

# The COOS GUARDIAN

Vox Populi, Vox Dei.

VOL. I No. 27

THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1934

PRICE THREE CENTS

## Berlin Liquor Store Located on Main St.

It has come to the attention of the COOS GUARDIAN that the Berlin liquor store, through the State of New Hampshire's method of liquor distribution, will be located in the C. N. Hodgdon building, 40 Main Street, as soon as repairs are completed. It is thought that these repairs will be finished in ten days or so. It was rumored that the store would be located on Pleasant Street, but the fact that the portion of space in the Hodgdon building was leased by the State insures its location here.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

The Guardian wishes to announce that beginning with this issue and henceforth it will be published every two weeks instead of weekly. The publication is not primarily a newspaper but intended to inform the public on matters omitted by the regular newspapers for profit seeking reasons. It is devoted to the cause of liberalism and progress especially to that of labor and the taxpayer, the two most abused elements of our population. It is believed that our purpose can better be served in going to press once in two weeks as this will allow more time for the preparation of the paper and will also ease up some on the problem of financing the paper. We trust that this will meet with the approval of our readers. In return we hope to improve the quality of the paper and regain any lost interest in it on the part of our readers.—Editor.

Senator Huey P. Long has again made front page news, but it seems that this time Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans is the opponent and a worthy one too. The Mayor doesn't feel as though the "Kingfish" has the right to seize the municipal government, so they are having a battle. If Huey wins, he'll still be the "bigshot" of Louisiana; but if he doesn't, his vanity will receive quite a jolt and incidentally his power will be lessened.

## Statement of J. P. Burke on Behalf of The Labor Ad- visory Board

Mr. Burke: Mr. Administrator, when the President signed the code for the Paper and Pulp Industry, he directed that another public hearing should be held within 90 days, to determine the adequacy of the minimum rates. I would call your attention to the fact that, in issuing this Executive Order, the President stated that he believed the minimum rate to be not less than 40 cents an hour. I would also call your attention to the fact that the President did not say that he believed the minimum rate should be not less than 40 cents an hour in the northern zone, in the central zone, or in the southern zone. He did not say that he thought the minimum should be not less than 40 cents an hour for men.

He did not say that he felt the minimum should be not less than 40 cents an hour.

Now, I assume that the President had in mind a basic rate for this industry, of at least 40 cents.

At the public hearing, February 13th, the proponents of the code stated that they believed that the minima incorporated in the code at that time were adequate, and that the industry could not afford to pay higher minima. In the four months that have elapsed since that public hearing, February 13th, numerous meetings have been held by the various divisions of the paper and pulp industry, and these divisions have finally agreed to increase the minimum rates approximately ten per cent., in all three zones.

The minima that are now proposed by the proponents of the code are as follows: In the North, men, \$16.80 a week, women \$14.80 a week. The Central Zone, men \$15.60, women \$14. Southern Zone, men \$13.60, women \$12.

(Continued on Page 4)

## The Two Platoon System in Berlin

During the election of last fall the Workers Club had as one board on their platform the division of the fire department into two working units each to work twelve hours. The Club has been working for quite some time in order to bring this about. In a recent communication from the New Hampshire Board of Underwriters it was stated that this system would be a satisfactory one and that if this division of the department were accepted, the rates in Berlin would not be increased.

In this communication there was the proviso that if there were twelve men in one platoon, for example, these twelve men must be on duty at all times exclusive of the chief officers. The "off-duty" platoon also consisting of twelve men will in every event respond to fires; however, one, two, or three of these 12 "off-duty" men may receive permission to leave town. In other words, the number of men responding to a fire will always be about twenty-one, or a number smaller or greater corresponding to the total in the present fire department.

If it develops at a subsequent period that the department is undermanned, as for instance in the winter time, additional men will be called upon according to the discretion of the fire chief.

The fireman in Berlin, at the time of this writing, works a twenty-four shift with a day off during the week. If the two platoon system is accepted, he will not work so often at what is comparatively a low rate of pay. It will further help working conditions from that point, at least, if not in any other.

### IMPORTANT MEETING UNDER BARBERS' CODE

The latest barber code and executive orders thereunder are now available and have been received from F. E. Becker, of the NRA Concord Office.

In response thereto there will be a meeting of all the Berlin barbers in the office of Attorney Arthur J. Bergeron at 7:30 o'clock Thursday night, August 9, 1934, on the second floor of the Stahl-Clarke Building.

It is now permissible under the NRA to have a local code adapted to the needs of Berlin alone irrespective of the code in other cities and the Barbers' Committee has deemed it necessary to call a special meeting for the purpose of settling the code and code practices in this city among the barbers.

The code will be explained and outlined with the assistance furnished by Mr. Becker in the form of explanations in writing forwarded to the Barbers' Committee appointed at the last meeting in the shop of Brady & Lapointe.

It is most important that all the barbers attend without fail and all are urged to make a special effort to be present.

## Carroll-Bridges Rally, Tobey and Toland Invited

Some time ago at a regular meeting of the Workers Club it was voted to invite the contestants in the primaries of the major parties. The Republicans were to be invited for one meeting and the Democrats at another. The meetings have been set for August 20th and August 27th at 8:00 p. m. in the City Hall Auditorium of Berlin.

The Republicans were invited for the first meeting and the Democrats will be for the second. For the meeting and rally of Monday, August 20th, the following were invited to come, appear, and speak: Hon. H. Styles Bridges, Hon. Charles E. Carroll, Hon. Charles W. Tobey and the Hon. Edward D. Toland. The first two are the aspirants for the nomination for the gubernatorial candidacy on the Republican ticket, the last two for Representatives to Congress.

The corresponding aspirants in the Democratic ranks will be invited for a meeting on the following Monday, August 27, at the same place. Furthermore it is hoped that before the general election it will be possible to arrange a meeting of the candidates of these two major parties.

The old type of campaigning allows for too much evasion and prevarication and is conducive to politics rather than statesmanship. We see no reason why the candidates should not gather together in a friendly way on the same platform. Otherwise campaigning comes pretty near being a "bluff" before the public to get votes with only a semblance of sincerity.

The joint type of campaigning is not new to the country, but was the practice once when people were more interested in their government than today. Lincoln and Douglass campaigned a lot against each other and jointly. We hope all the invitees come as well as a good crowd. The time, 8:00 p. m., the place, Berlin, City Hall, the day, Monday, August 20th, 1934.

The American Legion Junior baseball team left at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning to play the Manchester team for the state championship. This will be the pay-off game and the victor will be invited to play in either Rutland or St. Albans, Vt.

### SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

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# The COOS GUARDIAN

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## WINTER

These last cold nights with some snowfall on nearby Mt. Washington brings misgivings about next winter. The coming winter will be the sixth of the depression and from all present indications most likely the worst.

That business has dropped during the summer months no one denies. The sad feature, however, is not the drop alone, but the fact that the drop has been far more than seasonal and for several reasons.

Last spring's little "depression boom" was more artificial than genuine. Inventories were built up beyond actual business demands due to the fear of rising costs and the hope of more profit in the face of a rising market. The natural consequences followed. Merchandise on hand exceeded the needs, or rather the purchasing ability of the public and orders to manufacturers were curtailed. The overstocked situation has led to the next natural result, that is decrease in retail prices. The latter alone is a beneficial result. According to the Fairchild index department store prices rose 25% from May, 1933, to May, 1934, but have now dropped slightly for the last three consecutive months.

The country's steel industry dropped to 30% of capacity in July and sales in department stores dropped 13% in July from the previous four weeks. Both of these are considered good business indexes.

Will business pick up in the fall? We doubt it. What could make it? Prices are still higher than before the N.R.A. by a large margin. The Western farmer is now completely ruined by the drought. In the East including Berlin what increase in purchasing power will our population experience? None that we can see. The N.R.A. has failed in curing the depression insofar and to the extent that it has failed to redistribute wealth which was its initial basis.

## COUPS

The assassination of Dollfuss in Austria and the advent of Hitler to the pinnacle of power in Germany with the death of Hindenburg gives occasion to ponder on what can be accomplished even today by a *coup d'etat* or the irregular seizure of governmental power. Dollfuss is dead but the same group is ruling with the approval of all the great powers save Germany. Hitler is at least for the time being the undisputed master of Germany. These are coups of the first importance ranking with the historic ones of the past.

Our own little State of New Hampshire offers today a set-up for a novel turn in the personnel of high political office that would not be a *coup d'etat* in any sense of the word but legal and constitutional without, we venture to say, commanding the approval of the people were it accomplished. We do not mean to say or infer in any way that our State officials are even thinking of any such thing, but it could be done if they so chose. We do not think either that the thought has ever occurred to these same officials. We simply point out what could be done now after the coming election before the new administration takes office or after the inauguration of the next governor.

Chief Justice Peaslee is retiring from the Supreme Court because he has attained the age limit of seventy years. Senator Fred H. Brown could resign as United States Senator from New Hampshire and immediately thereupon, Governor Winant could

appoint ex-Senator Brown to the office of Chief Justice of our Supreme Court and assure him a life's job. Then Governor Winant could resign as Governor of the State of New Hampshire and leave that office vacant. By virtue of Article 48 (49) of the State Constitution the President of the Senate, George H. Cummings, Esq., would "exercise all the powers and authorities which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present." The then Governor Cummings could appoint the then ex-Governor Winant to the United States Senate to fill the chair of Senator-resign Brown. Mr. Cummings would have the least to gain by such an arrangement, but he would have the honor of being governor though for a short while.

Another possibility would be for Senator Brown to resign from the Senate and for Governor Winant to appoint him to the Supreme Court bench to succeed Chief Justice Peaslee. Governor Winant could then appoint ex-Senator Moses to replace Senator Brown with the understanding that the again Senator Moses would endeavor to secure the candidacy for the Vice-Presidency on the Republican ticket in 1936 for Governor Winant. That failing they could unite forces to secure the election of Governor Winant to either the United States Senate or to the House of Representatives.

A third possibility would be for the Moses and Winant factions to heal the supposed breach in another way and back Bridges for Governor. On the election of Bridges he could appoint Senator Brown to the Supreme Court as before stated. Then he could appoint either Winant or Moses to the Senate with all of them backing the one left out for the Senate or the House at the next election.

These suppositions are mere fanciful imaginations, yet within the realm of possible accomplishment. They are of course preposterous and unthought of by the parties who would do it if it were done. In addition public opinion would not approve in our estimation. And last but not least there is the Governor's Council to contend with should either of these suppositions be attempted. There are men in office today who would not hesitate at such procedure, if they thought there was a chance and it benefited them. Huey Long would be capable of it but we do not suppose that anyone in New Hampshire would think of such juggling of offices for one minute.

## POLICE NOTES OF THE WEEK

Officers Ouellette and Landry searched room 9 in the Larochelle building on Main Street, occupied by Aimee Demers, for liquor. The two officers found a lot of moxie bottles half of which were filled and containing sea salt.

Charles E. Durden of 167 Norway Street was arrested by Officer King for speeding on Glen Ave. Durden was doing 35 miles per hour when arrested. He appeared in court Friday, August 3, at 9 a. m.

Albert G. Dion was arrested by Officer L'Heureux for parking in a non-parking space. He appeared in court August 3, at 9 a. m.

Officers Pinette and Rancourt arrested George Fleury for disorderly conduct and for breaking of glass on the street. Bail, consisting of a bank book of eighteen dollars and two dollars in cash, was furnished by Eugene Boisclair. He appeared in police court Monday, August 6.

## NEWS ITEMS

Wallace Goodridge, son of Mrs. Julia Goodridge of 145 Mt. Forist Street, was rushed to the St. Louis Hospital, Saturday night, because of an attack of acute appendicitis. He was operated on and at the present moment is on the road to recovery.

The women of the L.O.O.M., at their Friday night meeting, discussed and decided to hold a penny auction Friday, August 17. It is hoped that the marked improvement in attendance will be a criterion

for the interest to be taken in this auction. Every woman in the organization is urged to attend, and to bring as many of her friends as possible.

Mrs. Marcus Osborne entertained Monday evening at her home at the Cascade at a card party for the benefit of the Cascade Temple P. S. Field Day Fund.

## MRS. MIRIAM SNYDER

### DELEGATE TO CONVENTION

The Ryan-Scammon Post American Legion Junior Auxiliary met at Legion Hall, August 4. Members voted to send their sponsor, Mrs. Miriam Snyder, as a delegate to the State convention at The Weirs and to finance the trip, also for all Juniors to take part in the convention parade to take place on August 26 at Laconia. The Juniors are to be in uniform. The organization voted to furnish funds to provide a week in the country through the Fresh Air Fund. After the business the Junior Mascot was honored by a birthday party, she being six years old Saturday. Tables were decorated with garden flowers and favors in pink and green and three decorated candle lighted birthday cakes were used as center-pieces. At the guest of honor's plate there was a decorated basket containing a birthday gift from each Junior. A program of games and music completed the afternoon program.

**CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY ADVANCES BID**

**Comparison of Massachusetts Bonding Bid With Above Bid**  
The COOS GUARDIAN printed some time ago the provisions contained in the bid from the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company. Recently, the Continental Casualty Company of Chicago advanced their terms to the Workers Club. In order that the members of the Club, to whose interest it is to select the more remunerative of these policies, we are printing the conditions, benefits, and cost per month of each of these two

policies so that time and thought may be put into them. In this way we feel that each person will have adequate knowledge of each, and he will have some idea of just what is wanted.

The New "Intermediate" Disability Policy is that of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company and the Guardian Policy is that of the Continental Casualty Company.

The new "Intermediate" Disability Policy subject to its conditions will pay you for accidental loss of life, both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and one foot, one eye and one foot, or one eye and one hand, \$350.00.

For accidental loss of one foot or one hand, \$175.00.

Also a monthly Accident Indemnity of \$30.00.

Monthly Illness Indemnity of \$30.00.

Cost per month, \$1.25.

The Policy Fee is payable but once and should be paid to the agent when application is made for the policy.

This Policy is a simple, plainly written promise to pay you a good income when disabled by either accident or sickness—and also the other benefits stated herein.

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Accident benefits, \$30.00 per month for total loss of time for twelve months. Sickness benefits, \$30.00 per month for total disability while confined to the house for six months. \$15.00 per month for total disability though not house confined for one month. Special benefits, \$300.00 for accidental loss of life; \$300.00 for accidental loss of two hands, two feet or two eyes; \$150.00 for accidental loss of one foot or one hand; \$100.00 for accidental loss of one eye.

Cost per month, \$1.00.

Special benefits: Doctors' bills for non-disabling injuries, double indemnity for specified travel accidents.

Accumulations on principal sum up to 50%. Monthly benefits increase ten per cent if 12 months' premium are paid in advance. Registration and identification fees up to \$100. Policy pays from the first day of disability from accident and from the eighth day for sickness. Endorsement can be secured paying from the first day for sickness if desired.

**AMERICAN LEGION JUNIOR BASEBALL TEAM**

The American Legion Junior baseball team played Manchester yesterday and could not break a 4-4 tie. The game lasted for thirteen innings, but it was necessary to call off the game because of darkness. This is the third time that these two teams have played against each other and each time the game went into extra innings except the one time that it was called off in order that the old-timers might play.

An additional game, of course, must be played in order to determine the state champions.

**NOTICE**

Barbers attend important meeting for Code settlement to be held on the second floor of the Stahl-Clarke Building, Thursday, August 9, at 7:30 P. M.

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**THE PEDAGOGUE**

1. What is the Koran? the Talmud?

The Koran is a book containing the teachings of Mohammed. It is the Mohammedan Book corresponding to the Christian Bible. The Talmud is the Jewish Book corresponding to our Bible. It contains both civil and canonical law, containing the Mishna, or text, and Gemara, or commentary.

2. What is the Pentateuch?

The Pentateuch is, collectively, the first five books of the Bible supposedly written by Moses.

3. What is the Apocrypha? the Apocalypse?

The Apocrypha is that portion of writing found in the Septuagint version of the New Testament accepted by the Eastern and by the Roman Catholic churches as canonical, but rejected by the Protestants. The Apocalypse is the last book of the New Testament. It is also called The Revelation of St. John the Divine. These two are often confused.

4. Who is called "the wisest American?"

Ralph Waldo Emerson is called this. Emerson is recognized as the most learned man of his day. There is no one even in the present day who has assimilated the amount of knowledge that he had.

5. Why is the Prince of Wales called by this title rather than by another?

The title Prince of Wales has been given to the eldest son of the king of England as far back as the thirteenth century when Edward I. in order to placate Wales with which country he had trouble, brought the Queen to Carnarvon Castle in Wales where Edward Carnarvon, the first Prince of Wales, was born.

6. What is a maharaja?

Maharaja is a title of certain Hindu princes, especially of the principal ruling chiefs. It is also spelled maharajah. The feminine is maharanees.

7. What is the significance of Oberammergau?

Oberammergau is a village in Southern Bavaria made famous as the place where Passion plays are given. The Passion play is a mystery play representing the Passion of Christ, and is given every ten years at Oberammergau.

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**Idle Thoughts and Reflections**

Thought is deeper than all speech, Feeling deeper than all thought. Souls to souls can never teach What unto themselves have taught. —Cranch

In his speech Monday, Hitler's much awaited speech was made. The question that the various governments were asking was: Will it be peace or war? He made it rather plain that he was seeking peace. Will he keep it or not?

Maeterlinck, the French writer of Belgian extraction, once said, "at every crossing on the road that leads to the Future each progressive spirit is opposed by a thousand men appointed to guard the past."

But, on the other hand, if one is an extreme conservative, one may prefer the diametrically opposed statement of Pope, we believe, that one should never be the first to accept a new idea nor the last to relinquish the old idea.

Because it strikes close to us, and because our readers might appreciate this, we print this from Colliers'.

"A Coos County farmer courted a neighboring spinster for thirty-eight years. The lady contributed little to the discussion except blushes.

"Wern't home yestiddy afternoon, were you?" said he to her one Spring morning.

"Drove to town," she confessed. "Heard so," he said. Then after a pause: "Was thinkin' of askin' you to marry me—yestiddy afternoon."

"O," said the lady. "Well," said he, moving off rapidly, "can't say I never asked you."

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**STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN P. BURKE ON BEHALF OF THE LABOR ADVISORY BOARD**

(Continued from Page 1)

Surely, by no stretch of the imagination can these minima be considered adequate, especially at a time when living costs are rising, and where the trend of wage rates in other industries is upward. Now, Mr. Deputy Administrator, I think it is of the utmost importance that we do not lose sight of the President's executive order, namely, that the further public hearings be held to determine the adequacy of the minimum rates.

Other subject matters that have been introduced or may be introduced by the proponents of this code, must be considered as secondary to that one vital outstanding section, namely, the adequacy of the minimum rates.

Now, when the President issued his order, he was not concerned, or at least he did not intimate that he was concerned with the other provisions of this code, such as accounting and selling, trade customs, reports, statistics, and so forth, but the President did show that he was very much concerned with the adequacy of the minimum rates.

Now, as Labor Adviser at this code hearing, I am going to ask that the following minimum rates be substituted for those proposed by the proponents of this code, and I am going to ask that, in the Northern Zone, the men be paid a minimum of \$18 a week, women \$16 a week, for a 40-hour week. In the Southern Zone, men \$17 a week, and women \$15 a week.

In other words that the hourly rates for men in the north be made 45 cents an hour, for women 40 cents an hour; in the south, for men 42½ cents an hour, and for women 37½ cents an hour. I am going to advise that the Central Zone be eliminated entirely. There is no good economic reason, in my opinion, why there should be a Central Zone in this code. I am going to ask that there be just two zones, and that these rates be substituted for the rates proposed by the proponents of the code.

Now, I should like to say this: I cannot understand why the proponents of this code do not do themselves justice in this code. By that I mean this: It is a fact that a goodly proportion of this industry is now paying rates in excess of those proposed in this code. I dare say that the entire industry will be paying minimum rates in excess of those proposed in this code within a few months' time. Now, I should like to see the paper and pulp manufacturers do themselves justice, in the public eye. The paper and pulp manufacturers, the proponents of this code, are now doing themselves an injustice in the public eye, because the public judges the industry by the minima incorporated in the code.

Now, why, in the name of common sense, write certain minima into the code, and then go out and pay rates above the minimum? Why not write into the code the rates that a goodly portion of the industry is now paying, and rates that the entire industry can pay?

Now, I do not mean to say, and I am not consenting here this morning that these minima that I am asking for are adequate. The President may not consider these minima adequate, but I pride myself

upon being an economic realist. I never chase fantasies. I am asking for something that I think the industry ought to be willing to pay, and for something that I think the industry can afford to pay.

Now, I want to say something in regard to the rates above the minimum. I notice that Section 4 of Article V remains, the language is exactly the same as in the approved code.

Now, this section does not make it mandatory upon the employers to increase the rates on the jobs above the minimum. Now, Mr. Deputy Administrator, this is a very important matter because the great majority of the workers employed in the paper and pulp industry earn more than the minimum rate.

This section should be made mandatory, so I am going to advise, as labor adviser, that those two little words "if any" be stricken out, so that this section will read:

"The wage rates of all employees receiving more than the minimum herein prescribed shall be reviewed as such suggestions made therein as are equitable in the light of all the conditions, circumstances, and so forth."

I am going to move that those two little words "if any" be stricken out. I think the striking out of those two little words will make that a mandatory section. It will make it mandatory upon the industry to increase rates upon the jobs, above the minimum, when the minimum rates are increased. The question may arise as to what is an equitable adjustment? Well, in my judgment, an equitable adjustment is an adjustment that gives all of the employees receiving more than the minimum, the same percentage increase as is given to bring those receiving the minimum to the new minimum written into the code.

In other words, if it is necessary to increase the minimum rate to ten per cent or 15 per cent to meet the minimum that will be finally approved by the President, then I contend that all the workers receiving more than the minimum should receive 10 or 15 per cent.

When the codes for the paper and pulp industry were approved by the President, the workers were supposed to have received an increase in their hourly rates, but they came home on pay day with less money in their pay envelopes.

Now, we do not want that experience repeated. The workers in the paper and pulp industry are now wondering if the revision of this code is going to mean another reduction in wages.

Ever since November 27th, I have been busy trying to explain to the workers how an increase in wages has resulted in less money in the pay envelope on pay day. I have finally had to tell them that that is an N.R.A. paradox.

Now, we do not want in the paper and pulp industry, any more N.R.A. paradoxes. Both the workers receiving the minimum and those above the minimum need more money in their pay envelopes, and so I can urge that those two little words "if any" be stricken out so that that particular section be made mandatory.

Now, before concluding my remarks, I want to say something in regard to "time and a third" for overtime. I am still at a loss to know where this idea of time and one-third came from. I never heard of it in the paper and pulp industry,

until these codes were prepared. It has been the custom in the paper and pulp industry, from time immemorial, to pay time and one-half for overtime for day workers, after eight hours, and to all workers, for Sundays and holidays.

I never knew of any time and one-third provision until the codes came into the picture, so I am going to advise, as labor adviser, that time and a third be stricken out, and that time and a half be written into the code.

Now, so far, my remarks have been in a critical vein. However, I am pleased to see that, way over here on the last page, almost hidden in the general provision, is a little section that I approve.

I approve of Section 4 of the general provisions, which reads:

"No productive machinery, except pulp grinders and digestors shall be operated in excess of 144 hours in any one week."

This little section should serve to eliminate Sunday operation of paper machines. This section meets with my whole-hearted approval.

Now, as a final concluding word, I want to say that after seven months under the codes in the pulp and paper industry, I believe that the codes, taken as a whole, have been beneficial alike to industry and to labor. I think that it would be a mistake to abandon these codes. The codes are not perfect. The codes have not given labor all that we would like labor to have, but there is no denying the fact, and there is no use in closing our eyes to the fact that these codes have been of great benefit to labor in the pulp and paper industry.

Now, Mr. Administrator, I think I ought to say this, too, that I believe it is of the utmost importance, when this revised code is finally approved by the President, that all of the provisions of this code be rigidly enforced, especially those provisions relating to maximum hours and minimum wages.

Now, it has so happened that all of the employees in the paper and pulp industry have not lived up to the labor provisions of this code. A case was called to my attention that a short time ago, of a mill in Northern New York, that had not put the minimum rates into effect, for either men or women. The women were still being paid 20 cents an hour, and it was only when the workers organized and demanded the minimum rates incorporated in the code that that employer came through and paid the code minima.

Now, I could cite many other instances like that, throughout the industry. Too many companies have taken advantage of the 90 per cent clause. However, I am pleased to see that that is eliminated from this code. But, to be fair—and I want to be fair—I must say, throughout that those employers that have not lived up to the labor provisions of this code, I think that the overwhelming majority of the employers, especially those that I have come in contact with, have leaned over backward, in living up not only to the letter but to the spirit of the codes. That has been my experience.

So again, I want to urge, as labor adviser, the substitution of the minima that I have proposed, an amendment to Section 4, Article V, striking out "if any," "time and a half" instead of "time and a third," and a rigid enforcement of the codes; and, as a "final" word, to

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express my belief that the codes should not be abandoned, but, as time goes on, to improve the codes and make them better, make them serve both industry and labor better, and when the code is finally approved by the President, all parties to the code to live up to all of its provisions, exactly 100 per cent. (Applause.)

Assistant Deputy Tulley: Mr. Burke, the proponents presented an amendment to this proposed code this morning, which contemplated the insertion of a provision for learners, "attendances." What is your attitude on that?

Mr. Burke: Well, of course, I would have to give it a little thought and study, and find out just what they proposed.

Assistant Deputy Tulley: Is it necessary that they pay a sub-minimum wage to learners?

Mr. Burke: I think the number of learners would have to be limited. Do they specify how many?

Assistant Deputy Tulley: I have not read the revision.

Mr. Burke: Well, I would not want to express an opinion without first seeing just what they propose.

Assistant Deputy Tulley: How many of these paper mills are located in cities of over 250,000?

Mr. Burke: Well, of course, I could not say the exact number, but I should say very few, a very small percentage of them. The majority are in small places, small communities.

Assistant Deputy Tulley: Captain Parker, in the exhibit, the black book which was presented by you this morning as an exhibit to the record; is there contained individual payroll figures showing the adjustments above the minimum, the wage contract?

(To be Continued)