick-up in business it has only reached a small proportion of the people and unless some drastic measures are taken to increase the benefits of wealth production so that this wealth can be distributed among a greater number of people we will undoubtedly drop back into a far worse condition than that which we have experienced during the past few years.

While we must admit that employment has picked up during the past two years, we must acknowledge the fact that this has been caused largely by construction work. The wages derived from this class of work has increased the demand for necessities of life and factory trade has been stimulated thereby. But that stimulation has not effected so many as one would imagine, because the introduction of labor-saving machinery in these factories has made it impossible to increase the number of workers who would have otherwise obtained employment in those factories. Aside from that, we find that hundreds of thousands of boys and girls leave schools every year and center their efforts upon getting jobs. Hence we find that despite the thousands in Canada who have obtained jobs during the past year, the unemployed army is as great, if not greater, than during the darkest days of the depression. Over in the United States, despite the fact that millions have obtained jobs, there are still eleven million unemployed with many more working short time. Over in Great Britain the same condition prevails, and with the possible exception of Russia and two or three Scandinavian countries unemployment chaos exists.

This situation therefore calls for careful analysis and drastic action. The younger element are becoming a menace to the social life of the community and their numbers are ever increasing because when they leave school there is no work for them and they must either live off the meagre earnings or relief receipts of their parents or seek other means. And in a land of plenty, where food, clothing and shelter in abundance and of the finest quality can be produced, one can hardly expect masses of the people to sit idly by and live in the continuous uncertainty, poverty, ill-health and misery which prevails among hundreds of thousands today.

The parliaments of Canada, just as the parliaments of other countries, now have the opportunity to change conditions so that every man, woman and child can have easy access to all the good and beautiful things of life and be able to live without the dread of poverty which hangs over an ever-increasing multitude.

MORE WORK AROUND RAILROAD SHOPS

News from Winnipeg shows that work has been picking up steadily around the railroad shops. In the last few months the Boilermakers' Union has admitted twenty-five new members. Lodge 35 Railway Carmen admitted twenty-seven new members. Machinists' Lodge No. 189 took in five new members at the first meeting of this year. Lodge 550, Railway Carmen of Transcona took in seventy-two members during the year.

What Promises 1936?

(By P. M. DRAPER, President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.)

The beginning of 1936 finds conditions which are confronting the workers of Canada more unsettled than has been the case for several years. During 1935 employment improved somewhat in volume, and, consequently, a certain number of wage earners are reaping the benefit of such improvement. On the other hand, for large numbers 1935 was simply a year of further unemployment—either a further drastic strain on very meagre accumulated savings or twelve months of continued dependency on public relief.

For the large number still out of work, what does 1936 promise? Ever since the depression commenced six years ago optimistic predictions have turned out to be about as empty as they could be, and even though the slight improvement of 1935 might make some more bold in their promises for the New Year it is well to be cautious. Certainly we all hope for the best, hope that the unfortunate condition of our unemployed citizens may be radically improved by employment becoming more rapidly available, but one would hesitate to indulge in any optimistic forecast, particularly as there might be a tendency to withdraw concentration on the essential need of continuing the relief measures to prevent utter and absolute destitution. Public consciousness of the needs of the unemployed was never so pronounced as during the present time of depression and it would be most unfortunate if any of that practical sympathy were withdrawn until the last of those now out of work has been re-absorbed into gainful employment.

But the prospect of another twelve months of relief is certainly a rather hopeless outlook for any considerable number of Canadians, so that while continuing relief measures no time should be lost in endeavoring to apply the only proper corrective to the situation, the provision of jobs. The Government contemplates appointing a National Commission to advise on the questions of unemployment and employment. This is decidedly a step in the proper direction for it cannot escape notice that there appears to have been a rather alarming lack of attention to the problem of consciously increasing the number of jobs available during the past six years. If this Commission can recommend anything which will provide employment for even a fraction of our unemployed citizens it will have been well worth while. Definite planning must be necessary, because the older method of allowing the free play of economic forces to correct our ills has certainly broken down.

While the unemployed and underemployed must be the chief concern of those interested in the humanitarian advancement of our country, there are other features which cannot be overlooked in any consideration of the prospects facing our working classes. Of course, for years the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has advocated social and labor legislation, providing for social insurance, a shorter working day and a shorter working week and other like measures to promote social security, to provide for a progressive improvement in the condition of the workers. These measures we still fervently endorse, but the fact that Acts of Parliament touching on the questions are now before the Supreme Court of Canada to determine their validity makes any detailed discussion impossible at the moment.

Since the War, organized labor has been fully alive to the potential influence of world affairs upon our domestic condition, and we have viewed with grave concern the spread of dictatorships in Europe, together with the threat of, what dictatorship must inevtiably lead to—war. With international reactions following so readily upon national activities it is not enough that we in Canada have escaped dictatorship and still cling to democracy. That alone cannot save us from the horrors of war in all circumstances. Not the least of our apprehensions upon entering 1936 must be that of whether the war clouds which have gathered in 1935 will be dissipated or whether they will break and spread destruction upon the world. The labor movement stands for international peace, and is a force to that end. It is ready to co-operate in the future, as it has done in the past, with all other men of good will to bring about a state of society where war shall be outlawed and where the masses of the people shall be permitted to work out their salvation in a spirit of friendliness and good will, and not to the accompaniment of the clash of arms.

May I take this opportunity of extending to readers in every part of Canada hearty greetings for a Happy New Year, and for twelve months of progressive release from the burdens which weigh so heavily on the shoulders of our nation at the present time.

WARNS UNION BARTENDERS CONCERNING CHEMICAL CLEANERS

BOSTON, Mass.—John J. Kearnay, Business Agent of Bartenders' Union, Local 34, and International Vice-President, following a vote of the members of the union at a largely attended meeting recently, announced the issuing of orders forbidding any member of the organization from using chemical preparations for the cleaning of beer coils or serving beer to customers which has passed through chemically cleaned coils.

This action, he said, was taken for the purpose of protecting the health of patrons, as complaints of illness after drinking beer caused an investigation which revealed that the cleaning preparations are injurious to health, but which because of low cost and speed were used by the owners of certain establishments in this city and vicinity.—Boston Labor News.

U.S. Official Says 750,000 Homes Needed Each Year

(By A. F. of L. News Service)

Washington, D. C.—A vivid picture of the terrible conditions to which industry has reduced the workers during the depression was presented by Peter Grimm, assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, in a statement describing the housing needs of the United States.

In connection with his function to persuade private industry to inaugurate housing projects, Mr. Grimm is preparing a report for Congress on the imperative need of residential buildings. Asked to give his opinion of the recent report of the Committee on Economic Recovery, headed by A. S. Freed, which urged the construction of 750,000 homes a year by 1938, Mr. Grimm agreed the figure was an accurate representation of the "potential requirements" adding:

"Included in the nation's needs are not only the normal replacements but houses resulting from the unscrambling of families and deferred marriages and also the building of houses to replace those unfit for human habitation".

Because of long deferred building activity, Mr. Grimm said America had a heritage of "rotten old homes" and that the emergency in proper housing was so great that "the country with all its resources cannot soon meet this problem".

Urges Opposition To Court Appeals

Oldtimers in the British Columbia labor movement will remember Albert Wells, former editor of The B. C. Federationist and active in the trades union movement. He has just written Percy R. Bengough on the subject of making strenuous opposition to court appeals against decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Trades Union movement here has long taken this stand, but the subject is ever cropping up and industrial interests are forever striving to have the Act changed so as to allow for appeals. We contend that the employers would take greater advantage of the appeal than workmen would, and that even if the workman won the case the lawyer would get the money. In this respect it is very significant that lawyers at the present time are behind the moves being made to change this legislation. Albert Wells says:

1923 15th Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Percy Bengough,
Secretary, Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

Dear Percy:

Recently I had a letter from Mr. Winn, the chairman of the British Columbia Compensation Commission, and I told him of a case I had against an insurance company here for Workmen's Compensation, in which after 17 months' litigation I was denied benefits by the courts.

In this case, one of many in my experience here, where the courts denied me the benefits awarded by the Workmen's Compensation Commission, and in which the case was taken to the courts, I won in the appeal court but lost when it was taken to the Supreme Court. I told Mr. Winn of my case and that is why he wrote me and, in view of the fact that he says that there is an effort being made in your province to have an appeal to the courts written into your Act and suggested that I write you and tell you what I think about the courts.

Percy, when the British Columbia Act was enacted, as you know, I had a lot to do with it, and we would not stand for private insurance carriers or for any appeal to the courts. Knowing you as I do, I want you and your colleagues to fight against any appeal to the courts and also private insurance companies as carriers of insurance or companies interfering with your set-up. I would, if I could, tell you the story as I see it here. Time will not, however, permit and I am not so proficient as a typewriter operator to do so, as I have not used a machine for over a year. However, I have here a man whom you know, Walter Cowan, a member of the State Federation of Labor Executive, who is aiding me in my efforts to have all insurance companies cut out and no appeal to the courts and he, with me, thinks that the British Columbia Act is the best to come to our notice and after our experience in this state, we feel that it is to the interests of organized labor and the workers generally that no deviation from your present Act should be even thought of by the workers in your province.

Whatever you do, oppose any move to introduce an appeal to the courts.

In the meantime remember me to all old friends and don't forget that I have the same opinions of the labor movement. I made the mistake of my life when I went into the O.B.U. and I have not forgotten it and will never make the same mistake again. I have held office here in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters as delegate to the District Council of Carpenters, the Building Trades and as President of Local 22, P. H. McCarthy's local, and am still active in the movement, and I still think that the movement in Vancouver was the best I was ever in and that you have the best Act in the world and the best administration, and therefore I warn you to let no effort on your part be neglected to keep the courts out of your Workmen's Compensation administration.

With kindest regards to you and the movement in your city, I remain

Yours fraternally,
ALBERT WELLS.

STREET RAILWAYMEN IN WINNIPEG RETURNING

General Vice-President Lawrence O'Connell of Toronto, representing the Street Railwaymen's Union is in Winnipeg, having been advised that a considerable number of street railwaymen were desirous of returning to the fold of the International. These were members of the One Big Union but they have apparently become tired of upholding a lost cause.

'FRISCO VOTERS DOWN 1-MAN STREET CARS

San Francisco.—One-man cars will not be permitted in San Francisco, if voters have anything to say about it.

An ordinance requiring employment of two men on all street cars was adopted by overwhelming vote at a recent referendum election. The vote is the answer of the city's residents to efforts of the Market St. Railway to introduce one-man cars.

Six-hour Day Urged For Mexican Labor

Mexico.—A six-hour day for all workers without reduction of wages has been proposed to the Chamber of Deputies by representatives from the state of Jalisco. If the proposal goes through—and the prospects are considered good—it means a 22 per cent wage increase.

Other reforms in the labor laws will be presented when the Chamber of Deputies gives its attention to the welfare of labor in the near future.

LACLEDE GAS UNION WINS 7 PER CENT PAY INCREASE

St. Louis, Mo.—A seven per cent wage increase was given to 550 employees in the mechanical division of the Laclede Gas Light Company here by an arbitration committee. The employees affected are members of the Gas House Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The increase was made retroactive to July 17, 1935, when the strike was settled by an agreement of both the union and the company to refer the controversy to arbitration.

Twenty-one issues which were hanging fire when the strike was called off were adjusted by attorneys for the union and the company and made part of the award. One provision was that a union employee who is discharged must be given a reason for his dismissal. A five-day week and overtime pay at the rate of time and a half were also included in the award.

TACOMA DAIRIES INCREASE WAGES

After prolonged conferences with operators Local 313 of Tacoma has negotiated increases for employees in the dairy industry of that city of twenty-five and fifty cents a day. Under the new agreement the scale for both milk drivers and dairy employees in the Tacoma plants will be six dollars per day of eight hours.

MILLION TO PAYROLL

Pittsburgh.—Employees of the big Aluminum Company of America received a 5 per cent wage increase recently. It is the second pay boost they have secured since they unionized shortly after the NRA began functioning.

About 15,000 employees are affected and approximately $1,000,000 will be added to the annual payroll.

Correspondence

Editor, Labor Statesman:

Sir,—I would be glad if you can see your way clear to publish this letter in our paper. On attending the Trades and Labor Council meeton on January 21, I was much surprised at the action taken to adjourn the meeting for the purpose of paying respects to our late King. In my opinion, this gesture could have been accomplished quite as effectually without adjourning such an important meeting as the Trades and Labor Council. When we consider that the schools carry on with the education of our children, picture shows were running, also street cars and printing presses, etc. The exploiting classes are still grinding out their profits from the brawn and brain of the toiling masses. When we consider all these things, I'm sure if the delegates had more time to consider the question they would not have belittled the importance of the highest representative body of labor in this province by failing to carry on our business.

Thanking you, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
P. C. MUNRO.
Delegate from St. Railwaymen.

F. H. KNIGHT IS CHOSEN FOR A. F. OF L. COUNCIL

President of Railway Carmen Fills Place Vacated by John L. Lewis

Miami, Fla.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor elected Felix H. Knight, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, to membership in the Council to succeed John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who resigned last November shortly after he was made eleventh vice-president by the 1935 convention of the Federation.

COLONIES FOR CANADIAN JOBLESS YOUTH PLAN

A census of homeless and unemployed youths in the Province of Ontario, was recently taken with the ultimate object of colonising them on tax-forfeited lands in various parts of the Province or on municipal farms, where they will grow their own food and use their trades in improving the plants where they will be domiciled.

It is estimated that there are about 5000 of these "homeless, wandering boys," classified in unemployment phraseology as "transients," in the Province.

EYES— the windows of your mind!

Don't handicap your children for life for want of adequate and proper light. Let us make a free survey of your home lighting . . . a free service . . . nothing to sell.

Phone Home Lighting Dept.
BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
Seymour 8181 • Vancouver, B. C.

OH, OH! NO ICING SUGAR! SO . . .

"I was making a cake this morning", said Mrs. Plumley, "when I suddenly realized that I was out of icing sugar. And you know what John is—he won't eat a cake without icing. I hadn't time to go out to the store, but there was another way out of the difficulty. Yes, I telephoned, and the icing sugar arrived soon after.

"Little conveniences like that make me thankful we have a telephone in the house again".

The telephone is a tireless errand boy, ready to serve you in good weather or bad.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO.

AUTO LOANS PROMPT SERVICE, EASY TERMS
636 WEST PENDER ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.
GELIN BROS.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE!
HAVE ABSOLUTELY SURE PROTECTION BY INSURING YOUR CAR with
THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
305 and 306, 325 HOWE STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

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

UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH TRADES COUNCIL

...Salesmen, Local 189, I. B. T. C. ...E.—Secretary, Birt Showler, 531 ...tty Street, Seymour 7495.

...and Confectionery Workers' In...ional Union, Local 468—Secre... ...R. Small, 529 Beatty Street, ...mour 3249.

...—International Journeymen of ...erica, Local 120—Secretary and ...siness Manager, C. E. Herrett, 531 ...tty Street, Seymour 3249.

...Stereotypers' Union, Local 276 ...Business Manager, T. J. Hanafin, ...1 Homer Street, Seymour 4783.

...Union, Local 151—Secre... ...A. Arman, 2048 West Second ..., Bayview 1567-L.

...Union, Local 194—Secre... ...A. Fraser, 5079 Rosa Street, ...ner 561-Y.

...Union, Local 105—Secre... ...George Mowat, Alcazar Hotel.

...Workers' Union, Local 280— ...retary, A. Bullock, 2424 West 10th; ...Phone Bay. 0585-Y.

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

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

...and Mill Workers, Local 81— ...Secretary, T. Umezuki, 544 Powell St., ...Highland 2189.

..., Local Union 452—Secretary, ...W. Ratley, 531 Beatty St., Sey. 7495.

...Mail Employees, Local 59—Secre... ...J. Tarbuck, 3517 West 35th, ...Bayview 2300-R.

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

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

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

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

..., Stationary, Local 882—Secre... ...E. W. King, P. O. Box 703; ...High. 4569-Y.

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

...Fighters, City, Local 18—Secretary, ...F. Enright, 3070 Hudson Street.

...Fighters, New Westminster, Local ...—Secretary, C. Highsted, 1230 ...Ewen Avenue.

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

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

...Structural, Local 97—Busi... ...Manager, J. P. Rankin, 531 ...Beatty Street, Seymour 7495.

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

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

...and Sawmill Workers' Union, ...Local 1617 (U. B. of C. & J.)—Secre... ...William Higgins, 531 Beatty St.

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

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

Mailers' Union, No. 70—Secretary, H. Fauer, 2725 Eton Street.

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

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

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

Molders' Union, Local 231—Secretary, John Browne, 618 W. Broadway, Suite 1; Phone Fair. 5573-L.

Motion Picture Projectionists, Local 348—Secretary, J. H. Leslie, Box 348; Bay. 6841-L; Bus. Man., Trin. 5703.

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

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

Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Local 2404—Business Manager, Jas. Thomson, 142 W. Hastings, Sey. 7874.

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

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

Plumbers and Steamfitters (Helpers)—Local 571—Secretary, T. H. Poulton, 736 Second St., New Westminster.

Photo Engravers, Local 54—I. V. Murphy, 3351 West 29th, Bayview 2852-Y.

Railway Carmen, Local No. 58—Secretary, J. R. Robertson, 627 West 18th, Fairmont 2258-L.

Railway Carmen, Local 280—Secretary, W. E. Bradley, 3030 Wilson Avenue, New Westminster.

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

Sheet Metal Workers (Railroad) Local 214—Secretary, Geo. Watson, 1909 East 19th.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, Local 726—Secretary, Wm. Clarkson, 1823 Kitchener Street, Highland 567-R.

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

Stone Cutters, Journeymen of North America—Secretary, E. W. Tonge, 4119 Grace Avenue, New Westminster.

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

Street Railway Employees, Division 101—Business Manager, Fred Griffin, Prior Street Car Barns, Trinity 4650.

Tailors, Journeymen, Local 178—Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Harrison, 1268 Nelson Street.

Taxi Drivers, Local 151—Secretary, N. A. Macaulay, 468 East 17th Ave.; Fair. 4712-R.

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

Textile Workers, Local 1700—Secretary, Catherine Wilson, 3227 West Sixth.

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

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

Health, Wealth and Happiness

One of the most interesting and instructive lectures being given in Vancouver at the present time is that given by Professor Parker on Sunday evening in the IOOF Hall on Eighth Ave. West, just half a block east of Granville St. He explains the laws of mathematics and vibrations through which birth, health, wealth, and happiness, are manifested. Science has proven that life is motion, but it is not generally known that the substance, desires, emotions, characteristics and qualities of everything, human and material, is determined by its speed of vibration. The Law of Vibration therefore becomes the key to knowledge and coupled with the law of mathematics enables any of us to have a greater control over our mission in life. The law of mathematics is the nucleus of language. Every letter in the alphabet has a mathematical vibration, and when formed into words or names of persons, determine the path through health, wealth and happiness which the individual treads. The date of your birth gives you a certain speed of vibration, which only changes at certain periods in your life, and if the name given to you by your parents is in harmony with your birthpath, your desires, emotions and qualities will come smoothly and successfully through your years of life. But if the name or combination of names do not harmonize with your birthpath, then you will struggle through life meeting ever increasing obstacles of adversity, ill-health and family discord.

Professor Parker proves that Language is the most powerful factor in existence today. Language not only becomes the agent of chaos in world affairs, but it also becomes the agent of chaos in our own bodies, and because people do not understand the power behind the letters in language, our hospitals and asylums are being filled with human wreckage, which could otherwise be made into healthy and intelligent human beings.

Not only are our legislators, judges and doctors directing the affairs of state and the life and health of individuals, without having the proper knowledge for successful administration of control, over the wealth, health and happiness of the people, but our ministers are misrepresenting the Bible and bungling the spiritual manifestations of would-be worshippers.

In his various lectures, which are free, except for a collection, Professor Parker deals with all these things and thereby adds tremendously to one's knowledge, but he also analyzes names of people in the audience and explains their failings and their nature, thereby enabling them to determine whether they wish to struggle along in the same old chaotic path or to change their vibrations and strike out in a new path leading to health, wealth and happiness.

Coast Breweries Aid Jubilee Celebration

With the object of stimulating the enthusiasm of Vancouver people in the City's Golden Jubilee Celebration, executives of Coast Breweries Limited have sponsored a newspaper advertising campaign for their product, Lucky Lager, in which photographic scenes of Vancouver's early days are featured.

This is the first campaign of its type to be presented to Vancouver and British Columbia readers. According to Coast Breweries executives, it is hoped it will result, not only in informing and stimulating the Vancouver public, but that it will serve to attract visitors to the city from every part of the province.

The photographs being featured are among the city's most precious possessions and show graphically what has been accomplished in building a great metropolitan centre from a wilderness in the short space of fifty years. These photographs were supplied through the courtesy of H. T. Devine and the Vancouver Public Library.

The wooded shoreline of the harbour, the City Council and the tent which served as a City Hall after the great fire and other scenes of dramatic interest are shown in the series.

Descriptive paragraphs giving authentic information about these early days lend additional interest.

Coast Breweries executives have stated that this series of advertisements is being run with the hope that it will help to create the necessary enthusiasm which will make Vancouver's Golden Jubilee the greatest event in the entire history of Vancouver.

1,300,000 IN RED ARMY
(By A. F. of L. News Service)

Press dispatches from Moscow declare the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has unanimously approved the expenditure of 14,800,000,000 rubles on the armed forces during 1936 compared with the 1935 war budget of 6,500,000,000 rubles. It was officially announced that the standing army of the Soviet Union was increased to 1,300,000 during the last year.

The Central Committee explained that the increase in the budget for the armed forces was due to the threatening action of aggressive nations on the east and west.

"Hope nothing from luck; and the probability is that you will be so prepared, forewarned, and forearmed that all shallow observers will call you lucky."

Trucking Unions Are Growing Rapidly

Bringing to the Seattle Teamsters some of the high points of organization activities of the past three years throughout the Pacific Northwest, Harry Dail, special Teamsters' representative, and formerly secretary of Local 174, and Al Rosser, secretary of Portland local 162, addressed the meeting of the Seattle truck drivers.

Bringing home the magnitude to which long distance trucking operations have grown in the past few years Brother Dail called attention to the fact that one freight line in the Pacific Northwest now operates over more miles of highway than any railroad in the United States.

The steps by which the Seattle, Portland, and Spokane locals, working in conjunction, have been successful in perfecting the organization of the long distance drivers in the northwest states reviewed by Brother Dail who stated that, as the result of action of the International Executive Board at its last meeting sanctioning an arrangement, the next contract with the auto freight operators would be negotiated by all locals collectively and will apply to every freight driver in the Northwest. The present agreement expires June 30, 1936.

Secretary Rosser of the Portland Teamsters reviewed some of the history of his local and touched on the remarkable progress which has been made by that organization in the last three years. The Portland union, which today numbers 1800 men, three years ago had a membership of 253. A minimum wage scale of $5.25 a day is in effect at Portland at the present time.

Winnipeg Garment Workers Going Strong

During the past few months the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Winnipeg have built up a strong union of several hundred members but another organization composed of workers in the shirt and overall factories is giving the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union a close run for the honor of being the banner local in point of numbers. At a meeting of the United Garment Workers' Union held this year over 400 members in the shirt and overall trade were in attendance despite the cold weather.

3600 Dyers and Drivers To Strike

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Stabilization and Industrial Board of the cleaning and dyeing industry here ordered a strike to enforce a demand for increased wages. The board represents 3000 inside workers and 600 driver salesmen who are members of Local No. 18,233, Cleaners' and Dyers' Union, and some 7000 small retail tailors who have their cleaning work done by large plants.

In explaining the reason for the strike, Louis Goodman, union manager, said:

"Our fight is against the chain stores. We can no longer stand conditions under which our men get as low as $4 a week for 60 and 70 hours' work. We shall call on Mayor Wilson to have a commission appointed to investigate conditions and see if we can't get fair trade practices and decent hours and wages."

Union Shop in Film Production Industry

Miami, Fla.—A union shop in the production division of the motion picture industry has been agreed to by producers, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced at the conclusion of one of the meetings of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, which is holding its winter session here.

Inter-union conferences, he added, had adjusted all but one of the jurisdictional disputes. The agreement was made by officials of the unions representing the carpenters, stage hands, motion picture operators, electricians and teamsters.

The unsettled dispute is the one between the electricians and stage hands relative to jurisdiction over sound-recording equipment in the motion picture studios. Each of the two unions claiming this class of work will name one man for an adjustment committee. An impartial chairman will be added. It is believed this committee will be able to adjust the matter satisfactorily to both groups.

EDMONTON REFUSES LAKEMAN CREDENTIALS

Edmonton Trades and Labor Council has refused to accept the credentials of Jan Lakeman, as a delegate from the Carpenters' Union, on the grounds that he is a known Communist who has adopted the instructions sent out by Moscow. He was expelled some time ago from the Railway Carmen's Union and was later accepted as a member of the Carpenters' Union.

FINGERPRINTING FORCED ON EMPLOYEES OF HOTELS

New York, N. Y. — Following a recommendation of the Hotel Association of New York City, over half the commercial hotels here have compelled their employees to be fingerprinted and photographed during the last few months. The scheme was started last summer by the New Yorker hotel.

Employer sponsors for the identification system claim it is intended to protect hotels against thefts.

Officials of the hotel branch of the Building Service Employees International Union declare "it is nothing more than a blacklisting system," adding:

"We are against it, but not because we are trying to hide a person who cannot stand identification. The trouble is the lists will be passed from hotel to hotel."

CONGRESS URGES SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 1)

in their campaign for public office, that very definite assurances were made that should they be elected they would recognize the desires of the people in the province for Health Insurance and would introduce an Act establishing that necessary social legislation. For laws to be good they have to be in the best interests of the majority of the electorate.

The Committee to conduct public hearings on the Draft bill for Health Insurance which was appointed last July, were instructed by the letters of appointment from the Minister, to obtain from interested individuals and organizations, their criticisms and suggestions regarding the Bill. Further, the Committee was to analyze representations and to suggest amendments to the proposed bill which would make it economically and socially sound and acceptable to the majority of the electorate.

The following is contained in the report of the Committee: "With very few exceptions all those appearing before the Committee favored the principle of Health Insurance. The recommendation that was made most frequently was to the effect that the Health Insurance Bill should be extended to include all employees or to include everyone in the province."

In the opinion of this Council, to bring in an Act in the best interests of the majority of the electorate, full consideration will have to be given to the recommendations that were most frequently made to the Committee. There is not any doubt as to what the majority of the people want in the way of Health Insurance in this province and furthermore the people have expressed themselves in no uncertain terms for quite a few years. In the final report of the British Columbia Royal Commission on State Health Insurance and Maternity Benefits, 1932, it is set out that thirty-three meetings were held in different parts of the province. The evidence taken at these meetings disclosed an overwhelming desire on the part of the public generally for the introduction of both State Health Insurance and Maternity Benefits and an undeniable and acute necessity for such a scheme. That was the opinion of the people of this province in 1932 and in the evidence placed before the recent Hearings Committee by one hundred and eight organizations and thirty-nine individuals from all parts of the Province, one finds the same opinion expressed. The majority of the citizens in the province of British Columbia desire a system of Health Insurance and they undoubtedly desire a scheme which is in the best interests of most of the people.

We solicit the support of people in all parts of the province to get in touch with their local member of the Provincial House and request that they support a scheme of Health Insurance, not in the interests of a select few, but a system that will operate to the benefit of most of the people.

The Vancouver, New Westminster & District Trades and Labor Council will be with you again over this station at our usual time, 8:15, next Wednesday evening.

Goodnight.

PUBLIC APPROVAL

Is the only worthwhile criterion by which the merits of a beer can be measured. And the enthusiastic support which the public has given Capilano shows it has something not found in other beers.

PHONE SEY. 3277
For Prompt Free Delivery

Capilano BEER

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

THERE'S EVERYTHING YOU NEED FOR CAREFUL DRIVING IN

HOME GAS
Winter Grade
and HOME WINTER OIL
"YOU CAN BUY NO BETTER"

Oldest European Discovery Against Stomach Troubles and Rheumatism Acclaimed Best by Latest Tests

Since 1799 thousands of people have regained their normal health after years of suffering from stomach troubles of all types, such as constipation, indigestion, gas, and sour stomach which are the basic factors of such maladies as high blood pressure, rheumatism, periodic headaches, pimples on face and body, pains in the back, liver, kidney and bladder disorder, EXHAUSTION, loss of sleep and appetite. Those sufferers have not used any man-made injurious chemicals or drugs of any kind; they have only used a remedy made by Nature. This marvelous product grows on the highest mountain peaks, where it absorbs all the healing elements and vitamins from the sun to aid HUMANITY in distress.

It is composed of 19 kinds of natural leaves, seeds, berries and flowers scientifically and proportionately mixed and is known as LION CROSS HERB TEA.

LION CROSS HERB TEA tastes delicious, acts wonderfully upon your system, and is safe even for children. Prepare it fresh like any ordinary tea and drink a glassful once a day, hot or cold.

A one dollar treatment accomplishes WONDERS; makes you look and feel like new born. If you are not as yet familiar with the beneficial effects of this natural remedy LION CROSS HERB TEA try it at once and convince yourself. If not satisfactory money refunded to you. Also in tablet form. Try it and convince yourself with our money-back guarantee.

ONE WEEK TREATMENT $1.00 SIX WEEKS TREATMENT $5.00

In order to avoid mistakes in getting the genuine LION CROSS HERB TEA, please fill out the attached coupon.

Lio-Pharmacy, Dept. 9719
1180 Second Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
Enclosed find $.....for which please send me.....
treatments of the famous LION CROSS HERB TEA.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....PROVINCE.....

Demand... DAD'S ORIGINAL OATMEAL COOKIES
A Health Cookie Simply Delicious!
DAD'S COOKIE COMPANY
Phone Bay. 8780
...55 West Fourth Ave., Vancouver

Demand VAN BROS.' Pure Apple Cider
LIONS GINGER ALE or ORANGE KIST
The only Union Soft Drink Firm in Vancouver!
Phone: High. 80 1055 Vernon Dr.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC
P. R. BENGOUGH
Secretary Trades & Labor Council
Room 306—531 Beatty Street
Phones: Sey. 7495-6279

Union-Made Shoes
CORNETT BROS.
38 EAST HASTINGS STREET
FLORSHEIM — SLATER
Men's and Youth's

Classified Ads.
RATES
Hastings Steam Baths
Prices: Private, 40c and 50c; Public, 25c
708 Hastings Street East.
DENTISTS
Dr. W. A. Butledge, 168 Hastings West.
PRINTERS
Labor Statesman, Labor Headquarters.

Father: You have been running ahead of your allowance.

Son: I know it, Dad. I've been hoping for a long time that the allowance would strengthen up enough to overtake me.

Lever Brothers Are On Five-day Week

When a five-days working week comes into force on January 2nd, 1936, at Messrs. Lever Brother's land, hundreds of employees will receive each week payment for a half-day's work which they have not done.

A statement issued by the company intimates that "all adult workers with six month's service in the soap factories of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their associated companies will be guaranteed a full week's wage irrespective of the hours worked.

"As far as is possible, Saturday work will cease."

A man is generally proof enough that a woman can take a joke.

Workers To Manage Mexican Railroad

The management of a 550-mile railroad in Yucatan, a Mexican state, has been turned over to its workers, who will appoint a board of directors, manager, treasurer, superintendent of shops, and other officials. The story is told in "Railway Age".

The employees of the United Railways in Yucatan went on strike. They demanded better wages and working conditions and declared that these requests could be met under efficient management. The government of Yucatan owns half the railroad's stock, but the road has been controlled by the private stockholders. The government arranged the new deal.

UNION DAIRIES

Vancouver

ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD.
Fairmont 1000

GIBSON'S DAIRY PRODUCE CO. (Wholesale Only)
Seymour 7551

VALLEY DAIRY, LIMITED
Bayview 553

ROYAL DAIRY, LIMITED
Fairmont 1254

VANCOUVER HEIGHTS DAIRY; Highland 2228

STEVE'S DAIRY; Bayview 2192

TWIGG ISLAND DAIRY
(Independent)
Seymour 2877

New Westminster

ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD.
New Westminster 1445

North Vancouver

ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD.
North 122

ALL UNION MEN

The above companies deserve your patronage

"BUILD B.C. PAYROLLS"

From a Lady 80 Years Old

"I am 80 years of age. During my lifetime I have tried many brands of milk, and Pacific Milk is the best I have ever used."

No comment can add strength to this remarkable compliment. It is from Mrs. E., a letter from her recently received.

Pacific Milk

100 per cent. British Columbia Owned and Controlled

PLANT AT ABBOTSFORD

UNION TAXI COMPANIES

Gray Cabs; Seymour 7131

Terminal City Limousines
Seymour 7131

Star Taxi Company
Seymour 9151

Red and White Taxi Co.
Seymour 1616

UNION-MADE BREAD AND CAKES

McGAVIN'S LTD.
Phone: Bay. 720

IT'S GOOD, WHOLESOME AND NOURISHING!

PHONE FOR THE UNION BREAD SALESMAN!

Inserted by
Bakery Salesmen's Union
No. 189

MEET THE FRIENDS AT THE
PALACE PARLOR
35-37 WEST HASTINGS
Opp. Ye Olde English Fish & Chips

NEON DISPLAY
WALBURN NEON LTD.
1420 HOWE TRIN. 1068

HOMES DECREASE

Washington, D.C.—The Home Owners Loan Corporation reported that more homes burned down "or fell down" during 1934 than were replaced in that year.

The five most common bugs—June, tumble, lady, bed and hum.

Insurance Levy Proves Very Popular

Popular support has been given by British Columbia unions to the proposal of having a delegate of organized labor watch over the passage of the proposed Health Insurance Bill so as to urge the changes of the bill which have been suggested by the organized labor movement.

Replies and finances from a majority of local unions have been received, as well as from outside local unions including the Prince Rupert Trades and Labor Council. It is expected that a further communication will be sent out on the subject just as soon as the British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada have interviewed the Cabinet on other legislation matters.

Picket Killers Are Found Guilty

Last week in Superior Judge Hodge's court at Tacoma a jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against Peter Marinoff, H. H. Hiatt, Theodore Ferguson, and J. L. Hanford, as the result of the killing on the night of May 24, 1935, of William Usitalo, a picket on strike duty at the Tacoma plant of the Marinoff Northwest Brewing Company and a member of the Seattle Teamsters' Union.

The outcome of this case is seen by observers as a warning to anti-labor employers or groups of employers who with guns and gunmen would seek to deny to the worker the right to strike and to picket the operations of those against whom he is striking.

Drivers Win in Dairy Picketing Case

Milwaukee, Wis.—Organized labor in Milwaukee won another victory in its persistent struggle for the right to picket anti-union concerns when Circuit Judge Otto H. Breidenbach refused to enjoin Auto Truck Drivers' and Teamsters' Union No. 347 and its officers from picketing the Golden Guernsey Dairy Co-operative.

The Teamsters' Union begain picketing the plant a number of months ago after the management refused to sign the same union contract which had been signed by all the other large dairies in Milwaukee.

Fisher Mills Strike Has Been Settled

The strike at the Fisher Flouring Mills Company, Seattle, Washington, has ended and three hundred strikers have returned to work, having obtained a satisfactory settlement of their grievances over recognition of organized labor.

The strike had been in effect since October 2, 1935, or approximately 16 weeks. It was called by members of Federal Labor Union No. 19169, and Weighers' and Warehousemen's Local No. 38-117, affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association. The boycott had been made effective through thorough co-operation between the local and central bodies all over the country. An effort had been made to operate the mill with strikebreakers, but the attempt to maintain production and hold markets proved abortive.

FROM NAVY AND POLICE TO MAYOR'S CHAIR

Fred Goodrich, who was president of the old Truck Drivers' Union in Vancouver for many years, is very elated over the fact that his brother Henry has been elected mayor of Hackney, a suburb of London, England. Henry Goodrich is a splendid example of the democracy that exists in the Old Land. He was once a member of the British Navy and was wounded in the Battle of Jutland. He transferred to the London police force and was secretary of the Hackney policemen's union for many yeads. Later he became a socialist and as a member of the Labor Party was nominated as a candidate in the borough elections and in the successful contest, became mayor of Hackney.

WINDOW CLEANERS ORDER WAGE INCREASE STRIKE

Philadelphia, Pa. — Around 800 members of Local 165, Window Cleaners' Union here, voted in favor of a walk-out at a date to be fixed by their executive committee. Gabriel Goldfield, manager for the union, said the men were asking a $30 weekly wage scale. He claimed the strike was ordered because employers refused to renew working contracts, citing as their reason an alleged downward trend in wage scales.

JACK PARLIAMENT OPENS BILLIARD PARLOR

Trades unionists will be pleased to hear that Jack Parliament, who managed the Pastime Poolroom for a number of years has gone into business again and is now running the St. James Billiard Parlor at 58 East Hastings St.

He is extending a welcome invitation to all his old friends, and feels that their visit to this new place will be pleasant and entertaining.

The place contains seven billiard tables and gives plenty of room for a first class game of billiards or snooker. Don't forget the address—58 East Hastings Street—and don't forget to tell your friends that they will get courteous treatment at the St. James Billiard Parlor.

NOW UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT . .

St. James Billiard Parlor

JACK PARLIAMENT, Manager, Late of Pastime Poolroom

58 EAST HASTINGS ST. FIRST-CLASS SNOOKER TABLES

HEALTH INSURANCE STORMY PASSAGE

(Continued from page 1)

dations emanating from the regular and special sessions of the International Labor Office (League of Nations).

2. Permit of control over industrial and commercial activties essential to ensuring observance of proper labor standards and eliminate unfair competition between provinces.

3. To empower the Federal authorities to effectively regulate highway transporte and thus eliminate unsafe standards of operation and unfair competition with other established methods of transportation.

4. Restrict powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed at three separate sessions of the House of Commons, which practice is in harmony with that of the British Parliament.

5. Abolish appeals to the Privy Council.

Banking and Financial Matters

Banking and Credit:—The Bank of Canada was created to satisfy a public demand for a central control of credit. As credit has much to do with our economic welfare, all are interested in this centralization which should be to the advantage of the country at large. But if credit is a social matter and if its centralization is desirable in the public's interest, and we believe it is, it is even more to be desired that the control of the centralization should be in the hands of the people through their Government. Hence we submit that the entire control of the Bank of Canada should be taken out of private hands and placed in the hands of the Federal Governbent in an effort to ensure that the credit policy may be administered in the interest of the public.

Capitalization:—Evidence is plentiful to show the evils of high prices and low wages which follow from over-capitalization of business enterprises. By legislation the evils might be removed by a requirement that company dividends be permitted only on money actually used as capital in each enterprise, and such a step we feel is necessary to protect both wage-earners and consumers. In fact the entire question of capitalization and stock sales and promotions, together with the relations of the banks thereto, might be enquired into further at the present time, to the advantage of all classes.

Bankruptcy Act:—Under the law, claims for wages rank fourth in bankruptcy cases. This condition frequently gives rise to distress on the part of the workmen in cases of business failure, due to the time and assets required to satisfy creditors ranking first, second and third. In view of the nature of wage claims, which admittedly deserve special consideration even in the Act as it now stands, we would ask that wages be given further preferment under the Act, as a measure of fairness to the workers who can not afford to lose the just payment for their services.

Bank Employees: — Bank employees should be protected in the right to organize for the advancement of their economic interests, and should be brought under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Interest Rates: — Interest rates have been reduced in recent years but we feel that further reductions are necessary. We hope that the Government will exert its influence to further reduce rates on public loans, mortgages and other debts.

Income Tax:—We would ask that sums paid into trade union funds for repayment in relief of distressed members be made an income tax exemption, as are contributions paid to other charitable works.

International Peace

On the general subject of International Peace, the Congress favors at all times a pacific attitude in world affairs, supported by any steps which may lead to a better understanding among nations. Seeing that our attitude is one of desiring to avoid armed conflicts, we submit that there should be no declaration of war by Canada until after a referendum vote of the people may have been cast.

Past activity of Canada toward world peace through sharing its efforts in regard to disarmament, the League of Nations, the World Court and the International Labor Organization has met with our ready and complete support, and future efforts along the same line will also have our unqualified backing. These general comments may be applied to the particular case of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Peace is constantly threatened by allowing the manufacture of armaments to remain in the hands of private firms whose sole object is profit. Their urge is always towards an increase in armaments and to prevent this every effort should be made to secure the nationalization of the manufacture, import or export of war material and arms by all countries, supervised and controlled by the League of Nations, and we respectfully ask that the Canadian Government, through its membership in the League of Nations, give its support to these proposals.

Civil Liberty

We regard Section 98 of the Criminal Code as a threat to the civil liberty which Canadian citizens have inherited as their birthright, and until the Criminal Code is amended to remove those features of this section which curtail freedom of speech and assembly, the liberty of the people of Canada will be subject to the disposition of those enforcing the law. To restore liberty we strongly urge the repeal of the well known Section 98.

A tendency which runs counter to our Canadian ideals of liberty is the too frequent use of the police and military power in labor disputes. In order that the workers may exercise their lawful rights to improve and protect their standard of living, we advocate that definite limits be put upon the use of armed forces in disputes between employer and employee.

We wish to affirm our steadfast faith in democracy as a system of government. In so doing we desire also to deplore the tendency towards dictatorships in some other countries and we ask the Government to take necessary steps to prevent their growth if at any time any faction seeks to implant such political principles in Canada. At the same time we have a fellow-feeling for oppressed classes in countries under dictatorships, and whenever diplomatic usage permits we suggest that the Government make representations on behalf of trade unionists and religious and racial groups where they are subject to restrictions on liberty which are opposed to the generally accepted principles of mankind.

Human Safety

While the elimination of level railway crossings is the effective way to stop the large number of level crossing motor accidents, other plans might be adopted pending the removal of such crossings. We suggest warning devices to be put at all crossings not now protected; or, failing that, a Dominion law to require motor vehicles to come to a full stop before moving across open railway tracks.

Every effort should be continued by the Federal Government to secure full effect being given to the several recommendations of the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1933 on Highway Safety and control of commercial motor traffic.

We advocate legislation to protect building workers from hot rivets or other objects frequently dropped while tall buildings are in course of construction.

We believe the eyesight of numbers of our citizens needs to be protected from the uregulated and unscientific sale of cheap imported lenses for spectacles.

The lives and limbs of large numbers of workers are in danger at ocean ports from faulty loading gears, tackles and working ways, and marine warehouses, wharves and landings. We would ask the Government to appoint competent inspectors to enforce safety standards.

To protect life from fire in public buildings, we advocate the installation of sprinkler systems.

Miscellaneous Requests

In addition to the foregoing there are a number of other matters which we consider of equal importance, but as most of them have been presented in detail on previous occasions they are hereunder stated in the briefest possible form. Notwithstanding this, it is our hope that doing so will in no wise detract from the consideration which we earnestly desire shall be given to them.

Labor representation chosen in agreement with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada on all appointed bodies dealing with matters affecting the interests of wage earners.

Further Protection for Union Services:—At present the Unfair Competition Act protects the use of the Union Label, but only as far as wares are concerned. We ask extension to cover registration of Shop Cards and Union Services of whatever nature.

Shipping Act:—The Canada Shipping Act was amended at the 1934 session of Parliament, subject to the provision that it shall only come into force by proclamation of the Governor in Council. We would urge that this measure be immediately given the 'effect of law, subject to it being amended, so that the definition of "Sailing Ship" be restored as originally set out in Bill E, as passed by the Senate. Without this amendment vessels classed as sailing ships are exempt from its provisions, irrespective of the amount of auxiliary power of engines of the internal combustion type that may be used.

Fair Wages and Hours of Labor Act in relation to public works and contracts:—While this Act was assented to on June 28th, 1935, it is not come into force until May, 1936. We request that its provisions be extended to cover crews of ships having contracts with, or subsidized by, the Dominion Government.

Regulations in Section 6 should be made effective to prevent abuses.

Immigration Act:—Continued strict enforcement of the Immigration Act and Regulations respecting contract labor and refusal by the Government to participate directly or indirectly in any scheme of subsidized immigration until those resident in Canada are assured of the opportunity to maintain themselves by their own labor.

Election Act:—Amendment of this Act is requested to provide that ballot papers state the political party which the candidate represents, instead of a description of the occupation followed. It is further asked that proper accommodation be secured for polling booths instead of the use of rooms in private homes.

Fair Wage Officer for Maritime Provinces:—We believe it is necessary to have a Fair Wage Officer appointed to cover the Maritime Provinces and respectfully request that such an appointment be made.

Pensions for the Blind:—At the last session the House of Commons considered pensions for the blind and apparently approved of the principle. There seems no need to dwell upon the unfortunate plight of the blind, nor to stress their condition of dependency in most cases, as these facts will be admitted by every one. As a solution to their problem we would vigorously urge further, and we hope, favorable consideration of the claims of the blind for pensions.

Extension of Superannuation Act to prevailing rate employees including marine engineers in government service.

Amendment of the Copyright Act prohibiting printing from type not set and plates not made in Canada.

Sales Tax Amendment repealing exemptions given to printing establishments whose annual business does not exceed $3,000.

To protect consumers, we urge that all food containers be required by law to be of standard weight or measure.

Revision of Alien Labor Act and its administration placed with a Minister of the Government.

Legalizing of the conducting of the conducting of sweepstakes under government supervision and control.

Labelling of poisonous materials injurious to the health of workers.

Abolition of all grants for Cadet Training in Schools.

Conclusion

The foregoing are the broad lines of our proposals for the advancement of Canadian social conditions. We earnestly hope that they will commend themselves to the Government and Parliament and that this year's legislation may include the principles herein recommended. We shall be glad either now or later to discuss in detail any of our recommendations with the Ministers or with the officials of Departments concerned. Fully realizing the seriousness of present conditions, the Congress will be ready at all times to fully cooperate with the Government to aid in solving social and economic problems.

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.50 Old Gold Shaving Cream .37	.50 Dr. Reid's Catarrh Balm
1.50 Pure Hog Bristle Shaving Brush .77	.50 Barbers' Own After-Shaving Cream
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Federal M. P. Is B. C. Labor Leader

Thomas James O'Neill, newly elected member of the Federal Parliament from Kamloops, is not only an outstanding leader of railroad labor, but comes of a pioneer railroad family.

His father, James O'Neill, started as a C. P. R. machinist and later became one of the first locomotive engineers to operate on the British Columbia division.

The new member of Parliament started as a wiper on the C. P. R. in 1900 at 11 cents an hour, and a 12-hour shift.

Nevertheless, he acquired an education and eventually worked his way up to the right side of the cab.

At present he is secretary-treasurer of Division 821, B. of L. E., and chairman of the British Columbia Joint Legislative Board of the five running trades.

UNIFORM CONDITIONS FOR CANADIAN CLOAK WORKERS

Montreal.—Uniform wages, hours and conditions for 4600 workers in the cloak industry in Ontario and Quebec went into effect recently.

This was brought about by Ald. Joseph Schubert, who acted for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in drafting codes, under the Industrial Standards Act.

At the outset provision is made for the 44-hour week, to be reduced to 40 hours on January 1st. Wages range from $16 to $22 a week.

Johnson Blackballed By Writers' Guild

General Hugh S. Johnson, former administrator of the NRA, tried to join a labor union recently and was emphatically "blackballed" on the grounds that his record showed him to be aligned with employers against wage earners.

Since leaving the NRA, Johnson has been engaged in newspaper work—as a columnist for a press syndicate. Recently he became dissatisfied with the way his editors were treating him and sought to join the American Newspaper Guild so that this national union of editorial department workers could take up his grievance.

His application raised a storm of protest inside the Washington chapter of the Guild, to which it had been submitted. After a four-hour discussion it was rejected by a [illegible]-to-one majority.

First Turn-down

So far as can be learned, Johnson is the first newspaper writer to be refused membership in the Guild.

Slashing criticism of Johnson's labor record preceded the Washington chapter's vote. [illegible] was he vigorously assailed for [illegible] organized newsmen the [illegible] around" in the drafting and administration of the former NRA newspaper code, but he was [illegible] showing an anti-labor attitude during the 1934 textile walkout, the San Francisco general strike, a WPA wage controversy in New York state, and a collective bargaining dispute in a New Jersey factory of which he was said to have been part owner.

French Workers Want 44-Hour Week

The French Trades Union Congress recently declared [illegible] against war. The Congress adopted a plan which demands prompt application of a [illegible] week, raising the school-leaving [illegible], collective working agreements, the provision of extensive [illegible] works.

Two-thirds of the [illegible] francs earmarked by the government for public works to relieve unemployment will be [illegible] widening and improving roads. The 8-hour day [illegible] strictly applied and [illegible] workers and firms shall [illegible]

The old-fashioned [illegible] one advantage. The [illegible] ing when his feet got tired.