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

Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

SUPPORTED BY SIXTY-TWO LOCAL UNIONS

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

No. 429. VANCOUVER, CANADA, JULY, 1934 Price, Five Cents

Hours of Work Act is Obsolete

Wages Cut After $2,600,000 Profit by Dept. Stores

Shameless Attitude of Woodward's Store is Shown Up at the Stevens Committee Inquiring Into Price Spreads and Mass Buying

WOODWARD'S DEPARTMENT STORE has made $2,580,754 in profits in the four years since commencement of the depression, and it is a well known fact that this firm can pay the most miserable wages of any in town. The story about this firm, which came out at the Stevens enquiry, has only been scratched so far as the employees are concerned, but unless we miss our guess the firm of Woodwards will still gather in the profits wrung out of the hides of its own employees and out of the hides of other sweatshop workers.

Ottawa. — Woodward Stores of Vancouver maintained the 1929 profit ratio by cutting wages and increasing its profit spread on goods, Major A. E. Nash, Toronto accountant, declared at the sitting of the Stevens' inquiry into price spreads and the effects of mass buying.

This department store had made profits totalling $2,580,754 in the four years since the depression.

Net profits totalled $2,064,083 and reserves were $516,671.

After deducting reserves and dividends, the store showed an appreciation in real assets of $2,105,000.

"Did the profits decline in relation to the fall-off in sales?" asked Committee Counsel N. Sommerville, K.C. "No, they reduced wages $100,000 a year and made higher profit on goods," replied Major Nash.

"Did they ever call on their reserves to maintain wages or to keep their price mark-up down to where it was in 1929?" "No."

In boots and shoes, the 1929 average mark-up on cost was 43.5 per cent. Now it was 49.7 per cent. The profits on boys' clothing increased from 32.8 per cent. to 35.6 per cent. on cost.

With department stores maintaining their profits in the face of lowered sales, Major Nash assured Hon. H. H. Stevens he would later show how the lowered cost of commodities had been backed up on the manufacturers, resulting in lowered wages.

Reverting to the Woodward Stores Major Kennedy wanted to know their percentage of profits. Major Nash said it was 10 per cent. on capitalization, which included the $4,000,000 of "written-up" capital.

"That would really mean 20 per cent. on invested capital?" "No. About 15 per cent," said Major Nash.

Continuing his examples of department store mark-ups, Major Nash said a lady's squirrel-trimmed coat cost $42 and sold at $69, a 65 per cent. mark-up. Other coats and suits cost $17 and sold at $29.50, a 72 per cent. mark-up. A wolf-trimmed suit cost $35 and sold at $59, a 69 per cent. mark-up.

A walnut bedroom suite, made in Stratford, cost $94.50 and sold at $159.

"Stratford," observed Mr. Stevens, "is where they had all the trouble last fall."

"Made In a Sweatshop"

Boys' coats were purchased at $4.84 and marked in two lots at $8.95 and $10.95. "Made in a sweatshop," said Mr. Stevens, noting the manufacturer's name.

Mr. Sommerville: "That is one of the Toronto firms against whom action was taken for infractions of the minimum wage law."

Assets More Than Doubled

Turning to a survey of David Spencer Limited, a Vancouver department store owned entirely by the widow and family of the founder, Major Nash said the assets had grown from $5,821,091 in 1924 to $13,707,021 in 1934.

The company had reorganized in 1931, transforming its capital stock of $200,000 plus reserves of $5,605,401 to a valuation of $11,000,000. This had been done by increasing the appraised value of the store by $4,000,000. Land and buildings were valued at $2,800,000 in 1934.

Reviewing Spencer's set-up, witness stated seven directors of the firm drew $94,000 in directors' fees in 1924, $145,000 in 1930, and only $30,000 in 1933.

Paid No Taxes

With the change in capitalization, D. Spencer Company had paid no Dominion or provincial taxes in 1933 and 1934, the auditor's report showed. In the preceding eight years it had paid $443,355.

A general laugh greeted counsel's statement that the profit mark-up in the Thrift Shops was 44 per cent. but 49 per cent. in the stores' "Flapper Shop."

Mark-up on optical goods was 133 per cent., and on sewing machines 76 per cent., Major Nash illustrated.

Major Nash said the Spencer Store officials assured him there had been no infractions of the British Columbia minimum wage laws, although several departments showed wages of $7, $7.50 and $8 in their salary lists. These low figures were accounted for by the fact the female employed was under 18 years and had worked in the department less than three months.

Council Favors Work On New Highway

Word has been received from the Central Labor Council of Seattle, drawing the attention of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council to the proposed highway which is to connect the Yukon Territory with the United States. The Seattle Trades Council suggests that we urge the Dominion Government to lend their support to the building of this highway, so that the work can proceed as early as possible and thereby find considerable employment, not only for American citizens but also for Canadians, who will obtain work on the portion of the highway which will have to go through British Columbia. The Vancouver Trades Council has agreed to give enthusiastic support to the suggestion.

Ald. Jackson of Moose Jaw has urged the city to default in payment of interest on bonds, to force the local government board to take action.

LOST!

The Patronage of Union Workers and Sympathizers

WE DO NOT PATRONIZE

The Stanley Theatre

or

Olympia Theatre

Projectionists' Union and Trades and Labor Council

Trades Council Notes

Professor T. A. Carrothers, chairman of the Economic Council, regrets that he cannot accept the Trades Council invitation to give his views on minimum wages and what their basis should be. He adds, however, that the news item in the press was only a partial version of the statement he actually made.

The request of the Milk Salesmen's Union asking the Council to endorse a resolution asking the Liquor Board to permit the sale of milk and buttermilk in licensed beer parlors, was acted upon favorably.

The Parliamentary Unit of the Trades Council was, upon recommendation of the unit, dissolved, and a suggestion that the Legislative Committee of the council be enlarged, was adopted.

Civic Employees' Union reported holding several large meetings in communities throughout the city in an effort to acquaint the residents with their reasons for opposing the City Council's plan of having civic work done in exchange for relief scrip.

Typographical Union reported having presented a purse to their retiring president, C. S. Campbell, who has held the office for the past nine years.

Bakers' Union drew attention to the efforts being made by the alleged members of the Workers' Unity League to sell 4X bread as union-made bread. This firm is still on the unfair list of the organized labor movement.

Musicians reported that the ex-members of the union who had joined the All-Canadian Congress union, had been disciplined and taken back into the International Musicians' Union.

Bakery Salesmen reported that McGavin's Bakery were still 100 per cent union and deserved the support of the friends of organized labor.

Shingle Weavers reported trade quiet. Attacks being made by dual union advocates against the International Union were of more help to the boss than to the men working in the mills.

Delegate Scribbins, taking up the question of the quality of milk being sold in the city, urged the council to ask the Dominion Government to raise the milk standard from 3.25 per cent to 4 per cent butterfat. Motion made and endorsed.

A committee of three was appointed by the chair to investigate and prepare a brief on the subject of new relief regulations which the government intimates will be changed at the end of July. Delegates Fitzgerald, Ross and McDonald will act on the matter.

Taxi Drivers' Union asked the Trades Council to put the Red and White Taxi on the "Unfair List." This was referred to the Grievance Committee.

Musicians' Union reported that the "Harbor View Dance Hall" was on their unfair list.

Engineers reported that their dispute of two and a half years with the Sake Brewing Company had been settled with the help of President McDonald, and union engineers will be employed.

Barbers' Union reported some new shops had opened up on Granville Street and elsewhere, but were not employing union men. It was pointed out that a new management of former union shop does not always mean that it is still union, hence it is always necessary to look for the Union Shop Card.

NATIONAL DAIRIES

We regret that information published under "Trades Council Notes" in our last edition, in reference to the National Dairies, was not reported as stated in the Trades Council. We have been informed by other parties, however, that the National Dairies has no cows, obtains all its milk from Fraser Valley farms and satisfies the requirements of the Health Department of the City of Vancouver.

ROCHESTER PAINTERS WIN WAGE INCREASE STRIKE

Rochester, N. Y.—About 300 union painters here secured a substantial wage increase after a one-day strike. The settlement called for an hourly wage of $1 until July 15, when the NRA code becomes effective and raises wages to $1.05 an hour. The painters had been receiving 90 cents an hour and had asked $1.20.

Work Scarce In Bridge River District

A delegate from the Electrical Workers' Union, who has been working in the Bridge River district, reported to the Trades Council that conditions for workers in that locality are far from satisfactory. Hundreds of unemployed have gone into the district and are not finding the jobs as plentiful as the mining boom in that district would lead them to expect. Very few men are being employed in the mines, and the boom has not made many more jobs available, except for mechanics and miners.

Where camps have been operated, unemployed were at one time able to get a handout from the kitchen, but this became so noticeable that a stop has been put to it and the unemployed now have to shift for themselves. The delegate referred to the boom as having created a lot of "wildcat" mines, despite the good results having been obtained from producing properties.

Men working on the government roads are only receiving $2.68 a day and the suggestion is made that the government is taking unfair advantage of the unemployment situation.

Pay Ordered For Clerks "Pep" Talks

Washington.—Retail sales promotion managers will no longer by permitted to impose on retail clerks by compelling them to attend "pep" talks outside regular hours of employment without paying them for their time. This is one effect of a ruling made by Deputy Administrator Dameron of the National Recovery Administration and approved by H. O. King, division administrator.

The ruling was in the nature of an interpretation of a question raised by the Code Authority of the retail trade regarding the responsibility of a merchant for the pay of employees attending meetings called by the management. It was held that unless meetings were for social or educational purposes the employees would be considered as working and should be paid for their time.

Britain Has Boom In Building Trades

London.—Great Britain's construction industry is enjoying a healthy boom that is making a substantial dent in unemployment.

For the first four months of this year, according to the Ministry of Labor, the value of new buildings was 21.17 per cent ahead of the same period of 1933.

Sees 5,000,000 Idle Even in Normal Times

Chapel Hill, N. C.—"What are we going to do with 5,000,000 workers who will be without jobs when conditions return to normal?"

The question was asked by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal relief administrator, in a speech at the University of North Carolina commencement.

Hopkins claimed that in 1929, the top of the boom, 3,000,000 workers had been displaced by machines, and that 2,000,000 have since been added to the "unwanted" list.

Local Longshoremen Aid Coast Strikers

The Independent [illegible] Vancouver district notes with a great deal of satisfaction the stand now being taken by the local longshoremen in their active support of the coast strike of the International Longshoremen's Union and other International Unions. It has been a long time since the Longshoremen's strike was broken in Vancouver and it now looks as though new membership in the ranks of longshore workers were being properly inculcated into the spirit of solidarity, lack of which among workers has always kept the boss on the winning side.

If the local group keeps that spirit up it wil lnot be long before they will deem it advisable and necessary to enroll their membership into the International Longshoremen's Union and obtain the full support of the local trades unions.

A meeting of 100 farmers at Deloraine, Manitoba, passed a resolution asking the Government to supply fodder to feed horses and cattle which it would be necessary to retain on their farms; they stated that 3000 head of stock must be removed from the district.

Allows Employers to Work Staffs as Long as They Like

New Act Permits Employers to Work Their Staffs as Many Hours as They Choose, Providing They Find Some Excuse

NO CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT could have brought in a piece of legislation such as "The Hours of Work Act, 1934" in the face of such an imperative need for shorter work hours. The new Act is an insult to the many thousands of unemployed in our streets and to the derelicts in our camps. And it is an insult to the organized labor movement, which has long contended that even the 30-hour week is overdue. In fact, when we read the "Regulations" as drawn up by the Board of Industrial Relations, we were reminded of the Nut Brothers in the comic section of the Vancouver Sun.

Here we are living in a condition where intense machine production makes it possible to produce enough to feed, cloth and shelter the entire human race on the best of everything, by a few months of labor by every able-bodied man, and leaving plenty of time for real leisure and travel, yet the Liberal government of British Columbia, which was elected on a promise of progressive legislation, permits an Hours of Work Act to go into force, which permits employers to work their employees "in excess of the hours limited (48)" on an excuse of exigencies, urgent orders, extraordinary conditions, emergency repairs, extra pressure of work, not sufficient competent help, etc., ad nauseum.

We have had an 8-hour day on the statute books for a long time and every excuse under the sun has been found by employers and the courts to make that act obsolete, but along comes an Economic Council and an Industrial Relations Board, commonly called a "brain trust" that makes the old 8-hour day act look like real progressive legislation.

The new act and regulations are so full of exemptions, such as the above, that the most humble and well-intentioned employer in the province could find an excuse to work his employees over the forty-eight hours per week which is supposed to be the limit. We think the act is the greatest piece of hypocrisy ever perpetrated on an overworked and under-employed citizenship. We still have hundreds of thousands of unemployed yet those at present employed are permitted, and, in most instances, forced to work longer than the prescribed 48 hours per week. We have teen age boys and girls, we have old men and old women, we have invalids and cripples, working, grinding, toiling, sweating long weary hours, while others more virile, more mature and better fitted walk the streets looking in vain for work, or tramp the highways as derelicts, up and down a bounteous land.

The regulations, which are supposed to be posted in places of business, contain a jumble of exemptions to the 48-hour work week, that looks like one of those old-time letters from some Honorable Japanese. It seems to us that the Economic Council or the Liberal Government, or whoever is supposed to get honorable mention, thinks that the 48-hour week is a stringest piece of legislation. They set out to make a loop-hole for any and every employer to use in the exploitation of his workers. The Government, or the Board of Industrial Relations, headed by that Conservative reactionary, Adam Bell, appears to have entirely overlooked the fact that even during boom times the 48-hour week never removed a large army of unemployed from our midst, and now that the 6-hour day or the 30-hour week is the most advocated by the workers, this Board deliberately permits employers to work their employees as "many hours as may be necessary to surmount the exigencies of the trade." Here is one: "8. During the months of May, June, July, August and until the 15th day of September in each year, delivery salesmen engaged solely in the distribution of non-alcoloholic beverages, may work such hours in excess of the hours limited by Section 3 of the said Act as may be necessary to surmount exigencies of the trade." What chance have the unemployed under that section?

The lumbering, sawmills, planing mills, shingle mills, east of the Cascade mountains, may work up to 54 hours per week. Various sections of the logging industry, fish canning, shipping, box making, laundries, etc., are given exemptions of varying numbers of hours, and other trades may be granted exemptions by making applications and reasons for same.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has gone on record as being absolutely opposed to any exemptions whatever, especially in view of the imperative need for a 30-hour week. and we again reiterate that any firm that cannot or will not pay decent wages and put a strict 8-hour and, later, a 6-hour day into effect should not be permitted to operate any business in British Columbia. They and their business should be deported to Japan or some other place, just as other undesirable citizens are shipped out of the country. We think that the S. P. A. should be used on this piece of legislation to bring it more in line with the needs of the workers and unemployed of this province.

5000 Union Truck Drivers Win Sweeping Victory in Twin Cities

Minneapolis.—What is regarded as the most significant and sweeping victory ever won by organized labor in the Twin Cities was recorded when the strike of 5000 truck drivers was settled.

Lasting 11 days, the truck strike resulted in a complete tie-up of all commercial motor transportation of commodities except milk, ice, supplies for hospitals and, of course, the United States mails. The milk and ice companies have been unionized for years, and were not involved

The strike ended in a complete physical and moral rout of the Citizens' Alliance. Its members, who served as "special police" and resorted to their usual tactics of clubbing strikers, were severely beaten by infuriated crowds. These "specials," comprising a sort of employers' "Fascisti," had served in previous strikes during the last 18 years, and the long smouldering resentment against their brutality flared up into serious riots.

Immense pressure was brought on Governor Olson to use the state militia for strike-breaking purposes. He did call out the national guard—but not to act as escorts for "scab" manned trucks. The troopers were under orders to permit no trucks to move. Olson arranged a parley between employer and union representatives with Uncle Sam's representatives co-operating, and after almost 48 hours of negotiations, a settlement was signed by both sides and filed with the Regional Labor Board.

The settlement provides for union recognition, collective bargaining, seniority rights, wage scales and hours of work, re-employment without discrimination of all strikers, and forbids overt acts of any kind against employees because of their labor affiliations or activities.

The significance of the settlement, however, is that the strike dealt a terrific blow to the Citizens' Alliance—a powerful and wealthy association of "hard-boiled" anti-union employers which has been ruthlessly fighting organized labor for two score years.

There was a big spontaneous celebration of workers in all industries when the settlement was formally announced. Many business men joined in the demonstration.

St. Paul.—All of the gains made by organized labor in the spectacular truck drivers' strike in Minneapolis were not confined to that city. While the walkout was effective, ten of the largest fuel and ice companies in St. Paul—the down-river "twin" of Minneapolis—and 21 of the so-called independent firms hastened to sign agreements with the St. Paul local union of the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

Mr. F. H. Plant D34
Dept of Labour

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Vancouver, Canada, July, 1934

SWEATSHOPS

There appears to be quite a lot of ballyhoo in connection with the Stevens enquiry at Ottawa. It looks more like a set-up for an election every time some new firm is brought into the picture. These same conditions have been made public time and time again throughout the history of this country, but the same old game goes merrily on and every investigation or exposure shows that the condition has been intensified.

We will probably have every Conservative politician in the country telling how the grand old Conservative Party will make employers turn their sweatshops into kindergartens and their profits into higher wages. And when they are back in power it will just be a matter of time before the same old exposures, only more intensified, will be made public for the consummation of an amazed public.

The only trouble about this enquiry is that the story is only half told. The conditions under which the store employees have to work, and the scandalous wages they receive, and the subterfuges used to rob the pay envelopes of those employees, is so widely known that it seems as though the enquiry is just a waste of time and money. If the Government really meant business it could have passed enabling legislation immediately after the opening of the session, but inasmuch as it has not done so we feel that the enquiry is more bunk than business.

But can we blame the Government for not taking any action? We do not see any desire on the part of either the overworked and underpaid store employees or any sweat-shop employees to take any action that would help adjust those conditions. Many times the organized labor movement has attempted to organize those employees, but the response has been so apathetic that we have been compelled to leave them to stew in the mess. Most of these employees can find as many excuses for not belonging to a trades union as the boss can find for paying low wages or working his employees long hours and just so long as that condition prevails no government can be expected to pass any legislation that will relieve the intensity of industrial slavery. It is quite true that in every industry a small group can be found who desire to organize, but there is nearly always a larger group who want to wait to see what the other fellow will do for him, and that is the reason why workers are treated so contemptuously by employers and by governments.

There is power in organization but until the worker makes up his mind en masse to organize we are going to have that treatment meted out to all of us.

We wonder if there is any significance about the fact that of the $1,700,000 to be spent in Alberta, $1,400,000 is to go to providing quarters for the permanent militia and the R. C. M. P. No doubt Calgary, being the home of the Prime Minister, would be the first place an invading force from Russia or Japan would make for, but even so there does not appear to be any immediate necessity to spend $1,200,000 to provide barracks for full-time soldiers. The invasion is probably not imminent.

Railroad Labor Bill Is Enacted

Washington.—The enactment of the Railroad Labor Bill into law was forced during the last day's session of Congress by the determined attitude of Senator Dill of Washington, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, and Senator Wheeler of Montana, supported by all of the legislative representatives of the organized labor movement.

The outstanding feature of the measure is the ban which it places on company unions. Railroads are prevented from interfering in any manner whatsoever with employees joining or refusing to join an organization or union. The choice of representatives of any craft must be determined by a majority of employees voting on the question.

The measure was, according to its sponsors, designed to rewrite the Railway Labor Act and make far-reaching and important changes in operation of the adjustment boards to settle grievances and the work of the mediation board.

National Adjustment Boards

The bill creates a national adjustment board with four divisions, each composed of an equal number of representatives of railroads and employees and each permitted to select a neutral member. Establishment of regional or system boards of adjustment are permitted if the carriers and workers wish to set up such boards voluntarily. Further the present Board of Mediation of five members is supplanted by a national mediation board of only three.

The T. Eaton Company paid out dividends of $4,730,000 in the past nine years, in addition to a lump sum of $940,000 paid to the Eaton family in 1929, it was revealed to the Stevens Committee.

Support Pledged To Rubber Workers' Union

Akron, Ohio. — "The American Federation of Labor is squarely behind you in your fight to obtain what you are entitled to receive," declared Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, in an address to the delegates to the convention of the United Rubber Council here. The Council, consisting of delegates from tire and rubber factory unions from Akron and many other sections of the United States, was convened to set up machinery for dealing collectively with employers.

10,000 in Parade

The convention was given a hearty send-off by a magnificent parade participated in by rubber workers' unions and all of the three score other labor unions in Summit county. It was estimated that at least 10,000 workers marched in the scorching sun as their tribute to the rising tide of organization among the thousands of employees of Akron's tire and rubber factories, who are marching to victory under the banner of the United Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The largest delegations were from the Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone plants, with more than 1000 marchers from each union. Employees of the India Tire and Rubber Company's plant, claiming the first 100 per cent union shop, supplied color to the demonstration by carrying tires over their shoulders.

Strike or 1100 Closes Rubber Company's Plant

Akron, Ohio.—The plant of the General Tire and Rubber Company here was closed when 1100 employees organized in the United Rubber Workers' Federal Labor Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, walked out in a dispute over hours, wages, and recognition of the union.

Business circles feared the strike would spread to other factories in this area. During the past year employees of the rubber companies have been strongly organized by the American Federation of Labor, and lately a number of general meetings have been held to consider the questions in dispute.

Representatives of the union accepted the company's offer to raise wages which would place the concern's pay level on a par with other companies, but they refused to return to work until the company union was abolished.

Int'l Labor Conference Balks at 40-Hour Week

Geneva, Switzerland. — Government representatives at the International Labor Conference here appeared to have brought about the rejection of the draft of the 40-hour work week convention by abstention from voting.

After Article 1 was defeated, 44 to 8, without a necessary quorum showing, owing to the government delegates' abstentations, the workers group obtained adjournment until the following day so that they would have an opportunity for a private conference with the government group.

The British were chiefly to blame, some delegates felt, one commenting that the draft was "one of the most subtle attacks on conditions for workers which Great Britain has ever devised."

LABOR PARLEY BARS SEAMEN, FISHERMEN, FARM WORKERS, FROM JOBLESS INSURANCE

Geneva, Switzerland.—The International Labor Conference of the League of Nations adopted a convention which held that fishermen, farm workers and seamen should be barred from the relief afforded by unemployment insurance.

The representatives of the workers put up a strenuous opposition to the exclusion of farm workers, but were outvoted by the government and employer representatives.

Stubborn Boss Is Given Strong Proof

New York.—When William Galvin, president of the local Inside Bakery Workers' Union, chartered directly by the A. F. o fL., called on Superintendent William Dresher of the National Biscuit Company, recently and asked him for a conference to negootiate a union agreement, Dresher said:

"We won't recognize any union. My employees don't want to belong to a union. What proof have we that you really represent the workers."

Galvin replied that he could produce proof within five minutes. Dresher said he couldn't. Galvin walked back to the shop and conferred with the workers' committee.

Back in the office he said to Dresher:

"Look out of the window and see the proof."

Dresher looked. And he saw his 2000 employees marching out of the plant. Four hours later he signed an agreement before the Regional Labor Board providing for union recognition and arbitration of wage and hour issues.

The agreement also covers the 700 employees of the company's Philadelphia branch factory.

NEW YORK CITY ADOPTS 5-DAY WEEK FOR SUMMER

New York.—Mayor LaGuardia announced that all city departments not strictly engaged in protecting the life, property and health of the city will go on a five-day week for the summer beginning July 1, or before then, if it can be arranged. This method of dealing with the summer pereiod was decided upon instead of the former plan of closing city offices at 4 o'clock on week-days during July and August.

Oil Workers' Union Has 250 Per Cent Membership Increase

Fort Worth, Texas.—With a membership 250 per cent larger than it had one year ago, the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers concluded its national convention here recently—the first held since 1926.

The union has now passed the 75,000 membership mark and is still climbing. A year ago it was down to 21,500. It has a national agreement with the Consolidated (Sinclair) Oil Corporation—one of the largest in the nation—and negotiations are being carried on with a number of other big concerns. The Shell and the Cities Service companies are expected to be the next ones to sign up.

Sweeping Through Industry

The labor union spirit is sweeping through the oil industry. Every time an election is held on the question of union representation the bona fide labor organization wins over the "company union."

Recently in California, employees of the big Richfield company voted in a state-wide election almost 3 to 1 for the Oil Workers. At Ponca City and Okmulgee, Okla., the "company union" got only a scattering of votes in elections at two plants of the Empire Oil and Refining Company. The bona fide union also won out at the Louisiana Oil and Refinery Company, Shreveport, La. The elections were all supervised by the Petroleum Labor Policy Board.

Hard Shells Crack

The progress made by the Oil Workers is typical of what is taking place throughout industry — industries which have been violently and openly anti-union or have masked their labor antagonism under a cloak of "company unionism" are being unionized by bona fide labor organizations.

Officials of the Oil Workers freely credit Section 7A of the Recovery Act with having given the initial boost to their union. They, and the convention delegates, however, were sharply critical of the petroleum code, its administrators and the NRA compliance boards.

Seek Higher Wages

"Had we had a virile organization, such as we have today, at the time the code was drafted for the oil industry, we would have secured a wage scale more nearly in line with what is due us instead of what was handed us in the petroleum code," President Harvey C. Fremming told the delegates.

The convention voted to notify President Roosevelt that the oil workers will not accept the wage differentials of the code and are prepared to strike unless the abuses are corrected.

Machinery Operated for Profit Threw Millions Out of Work

Washington. — Direct responsibility for the millions of jobless was placed on those who own and control industry by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, in a radio address here in defense of the NRA and other Roosevelt policies.

Machines Make Breadlines

He charged that the policy of private ownership of machinery and the operation of industry for maximum profits coupled with the payment of wages far below the value of the wealth produced by the workers, brought on the depression and compelled the inauguration of the "New Deal." He said, in part:

"We built hundreds of great new industries. We installed marvelous new methods of production. We introduced scientific management until in the end we were able to produce enough to keep every American family living almost in luxury.

"But we didn't distribute this product nor see any necessity for definite planning to make this possible; but while the masses were employed building up these great industries, they got regular wages, and they bought far more than the masses of any country had been able to buy before.

"When the machines, however, became so productive that the masses could buy only a fraction of their products, the machines had to be run on part time.

Jobless Appear and Poverty Stalks

"That mean that millions lost their jobs. And that meant that the masses had still less buying power than before, so less was bought and more machines were shut down and unemployment and poverty increased.

"Poverty, not because of any scarcity, but because we had learned how to produce so much. Poverty because we had built up a new economic order and were trying to operate it on the traditions of an old economic order."

International Labor Body U. S. Membership

Washington.—The Senate unanimously approved a joint resolution empowering the President to accept membership for the United States in the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations. The resolution had previously received the endorsement of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Under its terms the President is "authorized to accept membership for the Government of the United States of America in the International Labor Organization, which, through its general conference of representatives of its members and through its international labor office, collects information concerning labor throughout the world and prepares international conventions for the consideration of member governments with a view to improving conditions of labor."

A second section provides that in accepting such membership the President shall assume for the United States "no obligation under the Covenant of the League of Nations."

50,000 UNION TEXTILE WORKERS IN S. CAROLINA

Greenville, S. C.—Approximately two-thirds of the total number of cotton textile operatives of South Carolina are now members of unions, surveys and reports released by the State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry and the United Textile Workers of America show.

The State Department reported that there are 80,100 textile workers in the State, the number having been increased from 66,000 by the inauguration of the NRA last July. Of the number now employed in cotton textile plants 50,000 are members of unions, the U. T. W. reported.

DEPRESSION HASN'T HIT THIS HIGH-SALARY GROUP

Ottawa, Canada.—The forty ranking executives, including officers and directors, of the T. Eaton Company, Limited, received salaries and bonuses totalling $1,357,300 last year, an average of $33,900, the Parliamentary Mass Buying Committee was told by its investigating auditor, W. L. Gordon, Toronto. The average in 1929, the peak year for the vast retail and mail order house, was $54,800.

APPEAL FOR FAIR WAGES MADE BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

Raleigh, N. C.—In an address to an audience of 8000 here, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt appealed for fair wages, backed by an informed public opinion for the benefit of the nation as a whole.

"We women have a very heavy responsibility," she said. "And only if we take the trouble to now, can we meet the crisis. We are not at war, but we are meeting the crisis just as in war.

"We have reached a point in our civilization where we have to readjust ourselves for new conditions."

In giving the devil his due don't be foolish and add a bonus.

Geneva Labor Debates 40-Hour Work Week

Geneva, Switz.—The International Labor Conference here began debate upon recommendations for the universal adoption of a 40-hour week, the major plea in the discussion being that a general reduction in working hours in the United States under codes of fair competition established by authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act had brought this reform within the realm of practical achievement.

Two long addresses were delivered. One was by Hans Christian Oersted, a Danish employer, who opposed the recommendations on the ground that the necessities of seasonal undertakings, divergence of demand and increases in production cost forbade their application. Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the French Confederation of Labor, representative of French labor, recounted the well-known arguments for shorter working hours, particularly stressing that the American experiment had proved their efficacy.

BRICKLAYERS, ELECTRICAL WORKERS, CARPENTERS, JOIN AFL BUILDING TRADES DEPT.

Washington. — The International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers; the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America have enrolled in the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, it was announced at the A. F. of L. headquarters here. All of the eligible national and international unions are now members of the Department, officials stated.

Roosevelt Signs Long Work Week Code

Washington.—The hope of organized labor that the length of the maximum work week in coded industries would be reduced to provide work for some of the jobless army numbering 10,000,000 was again deflated by the code for the bakery industry signed by President Roosevelt. Employers operating 25,000 bakeries reaching into almost every community are permitted to work their employees 40 hours per week in mechanized shops and 48 hours in handicraft shops.

The wage rates reflect the reactionary cost-of-living theory by being graded according to the population of cities in which bakeries are located. For clerical employees the minimum is $14 a week in cities under 250,000, $15 in cities between 250,000 and 500,000, and $16 in larger cities. Salesmen are guaranteed $18, $20, or $22 a week depending on population. The minimum for other employees is 40 sents an hour with the exception of icers, wrappers and cleaners, for whom the minimum is 32 cents an hour. In the south employers are permitted to reduce these minimums $1 per week or 5 cents an hour.

The small brain that talks too much is guilty of overproduction.

TO MAKE SURE OF A HAPPY HOLIDAY!

People sometimes spoil their holidays by taking along things they won't need and leaving behind things they will need.

If you're going away, there are many things yiu'll want to find out in advance—what to take, where you're going to stay, etc. The quickest and most effective way to get this information is by long-distance telephone.

Call up someone at the place where you're going. A few words over the telephone in advance may prevent disappointment later.

B. C. TELEPHONE CO.

NEW DRINKING CUP TOP → ← JUST HOLDS A SWALLOW

McDonald's Nightcap

RARE OLD

EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR

$1.80 16 oz. FLASK

26 oz. $2.65

40 OUNCE $3.90

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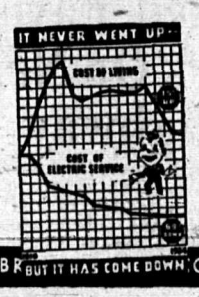
THREE POUNDS OF BUTTER 70¢ - 90¢

An average family in Vancouver pays about two-thirds as much for electricity as it does for butter.

Just another comparison to show what a trifling amount is paid for the ever-present convenience of electric service for lighting, cooking, heating, cooling, washing, cleaning and radio.



B.C. Electric

GW 4-34

BC ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO. LTD.

AN EXAMPLE TO- KEEP

The pioneer knew thrift as a stern necessity and by its homely virtue gave beginning to a nation. His example is one to be followed today. Regular deposits in a Savings Account are the sure road to financial independence and security.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

60-HOUR WEEK FIXED FOR CANNERY WORKERS

Washington.—A 60-hour base week for canning seasonal products, with a 10-hour day and provision for overtime are prescribed for canning industry employees in the code signed by President Roosevelt. In non-seasonal products canning the base week is 36 hours. Minimum wages run from 22½ cents in the lowest pay area to above 35 cents.

TEXTILE STRIKERS GIVEN RELIEF BY GOVERNMENT

Greenville, S. C.—Adequate emergency relief funds from the government are being provided for striking operatives at the Victor-Monaghan plant at Walhalla, S. C., and for workers at the plant of the Lonsdale Manufacturing Company at Seneca, S. C., which has been closed for the last three weeks due to lack of business.

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, C. McDonald; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office, 200 Labor Headquarters, 531 Beatty St. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local No. 468, meets first and third Saturday in month at 7:00 p.m. at Labor Headquarters. President, R. P. Davis; Secretary's Office, Room 304, Labor Headquarters; Hours 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon. Phone: Sey. 8349.

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

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

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

Barbers' Journeyman International Union of America—Local 120, meets fourth Tuesdays in each month, in Hall No. 3, Labor Headquarters. President, J. L. Jackson; Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. Herrett. Office, 304 Labor Headquarters.

Bookbinders' Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month at Professional and Business Woman's Club, Empire Bldg., 603 Hastings W. President, F. J. Milne, 1465 Pendrell; Secretary, Miss G. Grossman, 2038 Columbia St.

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

Camp and Mill Workers' Federal Labor Union No. 31—Vancouver and vicinity, meets every second Wednesday at 8 p.m., at 544 Powell Street E. President, T. Sade; Secretary, Umezuki Takaichi.

City Hall Employees' Association—Meets first Wednesday of each month at 195 East Pender St. at 8 p.m. President, D. Squair; Treasurer and Business Agent, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Pender St. E.; Secretary, J. Tarbuck, 3517 West 25th.

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28—Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 195 East Pender, at 8 p.m. President, P. Floyd, 2275 East 51st St.; Secretary-Treasurer, George Harrison, 3427 Triumph Street.

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

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

Machinists' Local 692—President, Thos. Sills, 1352 Burrard St.; Secretary, P. R. Bengough. Office, Room 200, Labor Headquarters. Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays in Hall 313.

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Office: 308 Labor Headquarters. Meets second and fourth Fridays in Hall No. 1. President, G. T. Blackman; Secretary-Treas., Birt Showler, 2841 Triumph; Phone High. 5327.

Motion Picture Projectionists' Union, Local 348, I. A. T. S. E. and M. P. M. O.—Meets 11:45 p.m. first Wednesday each month in the Elks Club, 901 Dunsmuir St. President, L. Clark, phone Sey. 6670; Secretary, J. H. Leslie, Box 345; Business Manager, F. G. Graham, phone Trin. 5708.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at the G.W.V.A. Auditorium, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, J. Bowyer; General Secretary, Edward A. Jamieson. Office, Suite 307-319 West Pender Street. Phone Douglas 2290.

Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders, Local No. 2404—Meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock in 122 Hastings St. W. President, J. McGuffie; Jas. Thomson, Secretary, P. O. Box 320. Phone Sey. 7874.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Association—Meets every second Friday in Hall No. 2. President, C. Little; Financial Secretary, C. Pritchard, phone Kerr. 105-L; Financial Secretary's Office, Labor Headquarters, Rooms 305-7.

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

Sheet Metal Workers' Association, Local Union No. 280—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Hall No. 3. President, Thos. Burke; Business Agent and Secretary, D. MacPherson, 308 Labor Headquarters.

Taxi, Stage and Bus Drivers, Local 151—Meets second Monday at 11:15 a.m. and 8 p.m. President, W. Swain. Office: 306 Labor Headquarters; Phone, Sey. 7495.

Tailors' Journeymen Union of America, Local No. 178—Meetings held second Monday, each month, 8 p.m. Executive meets fourth Monday of every month in Labor Headquarters. President, Colin McDonald; Secretary, W. W. Hocken, 1582 13th Ave. E.; Financial Secretary, H. Nordlund, 1930 12th Ave. E.

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

Armament Racket Busiest of All Industries in World Today

The great armaments racket in Europe is nearing its peak.

It has been carried on persistently, callously, and with deadly effectiveness for two or three years. And so confident have the armament kings become that it is now being worked openly, with a contemptuous disregard of everything but profit-making.

A number of countries are in it—and Great Britain is playing a leading part.

Poison gases deadlier than any ever known are being "perfected." New types of guns are being tried out in secret. Some firms are taking on hundreds of extra men; and shares (especially of aircraft companies) are soaring to remarkable heights.

In Sheffield alone factories manufacturing special steels for aeroplanes are working on a scale not known since the war.

There is simila ractivity in other centres, and highly-paid agents from armament firms in England have been touring Europe, South America, the Near East and the Far East, booking orders for death and mutilation.

Already, the League of Nations Societies' Congress has made known how the British Government was issuing licenses for the export of 18,000,000 rounds of ammunition to South America, while its delegate on the League Council was trying to find a solution to the Bolivia-Paraguay trouble.

Since then, and in a period of four months, no fewer than 101 machine-guns have been sent from this country to Bolivia, while 5,000,000 rifle cartridges have been sent to Paraguay.

Representatives of nearly every European armament firm have been living in the capitals of the belligerent countries for months touting for orders—and getting them.

That, of course, is merely a repetition of the old armaments business trick of selling to both sides.

The last time it was exposed was two years ago, when it was officially admitted that, in the first three months of 1932, there were sent from England to Japan 240 field guns and machine guns, and 6,000,000 machine-gun cartridges.

In the same period China received 25 machine guns, 505,000 machine-gun cartridges, 500,000 rifle cartridges, and quantities of cordite and T.N.T.

Selling to both sides doubles the profits.

Belgium, which has bought nearly £2,000,000 worth of war planes, engines and material in the past two years, is now being supplied with high performance fighting craft by a factory which was erected near Brussels by the Fairey Aviation Company.

Not content with this, Belgium has just placed another order for 36 Rolls-Royce Kestrel engines—the units that are used in Britain's own defence fighters.

Finland is buying English Bristol Bulldogs—200 miles an hour fighting machines.

One single order was placed by the Australian Government for £345,000 worth of amphibian machines.

The South African Government is awaiting delivery of two squadrons of Hawker Demon fighters.

Both Portugal and Denmark are buying Hawker war planes, while New Zealand has placed substantial orders for torpedo carrying machines.

Plans for a naval programme involving the construction of one light cruiser and 16 destroyers are understood to have been prepared by the Greek Ministry of Marine.

Swiss firms have for some time been supply arms to Germany, Austria and Hungary.

A report of an investigation shows that in practically every arms firm in Switzerland, there are one or two Germans on the board of directors.

Apart from the export of arms to Germany appearing in the official statistics, quantities of arms are, it is alleged, being smuggled across the frontier into Germany by private transport firms.

A German Saar firm is selling materials with which to fortify the Franco-German frontier. Czechoslovakia is pouring guns and rifles into Turkey. Belgian small arms are being smuggled into Germany.

United States arms millionaires are preparing to "bootleg" guns, gas and shells to South America, where they will keep the Bolivia-Paraguay war going.

Turkeys imports practically everything destined for her army, navy and air force.

Czechoslovakia, France, Russia and Italy are the countries which mainly supply Turkey with arms.

The Czech Skoda works, which recently declared an increased dividend and took on large numbers of extra men, have sold Turkey large quantities of field guns, machine-guns, and small arms ammunition.

In Italy the only factories where labor is in constant demand are those producing war materials.

The big Breda works near Milan are working three shifts of eight hours each. Other factories manufacturing shells and machine-guns—like the Terni factory and the Fiat works—are also working night shifts.

In Germany the I. G. Farben is supplying chemical war products to China.

League of Nations' statistics show that in the past few years Germany has supplied large quantities of arms to the Far East.

Seven thousand new workers have recently been taken on at Krupp's works.

In Belgium, while most industries, including metal and iron, are still in the throes of depression, there is practically no unemployment in unemployment in the armament branches.

Several firms are working at high pressure and making good profits.

The nickel exports from Canada for May, 1934, are double those of May, 1933, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

UNION TAXI CABS

GRAY CABS

UNION DRIVERS

SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY ECONOMY

SEY. 7131

B. C. MOTOR TRANSPORTATION LTD.

A Cooling, Refreshing, Satisfying Summer Beverage!

PILSENER LAGER

FREE DELIVERY

Order before 4 p.m. for delivery same day. Phone: SEY. 3277

$1.50 per dozen

This special price if one dozen empties are returned at time of delivery.

VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

Also brewers and bottlers of DUTCH GIRL and U.B.C. BOHEMIAN BEERS and CREAM STOUT

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UNION DAIRIES

Vancouver

ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD. Fairmont 1000

VALLEY DAIRY, LIMITED Bayview 553

ROYAL DAIRY, LIMITED Fairmont 1254

VANCOUVER HEIGHTS DAIRY Highland 2228

STEVE'S DAIRY Bayview 2192

New Westminster

ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD. New Westminster 1445

North Vancouver

ASSOCIATED DAIRIES, LTD. North 122

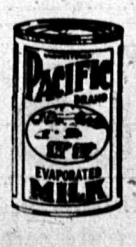
ALL UNION MEN

The above companies deserve your patronage

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

"BUILD B.C. PAYROLLS"

Home Patronage Is Generous!



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

Pacific Milk

100 per cent. British Columbia Owned and Controlled

PLANT AT ABBOTSFORD

Without an economic organization, and without economic power, the fruits of any political victory the workers may achieve will turn to ashes on their lips.—E. V. Debs.

Union-Made Shoes

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

Classified Ads.

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

DENTISTS
Dr. W. A. Rutledge, 108 Hastings West.

NOTARY PUBLIC
P. R. Bengough Labor Headquarters.

PRINTERS
Labor Statesman, Labor Headquarters.

NOTARY PUBLIC

P. R. BENGOUGH

Secretary Trades & Labor Council

Room 200—531 Beatty Street

Phones: Sey. 7495-6279

MILWAUKEE MEAT PACKER SIGNS UNION AGREEMENT

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee local of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union won a short but emphatic fight for union recognition from Cudahy Brothers' packing plant. Delay in recognizing the union brought the threat of a strike, following which the differences were adjusted in a five-hour conference between Michael Cudahy, president of the firm, and the bargaining committee of the union, lat eyesterday. The principle demand of the workers for recognition of the union was granted.

The company also agreed to observe seniority rights in employment and to guarantee a minimum working week of 32 hours. Wage increase demands were held in abeyance pending a more general increase sought for in the whole packing industry.

Teachers Meet With Membership Trebled

Chicago.—When the annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., opened here June 25, it was the largest gathering in the union's 18-year history.

Although the teaching profession has been badly hit by the depression and the incidental closing down of many schools, along with drastic salary cuts for the staffs of those kept open, the union has tripled its membership during the past year and has 80 more locals than it had when the slump began.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY SIGNS GROWERS AGREEMENT

Montreal.—Gray Miller, President of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, states that "the Ontario flue-cured tobacco growers are now practically assured for 1934 a price based on 27c per lb., for an average crop. Although we are still without any assurance that other manufacturers will follow our lead, we have now agreed to meet the request of the growers for a 27c average price, and we have given them our definite undertaking in writing to adhere to that basis for the 1934 crop, provided they can secure an agreement from the other manufacturers to pay the same price."

TOLEDO ELECTRIC UNION WINS BIG PAY INCREASE

Toledo, Ohio.—Threatened with a 100 per cent strike of its employees coupled with a general sympathetic strike of 103 local affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, the officials of the Toledo Edison Company granted a 20 per cent pay increase and other terms regarded as a victory for organized labor by the Electrical Workers' Union.

In 1932 the Edison company cut the pay of its employees 20 per cent. The cuts were restored as of June 1 for one year. This five-day week, established prior to the negotiations, will remain.

10 WEEKS' AUTO-LITE STRIKE WON BY LABOR

Toledo, Ohio.—The 10 weeks' strike of the employees of the Electric Auto-Lite Company, under the auspices of the United Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, resulted in a distinct victory for the union. The settlement includes wage increase, union recognition and arbitration of disputes.

A resolution opposing cadet training was passed by the Maritimes conference of the United Church of Canada on June 9th.

Comic "Strike" Ends As Leader Gets Job

Chicago.—Sailors on the Great Lakes are having a good laugh over a so-called "strike" that the Communists staged at Buffalo, according to Claude M. Goshon, secretary-treasurer of the Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes.

The Communists declared a "strike" against the Lake Carriers' Association at Buffalo. The strikers were all unemployed men. Their grievance was that the Lake Carriers' Association, an "open shop" organization, did not keep its employyment office at Buffalo open long enough. It was open 12 hours a day, but the Reds wanted it open longer hours for use as a clubroom and meeting place.

The association refused to accede to the "demand" and so a "strike" was declared and the place was picketed under the direction of George Anderson, the Red organizer.

One day, when the "strike" was in full swing and the pickets had the place guarded, the manager of the employment office stuck his head out the window and whistled to Anderson and had him come into the office. A helmsman was needed on one of the "open shop" boats and Anderson was offered the job. Anderson accepted, and the "strike" collapsed for lack of leadership.

Lake Tugmen Refuse Employers' Wage Pact

Cleveland, Ohio.—A general tie-up of Great Lakes tugs, hampering the movement of bulk freighters at some ports, was in the making as union tugmen failed to accept a plan of settling a wage dispute with their employers, proposed by a Federal arbitrator.

Tugmen here, in Buffalo, and several other ports refused to continue on their jobs, protesting a deadlock in the arbitration proceedings. Tugmen in other ports were expected to take similar action.

The wage dispute settlement plan proposed by the arbitrator, H. Gilbert Francke, was based on an offer by the Great Lakes Towing Company, and called for a guarantee of 200 work days a year, with minimum pay of $1800 and $1300 a year, respectively, for regular licensed tugmen and firemen.

The demands of the tugmen were for an eight-hour day instead of the present 12-hour shifts; the 1929 wage scale; extension of an agreement to cover all the company's vessels; one day off a week; elimination of "call time," and a minimum wage of $195 monthly for firemen and linemen.

Unions Victor In Globe Steel Strike

Union recognition, seniority rights, time and one-half for overtime, and a 3-cent hourly increase were won by the workers in the recent strike at the Globe Steel Tubes Company, Milwaukee, it was announced at grand lodge headquarters of the Machinists recently.

The unions involved are the Machinists, Electrical Workers, Pattern Makers and Steel Workers.

The Machinists' grand lodge also reported that a threatened strike of automobile mechanics at Newark, Ohio, has been averted by the employers' association signing an agreement with the union.

Helena, Mont.—Not a daily paper has been issued here, in Montana's "capital city," for more than three weeks, due to a strike of printers. There are two newspapers here, the "Independent" (morning) and the "Record-Herald" (evening), and both plants have been completely shut down by the walkout. The issue is wages and hours.

Sinclair Oil Signs With Oil Workers Union

Washington.—Harry F. Sinclair, chairman of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, and Harvey C. Fremming, president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, signed an agreement running for one year, recognizing the union for all of the companies controlled by the Oil Corporation.

The pact was completed after several months of conferences between Mr. Sinclair; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; and President Fremming and R. H. Stickel of the International Association. It covers some 15,000 men working in development, production, pipe line operation and refining.

One way of assuring a rousing week-end is for the male head of the house to invite kinfolk without first consulting the real head of the house.

London reports state that France has decided to fortify heavily Boulogne and other channel ports.

HAZELWOOD ICE CREAM

THE ONLY

UNION-MADE ICE CREAM

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

MADE BY THE

Hazelwood Creamery, Ltd.

E. S. WELLER, MANAGER

Phone: Seymour 2090 351-355 Keefer Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Relief Works Will Help Unions

The long-promised works program for unemployment relief was introduced in the House of Commons by Premier R. B. Bennett. It calls for an expenditure of $40,000,000, with the large industrial centers getting the larger share.

A highly significant feature of the program is that it is to be financed without borrowing money through a mild form of inflation for which legislation has been proposed.

A non-interest bearing note issue to be floated will put about $75,000,000 in circulation. Government spokesmen claim this will not interfere with the nation's credit, pointing out that the ratio of gold to the dollar will still be much higher than the limit agreed upon at the World Economic Conference.

The relief legislation provides that contracts over $25,000 will be by tender. This indicates that trade union wage rates and working conditions will prevail, since all contracts awarded or underwritten by the government are governed by the Fair Wages Act.

VANCOUVER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED

CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS FAITHFULLY SERVING OUR MANY PATRONS, AND THEIR CONFIDENCE IS THE MOST GRATIFYING FEATURE OF OUR BUSINESS

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS—JUNE 29th and 30th

.25	Ayerst's A.B.S. & C. Tablets, 100s	.14	
.60	Milton English Antiseptic	.39	
.65	Vanex Genuine Russian Oil, 16-oz.	.34	
.50	Dr. Reid's Syrup of Figs	.26	
.25	French Cleaner, 16-oz.	.14	
.50	Dr. Reid's Eczema Ointment,	.26	
.50	Glycerine and Rose Water, 8-oz.	.27	
.25	Extract of Lemon	.14	
.50	Dr. Reid's Royal Embrocation	.27	
.10	Dutch Drops (Haarlem Oil)	.06	
.35	Hire's Root Beer Extract	.27	
.50	Krysol (Antiseptic) 8-oz.	.27	
.50	Dr. Reid's Lemon Cleansing Cream	.27	
.50	Renaud's Orchid, Gardenia and Rose Geranium Perfume	.38	
.25	Piver's Talcum	.19	
.50	4711 Brilliantine	.29	
.50	Dr. Reid's Bismuthated Magnesia Powder or Tablets	.26	
1.25	Uratabs	.79	
.55	D. & R. Perfect Face Powder	.36	
.50	Pure Glycerine, 8-oz.	.26	

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

NINETEEN STORES AT YOUR SERVICE. TELEPHONE YOUR WANTS.

Demand ...

DAD'S ORIGINAL OATMEAL COOKIES

A Health Cookie Simply Delicious!

DAD'S COOKIE COMPANY

Phone Bay. 8780

2625 West Fourth Ave., Vancouver

INDEPENDENT UNDERTAKING CO. LTD.

C. FRANK EDWARDS

HAROLD M. EDWARDS

705 W. Broadway Fair. 528

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

THE ESTHER BAKERY

Phone: Highland 1309

3728 HASTINGS STREET EAST

When Better Cakes and Pastries are Made, We'll Make 'Em!

Golden Rule Bakery CO., LTD.

TWO ADDRESSES:

957 Granville St. - Sey. 8656

595 Granville St. - Sey. 2641

The London Bakery

Gold Wheat Bread

Fairmont 122 439 7th Ave. E.

Demand VAN BROS.'

Pure Apple Cider

LIONS GINGER ALE or ORANGE KIST

The only Union Soft Drink Firm in Vancouver!

Phone: High. 90 1055 Vernon Dr.

Phone: Sey. 1424

STAR STEAM LAUNDRY CO. LTD.

1115 RICHARDS STREET

Radio Musicians Are Getting Assistance

Montreal, P. Q.—The strike of musicians employed by the Canadian Radio Commission here has taken on national and possibly international importance.

Musicians in other parts of Canada have refused to broadcast programs to fill in the gaps occasioned by the Montreal strike, and union orchestras employed in local hotels and cafes decline to go on the air until the trouble is settled.

Chairman Hector Charlesworth is standing by his previous declaration that the state-owned commission cannot discriminate between union and non-union workers. The irony of the situation is that the All-Canadian Congress of Labor—a dual organization—supports this position.

Machinist Mayor of Washington Town

E. C. Davison, general secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists, was elected mayor of Alexandria, Va.—an historic little city ten miles down the Potomac river from Washington—this week in a race where he polled more votes than the combined totals of his two opponents.

Alexandria is one of the oldest cities in America. It was George Washington's "home town," and he was mayor there at the time of his death. In one respect the office is the same now as it was in Washington's time—it pays no salary.

Davison was elected on a Progressive platform, dealing principally with improvements in the public school system.

Fourteen hundred employees of Canada Packers Limited are asking for restitution of a 10 per cent cut in their wages since October last, as a result of the disclosure at Ottawa that the company had made $13,000,000 in the last seven years.

Remington-Rand Strike Is Settled

Seven thousand strikers in the Remington-Rand Typewriter Company's factories at Norwood, Ohio, Syracuse and Ilion, N. Y., and Middletown, Conn., returned to work June 18 in accordance with an agreement reached over the week-end by officials of the company and representatives of the involved A. F. of L. organizations.

In addition to granting union recognition, the agreement provides for a wage increase of about 10 per cent for machinists, tool and die makers, molders, metal polishers, etc., and from 9 to 16 per cent for assembly workers.

The 40-hour week is established, along with seniority rights and time and one-half pay for overtime. Women workers who perform substantially the same duties as men are to receive the same wages as the latter.

The pact ended a strike which began May 9.

Seattle Union Butchers Secure Raise in Pay

Displaying their customary solidarity, Seattle Meat Cutters' Union, No. 81, won a signal victory on the return of their recently taken strike vote, by obtaining their former wage scale of a year ago without a "fight" the restoration of the 10 per cent cut suffered at that time.

At the same time, the $5 raise asked for meat cutters working in one-man shops to be given in two installments, was also granted by the master butchers, according to the announcement of Business Agent Joe Hofmann, received with enthusiasm by Central Labor Council delegates.

Strike in Montreal To End Sweated Labor

Montreal.—To eliminate alleged sweatshop conditions a general strike in the Montreal cloak and dress industry affecting 85 manufacturing plants and 3000 employees will be called toward the end of July, Bernard Shane, general organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union stated. Shane has just returned from Chicago where he attended the international union convention.

Sympathetic walkouts are expected in Toronto and other manufacturing centres if the strike materializes here, Shane declared. The entire cloak and dress industry will be crippled as fall cutting orders will be held up. He said the industry in Montreal alone represents an annual turnover of $10,000,000.

Shop Craft Unions Gain Big Victory

The vote of the mechanical department employees on the Denver and Rio Grande Western, held under supervision of U. S. Mediator Robert F. Cole, was concluded recently. The "company union" was decisively defeated—1212 to 485.

During recent weeks it has developed that intimidation and discrimination on the Rock Island Lines against employees who have discarded the "company union" and affiliated themselves with the Federated Shop Craft Organizations, is being carried on with renewed vigor.

Abolish Slums, Say British Workers

Figures officially issued by the British Government recently made it possible, for the first time, to estimate total results of the national slum-clearance scheme in the next four years. Salient facts are:

300,000 ne whouses to be built.

1,300,000 dwellers to be accommodated.

£115,000,000 total cost.

110,000 persons to find work.

The number of programmes provisionally accepted is 1428, and they cover 90 per cent. of the total population of England and Wales.

Work Speed Up 7500 Per Cent.

This estimate of building means that nearly seven times as many slum-dwellers will be rehoused by 1938 as have been rehoused in the past 58 years. In other words, the work of slum clearance is being speeded up by over 7500 per cent.

A White Paper issued in England states that programmes by local authorities already submitted to the Minister of Health (Sir E. Hilton Young) provide for the demolition of 266,851 houses, replacement by 285,189 houses, and the re-housing of 1,240,182 persons.

Authorities whose programmes are still under consideration, including 52 from small authorities still to be submitted, number 283.

Huge City Schemes

Details of some of the larger authorities' plans are as follows, the first column being houses to be demolished and the second the number of persons to be rehoused:

London	33,000	265,000
Birmingham	4,500	19,350
Bristol	2,900	15,212
Coventry	1,007	3,894
Ipswich	1,996	7,082
Leeds	30,000	111,000
Liverpool	11,937	59,685
Manchester	15,000	63,000
Norwich	2,515	8,099
Nottingham	2,223	7,717
Portsmouth	1,304	6,528
Stoke-on-Trent	3,612	17,881
West Bromwich	1,631	7,307
West Ham	482	2,234
Wolverhampton	2,378	11,112

No programmes are included for Leicester, Croydon and Maidstone, where Ministry of Health inquiries created controversy.

In addition to the slum-clearance schemes the Government is preparing a bill to deal with houses not scheduled as unfit for habitation but needing reconditioning or overcrowded.

100,000 in Basements

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, speaking in London, said that in many London boroughs—Paddington, for example—there was hardly a house that was demolishable, according to the definition of the Slum Clearance Act of 1930.

"The crux of the matter," he declared, "is the gross overcrowding, and one vile feature of it, the incarceration of some 100,000 tenants in dark basement dwellings."

For an increase of 3½d. in the rates 75,000 five-storey flats could be built to let at inclusive rents of 12/- a week. The provision of these flats would mean that basement dwellings would become a thing of the past.

A tough job—trying to induce a girl member of a nudist colony to accompany you to a formal dance.

Winnipeg Unions In Organizing Campaign

Winnipeg. — The various trade unions are doing everything possible to get those not now organized into their unions and the Trades and Labor Council are attempting to organize those industries where the employees are not already affiliated with some organization. Our legislative committee together with a committee of the Railway Train Service presented a memorandum of proposed legislation to the Provincial Government covering the following points—regulation of bus and truck competition, the special income tax act, garnishment act, unemployment and the minimum wage act. Barbers have started their organization campaign with a meeting of over 150 employers and are following that up with district meetings as fast as it is possible to arrange them. A survey is being made of the needle trades with a view to developing their organization.

Housing Shortage Found in Toronto

Toronto.—Slum conditions do exist in this, "the Queen City of Canada," and there is a serious shortage of satisfactory housing, was the statement made here recently by Hon. Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, lieutenant-governor of Ontario.

A committee, of which the lieutenant-governor is chairman, has been investigating conditions in this city. While it has not concluded its work, Dr. Bruce stated sufficient evidence was already at hand to warrant his declaration.

About 2000 dwellings were investigated and four out of five were found defective. After enumerating some of the defects, he said:

"Winter is a season of terror to the unfortunate tenants of these dilapidated dwellings. Chills and colds are the daily lot from October to May, and there is no relief from the excessive heat in summer."

Code To Cover 300 Minor Industries

A basic code for about 300 minor industries is being prepared by the NRA and will be announced soon.

Instead of having separate codes for various secondary industries, the new plan is to have a single pact to cover all of them with no regard to how widely separated their activities may be.

The new plan is intended to simplify the NRA's work, cut down the cost and effort of administration and to provide a few simple regulations that can be more easily enforced.

New rules will deal with hours and wages, the right of employees to unionize, and will probably contain a few general curbs on unfair trade practices.

Suppose you are a winner. You merely beat a fellow who isn't as good as you are, and anybody can do that.

She: Hiv ye seen ma thimble, Angus?

He: Aye; ye'll find it by th' whusky bottle. I gave McWhister a nicht cap last nicht!

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Millions To Work On Housing Plan

The Roosevelt administration apparently is dead in earnest in trying to put several million skilled workers on jobs through the Housing law.

Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, will be put in charge of the work, and when Hopkins is put on a job it means that the President is more than commonly anxious to have something done with the least possible delay.

This view was strengthened recently when Senator Robert F. Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), went on the air and told his radio audience that a genuine revival of building would give jobs to 5,000,000 men now idle. He described the Housing bill as something that would "free the borrower from impossible burdens, and also free the lender from retribution for his own folly."

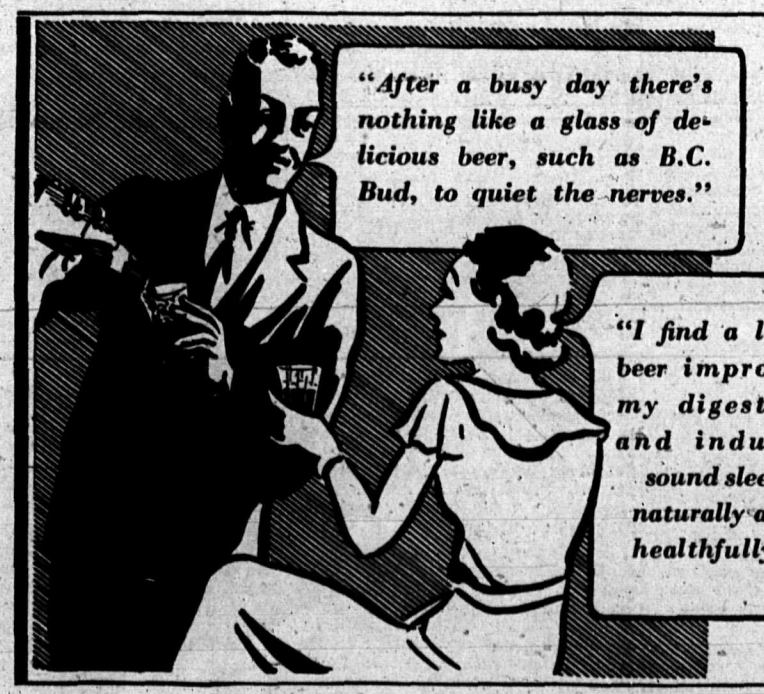
Boys and Girls Are Depression Hoboes

Minneapolis. — Thomas Minehan, professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota, has discovered something that railroad men knew long ago—that there are thousands of boy and girl "depression hoboes" hopping freights, travelling together in box cars, beggin and stealing.

In his new book, "Boy and Girl Tramps of America," he tells how he travelled and lived in the "jungles" with these unfortunate children, and how they are becoming more and more hopeless as starvation closes in on them. He recommends government camps to take care of them till the depression passes.

Young Man: Does your mother object to kissing?

Girl Friend: Now, just because I allow you to kiss me, you needn't think you can kiss the whole family.



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