

## STRIKES ARE NOT POSSIBLE UNDER HITLER'S REGIME

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The prominence given to stories of the recent United States strikes in the German press implies a public warning: "Germans, be thankful that this is not possible under Adolf Hitler."

And in truth, it is not possible. The Nazis stopped strikes and lockouts by the simple process of labelling them "verboten" (forbidden) and because the Nazis early slipped into the habit of getting what they wanted, they made their order stick.

The process has definitely made working conditions more orderly and helped the Nazis put through their rearmament programme without internal hitches.

Whether the lot of the worker is more or less happy without the right to strike than in the old days is something which can be answered only by looking into the worker's mind. It is not fashionable for him to discuss the point.

Having throttled the trades unions and confiscated their funds and buildings within a month or two after Hitler came into power, the Nazis had to give the worker some sense of solidarity and security to replace what he had lost.

The substitute was the combined product of such men as Franz Soldte, minister of labor, and Dr. Robt. Ley, leader of the labor front. What labor got under national socialism is fairly completely embodied in the 'law for ordering national labor' of January, 1934.

The law represents the Nazi idea of how to induce harmony between employer and employee. It works as follows:

The first principle is that the owner of any particular factory or business is the Fuehrer (leader) and he must protect the welfare of all engaged in the undertaking. The Fuehrer is supposed to enjoy the confidence and loyalty of all his employees and is himself entrusted with the decision on all internal problems.

Every concern with more than 20 employees must elect a 'confidence council' of which the Fuehrer is the chairman. In corporations, a 'substitute Fuehrer' is appointed to act for the directors.

The functions of the confidence councils are to 'deepen confidence within the undertaking' as well as to ponder problems of employees, working conditions, recreation, vacations and any squabble between employees.

A second and broader principle is that 14 'labor trustees' are appointed by Hitler to act in the 14 geographical districts of Germany as a liaison between the government on the one hand and the employers and employees on the other.

The 'trustee' arbitrates disputes on wages or hours of labor and any one disobeying him can be punished by fine or imprisonment. He is assisted by a commission of experts.

A third principle is that each factory or shop has a set of regulations given to it by its particular Fuehrer, stipulating hours, scale of wages and grounds for dismissal, with fines for infractions. In cases of dispute, the labor trustee arbitrarily settles the matter.

The fourth principle provides that cases involving the 'honor' of an employee—such as malicious or grossly unfair treatment by the employer, betrayal of confidence and all other ethical problems—shall be taken before labor 'courts of honor.'

There is one such court for each of the 14 districts in which there is a labor trustee—made up of the factory Fuehrer, one legally qualified expert as chairman, and one member of the confidence council.

A fifth point is that litigation over dismissals may be brought before regular judicial 'labor courts' which functioned even in pre-Nazi days.

Under the above outlined system, employers and employees, like all Germans, are expected to conduct themselves as units in the vast national socialist experiment, where the common good is placed above individual good.

Strikes are regarded as fostering class warfare and are therefore taboo. An employee can wear a storm troop uniform, can become a member of the local confidence council—provided he is approved by the Nazi party—can march in parades, go on 'power through joy' jaunts, can be a horn-handed hero on the national labor day, May 1, but cannot strike. If he does that, he is a traitor, and every child in Germany knows what that means.

There is no standardization of wages or working hours in Germany. Both vary according to the needs of particular industries and are fixed by bargaining under government supervision. In most cases, the 48-hour week prevails. In some industries there is a five-day week, in cases where it would be uneconomical to operate longer.

Wages may vary according to the prosperity of an industry or the region where it is operated. The government labor front has the right to investigate the books and profits of a company and decide whether the returns of the enterprise make a higher level of wages desirable.

By controlling profits, the government arbitrates in an effort to keep an industry going by not overburdening it with wages it cannot pay.

An interesting sidelight of labor relations is the status of household help. The Nazis have introduced comparatively little new legislation in that field. However, since in the main, cooks, nurses and similar workers have never been great organizers, Dr. Ley's labor front has supplied the deficiency and has set up a department with four subdivisions, embracing 31 different types of domestic labor, such as male and female cooks, scullery maids, nursemaids, chambermaids, chamberwomen, governesses, butlers, chauffeurs, male and female gardeners, lady's maids and needle women.

The Nazis like 'hired help' to be considered as much of the family as possible, but nevertheless, in case this glow of comradeship should dim at any point, have lately issued regulations clearly defining professional relations. The main provisions follow:

1. Servants should have 'good and

## NICKNAMES HELP SOLVE CRIME

G-Men Have Complete File Which is Used Along With Fingerprint Cards

It is not the custom of one criminal to address a colleague by full name and address in the presence of victims, but he might well get excited enough to say something like, "Hey, Chair Pusher, keep that gat on that guy." In fact, he might have forgotten the alias which Chair Pusher had adopted an hour, a day or a week before. These gentry change their names often, but their nicknames seem to stick through their vicious lives.

There is the double reason for the nickname file which the G-men maintain in the offices here of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, one of a number of cross-references in the collection of data on underworld characters. If one of a band of bank robbers were addressed by nickname, it may be found in the file, and the hunt for him speeded, and it is really a better guide to his identity than the fact that he was around the town a few days before the robbery, calling himself John Doe.

There are six filing cabinet drawers of cards for unworthies nicknamed Red, four drawers of Blackies and Blackies, and about as many Slims and Shortys. That means more than 5,000 Reds, and nearly as large a number of each of the others of the four most popular pseudonyms.

Besides, there are all manner of oddities, including as a random look through the cards shows, such appellations for women as Iron Foot Florence, Inkie, Hot and Heavy, Honest Mary, High Ball Lill, Grinning Baby, Get Back Sally and Fainting Alma, Fainting Bertha and Fainting Emma. For men there are Chair Pusher, Chamber of Commerce, Charlie the Thief, Charlie Kick the Door Down, Ding-a-Ling, the Heroin Kid, Human Termite, the Sheriff, the Louise Kid, the Mad Bandit, the Melody Ace, the Powder Puff Kid, the Weasel, the Wolf and Third Cut Bradley. There are others, highly descriptive, but not fit for print.

Besides, the bureau has a special file of more than 14,000 criminals who have been selected as outstanding gangsters, extortionists, kidnappers, bank robbers, or other types of dangerous criminals. Though the fingerprint cards of these men are in the regular file along with nearly 7,000,000 now, daily increasing, in the special file, each finger has its individual place, so that should they leave a single print at the scene of the crime, they could be traced. Besides the single-print files are other drawers of cards for personal appearance and other characteristics.

If the victim of a crime recalls that the perpetrator spoke in any of ten fashions, there may be a reference to a man who has committed the same kind of crime before and spoke the same way. After that is looked up, the man's photographs are hurried to the victim for inspection to see whether he recognizes them.

Speech is just one of twenty-one items of personal description. The others are nature of crime, sex, age, color, height, weight, build, complexion, hair color, hair style, eyes, eye defects, scars and moles, amputations and deformities, teeth, dress, tattoo marks, hair on face and apparent

sufficient food, hygienic, separate bed lodgings, adequate heating and sanitary facilities.

2. Servants are entitled to eight or nine hours' sleep and in some cases to two hours' pause for lunch.

3. One afternoon and evening free per week, plus every second Sunday from 2 p.m. until at least midnight.

4. On annual vacation, its length depending on the length of employment and ranging from four days to two weeks.

5. In case of illness, the servant is entitled to continued payment of wages up to certain periods, varying in different parts of the Reich.

6. The servant must receive, and may give, notice at least two weeks prior to the end of the current month and in some cases a whole month in advance, in case of resignation or dismissal.

7. The servant is entitled to a testimonial, or at least a statement of the length of employment, upon the severance of relations, without a statement of the reasons for dismissal.

8. Wages are determined by the degree of skill and the size of the house hold.

In some regions, wage deductions are allowed for breakage and damage. In addition, the employer must pay one-half of the invalid insurance and one-third of his sickness insurance.

Many a foreign resident of Germany, ignorant of the law, has learned to his regret that firing a servant before the legal day of notice and without due cause, such as theft, costs money.

If a householder insists on losing his temper and being boss in his own home, he can pay out the equivalent of 75 cents a day for board and lodging to the end of the month, plus full wages.

If he tries to stall or chisel, he may be brought before a labor court for an 'unsocial attitude.'

race. The ten kinds of speech peculiarities are soft or low, Southern accent, loud, refined, vulgar, foreign or broken English, lisping, stuttering, rapid and dumb. Complexions may be sallow, light-fair, ruddy, freckled, dark-swarthy, and Negro in three degrees, ginger cake or light brown, dark brown and chocolate or black.

Even if nicknames and single fingerprints and looks don't give the clew, the G-men can still go on with this hunt that begins with a fingering of cards in a shallow steel drawer and may end with the fingering of a trigger or of a cell-block key. They have further files on the manner in which the crime was committed. Did one of the crooks have a cigarette dangling from a corner of his mouth, which shook and showed his nervousness, or did he by any chance conceal a revolver in a paper bag until he was ready to brandish it? Those things and many others have been done before. They are by way of being trademarks and furnish leads.

All this represents specialization out of the big main file, which is climbing to the 7,000,000 mark steadily as the bureau continues to receive about 4,000 additional cards a day from nearly 10,000 sources, police departments, sheriffs' offices and the like throughout the United States, and law enforcement agencies in foreign countries, too.

Each of the 4,000 does not, of course represent a new criminal. Many of them are repeaters, and that is of great value. Within thirty-six hours at the outside, usually within twenty-four, and often within twelve after receipt, a report has been started back to the agency which sent the card in, telling whether the possessor of the fingerprints is the possessor or also of a previous record, and what it is.

Perhaps, in checking over the files the print expert has come on another card bearing the same prints and having affixed to its top a tab of the danger color, red. That means that that man is wanted by some agency. Then the one which is holding him is speedily notified. He may have been picked up for a minor offense on one side of the continent and be wanted for murder or robbery on the other. Such quick clearing house work is one of the major functions of the bureau.

To assist in it, there is a most ingenious machine. The fingerprint identification system, it is understood, rests on the fact that the ridges on each finger of every person make a pattern, with none but a practically impossible, astronomically huge chance that any two persons' patterns shall be the same. There is one type of pattern, however, which is very common, very nearly the same in many people until it is carefully examined. That is where all the finger patterns are loops, and that is where the machine comes in.

It is the punch card sorter, used in several lines of business, which will sort out the like cards in which holes have been punched in different places according to variations in subject. The FBI machine has, however, a special attachment, the invention of a clerk in the bureau who was quickly hired away from it by the makers of the machine. This attachment gives the sorter a bit of extra flexibility. When a set of loop fingerprints is received, all cards for those in the same general classification are put in the machine. There may be several hundred of them, but the machine can go through a pile at the rate of 400 a minute. It is set for the exact pattern of the fingerprints just received, and is started. The cards flick through and fall into two piles, one containing most of the cards, the other perhaps only three or four. The small pile represents the prints which are very like, perhaps exactly like, those for which the machine was set. It is not a hard job now, to compare four or five cards, and see whether there is a set of duplicates.

The bureau to keep its active files from getting too full, has set up two age limits, the lower of which might be called the "criminal retirement age." When a crook has, according to the records, reached the age of 70, his card is put in what is called the "obsolete section" of the file, the last with which a new card is compared. When he has reached the age of 90, according to the records, even though he is not known to be so, he is deemed 'dead file,' along with those who are known to have come to the ends of their careers by violence, by law, perhaps even naturally.

## WEATHER MAN'S TANTRUMS COST THE LOBSTER FISHERMEN DEARLY, DESTROY MANY TRAPS

Total Dominion Landings of Sea Fish and Shellfish for December Show Small Drop—Atlantic Coast Catch Up, Value Down, with Pacific Situation Exact Reverse.

Storms may make the landlubber hug shelter but they don't daunt Canada's sea fishermen either east or west.

Stormy weather gave Atlantic Coast fishermen a rough time last December but they went right ahead and increased their landings of sea fish and shellfish just the same. The combined Atlantic and Pacific catch, however, showed a small decrease from the figures for December, 1935, for British Columbia landings fell off for the Dominion as a whole the month's sea fisheries production was approximately 577,000 hundredweight as against 579,000 hundredweights in the December before.

Total landed value was about \$842,000 a decrease of some \$37,000. On the landed value side of the month's account there was this curious situation, curious at least to the layman at first glance, that value decreased on the Atlantic Coast where catch showed gain but in British Columbia a reduction in landings was accompanied by a gain in value. The explanation, of course, is in the fact that some fish are worth more than others and equal reductions or increases in the respective landings of two species may bring unequal loss or gain in dollar return.

What really pulled down Atlantic landed value for the month was a drop in lobster catch. Bad weather interfered a good deal with lobster fishing and the catch totalled about 13,500 hundredweights, as compared with 20,640 hundredweights in December 1935. The reduction in landings meant a drop of \$138,000 in landed value, and that more than offset the net increase in landed value return from other Atlantic Coast fisheries.

The Weather Man with his tan-

trums did more, too, than lessen the lobstermen's earnings from their December fishing. He destroyed a large number of the traps which they use for making their catches. Indeed, in some localities practically all of the traps were destroyed. A single trap does not cost much—ordinarily the value is put at about a dollar—but the destruction of a large number of them meant very serious loss to the fishermen and, of course, also checked fishing operations.

The month's landings in British Columbia, as shown by unrevised returns compiled by the Dominion Department of Fisheries from reports from its officers on the Pacific Coast was approximately 376,800 hundredweights, with a landed value of over \$164,000. In December, 1935, the catch was something over 406,000 hundredweights and its value to the fishermen, as landed, \$153,000.

British Columbia's two fisheries of first importance are the salmon and halibut fisheries but December is part of the closed season for halibut and, so far as the salmon fishery is concerned, the month is always one of small scale operations only. In December just past the herring, ling cod, and clam fisheries were the principal producers. Herring catch, close to 300,000 hundredweights was not quite as large as it had been in the preceding December and its landed value \$63,000, decreased by something over \$7,000. Ling cod landings about 7,000 hundredweights, showed a gain of more than 50 per cent and landed value, \$32,000, a gain of more than 60 per cent. At 14,900 barrels the clam catch was double that of December, 1935, and a bit more, and landed value of \$23,300 showed almost as great an increase.

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An unusual feature of the month's operations in the Pacific area was the landing of almost 20,000 hundredweights of pilchard, fish which are not ordinarily taken in December or, at least, not in any quantity.

Fishermen in the four Atlantic provinces landed slightly more than 200,000 hundredweights of fish and shellfish during the month, a gain of approximately 28,000 hundredweight. The return in landed value was about \$675,000 or, in other words, there was a decrease of some \$48,000.

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**A FEW SUGGESTIONS**

**YOUR HOME**

1. Foundation walls sound and in good condition?
2. Roof weather-tight and without leaks?
3. Exterior walls and trim in good repair?
4. Woodwork or masonry in good condition?
5. Have you all the room you need?
6. Bathroom facilities sufficient and modern?
7. Floors modern, attractive, and in good condition?
8. Interior walls and ceilings in good condition?
9. Woodwork painted?
10. Doors and windows weather-tight, easy to operate?
11. Walls and roof insulated against heat and cold?
12. Enough closet space? Built-in conveniences?
13. Chimneys drawing properly and in fire-safe condition?
14. All stairways convenient, safe, well-lighted?
15. Gutters, down-spouts, and flashing in sound condition?
16. New driveway or walks?
17. A garage?

**YOUR FARM**

1. Do you need a new barn, hen house, pig pen, lambing pen, milk cellar, vegetable and fruit cellar, ice house?
2. If you already have all of these, are they in good repair . . . new roofing, enlarging, painting, etc., needed?
3. Silo in good condition : : : or do you need a new one?
4. Water supply efficient and convenient . . . do you need to put down well or erect windmill?
5. Have you a proper shelter for farm machinery? . . . Tool shed and workshop?

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