# Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Supported by Sixty-two Local Unions 14

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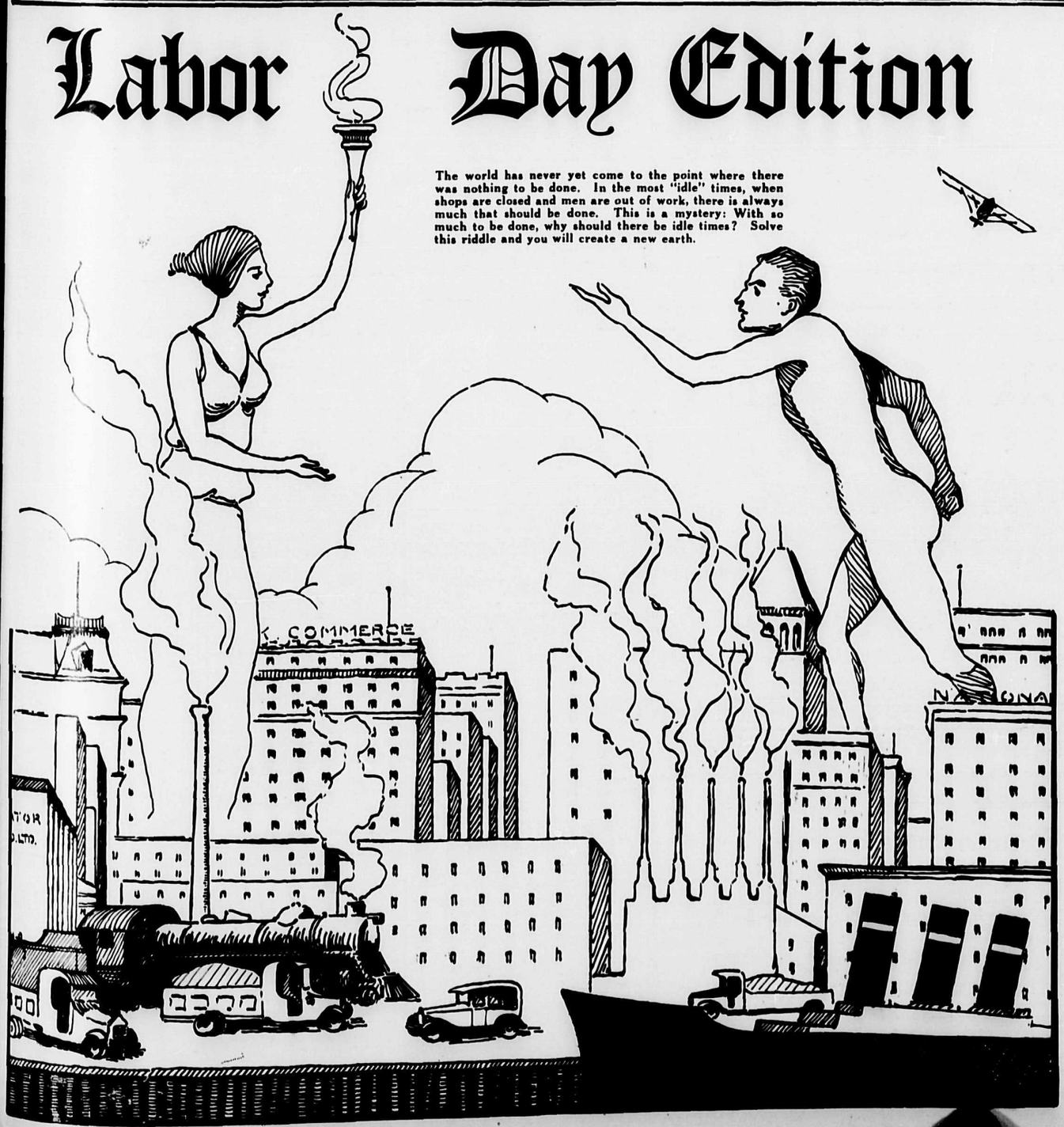
# Labor Day Edition

The world has never yet come to the point where there was nothing to be done. In the most "idle" times, when shops are closed and men are out of work, there is always much that should be done. This is a mystery: With so much to be done, why should there be idle times? Solve this riddle and you will create a new earth.



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## United States Trade Continues Upward

All lines of business continue to report progress in the long, hard pull out of the depression.

A number of industries this week told of gains that are spectacular, while some business leaders optimistically predicted that the country is at last headed towards prosperity.

Paradoxically, these advances were made during a period of declining employment, payrolls containing fewer names than during earlier months of the year.

It is also significant that while business is expanding plants, increasing profits and dreaming dreams of the "good old days," the cry gains volume for wage reductions and hour increases, while Uncle Sam is roundly damned for feeding the needy.

**Stocks Going Up**

It is difficult to reconcile these unreasonable demands with the following harbingers of better days culled from the week's news:

According to a Wall Street Stock Exchange compilation, more than two billion dollars have been added to the value of utility shares during the last six months, most of the gains having been made in the last few weeks. Evidently propagandists against the "holding company" bill wasted their solicitude for widows and orphans.

**The national income last year, the Department of Commerce reported, was $49,440,000,000, a gain of $5,000,000,000 over 1933, but still $28,000,000,000 short of 1929.**

**Motors Ready to Expand**

The July automobile output was 32 per cent larger than a year ago and the highest since 1929.

General Motors is so optimistic over the outlook that it proposes to spend $50,000,000 on expansion plans. Buick Motors has also set aside $14,500,000 for new plants.

Dun & Bradstreet reported that retail sales have gained 45 per cent during the year and hailed this as "evidence that recovery has taken a firmer grip." The National Retail Dry Goods Association says it looks for a further increase in buying of from 10 to 15 per cent during the fall, which will be the top since 1931.

Steel, long considered a reliable barometer, moved ahead 4.6 per cent last week and its plants are now operating at 49 per cent of capacity, compared with 22.3 per cent a year ago.

**Farm implement makers said they are having their best year since 1930, and a number of concerns which have been in the "red" for five years are sanguine of substantial profits, thanks to the improved condition of agriculture.**

**Swope in Prophet's Role**

Electric output is on a record-smashing spree and Gerard Swope, president of General Electric, told a New England audience this week that "prosperity lies just ahead."

Evidently it has arrived for Western Union reported earnings of $1.65 per share for the second quarter, against 73 cents last year. To what extent fake telegrams sent to Congressmen by utility lobbyists figured in that showing is not disclosed.

Notwithstanding textiles have been making a poor mouth, American Woolens reported a six-month profit of $501,000, which contrasts with a $585,000 loss last year. "The best half year in our history," company officials boasted.

### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FAVOR UNION LABOR

One hundred per cent unionization of all employees of King County, Washington, over whom the Teamsters' Union Local No. 174 has jurisdiction seemed assured following an enthusiastic meeting recently at which fifty-three drivers employed in the North District made application to join the Union. South District drivers came into the Union some weeks ago.

County Commissioners John C. Stevenson and Jack Taylor have given every assurance that King County's trucking operations will be on a strictly union basis and that they will employ none but union drivers.

SAGINAW, Mich.—AFLNS)—The agreement which Geyer Bros. Brewery of Frankenmuth, near here, signed with the Brewery Workers' Union, practically cleaned up Michigan breweries for union wages and hours.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, announced that the CCC will virtually double its educational facilities in order to provide courses for about 500,000 at its camps next winter.

## Civic Work Policy Condemned by Union

One of the resolutions forwarded to the Congress convention by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council as presented by the Civic Employees Union, Local 28, asks Congress to condemn the practice of using relief labor to do maintainance work and urging that all this kind of work be made available to all citizens regardless of whether they are on relief or not.

It appears that quite a large number of civic employees have been laid off from time to time from operating and maintainance work and that at different times work has been undertaken by the city on this kind of work but instead of using the former regular employees who were familiar with the work, that men have been taken from the ranks of relief recipients and put onto this work.

The union feels that this policy is not a good one as it deprives an efficient workman of a job and interferes with his ability to pay taxes and his efforts to maintain a decent standard of living.

## Membership Drives Started in New York

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

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Longshoremen's Association started drives for new members along the waterfront, following the dismissal of a suit for an injunction brought by a group of trade and shippers' organizations to prevent the unions from "interfering" with the movement of non-union freight to and from the piers. The dismissal of the suit gave the unions complete freedom to make full use of regular union methods to persuade workers to enroll in the ranks of organized labor and to convince employers it is a financially sound policy to deal with bona fide unions in determining wages, hours and work conditions.

Most of the Ontario breweries are now fully organized, largely through the efforts of Canadian general representatives and general executive board member, John Gavin, Toronto, the latest local union to be chartered being that of the Brading Breweries in Ottawa.

## Winnipeg Active in Organization

A local union of the Inter... Ladies' Garment Workers Un... been organized in Winnipeg, ... the active efforts of the ... Council and International Or... Sam Herbst. The local will be ... as Local Union No. 226. De... will be sent to the Trades Co...

Organizer Bergstein of the ... Hatters, Cap and Millinery W... Union is in the city and do... propose to leave until he has ... a union for that craft.

The Trades Council has wr... the International Fur Workers ... asking for an organizer, who ... assisted by the Council in org... a local of that organization ... city.

President W. J. Nelson will ... sent the Council as delegate ... Trades and Labor Congress C... tion in Halifax.

## Union May Provide Jobs For Str...

**Garment Workers Take Up ... of Girls Defended by Un... Mayor**

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — J... union wages in a new factory ... expected to be provided soon ... employes of the Century Shirt ... ufacturing Company who w... strike a month ago against ... under $3 a week.

Officials of the United G... Workers announced this week ... negotiations have almost been ... pleted for the establishment ... union-operated pants factory ... which will employ the strikers, ... whom are women.

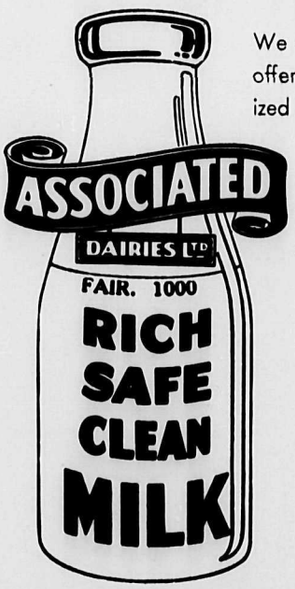
The strike, although involving ... 123 employes, was given ... prominence when Mayor E. C. ... son not only refused to perm... police department to smash ... lines but caused the arrest ... factory owner after the latter ... said to have assaulted four ... pickets with his fists.

Davison is general secretary-... urer of the International Asso... of Machinists.

Prisoner: There goes my hat! ... I run after it."

P. C. Casey: And not come ... No. You stay here and I'll run ... the hat!


# A RIGHT TO SPEAK

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# Impressions of International Labor Office Parley in Geneva

A labor meeting where each speaker's remarks are immediately translated into five languages and relayed through ear-phones to each delegate was described to Labor this week by International President Dan W. Tracy of the Electrical Workers.

Tracy was a delegate to the world-wide labor conference held by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland. After the conference adjourned he made a trip, observing labor conditions through Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, England and the Irish Free State. He returned to Washington this week.

Every civilized nation in the world except Germany was represented at the Geneva meeting, Tracy said. Five languages were used simultaneously but with practically no delay or confusion.

**Interpreters Busy**

"Each speaker," Tracy explained, "would make his remarks into a microphone. His words were carried to interpreters in sound-proof booths. As rapidly as the speaker talked, each interpreter would translate what he was saying into another language and relay it to the delegates.

"There was a device like a radio set with earphones on each delegate's desk. The delegate would put on the phones, turn the dial indicator to 'English,' 'French,' 'Italian,' or any of the five languages he could understand. If he could understand the speaker without translation there was no necessity for using the earphones."

This translating system and the device were invented by Edward A. Filene, Boston department store owner, and donated by him to the International Labor Office, Tracy said.

***English Enjoy "Boom'***

Tracy brought back the news that England is experiencing a building "boom." In London, he said, there is now practically normal employment in the building industry. In other English cities unemployment has been substantially reduced. Other trades are also being benefited, he declared.

Ireland, Tracy said, is hard hit by England's tariff wall. The big Ford plant is closed down. Many other industries are moving to England. Germany is about the only remaining source of foreign trade for the Free State.

**Tracy found Italy up to its neck in war hysteria. Factories are working at top production to turn out materials for the expected conflict with Ethiopia. If Italy fails to win there, "Mussolini is through," Tracy declared.**

**Germany Is Boiling**

Unrest is boiling in Germany, Tracy said, but no reliable prediction can be made as to when it will "blow the lid off" and overthrow Hitler. Nation-wide wage cuts in France have brought on a condition close to civil war, Tracy said.

The International Labor Conference at Geneva was the first one in which the United States has been represented. Tracy made a comprehensive report of its proceedings to the A. F. of L. The conference was composed of labor, employer and government representatives from the various nations. Tracy was appointed vice chairman of the workers' group.

In his report, Tracy listed nine "accomplishments" of the conference. Foremost, was the parley's decision to recommend to all governments of a 40-hour week with no reduction in wages.

**Most Liberal Parley**

"When it is borne in mind that the conference in two previous years has voted down the 40-hour week, this conference must be looked upon as much more liberal and as recording a great advance in world opinion toward labor's contention," he said.

This vote is especially significant when one considers the voting basis of the conference, Tracy pointed out. Under the set-up, Labor and employer delegates from each country have equal voting power. But the government representatives are allowed two votes to every one of labor's and every one of the employers'. And frequently government delegations have been composed of employers or persons with an employer's viewpoint.

"However," Tracy said, "it should be stated that governments have very often voted with labor during the past two years.

**Labor Influence Felt**

"When labor has influence with its government at home, that government can become a power within the conference for furthering labor's aims. The American delegation was quite friendly to the aims of labor and, generally speaking, the labor, employer and government representatives from this country voted as a unit on important matters."

International relationship appear to be growing, Tracy said, pointing out that radio, fast steamship lines and airplanes are linking "nationalistic nations almost against their will."

"The result is that a great many zones of international relationship are controlled by Big Business or by governments which are responsive to Big Business," he declared.

**"If labor is to have influence in these international zones, other than that now exercised through contacts with labor movements of the respective countries, it must either build its own international meetings or operate through the International Labor Office."**

# Labor Day Made Lawful in 1894

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

The 1884 convention of the American Federation of Labor started the movement to secure the enactment of legislation making the first Monday in September a general holiday for the workers throughout the United States.

A. C. Cameron, a delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance, introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the convention:

**"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."**

Organized labor during the next ten years devoted its attention to securing the enactment of laws by State legislatures making Labor Day a legal State holiday. Up to 1893 23 States enacted Labor Day laws.

**Labor Day Bill in Congress**

In the early nineties officials of the American Federation of Labor started a movement to have the United States Congress pass a law making Labor Day a national legal holiday.

Shortly after President Grover Cleveland convened a special session of the Fifty-Third Congress, in August, 1893, to consider the serious financial question which had developed, Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota, Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York and Representative Robert De Forest of Connecticut, introduced bills setting apart Labor Day as a national holiday.

The Kyle bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, of which Senator Kyle himself was chairman. The committee favored the enactment of the measures. The Senate took it up for consideration and passed it on June 22, 1894, after a short discussion.

The House of Representatives passed the bill on June 26 and it was signed by Speaker Crisp of the House of Representatives and by Vice-President Stevenson, president of the Senate, on June 27.

President Grover Cleveland affixed his signature to the measure on June 28, 1894.

And thus, 12 years after Peter J. McGuire suggested to the Central Labor Union of New York City that one day in the year, the first Monday in September, should be set aside as a special holiday for working men and women of the United States, Congress enacted and President Cleveland signed the Kyle-Cummings bill making the first Monday in September of each year, "a legal public holiday."

**Gompers Announces Victory**

In his annual report to the 1894 convention of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, announced Labor's victory in the following brief statement:

**"National Labor Day—It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed Congress and was made a law on June 28, 1894."**

Now that the Home for Broken-down Politicians has been filled up again, the Red Chamber will be able to smother any progressive legislation that the new House of Commons might feel inclined to pass.


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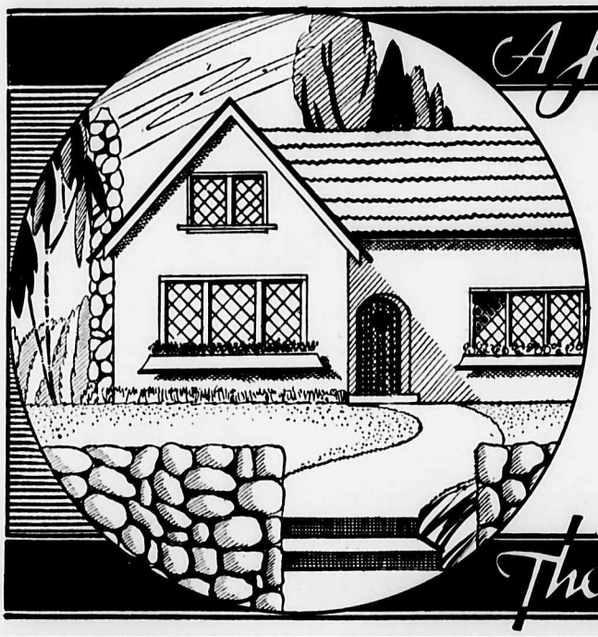

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## Roosevelt Signs Bill For Social Security

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Bill in the presence of a number of notables interested in unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and child health protection.

In a brief address to the group Mr. Roosevelt said that although the measure will afford some degree of protection to 30,000,000 people subject to the hazards of unemployment and old-age indigency, and an increase in services for children and the sick, it would probably never be possible to insure the whole population against all the vicissitudes of life.

He also expressed his conviction that the bill would provide a vastly improved economic structure.

The President's remarks at the signing ceremony follow:

**Protect Millions**

"Today a hope of many years' standing is in large part fulfilled. The civilization of the last hundred years, with its startling industrial changes, has tended more and more to make life unsecure. Young people have come to wonder what would be their lot when they came to old age. A man with a job has wondered how long the job would last.

"This social security measure gives at least some protection to 30,000,000 of our citizens, who will reap direct benefits through unemployment compensation, through old-age pensions and through increased services for the protection of children and the prevention of ill health.

"We can never insure 100 per cent of the population against 100 per cent of the hazards and vicissitudes of life. But we have tried to frame a law which will give some measure of protection to the average citizen and to his family against the loss of a job and against poverty-ridden old age.

**Sounder Economic Structure**

"This law, too, represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete—a structure intended to lessen the force of possible future depressions, to act as a protection to future administrations of the Government against the necessity of going deeply into debt to furnish relief to the needy—a law to flatten out the peaks and valleys of deflation and of inflation—in other words, a law that will take care of human needs and at the same time provide for the United States an economic structure of vastly greater soundness.

### CCC CAMPS CLOSED TO RECRUITING AGENTS

When the army opened its drive July 1, to recruit 46,500 new soldiers, it was under orders from President Roosevelt not to go into CCC camps for "rookies."

The President made it clear that the CCC should be kept a strictly non-military organization and was not intended to serve as a "feeder" for the army.

The 46,500 increase in the army's enlisted personnel was recently authorized by Congress. It will double the size of the army's fighting force, as all of the recruits will be assigned to combat units.

## The Canada Year Book 1934-35

The publication of the 1934-35 edition of the Canada Year Book is announced by the General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.—in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the Dominion. This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

The 1934-35 Canada Year Book extends to over 1250 pages, dealing with every phase of the national life and more especially with those susceptible of statistical measurement. Attention may be specially directed to the statistical summary of the progress of Canada included in the introductory matter and giving a picture in figures of the remarkable progress which the country has made since the first census of the Dominion was taken in 1871, sixty-four years ago.

Attention may be called to some of the special features of the present volume. There is included in Chapter I a brief description of Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada, which is of special interest to those who travel either in the flesh or by radio. There will be found in Chapter III a discussion of the Representation Act of 1933 and a special table showing the populations, as in 1931, of each of the new electoral districts which will return representatives to Parliament at the approaching general election. Probably the most extended presentation of the results of the census of 1931 that will appear in the Year Book is to be found in Chapter IV, where religions are cross-analyzed by racial origin for the first time, and several new classifications are added to the section dealing with birthplaces; the chapter closes with statistics of the areas and populations of countries of the British Empire for the years 1911, 1921 and 1931, and of the countries of the world for 1931. The Mines and Minerals Chapter, together with the discussion of the new discoveries of economic geology in Chapter I, will be of interest to those who are concerned with this rapidly growing branch of our economic life. Again, attention may be directed to the improvement of the introduction to the External Trade Chapter as well as to the final statistics of the Census of Distribution and Services of 1930, to which has been added a more summary treatment of retail trade based upon a 65 to 70 per cent sample of all retail trade and covering the years 1931 to 1933. In the Labor and Wages Chapter may be noted the inclusion of tables showing both the occupational and the industrial distribution of the gainfully occupied population of the Dominion as in 1931. In the Public Finance Chapter appears, for the first time, a comparative analysis of provincial revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities on the basis agreed upon at the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1933; additional material regarding national income is also included in this chapter. The Currency and Banking Chapter includes a description of the new Bank of Canada and a classification of bank loans by industries and of deposits by amounts. In the Miscellaneous Administration Chapter there appears a study of liquor control, liquor sales and revenues arising therefrom, and the concluding chapter lists the honors and awards made by His Majesty the King to Canadian subjects, from the resumption of the granting of titles in Canada (in January, 1934) to June, 1935.

The volume is illustrated by many maps and diagrams and the latest available data are everywhere included. Immigration and trade statistics for the fiscal year 1934-35 and dairying statistics, which it was not possible to include in Chapter VIII when this was being printed, will be found in the Appendices.

Owing to the urgent need for economy in the distribution of government publications, it has become necessary to make a charge to all individuals receiving the Canada Year Book. Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of $1.50, which covers merely the cost of paper, printing and binding.

## A. F. of L. Plans to Expel Reds from Ul

(By A. F. of L. News Serv

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—I auguration of a firm campa oust Communists from union ated with the American Fede of Labor was predicted by W reen, president of the Fede who is here presiding at the q ly meeting of the Executive C of that organization.

Charging that the Com were endeavoring to undermi confidence of working men a men in the trade union mov stirring up strife and urging ence, Mr. Green said:

"When it is clearly proved member of one of our union Red carrying out the orders Moscow Communists the uni be called upon to expel him.

"The American delegation Communist Congress in Mosc ported that there are now Reds in this country.

"While that number in co son with the membership of th erican Federation of Labor is sequential, nevertheless they tributed among our trade unio each is assigned to a special ta

President Green added th Executive Council of the Am Federation of Labor during its ent session here would consid to handle the Communist p in general and particularly cent amalgamation of an av Communist organization with International Fur Workers' Un the United States and Canad affiliate of the American Fede of Labor.

### TEAMSTER HEADS SEATTLE LABOR CO

Claude O'Reilly, who has active in the labor movement 1916, and who has represented No. 176, Teamsters and Chau in the Seattle Central Coun a number of years, was insta president of the Seattle C Labor Council. Earl Gunther, a atrical Stage Employees, w stalled as vice-president. C Doyle, who has served the C for nearly 27 years, was insta secretary. Alice Lord, who c claim to being one of the members of the Council in ter service, was installed as serge arms. Willis M. Hales, a con ttively new member, was giv post of reading clerk. The in tion ceremony was conducte George Early, retiring presiden

### STRIKING BOOKBINDERS AND PRESSMEN

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Th weeks' strike of 270 bookbinde pressmen employed by Ginn & pany, nationally known te publishers of this city, was te by an agreement providing fo recognition of the unions conc the five-day, 40-hour week in of the former 48-hour week increase in wages estimated from 5 to 10 per cent.

There is good reason to that our national pastime baseball or football, but the game of "passing the buck." Admiral S. K. Evans.

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a result of negotiations be-
the brewery workers' union
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ments have been renewed, the
rs securing five days holiday
pay instead of four as in pre-
years.

# Manufacturer Urges High Wages and Shorter Hours

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

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—Robert W. Johnson, president of Johnson & Johnson, manufacturers of surgical supplies here, urged the united action of American industrialists to establish a "working day short enough to re-employ those who are unable to find work" and "minimum wages high enough for the people to buy what they produce."

In challenging employers to accept his plan in order to save the system of private initiative, Mr. Johnson said "there are two roads open to us:

"A—The present chaotic unbalanced structure, with high government grants for relief for many years to come.

"B—The adoption of shorter hours and higher pay—and an eager willing and enthusiastic co-operation by industry in advancing the practical application of both policies, even at the cost of temporary losses, until the national consuming power is established on a basis which permits a national and hence an individual profit."

Mr. Johnson declared the "NRA was a colossal effort in the right direction." He said it failed for two reasons: "Firstly, it did not go far enough; the forty-four hour week and the thirty-five-cent minimum hourly wage obviously failed to do the job. Secondly, industry itself, guilty of gross shortsightedness, sought and found ways to nullify the effort."

"Business leaders," he concluded, "are shortsighted indeed if they believe they are effecting any real economies by working their employees long hours and paying low wages."

## Queensland's One House Government Is Efficient

The State of Queensland, Australia, controlled by the organized labor movement, was the first country in recent modern times to establish the unicameral parliamentary system.

When the trade union movement secured control of the Queensland Government shortly after the outbreak of the World War, the legislature consisted of two houses. By a majority in the lower house organized labor won the right to initiate legislation and administer the laws. It was handicapped, however, by an upper house consisting largely of anti-labor conservatives appointed either for life or for a long term of years.

At first the Tories who controlled the upper house defeated a number of outstanding labor measures. To prevent their program for the workers being sabotaged in this manner, the Labor Government initiated and carried through legislation which abolished the upper house and transformed the legislature into a unicameral body.

The Tories appealed this revolutionary action to the King of England with the recommendation that His Majesty veto the law, but the King, on advice of his Cabinet, gave the act his approval.

The Queensland Labor Government finds that the unicameral parliament is an efficient system for enacting legislation.

All political groups have representation in the parliament according to their strength at the polls.

Bills are discussed and final decision reached by representatives directly elected by citizens to whom them must return for approval.

There is no jangling between two houses. When a bill is passed by the one-house parliament it is the law of the land.

## Gibson's Dairy Gets Union Agreement

The Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees Union report that Gibson's Dairy Produce Co. employ union men and have an agreement with the union covering their wholesale department, which supplies milk, butter and eggs to stores and restaurants.

### LOCAL TEAMSTERS TO ATTEND CONVENTION

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs will hold their thirteenth quinquennial convention at Portland the week of Sept. 9th. With a membership in excess of 150,000, it is expected this will be the biggest convention ever held by the International Brotherhood.

Vancouver locals will be well represented, having elected six delegates in all, being Brothers W. F. Wood, T. Robertson, S. E. Chapman, H. A. Smith, J. Carson and Birt Showler.

The Teamsters have a Joint Council in Vancouver consisting of Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees Union, Bakery Salesmen's Union, Taxi Drivers Union and General Teamsters Union.

Communists will be barred as delegates to the annual convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, which opens at Red Wing on August 19, according to the call for the convention issued by E. G. Hall, president, and George W. Lawson, secretary of the Federation.

## Shell Technical Engineers Organize

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

WOOD RIVER, Ill.—Joseph R. Kelahan, organizer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, forwarded to C. L. Rosemund, president of the International Federation of Technical Engineers', Architects and Draftsmen Unions, whose headquarters are in the A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C., an application for a charter for the chemical and technical engineers employed by the Shell Oil Company at its plant here.

Inclosed with the application was a copy of the agreement between the Shell Petroleum Corporation of this city and 14 international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, covering working agreements of the industry in this locality.

The agreement includes various subjects, such as absence of employees on union business, seniority of employment, pay period and minimum wage rates, working hours, overtime, vacations, holidays, etc.

In addition to providing for a federated committee consisting of five members of the union who deal with representatives of the employers, the agreement includes a comprehensive system covering routine submission of complaints and also provisions of arbitration to prevent suspension of work. The various crafts already signed up contain specific stipulations which are particularly applicable to individual crafts.

## Hosiery Workers Win Three Wage Strikes

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

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Officials of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers here announced three victories for union labor work conditions.

In Fort Wayne, Ind., representatives of the Federation reached an agreement with the Wayne Knitting Company whereby the strikers return to their jobs pending the holding of an election under the direction of the National Labor Relations Board to choose representatives for collective bargaining. The company is committed to the election policy.

In Philadelphia officials of the Lucille Hosiery Mill, whose employees had been on strike for 10 days, signed a union agreement with the Federation covering the firm's 300 employees.

In Mount Holly, N.J., the Holly Knot Hosiery Mill, whose 46 employees had been on strike for five weeks against wage chiseling and for a union agreement, consented to submit the dispute to arbitration. The three-man arbitration board includes Alexander McKeon, vice-president of the Federation, who will represent the strikers.

### UNION SPIES PRAISE VALUE TO BOSSES

MONTREAL, P.Q.—Spy work inside of labor unions is "one of the most important functions of the private detective today," it was frankly admitted at the annual convention of the "World Association of Detectives" held here last week.

Raymond C. Schindler, New York, told the delegates that they perform "one of the most important services to society" by keeping in "daily touch" with the "seeds of unrest" in industry and "weeding out agitators."

# Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

## UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH TRADES COUNCIL

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

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

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

**Beverage Dispensers' Union,** Local 676—Business Manager, T. J. Hanafin, 402 Homer Street, Seymour 4783.

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

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

**Bookbinders' Union,** Local 105—Secretary, Miss G. Grossman, 2525 Oak St.

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

**Bricklayers' Union,** Local No. 1—W. S. Dagnall, 1442 East 20th, Fair. 845-R.

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

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

**Carpenters,** Local Union 452—Secretary, R. W. Hatley, 531 Beatty St., Sey. 7495.

**City Hall Employees,** Local 59—Secretary, J. Tarbuck, 3517 West 25th, Bayview 2300-R.

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

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

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

**Engineers, Hoisting and Portable,** Local 115—Secretary, Geo. Parkinson, 531 Beatty Street; Seymour 7495.

**Engineers, Stationary,** Local 882—Secretary, E. W. King, P. O. Box 703; Seymour 7495.

**Engineers, School and Caretakers,** Local 963—Secretary, D. M. Mitchell, 1960 Renfrew St.; High. 4194-R.

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

**Fire Fighters, New Westminster,** Local 256—Secretary, C. Highsted, 1230 Ewen Avenue.

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

**Hotel and Restaurant Employees,** Local 28—Secretary, Dick McHugh, 531 Beatty Street; Seymour 7495.

**Ironworkers, Structural,** Local 97—Business Manager, J. P. Rankin, 531 Beatty Street, Seymour 7495.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Molders' Union,** Local 281—Secretary, John Browne, 638 W. Broadway, Suite 1; Phone Fair. 5573-L.

**Motion Picture Projectionists,** Local 348—Secretary, J. H. Leslie, Box 345; Bay. 6541-L; Bus. Man., Trin. 5708.

**Musicians' Union,** Local 145—Business Manager, E. A. Jamieson, 319 Pender West, Douglas 2290.

**Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators,** Local 138—Business Manager, Ed. 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 (Railroad)**—Local 571—Secretary, T. H. Poulton, 725 Second St., New Westminster.

**Photo Engravers,** Local 54—I. V. Murphy, 3321 West 29th, Bayview 2892-Y.

**Railway Carmen,** Local No. 58—Secretary, J. R. Robertson, 637 West 18th, Fairmont 2258-L.

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

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

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

**Sign and Pictorial Painters,** Local 726—Secretary, Wm. Clarkson, 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 4630.

**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, 3327 West Sixth.

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

**Typographical Union,** Local 226—Secretary, Harry Neelands, 531 Beatty St., Seymour 6221.

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### UNION MILK AT WEST VAN PIGGLY WIGGLY

In our last issue we mentioned a list of Piggly Wiggly stores in Vancouver which were handling union milk. We now take this opportunity of advising our West Vancouver readers that the Piggly Wiggly store in that community also handles union milk.

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**CAR MEN WIN PAY RAISE**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Over 2000 street car motormen, conductors and bus operators, shopmen and barnmen employed by the Capital Transit Company here won a wage increase amounting to around $700,000 annually in the arbitration award.

The arbitrators granted an increase of 10 cents an hour to trainmen; a raise of from 5 to 6 cents an hour in the differential between one-man car operators and trainmen on two-car operation; putting one-man bus operators on the same scale as one-man car operators, and 5 cents an hour increase to shopmen and other employes.

# International Union Membe Increase by Over One Milli

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

ELMIRA, N.Y.—Despite the fact that a huge army of workers have been unemployed the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have added over one million persons to their membership during the last two years, Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, declared in an address here before the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Allied Printing Council of New York State.

He cited the Wagner-Connery National Labor Disputes Act as one of the most important legislative achievements in the history or organized labor in the United States and paid a tribute to President Roosevelt for his courage in riveting the attention of Congress and the people generally on the subject of unemployment insurance and old-age pensions as contained in the Social-Security Bill, which when approved by the President would banish to a very large extent the fear that prolonged unemployment and penury in old age have for working men and women.

**39 Years Growth of Trade Unions**

On the subject of trade union membership Mr. Morrison said:

"Thirty-nine years ago, when your organization was formed, the total membership of the American Federattion of Labor was 204,825 members.

"I recall saying that if I were secretary when we reached the million mark I would feel that our cup of success was overflowing. Yet we passed the million mark in 1902, the two million mark in 1914, the three million mark in 1919, and in 1920 our membership was 4,078,740.

"From that point the membership receded gradually from 1922 until 1933, when it reached the low point of 2,125,000. This was brought by the changes made in from unemployment of mill our workers in 1932. During period tremendous efforts made to manufacture mac which was labor-saving, and eliminating devices as well forms of production, so that reds of thousands of workers displaced without seeming tunity for re-employment.

"During the period of the we have increased over a members with from ten to million idle, and you know it difficult successfully to organ employed workers.

**Visions Four Million Mem**

"The membership of our and international organizat gradually increasing, some by and bounds. Half a dozen of tional and international or tions have shown very lar creases. While the reported ship of the A. F. of L. for 19 the lowest membership that had since 1916, the reported bership of all our affiliated izations and local unions for 1935, was 3,149,324—over lion members increase over the age membership for 1933, standing that there were mor ten million people idle durin period.

"Everything points to a growth in membership, and I tain that when we emerge fr deplorable conditions under we have suffered during the five years the A. F. of L. and ated unions will have a mem exceeding the wartime mem of over 4,078,740 members."

# Compensation Appeals Are Opposed

A communication was received by the Trades and Labor Council from the Vancouver Bar Association taking issue with the stand taken by the Trades Council in its opposition to the attempts being made to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to provide for appeals from decisions of the Board.

The Vancouver Bar Association stated that their members had workmen report that they felt that they had been unfairly dealt with either by having their claims disallowed or as to the amount of compensation awarded. As a result of this the Law Society felt that some restricted form of appeal from the Board's decisions should be granted with the idea that the appeal should be given to workmen only.

Noting this protest, the Trades Council decided to reaffirm its opposition to any such amendment to the act, but will be pleased to hear further information relative to reasons for such an amendment.

Replying to a communication from the Victoria Trades and Labor Council on the subject, Secretary Bengough wrote in part as follows:

"Our position on the question of appeals from the Workmen's Compensation is this: that if we allow any amendments to the Act that will permit the legal profession to enter into it, the whole principle of Workmen's Compensation will be jeopardized. Pretty soon we will be back to the conditions that existed prior to the Board being set up, where almost every case became a process of law and where even in the cases where the men got the decision, we found the lawyer and the doctor had the money.

"It is quite true that there are cases arise where we feel that there should be some appeal from the decision of the Board. However, we have to recognize that such problem cases are only about one-tenth of one percent of the number of cases which are dealt with and to introduce some form of appeal to take care of these cases, will mean that we will soon be back to the position where almost every case would be appealed.

"I understand that the Bar Association are now advancing a recommendation that the proposed Bill is one to be given to Workmen only and that it is a privilege which he can exercise or not as he thinks fit. However, undoubtedly if it could be done in the manner that they say, once it was established the employers would certainly want like privileges and undoubtedly they would b ceded to them and in many industries where we have an tic groups of employers, those in the lumbering indus appeal would be made from decision of the Board.

"While we frankly admit th Act is a long way from perfe are thoroughly satisfied it wil be improved by permitting terference. The position of th profession on this question is opinion, merely a desire on the to drum up some business. certainly add to the cost of cause somebody has to settle and to fix up the one case that we are going to pave th for the process of law wh know to be, appeals, remand cisions and lawyers bills.

"Our advice is to keep clear

"Fraternally yours,
PERCY R. BENGOUG
"General Secretary-Tre

# Quebec Law of Benefit Workers

QUEBEC, P.Q.—Quebec w have drawn dividends of mor $5,000,000 from the recently- Collective Agreement Act, ac to Hon. J. C. Arcand, mini labor and active member Brotherhood of Railroad Tra

Some 47 agreements have lished shorter hours and inc wages, and seven more are consideration. Where the are strongly organized, it was ed out, little difficulty has be perienced in making the law tive.

The International Ladies' Co Workers' Union, seeking pro for thousands of its mem waging strikes in several district plants in an effort to balky employers into line. A jority of bosses are willing under the act, and it is tru the low-wage fringe can against the pressure of strength and public opinion.

Mr. Arcand insisted wages have brought only creases in the cost of living stance, the wages of Montreal was boosted from $12 and $19 and $21 per week, and from $5 to $16, with an adv only ¢ cent a loaf in the p a certain brand of bread.

Mother: Junior, you better any more chicken. You must room for the cake.

Junior: I got plenty room. The chicken can move over.

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UNION LABEL COUNCIL VANCOUVER 14

ouver, Can., September 1935

### ON THE UP TREND

is the first Labor Day for a many years that we have been to see the silver lining among ods. Almost everybody is now ing that business is on the up- and we in the ranks of organ- bor are noting the steady drift to work of those in the many who have been long idle. But e also convinced that there are hundreds of thousands who ever get back to the job unless drastic reduction in the hours bor takes place. The eight-hour day is obsolete because work t be provided for the potential ower available to carry on the ction of food, clothing and r. And just so long as our s are filled with unemployed, ng will there be a tremendous lment of purchasing power. purchasing power makes busi- It heips to keep every man, n and child using and enjoying the necessary and luxurious of life that can be produced rain and brawn. Just so long ngle person is denied, through of purchasing power, to use and something that their physical demand, then so long must we that there is still something with the system of wealth pro- on and distribution.

s Labor Day, however, we also that an ever increasing number siness executives are admitting the hours of labor must con- to be reduced and that wages be continuously increased. They long last beginning to admit Purchasing Power is the grease makes the wheels go round, and ng that, they are now busy g to get their fellow business- to also see the light and to aid t worthy object. Some favor tive action while others would r agree among themselves, and operation with organized labor, e hours and increase wages. latter plan, of course, makes it sary that every business became y to the contract, but organ- labor is confident that the es can be made by this method that public opinion will help it successful. But if it is neces- to make the change by legisla- action, we will co-operate with arties initiating the move.

e are convinced, however, that gh there is an up-trend in ess that unless there is a steady ease in the average hours of and a corresponding increase in , that the depression will drag ck again into its rut within a or two.

### NTERNATIONAL UNIONISM

ewhere we record the fact that International Trades Union ement on the North American ment has increased its member- by over one million during the two years; that our Interna- l Unions have paid out millions ollars in benefits of various to its membership and we fur- record the fact that although me cases the workers have had rike to obtain better wages and ing conditions, in a majority of nces our agreements with em- ers have been renewed without or hindrance.

nd this story includes Vancou- and British Columbia. While our bership has not increased to the proportion as in the U. S., we say without fear of contradic- that we have moved steadily ard in membership and we have wed and made new agreements our employers without any hoo about the event. We have ned wage increases and im- d working conditions, and no- has heard about it except the bers involved. It is nobody's ness but theirs so it is done ly and amicably, but after it been done the result finally af- other workers, both organized unorganized and they benefit as result of each craft unions ef- . On top of that our activity has ght about legislation action which had resulted in bringing up the standard of living of those, who in many instances are opposed to International Trades Unionism.

We have been in this struggle for over fifty years and we know that the things we strive for cannot be obtained overnight, but we don't lose heart and we don't go blindly into strife. We bide our time and keep tenaciously at it. Some of our unions have built up reserve funds of millions of dollars, but it is not there to be frittered away on petty demands. They have helped us in many instances to renew agreements, increase wages and better working conditions without having to go to the bat with the boss. Hence this reserve fund which is partially earmarked for strike benefits, is saved and no time or wages are lost by the members, when agreements can be obtained by amicable negotiations. Last but not least each union, affiliated firstly with the local trades council, received power and prestige, through co-ordinated affiliations such as the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, The American Federation of Labor and the International Federation of Trades Unions which is a world wide federation.

### SOCIAL CREDIT VICTORY

Old party politicians have been saying many hard things about the Alberta Social Credit campaign and since the victory are still telling the people that it will not work. Of course the Social Credit Party have been saying that about the present system and it does not take very much argument for them to prove their case, and inasmuch as this appears to be a statement of fact, we are very much inclined to throw our cap in the air over their victory. It may be quite true that the real Douglas Social Credit plan can only be operated on a national scale, but there also appears to be some possibility of the Aberhart plan being made successful on a Provincial basis. At this distance it seems that they will make their plan work because they are determined to throw overboard some of the hard and fast rules of the present system of wealth production and distribution and when we realize that not a single member of the new party have been Members of Parliament or of Legislative Assemblies there is at least some hope of them attaining their object.

Organized Labor has been asking for Unemployment Insurance, Old Age Pensions, Health Insurance, Better Wages and Working Conditions, etc., and we are still unsatisfied with the crumbs that have been handed out. Besides Organized Labor, farmers and small business men in Alberta have been on the bread line for many years and it seems to us that they are sick and tired of old party promises and present day rules for obtaining a livelihood, and have apparently become convinced that there is more chance of getting something out of the wealth and values which they have created, and can continue to create, through the Social Credit Dividend than through the promises of old party politicians.

There are so many things that a Provincial Government can do without Federal consent, that we feel that Alberta is going to lead the way out of the present economic mess very much faster than were the present system left to pursue its leisurely and uncertain course, through booms and depressions.

## Building Trades Still Progressing

Reports made to the Building Trades Council indicate that more and more men are getting back to jobs. There has been quite a brisk movement in building operations and the unions are kept busy putting men on the various jobs.

There are a number of big jobs that have not really started yet, but they are mostly earmarked for union labor as the contracts call for the union scale of wages.

Considerable work is also going on in outside points in the province and this is also causing the employers to send to Vancouver for the desired mechanics.

There does not appear to be any slackening in sight, so the building trades expect to be kept active well into the fall and winter.

### JUST $5 WISER

A pretty young nurse was selling poppies when a potential buyer, a young man, told her that he would give her a $5 bill for a poppy, provided she would promise to guess him if, at any time, he went to her hospital. She agreed.

"By the way," the young man asked, "where is your hospital?"

"I am at the maternity hospital," meekly replied the pretty nurse, pinning the note in the box.

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**Bricklayers, Carpenters Agreements**

Winnipeg bricklayers union and carpenters union have signed agreements with their employers covering working conditions and wages, one outstanding clause in their agreements being that the foreman on the jobs has to be a member of our international brotherhoods in good standing.

## Trades Council Notes

Secretary Bengough was given credentials to attend the Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. He is at present an Executive Member of the Congress.

The Executive Committee and the Legislative Committee of the Trades Council will hold a joint meeting to make recommendations for changes and additions to the proposed Provincial Health Insurance Act.

Pile Drivers Union thanked the Council for the assistance given in enabling them to put fourteen men to work on the renewal of the False Creek sewer by the Canadian National Railway.

Milk Salesmen report that Gibson's Dairy has signed an agreement with the Union and that the Guernsey Breeders Dairy were reporting that they employed union men. Such is not a statement of fact as they do not employ any members of the Milk Salesmen's Union.

Street Railway delegates asked the Council to protest the proposed closing of two fire halls. After this matter was thoroughly discussed it developed that the suggestion will not in any away affect the membership of the Fire Fighters Union and that it will increase the efficiency of the brigade and improve the rate from the fire underwriters.

Barbers report that the shop at Alma Road and Broadway has been signed up and now displays the union card, through the efforts of members of organized labor living in that district.

Musicians report that they have signed up a Chinese Cabaret and three union musicians will play the best Shanghai music. The union is also negotiating with cafes and night clubs for a raise in the wage scales. Through the efforts of Mayor McGeer and public spirited citizens the Symphony Concerts will be continued in the city. A 14 piece orchestra was used for a week's free dancing at Burrard and Hastings.

Street Railwaymen's Union are sending four delegates to their International Convention at Detroit; they are President Carson, Business Agent Fred Griffin, J. E. Smith and Chas. Stewart.

Upon request of the striking Longshoremen, the Council forwarded a communication to the Federal Government asking that a Board be set up under the Industrial Disputes Act to investigate the strike situation on the waterfront.

After a thorough investigation the Grievance Committee recommended that Delegate J. Flynn of the Engineers Union be suspended as a delegate to the Council for his activities in the interest of dual unions. The recommendation was endorsed 50 for and 18 against.

Dr. Cassidy, Director of Social Welfare for the Provincial Government addressed the meeting relative to the proposed Health Insurance Bill.

Upon the request of the Milk Salesmen's Union the Piggly Wiggly Stores were removed from the "We do not patronize" list of the Council because the grievance had been adjusted.

C. J. Hayes, business representative of the Portland Retail Clerks' Union, successfully negotiated union shop agreements with two large furniture stores, Cohn Bros. and Harman's Furniture and Upholstery Store, and with the Gallen-Kamp Company, which operates four shoe stores here.

She was a good little girl as far as good little girls go, and as far as good little girls go, she went.

## Job Insurance Not To Aid Chiselers

The unemployment insurance section of the Federal Social Security Act recently passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt protects unemployed workers against being compelled to accept jobs in plants where there are strikes or where non-membership in trade unions or compulsory membership in company unions is required or where employers pay less than the prevailing rate of wages.

According to the terms of the law the unemployment insurance taxes collected from employers are placed in an unemployment trust fund in the United States Treasury and from there are transferred under certain rules and regulations to authorized agencies in the various States which have established State unemployment insurance systems complying with the terms of the Federal law.

The provision in the Federal Act which protects jobless workers in their right to participate in the organized labor movement and not to become strikebreakers reads as follows:

**"Compensation shall not be denied in such State to any otherwise eligible individual for refusing to accept new work under any of the following conditions: (a) If the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout, or other labor dispute; (b) if the wages, hours, or other conditions of work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; (c) if as a condition of being employed the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization."**

These stipulations protecting jobless workers from being deprived of unemployment compensation unless they accept work in company union or anti-union shops or where labor disputes are in progress or where employers pay less than the prevailing wage rate were placed in the Social Security Act on the recommendation of the American Federation of Labor and other progressive organizations.

The Typographical Union is sending Del. Holland to the Montreal Convention of the International Union.

## Garment Factory Signs Agree

Claiming that the union brought vastly improved wag working conditions to garment ers in the Jacob Crowley fac Winnipeg, Sam Herbst, organ the Cloakmakers Union, af with the I.L.G.W.U. and the of L., gave hard, cold facts t of victory for the Internati ganization. Some of the terms agreement signed between th pany and the union are:

Seventy per cent of the w receive increases in pay. The is now a closed union shop garment worker who has not card can obtain work there. agreement is for two years an of work are to be 44 hours pe in the first year and 42 ho week in the second year. T a quarter for overtime is concession made by the comp

**Open Shop for Years**

The Jacob Crowley compa had an open shop for the p years and has fought bitterly unionization of the employe I. L. G. W. U., through Op Herbst, has accomplished in conference what the co-ca dustrial unions failed to do by of strikes and by threats.

The union has agreed to take no strikes during the pe this agreement and the compa definitely pledged itself not t out employees.

The next move is to orga remaining garment factories nipeg.

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Next Door to Sun Offi

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Best Coffee in To

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| .40 Hydrogen Peroxide, 16-ozs. | .62 | .50 Mintys Tooth Paste, larg | |
| .35 Dr. Thomas Electric Oil | .24 | .50 Dr. Reids Syrup of Figs | |
| 1.25 Dr. Leonhardts Hem-Roid | .77 | 1.00 Dr. Reids Syrup of Hypo-phosphites | |
| .30 Ratnip | .21 | .60 Dr. Chases Nerve Food | |
| .85 Glovers Mange Medicine | .62 | 1.00 Liquid Petrolatum Medium or Heavy Imp. Quart | |
| .30 Djer Kiss Talcum | .17 | 3.50 First Aid Kits | |
| .30 Florida Rose Talcum | .13 | .65 Minards Liniment | |
| .50 Vanex Milk of Magnesia | .38 | .50 Bovril, 2-oz. | |
| .30 Pears Soap, 2 for | .29 | | |
| .50 Ellimans Royal Embrocation | .31 | | |

Vancouver's Own Drug Stores. We Save You Money. Twenty-one Stores Your Service. Telephone Your Wants.

## ber Workers Win Pay Boost in Oregon

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

RTLAND, Ore.—The Executive of the Timber Workers' Union executed an agreement with the entatives of five large Portland lls by which 1200 men who been on strike for three months ned to work with higher wages, -hour week and recognition of rinciple of collective bargain-

agreement which was ratified embers of the union, included llowing mills: West Oregon, Wilson, Portland and the Lumber Company.

addition to the 1200 men di- employed in the sawmills the ment means the return to work ny men in logging camps and industries as soon as the mills nder way. The agreement is ally the same as the one which ly ended the strike in the In- Poulsen mill.

### KETT SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS FAVOR A. F. OF L.

kett, Calif.—Members of ett Sugar Refinery Workers' No. 1, organized here after abor troubles in the plant of alifornia and Hawaiian Sugar ration last March, voted by a majority to affiliate with the rican Federation of Labor.

out 1300 employees are eligible ion membership. Of this num- 1020 belong to the union. In ection, 501 voted for affiliation 107 against. Peter Kellher, ent of the union, announced an agreement covering wages working conditions was being ated with company officials.

### OUR WEEK EDICT ISSUED HUNGARY TO QUIET LABOR

dapest, Hungary.—The Prime er of Hungary issued a decree lishing a 48-hour week and a um wage for workers em- d in industry. Hitherto, Hun- n employers have compelled workers to toil from 70 to 85 a week. In addition to de- ing unemployment the decree ssued to mitigate labor unrest.

### TLAND CLERKS RENEW PACT WITH DEPT. STORE

rtland, Ore.—The Retail Clerks' n of Portland renewed its an- contract with Roberts Depart- Store, which is the largest store e city that employs only union . The store is also a regular tiser in labor newspapers.

# Industrial Standards Act Gets Started in Province of Ontario

Replying to a communication from Secretary Bengough for copies of "The Industrial Standards Act" recently enacted by the Provincial Government of Ontario, J. F. Marsh, deputy minister of labor, and a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, forwarded copies of the act and in replying said that the department had "received petitions for conferences to be held from all parts of the province covering many lines of industry. We have found that employers are anxious to take advantage of this piece of social legislation in order that the present chaotic conditions in industry may be corrected. Employees are also showing a similar attitude and from day to day we receive communications advising us that steps are being taken to bring about some form of trade union organization in order that they may reap the advantages which this Act has to offer."

Up to date schedules of wages and hours covering the following trades have been put into legislation:

Furniture Industry; Brewing Industry; Millinery Industry; Bricklayers and Masons; Carpenters and Joiners; Electricians; Building Laborers; Lathers (Wood and Metal); Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers; Plasterers and Laborers; Plumbers, Steamfitters, Gasfitters; Sheet Metal Workers (Construction).

Following is a copy of the Act covering electricians, the other trades being somewhat similar except that the wages differ and are in accordance with the scales set by organized labor.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND HOURS
—for—
ELECTRICIANS
Toronto Zone
(Schedule published in the Ontario Gazette, Saturday, July 6, 1935)

### ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by The Right Honorable the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario, dated the 3rd day of July, A.D.1935:

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Welfare, Municipal Affairs, and Labor, the Committee of Council advise that,—

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of The Industrial Standards Act, 1935, that part of Ontario commencing at the westerly point at Lorne Park to Malton, Malton to Woodbridge, Woodbridge to Richmond Hill; from Richmond Hill direct east to Unionville and through Unionville along the westerly side of the Rouge River to Lake Ontario (all towns within that area to be inclusive), has been defined as a zone for the purpose of the Electrical Repair and Construction Industry:

AND WHEREAS a proper and sufficient representation of the employees and employers engaged in the said Industry in the said zone have agreed in writing to a schedule of wages and hours and days of labor by an agreement in writing attached hereto as Schedule "A";

The schedule of wages and hours and days of labor contained in the said agreement shall be in force in the said industry in the said zone ten days after publication of the Order-in-Council in The Ontario Gazette and shall terminate June 24th, 1936.

Certified,
C. F. BULMER,
Clerk, Executive Council.

"SCHEDULE "A"

1. The rate of pay for journeymen electricians shall be One Dollar ($1.00) per hour.
2. Eight hours shall constitute a maximum working day or shift; 40-hr. week. No work Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, except as hereinafter noted.
Hours to be between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. where one shift only is used.
3. Shifts to work at any time of the day or night between 1 a.m. Monday and midnight Friday of the same week. Eight hours pay for seven hours work where two or three shifts are worked. This to become operative only where the overtime shifts equal at least 66 2-3 per cent. of the shift.
4. When work cannot be done during the day, such work may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours, at straight time.
5. No employee will be permitted to work on more than one shift in 24 hours, unless overtime rates are paid.
6. Employees who may be required for emergencies on Saturdays, shall be permitted to work, being paid straight time for the morning and double time for Saturday afternoon and evening.
7. All work done on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day shall be paid at the rate of double time.
8. Overtime rate exclusive of the above shall be paid at the rate of double time.
9. Apprentices shall be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.
10. One apprentice shall be permitted to every three journeymen in a shop.
11. All work contracted for and accepted prior to June 24, 1935, of which due notice has been given to the Board on or before July 25, 1935, may be completed at a rate to be approved by the Board.
12. The above Schedule shall apply to all electricians engaged in the trade but shall not include those working on the assembling, testing, inspecting, rebuilding and repairing of any electrical motors or household appliances when done in licensed electrical repair shops.

### 4 VICTORIES WON IN TERRE HAUTE BY MASS PICKETING

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

Terre Haute, Ind.—Mass picketing of anti-union concerns is regarded by Organized Labor in Terre Haute as one of the most effective methods used in persuading employers to recognize the advantages of collective bargaining and trade union standards.

Recently, following a campaign of militant mass picketing, four large employers here entered into contractual relationship with their employees.

### LEGISLATOR PRESIDES OVER WASHINGTON BARBERS

Willis N. Hales, Seattle, member of the State Legislature, was elected president of the Washington State Association of Journeymen Barbers at the annual meeting at Los Angeles.


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**MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS**

Are made in British Columbia. Cut on large, generous patterns, well and strongly made of hard-wearing materials. They will give you the best of service.

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In reference to the organization of the Winnipeg Cloakmakers, very satisfactory progress is being made, all attempts to discredit Organizer Herbst by the W.U.L. have been in vain.

# 6-Hour Day, 5-day Week, High Wages Are Urged by Morrison

The necessity of accompanying production based on labor-displacing machinery with shorter hours and higher wages in order to provide employment and higher living standards for all workers is emphasized by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in his Labor Day Message for 1935.

Holding that low-wage jobs in new mass-production industries are no solution for unemployment caused by automatic processes, Mr. Morrison declares that employers must recognize organized labor's demand for progressively decreasing hours and higher remuneration equitably to distribute our increased industrial output and avoid a return to the sweatshop.

Mr. Morrison's Labor Day Message was prepared for the Labor Day editions of the Official and Weekly Labor Press and issued from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C.

The text of the message follows:

"National holidays in America call attention to exceptional instances in history. Labor Day is an exception to that rule.

"The first Monday in September is not intended to remind us of one particular advance by wage workers but rather to attract us to their problems, their triumphs and their wrongs.

"The wider acceptance of trade union viewpoint on social and industrial questions is noted on this Labor Day.

"The new public attitude toward labor-displacing machinery is also significant. Workers were formerly assured they could find other employment and the new industries and wants automatically care for those who have been displaced by machinery and scientific process.

"The new industrial revolution, however, operates in new industries as well as established industries. Low-wage jobs, such as employment at gas filling stations and mass-production industries, are no solution for unemployment of highly skilled workers and well-paid creative labor who have been displaced by automatic processes that are yet in their infancy.

"Organized labor declares that old standards of wages and hours must be rejected. The 10, 9 and 8-hour work day and the living wage theory are obsolete.

"The imagination and courage of inventors and scientists must be guided into the field of distribution and labor's demands for shorter hours and still higher and higher wages be supported.

"Society, for its own well-being, must be conscious of the need of the distribution of the wealth that has been created by machinery and scientific processes.

"It is often claimed that the trade union movement demands equal pay regardless of work performed. Organized labor has a minimum wage. If the union is strong, the employer is not permitted to go below that living line. That minimum wage is based on the trade conditions, necessities and the standard of living of the workers involved. Exceptionally skilled workers receive higher scales of pay, but in most trades that is arranged between the worker and the employer outside of the union minimum scale.

"Our opponents refuse to accept this situation. They refuse to take our minimum as a base and grade up. They would have our minimum their maximum, their highest point, and from that they would grade down. Logically this system leads us back to the sweatshop, and places labor at the whim of the employer.

"Labor is not a trust. By its nature this is impossible. One of its greatest expenses is organizing, and educating non-union workers to the benefits of trade unionism. A trust consists of a comparatively few who control solely for purposes of profit. The union is not organized for profit.

"Labor demands a five-day week, a six-hour day and a wage that will enable a man and his family to live in reasonable comfort."

### FRESNO TEAMSTERS GAIN RECOGNITION

A short strike of auto freight drivers in Fresno, California, some two weeks ago has resulted, according to reports from the south, in union recognition and the establishment of a minimum wage of 67½ cents an hour.

The strike was effectively prosecuted by the Fresno local, only four trucks engaged in inter-city business moving out of that city during the two days of the strike.

## The Capacity to Think

The prime need of every person at present is capacity to think; the power to see problems, to relate facts to them, to use and enjoy ideas. If a young man or woman comes from school with this power, all other things may be in time added to him. He will find himself intellectually and morally.

But, in the mass of things that have to be "learned," the ability of individuals to think is submerged. In consequence, too large a part of our citizens has left our schools without power of critical discrimination, at the mercy of special propaganda, and drifting from one plan and scheme to another according to the loudest clamor of the moment. Many who have escaped this tendency have found that they had to start their own education afresh. In this connection, I may say that our present system is highly defective in opportunities for directed continuation of education. It is no disparagement of present effort in "adult education" to say that the continued education of those who have left school should long ago have been made a paramount interest of public education.—John Dewey, in the Forum (New York).

### 40-HOUR WEEK FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The many years' struggle of over 200,000 civil service post office employees for the 40-hour week in place of the present 44-hour week advanced one step nearer definite realization when the Senate passed the 40-hour measure already enacted by the House of Representatives.

The bill covers around 235,000 employees, including assistant postmasters, clerks, railway mail clerks, letter carriers and others.

Officials of the National Association of Letter Carriers, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the Railway Mail Association declare the shorter hours measure will provide steady work for several thousand substitute postal employees who are now trying to eke out an existence on part-time employment.

## World Champion Is Union Longshoreman

NEW YORK.—James J. Braddock, the new heavyweight champion of the world, is a union man, a member of the International Longshoremen's Association.

And are his fellow longshoremen proud of him! They gave him evidence of this by presenting him with a gold travelling card at the International Convention, which was held in New York, with 1500 delegates in attendance.

Braddock wasn't given a chance to beat Max Baer. The odds against the longshoreman ranged from 8 to 10 to 1, but he won decisively and scores of his fellow workers "cleaned up."

They are sure he can best Schmeling, either at Berlin or the Madison Square Bowl.

On all sides one hears the appealing stories of Braddock's devotion to his wife and their three children—Jay, Howard and Marie—and the Damon and Pythias friendship that exists between the battler and his diminutive manager, "Joe" Gould.

Gould has handled Braddock for years without a contract—an almost unprecedented thing in modern pugilism.

Less than a year ago Braddock was on relief, and the records show that he drew about $230. Then came his win over Lasky, and Braddock received $1800 as a reward.

The first thing he did was to send a check for $300 to the North Sydney relief fund.

"He's certainly a square guy," declared a friend who had toiled with him on the docks.

### LOS ANGELES BREWERY WORKERS WIN UNION SHOP

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—(AFL)—After a vigorous campaign of several months against the non-union products of the Globe Bottling Works here the International Brewery Workers' Union persuaded the company's official to sign a contract for a 100 per cent. union shop. Carrying the concern on the unfair list of the Los Angeles County Labor Council was interpreted as having been an influential factor in the company's acceptance of the union shop policy.

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EET THE FRIENDS AT THE
PALACE PARLOR
5-37 WEST HASTINGS
p Ye Olde English Fish & Chips

## ish Laborite Visits Vancouver

ther George Lathan, secretary ay Clerks Association of Great n, was in the city for four days week. He met with the execu- and officers of the Trades cil and left on Tuesday after- for Eastern Canada.

ther Lathan is Fraternal Dele- from the British Trade Union ress, to the convention of the es and Labor Congress of Can- convening in Halifax on Sep- er 16th.

ther Lathan is very active in Trade Union Movement in Great in being on the General Council e British Trade Union Congress is an ex-chairman of the British r Party.

### CTRIC BOAT WORKERS WIN INCREASE IN WAGES

ROTON, Conn. (AFLNS) — nd 2000 employees of the Elec- Boat Co., here, won a four per- wage increase under an 18- ths' agreement, which includes retention of the 36-hour week.

# Millions in Union Benefits

Trade union benefits to help union men and women through the trying periods of unemployment, sickness and old age and provide their families with assistance when death calls for the breadwinners are among the outstanding protective measures which organized labor gives to its members.

A national summary of these benefits, totalling millions of dollars, is included in the annual report which the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor makes to the Federation annual conventions. Incomplete data for 1934 already in the hands of the A. F. of L. indicate that organized labor continues to regard these benefits as an integral part of trade union structure.

The large extent of these benefit services was strikingly shown in the summary for 1933 which the Executive Council reported to the 1934 convention.

Out of 114 standard national and international unions 90 reported the payment of some of the regular forms of benefits. The total amount paid by all the unions reporting was $40,692,112.72, classified as follows:

Death benefits, $14,780,206.42; sick benefits, $4,678,636.41; disability benefits, $4,837,730.42; miscellaneous, $946,230.85.

Nine unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor reported having paid benefits in excess of half a million dollars each. The names of the organizations and the amounts follow:

International Typographical Union, $3,668,040.71; International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, $1,743,195.13; United Mine Workers of America, $1,000,000; Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, $997,394.21; International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, $882,490.37; United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, $748,071; International Printing Pressmen's and Assistant's Union of North America, $617,794.67; International Molders Union of North America, $603,720.44; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, $522,952.34.

Although the total benefits paid by the smaller unions do not run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars which characterize the outlays of the larger unions, the individual benefits to relieve distress among their members are equally as important as the benefits granted by the big organizations.

The long record of benefits paid by American trade unions demonstrates that the program of the organized labor movement includes more than wages, hours and work conditions.

# Machinery and Unemployment

The social importance of the jobless army problem, with around 11,000,000 able-bodied adults totally without work and 19,000,000 persons dependent upon public relief for their living, was stressed by Dr. *Irving Langmuir, Nobel prize winner*, in an address before the graduating class of the Mohawk school, Schenectady, N. Y.

He told the graduates the seriousness of the unemployment situation was due to the fact that "there has never been a time in the world's history when such a small fraction of the people can produce the necessities of life required by the people as a whole."

The condition pointed out by Dr. Langmuir has been brought about by the policy of those who own and control industry to have inventors devise machinery through the use of which a few workers can produce as many commodities in a certain time unit as a larger number of workers could produce without the machinery.

Industrial leaders, who control wealth production and distribution policies, should have used this machinery to shorten the hours of labor without reducing wages, thus affording working men and women the opportunity to provide themselves and their families with a constantly rising standard of living proportionate to the workers' increased productivity.

Instead of doing this, industrial executives imposed and continue to impose the long work week, locking out millions of workers for whose skill and strength the machine has been substituted, and appropriated *as profits an inequitable portion of* increased production. Statistics show that between 1919 and 1929 the productivity of industry in the United States increased 50 per cent, while real wages paid the workers increased only 27.5 per cent. In 1919, labor received in wages 17.5 per cent of the value of goods produced, while in 1929, despite the 50 per cent increase in output, the percentage of wages to the value of goods was 16.5 per cent, or less than it was in 1899.

As Dr. Langmuir truly pointed out, one phenomenon of our present economic order is the fact that under machine production a relatively few workers can produce all the necessities our people require. Another phenomenon is that employers have kept the few working long hours and ruthlessly locked out millions of so-called surplus workers to pound the streets in idleness and be supported by either government charity or work relief.

The answer to both of these phenomena made by Organized Labor is the compulsory 30-hour week for all industrial workers without reduction in earnings.

### WINNIPEG CAP MAKERS START ORGANIZATION

First Vice-President M. L. Bergstein, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union addressed a specially called meeting of those workers. A good attendance at the meeting resulted in a special committee being selected to further the actual organization work, and it does appear that before very many weeks we will be successful in having an organization of cap workers in Winnipeg.

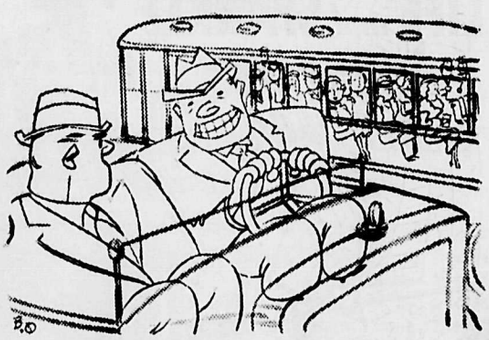
## South Vancouver Juvenile Band Unfair

For many years the Musicians Union has been lending every assistance to juvenile bands in and around Vancouver, but has intimated that this assistance would continue so long as the juvenile bands did not enter into the competitive fields where musicians had to earn their livelihood. This agreement has been fairly closely lived up to, but recently the South Vancouver Juvenile Band, conducted by J. Olson, has entered the competitive field, thereby taking away the livelihood of men with families to support. After giving the band every opportunity to change its attitude in the competitive field, and failing to obtain any change, the Musicians Union, Local 145, has been compelled to place the South Vancouver Juvenile Band on its "non patronage" list and has asked the Trades and Labor Council to also place this band on the "We Do Not Patronize" list. This request will take the usual course and will be investigated by the Grievance Committee of the Council.

### 4000 MEXICAN MINERS WIN PAY RAISE STRIKE

MEXICO CITY—Officials of the El Fresnillo Company's mine at Fresnillo, in the State of Zacatecas, increased the wages of its four thousand miners following a walk out to enforce a 60 per cent pay raise demand. Unrest occasioned by low wages had been brewing among the employees for many weeks. Details of the pay concession were not made public. The company is owned by British interests.

"I'M STRONG FOR STREET CARS"



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is no sign of any development that will leave an optimistic feeling regarding the future. The textile

tions at once. The scheme is already in effect and as soon as data is

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# Health Insurance Plan

## Outlines of Proposed B. C. Health Insurance Legislation

**Fifteen minute talk made over radio CKWX for the Vancouver-New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, by Percy R. Bengough, Secretary of the Council, on Wednesday, August 14th, at 7:30 p.m.**

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to which this Council is affiliated, at its convention in Winnipeg in 1921, introduced a resolution which pointed out that the wages of working people are mainly based on the bare necessities of life and such being the case makes little or no allowance for medical attention and loss of time through sickness. It was pointed out that wage and salary earners find themselves destitute during periods of sickness and undoubtedly the resultant worries oftimes cause a state of mind not tending to recovery, but tending to prolong incapacity. From that time on, a very active campaign was carried on by the International Trade Union Movement in Canada, for a system of Health Insurance. Every year since that time our Legislative Committees have requested various provincial governments for a system of Health Insurance.

The Government of British Columbia has been considering the question of Health Insurance for many years. In 1929 a Royal Commission on State Health Insurance, was set up under the chairmanship of the Honorable C. F. Davie and in their final report rendered in 1932, which was very comprehensive, it was conclusively proved from the hearings held and evidence received from all parts of the province, that there was 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.

On March 22nd of this year, the Honorable G. M. Weir, provincial secretary, presented to the legislature a draft bill of Health Insurance for the consideration of the members and the general public. Doctor Weir stated that the draft bill was offered as a basis for discussion with a view to formulating finally a Health Insurance measure for adoption at the next session of the provincial legislature. Copies of the draft bill have been distributed to those interested who have been asked to submit critical comments. The government desires to encourage active public discussion on the subject and to give every facility for representation from all who desire to be heard.

The hearing committee has been appointed and until the 4th of September hearings will be heard in the interior of British Columbia. The time and dates of these hearings will be advertised from time to time in the daily papers.

On Monday, September 9th, until Friday, September 13th, inclusive, the committee will sit in the City of Vancouver. On September 14th in New Westminster; on September 23 to 25th in Victoria, and on the 26th in Nanaimo.

These hearings have been arranged for the express purpose of getting the opinions of individuals and organizations with a view to getting the best plan of Health Insurance suitable for this province.

It would be better if it was understood that the government has definitely decided to bring in a scheme of Health Insurance in the province and that what is desired now is constructive criticism so that the best possible scheme can be arrived at. It would be advisable for organizations and individuals to forward their recommendations to the chairman, Dr. Allan Peebles, Parliament Buildings, Victoria. This would be the best method to adopt both for those making the recommendations and for the committee.

For the purpose of bringing about a more general understanding of the proposed plan of Health Insurance, I will quote from a memorandum prepared by Dr. Cassidy, director of social welfare. The persons who may be insured under the British Columbia plan, include practically all wage earners, farmers, indigents and other persons of low or moderate income with their dependents. Employees earning less than two hundred dollars per month and their dependents and those drawing unemployment relief, etc., are all to be covered. There are some exceptions in unorganized districts to be included at the discretion of the commission to be set up to administer the scheme. It is proposed that the scheme be financed by contributions from employees, employers, rural municipalities on behalf of farmers and their families, voluntary contributors in some cases, and the province. Employees are to pay not more than three per cent of their wages and employers not more than two per cent of their payrolls. Rural municipalities are to pay sufficient to cover the cost of medical benefits granted to their residents and may raise funds by taxation to reinburse the municipality. Voluntary contributors must pay enough to cover the cost of benefits to themselves and their dependents. The province will pay the full cost of benefits to indigent persons and half the total costs of administration, not exceeding one million, two hundred thousand dollars in any one year. The medical benefits to be granted under the proposed act, include for every insured person: first, general medical practitioner service, including maternity care; second, hospital service including 21 days free public ward care and 75 per cent of the cost of care for an additional period not to exceed 10 weeks to be fixed by regulation; third, the services of medical specialists as may be required; fourth, drugs, medical and surgical and optical supplies, provided that insured persons may be required to pay not more than one-quarter of the cost of such supplies and services; fifth, laboratory services as may be required; sixth, limited home nursing services, primarily a visiting nurse service; seventh, limited dental services, primarily of a preventive nature; eighth, special dental services, mainly of a preventive nature as may be decided upon by the commission but not to exceed in cost, five per cent of the total annual expense of medical benefits. Cash benefits are to be paid only to those who are insured as employees at the rate of one-half of ordinary wages but not to exceed 10 dollars per week. No cash benefits are to be paid until after the employee has been disabled for one week and they are not to continue for more than 26 weeks. Medical services are to be provided by existing private practitioners and health agencies as far as practicable. Every insured person is to have the right to choose the doctor or pharmacist who may serve him. The act is to be administered by a commission of five persons, three of whom are governmental officials already performing other duties and who are to serve on the commission without additional salary. These three are, the director of social welfare who is to be chairman, the provincial health officer and the chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The other two members are the administrator of Health Insurance and the director of medical services. The latter are to be appointed by the government for a term of five years. The commission is to be assisted by an unpaid advisory council of four representing employers, employees and other interested groups. A unpaid advisory councils representing doctors, dentists, nurses, hospitals and pharmacists and by an appeal board of three members appointed by the government whose is to pass upon appeals of insured persons from decisions of the commission. The plan is designed to be broadly inclusive. The lack of adequate medical care for the masses of the laboring and agricultural population is now fully recognized. The proposed plan of Health Insurance aims to provide adequate medical service both curative and preventive for the bulk of the population.

It goes beyond European Health Insurance in making provision for farmers and indigent persons and their dependents as well as wage earners and their dependents. The plan extended to its full scope practically 90 per cent of the population of the province of British Columbia will be covered. The plan stresses medical benefits rather than cash benefits. It is estimated that with a full plan in operation expenditures on medical benefits will be approximately five times greater than on cash benefits for the wage earners and their families alone, wage earners being the only persons entitled to the cash benefits as well as the medical benefits.

However, the scheme does not propose to offer a complete medical service to insured persons. It has been estimated that to give a complete service would cost about sixteen dollars and fifty cents per year per insured person. The scheme proposed costing approximately twelve dollars and fifty cents per year per insured person, offering therefore about 80 per cent of a complete service. At the same time limited cash benefits are to be provided. It is not presumed that payments limited to ten dollars per week will serve adequately to protect wage earners against the economic hazard of absence from work on account of illness, but it is expected that the cash benefit will, particularly in the case of the low wage earners. There is a difference of opinion regarding cash benefits and as to whether cash benefits should be included in a Health Insurance scheme or not. It is one of questions that the hearings committee would like to get the opinion of the general public.

This is a very brief outline of the proposed scheme and I strongly advise Trade Union organizations and other interested groups to get as much information possible on this question as it is a very important piece of legislation and one which will affect them to quite a degree. The proposed scheme should be studied by such organizations and their views tending to improvement, placed before the hearings committee in writing, to be followed by delegations. It is legislation that will to quite extent effect the daily lives of workers and their families. The government has made provision to get the opinions so that the necessary changes can be made prior to the bill being enacted and I would advise interested organizations to take advantage of the facilities offered.

The Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council will be with you again over this station at 7:30 p.m. every Wednesday.


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## ce's Burden of Debt Is Growing

ut of 10 per cent in French ment expenditures, salary re- and heavy taxation of all big s were ordered by decrees ated recently by Premier Laval and signed by President Lebrun.

ther decrees banning protest strations were hastily added war veterans, civil service or- ions and members of the gen- federation of labor promptly ned to plan a monster com- meeting of protest. The or- ions declare that the reduc- the cost of living promised by rees, which includes provision wer rents, reduced coal and prices and cheaper gas and ity, are insufficient to com- for the drastic wage and cuts imposed.

ts from war industries and tered securities were taxed y as well as big incomes in the ment's latest effort to balance get.

decrees we have signed de- f you heavy sacrifices," Laval d in his speech, but added e liberties of the Republican could only be preserved by ning the public finances on a basis.

ive years," he said, "the state s increased from 260 to 340 francs and some of the de- ts and communes are in a financial situation than the

ernment expectation of the t of the new revenues was be a reduction of the eleven deficit shown in the budget million francs.

at are you thinking about, e same as you, Mary." If you do—I'll scream!"

## Teachers' Unions Issues 165 Charters in 2 Years

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

CHICAGO, Ill.—Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary of the American Federation of Teachers, reports that between June, 1933, and May, 1935, the Federation chartered 165 locals, which is the largest gain during any period in the history of the organization. Pointing out that this unprecedented growth in the union movement among class room teachers "is stimulated by conditions arising out of the business depression but not caused by it," Mr. Hanson adds:

"The active membership is about 20-000, forming an aggressive nucleus for protecting the interest of the class room teacher. Gains during this period are spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific with several States appearing actively for the first time. The movement has developed because of the inadequacy of the conventional State and national professional organizations.

"Teachers are realizing that the school situation is a national problem. They are realizing that hope for a solution does not lie with their administrators but with themselves. They are realizing the truth of what sociology has taught them—that it is group action which is most effective today and that no one group standing by itself can win in a struggle so vital to all and that they must unite with the American Federatiton of Labor with its long history of active and intelligent support of public education."

### MANY WILL GO TO TEAMSTERS CONVENTION

One hundred per cent representation of twenty-one locals affiliated with Washington Joint Council No. 28 at the International Convention to be held in Portland in September is confidently expected as the result of information now on hand at Joint Council headquarters.

## Trades Union Law In Canada

Under the title "Trade Union Law in Canada" the Dominion Department of Labor has recently published a bulletin which reviews the legal status of trade unions under the common law, and federal and provincial legislation. Quotations are made from numerous legal decisions in Great Britain and Canada involving trade unions and their activities. An outline is also given of the history of this legislation, making the entire presentation one which is not only authoritative but of particular interest at the present time. Tracing the origin of trade union law in Canada, it is explained that, although with other laws it has a common derivation from England, yet Canadian Trade union law differs considerably from the existing law in Great Britain.

In Canada a strike of printers in Toronto (March 25, 1872) precipitated the movement for protective legislation. The printers, striking for reduced hours, had been imprisoned on charges of criminal conspiracy. Public opinion forced remedial action. Accordingly, in June, 1872, the Trade Unions Act was enacted with the immediate objective of freeing trade unionists from liability under the common law on conspiracy in restraint of trade. The Trade Unions Act, however, differed from its English prototype in that the Canadian Act was declared to apply only to unions registered under the enactment. At the same time, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, also copied from an English Statute of the previous year, was passed to prevent intimidation in connection with industrial disputes. This statute forms the basis of the present law on picketing.

The bulletin proceeds to detail the changes in these two Canadian statutes pertaining to picketing, conspiracy, etc.

The complexities of legislation, due to the jurisdictional provisions of the Canadian constitution, are summarized as follows:

"Statutes affecting trade unions may be either Dominion or provincial according to their subject matter. The Trade Unions Act was passed a few years after Confederation when trade unions were few and isolated and the only phase of the law with which Parliament was then concerned was the criminal law on conspiracy and intimidation. But the Trade Unions Act as copied from that of Britain confers the right to hold property and to sue and be sued in regard to it, a civil right. Criminal law is a matter for the Dominion Parliament but law respecting property and civil rights is a matter for the provincial legislatures under the British North America Act, and the constitutional vaildity of the Trade Unions Act has been questioned. In fact, provincial statutes concerning trade unions were enacted in British Columbia (Trade Unions Act of British Columbia) and Quebec (Professional Syndicates Act) in 1902 and 1924 respectively."

An analysis is made of the position of trade unions under the law in British Columbia and Quebec with particular reference to the liability of trade unions for the acts of their members and the rights of trade unions to sue.

There is also a section on collective agreements between employers and employed showing their position in English law and under the Collective Labor Agreements Extension Act of Quebec. The latter statute is attracting a good deal of interest just now as a means of protecting the employers and work-people who enter into agreements as to wages and hours of labor against the employer who would pay inadequate wages for long hours.

The bulletin has been prepared by Miss Margaret Macintosh, of the Department of Labor.—Labor Gazette.

### OAKLAND FOUNDRY MEN WIN WAGE BOOST STRIKE

OAKLAND, Calif.—One hundred and twenty-five members of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees' local union here at the end of a week's strike against the Vulcan Foundry Company won an increase of 10 cents an hour in the wages of non-journeymen moulders. The old rate of 40 cents was raised to 50 cents.

The increase was granted only after the employees, including journeymen molders, teamsters and others, walked out 100 per cent, compelling the closing of the plant. Union teamsters refused to haul material to or from the plant during the strike.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Labour Legislation Governing Wages and Hours

Minimum Wage Orders apply to the following Industries:

Logging Order No. 1, West of Cascades, effective April 7, 1834
Watchmen in Logging Industry, Order No. 1a, effective Nov. 9, 1934
Shingle Bolts, Order No. 1b, effective - - - - Jan. 4, 1935
Sawmills, Order No. 2, West of Cascades, effective April 27, 1934
Office Occupation, Order No. 4, effective - - - May 25, 1934
Public Housekeeping, Order No. 5, effective - - May 25, 1934
Taxicab, Order No. 6, effective - - - - - - - Jan. 29, 1934
Box Manufacturing, Order No. 7, effective - - - Aug. 3, 1934
Barbering, Order No. 8, effective - - - - - - Aug. 3, 1934
Mercantile (Male), Order No. 10, effective - - - Aug. 10, 1934
Woodworking, Order No. 11, effective - - - - Aug. 24, 1934
Construction, Order No. 12, effective - - - - Oct. 19, 1934
Logging, Order No. 13, East of Cascades, effective Oct. 19, 1934
Sawmills, Order No. 14, East of Cascades, effective Oct. 19, 1934
Shingle Industry, Order No. 16, effective - - - Nov. 23, 1934
Baking Industry, Order No. 17, effective - - - - Nov. 23, 1934
Stationary Steam Engineers, Order No. 18, effective March 1, 1935
Stationary Steam Engineers (Apartment Buildings) Order No. 18a, effective - - - - - - - - April 18, 1935
Elevator Operators, Order No. 19, effective - - March 1, 1935
Shipbuilding, Order No. 20, effective - - - - - June 4, 1935
Fruit & Vegetable (Female), Order No. 21, effective April 18, 1935
Fruit & Vegetable (Male), Order No. 22, effective April 18, 1935
Janitors, Order No. 23, effective - - - - - - April 18, 1935
Mercantile (Female), Order No. 24, effective - - - July 1, 1935
Manufacturing (Female), Order No. 25, effective - - July 1, 1935
Transportation, Order No. 26, effective - - - - July 4, 1935
Personal Service (Female), effective - - - - - Sept. 15, 1919
Fishing Industry (Female), effective - - - - - Feb. 28, 1920
Laundry Industry (Female), effective - - - - March 31, 1919
Telephone & Telegraph (Female), effective - - - April 5, 1920

HOURS OF WORK ACT, 1934—The following occupations are subject to the Hours of Work Act and Regulations made thereunder:

(1) Mining, quarrying and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(2) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind, and logging operations.

(3) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbor, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephone installation, electrical undertaking, gaswork, waterways, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

Mercantile Industry; Bakeries; Barbers; Catering; Elevator Operators; Transportation Industry.

Copies of Orders and information regarding Hours of Work and other Labor Legislation may be had on application to the

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ADAM BELL, Deputy Minister of Labor

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The dynamic impact of foreign trade has already transformed the Port of Vancouver. Mighty grain elevators to compose the greatest collection of any of the world's ocean ports have sprung up on the shores of Burrard Inlet. Giant piers, warehouses, oil tanks and railway systems have come into being—the provisions of Vancouver's great harbor for the handling of world goods. To what magnitude these will eventually attain it is impossible to foresee, but the advance of Canada in world trade predicates inevitable expansion for Vancouver.

●

**LABOUR'S GREAT HERITAGE**

The mighty surge of products through the Port of Vancouver is the generating force of employment for thousands of Canadian workmen. As Canada's overseas trade increases, this great edifice of labor will be strengthened and built up by the pressing demands of trade. The interests of Canadians as a whole are bound up in the future expansion of her seaports.

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# Longshoremen To Lead Halifax Labor Day F

The following news item, culled from The (Halifax) Citizen, is of interest because of the preparations being made for the holding of the Trades and Labor Congress Convention, this month.

Labor met this week and heard some very encouraging reports of its different committees, one in respect to the celebration of Labor Day, and the other was the coming of the big Congress convention to be held in Halifax opening September 16th. The meeting this week was large and very enthusiastic, and thus far everything points to the coming events being of a most successful character.

**Lead The Way**

At this meeting the Ways and Means Committee reported splendid progress, while the Trades and Labor Congress convention committee are making good headway with the arrangements for the big meet. In connection with Labor Day, the committee were able to report an outstanding feature, and one which illustrated the spirit and ideal of the committee itself, which as Chairman Jas. Wood put it: "We want every

The secretary read a letter from E. B. Paul, Deputy Minister of Labor, stating that there would be $1500 available from the provincial treasurer's office for the Labor Council, for the purpose of assisting the latter in connection with the expenses of the Congress Convention. A letter was ordered sent acknowledging the letter and donation with thanks.

President Ramsay said he was in touch with Mayor Cragg and that the city of Halifax could be depended upon to do its share for the success of the Convention, and possibly the ball and banquet planned by the committee would be financed by the city council. Later, however, President Ramsay said he would report definitely on this part of the program.

member of every union to ta Labor Day and feel himself sonal part of the big parade statement which evoked m thusiasm was that the Halifa national Longshoremen's Unio strong, will turn out Labor D probably lead the way.

**Longshoremen Banque**

The Longshoremen's Ass this year is showing comm spirit in celebrating the holiday. Thanks to the good which exists between the the shipping interests of this new atmosphere seems to among our waterfront work this is manifest this year in that not only are they going for the celebration, but at mination the boys are going a banquet, details of which present later.

**Get New Ferry Boat**

The Council expressed its pleasure for the kindness Dartmouth Town Council, the Commission and all others in ity in being able to secure terry boat for the big excur be held on the harbor in con with the big convention to op on September 16th, at the Scotia Hotel, and at which three or four hundred labo gates with their wives, are to spend not less than four Halifax. At this excursion the are going to be treated to program, which will include music, both instrumental and dainty refreshments, dancing, nothing of a close up view many attractions which are by our harbor and Bedford

Then there will be the Commission Plant, vast in its while outside the harbor the guests will be shown the ma ne points of interest, histor otherwise.

## Will Rogers Was Loyal Member

In the death of Will Rogers, organized labor has lost a kind friend and an active member.

With all his brilliant success, Rogers remained the plain American citizen and never was called "Mr.," even by strangers, who recognized his marvelous mental powers. He was an active member of The Equity Association, the legitimate union of his profession, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. His loyalty is shown at the end by a provision in his will that $50,000 should go to the Equity Fund to aid in the humanitarian work of his chosen union.

Rogers was a fountain of living water in a dry and thirsty land. For he was first of all a real artist, and in addition he was a philosopher, and a man who preached sermons in his pictures, far better sermons than usually are heard elsewhere.

Above all Rogers remained sane in a world which long ago went crazy. His clean and wholesome mind penetrated the veneers, shams and rackets of a sophisticated world as the sun penetrates a morning mist.

**TEAMSTERS' UNION GETS SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS**

Wonderful progress has been made by Teamsters' Union locals throughout Southern California in the past few months. Many hundreds of long distance drivers have been brought into the various locals and much enthusiasm is evident all down the line. The San Pedro local, chartered only about a year ago, has now some six hundred members and is reported as having brought all beer drivers in that territory into the Teamsters in the last month.

**CANADA FORGES LAST LINK IN HIGHWAY**

FORT WILLIAM, Ont. — Four years of back-breaking labor and prodigious engineering feats have brought Canada within striking distance of her first transcontinental highway, a continuous ribbon of nearly 5000 miles stretching from the Maritime Provinces on the Atlantic to British Columbia on the Pacific.

Work is under way on the last section of 400 miles of gravelled road extending from this port to Winnipeg, and when it is completed the Dominion will have a substantial dividend from its efforts to help victims of the depression. Most of the labor has been provided by relief projects much like those so familiar in the United States.

## Teachers Strive For Intellectual Fre

(By A. F. of L. News Ser

Chicago, Ill.—Intellectual f for teachers and adequate f support of the schools are the of main interest scheduled f cussion and action at the nin annual convention of the A Federation of Teachers, conv meet in Cleveland, Ohio, the of August 25, officials of the ation announced at its head here. The statement regard convention read:

"In the face of the Hear baiting program, the deluge ality oaths and other restric islation, the wholesale dism teachers for thinking thoug in conformity with those in ity, the attacks upon the sc chambers of commerce, patriotic societies and big interests interested in tax resulting in drastic curtail educational opportunity, the can Federation of Teache launch a counter-attack and gressive campaign for scho teacher protection."

Raymond F. Lowry is p and Florence Curtis Hanson tary-treasurer of the Feder

**CLOTHING COMPANY PAYS EMPLOYEES FOR IDLE**

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Company, men's clothing turers here employing arou men and women, has adop policy of paying the hourly for idle time caused by furnishing work, breakdown chinery, or other causes beyo workers' control. The compa union label shop of the Unit ment Workers of America.

The plan was adopted fol year's experiment. It is regar many quarters as a pioneer equitable labor relations.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Organiz here also won a distinct victo James Doyle, organizer of the ers and Dyers' Union, nego union agreement with the 1 cleaning and dyeing shops with the Campbell cleaning ing concern.

Man (on meeting a g stranger): I sent you a lov telegram. I hope you rec

Girl: Oh, yes, I understo right enough. But to me a l the telephone is like a straw

Man: A straw hat? How

Girl: Why, it isn't felt.