### Can General Electric Afford To Pay 10c An Hour More To Their Employees?

The General Electric Corporation had a net profit of fifty-five million dollars on 84,500 employees.

If the G.E. had given their 100,000 employees 10 Cents an hour during 1940 — it would still have had a profit of $90,000,000.

Each employee of the Company for 1941, will be much greater than in 1940.

Can the General Electric afford to pay his employees 10 Cents an hour more — a year and a half? Based on the profit of General Electric for 1940 this will mean that each man, will make only 40% of a year and a half for the General Corporation.

### PROFITS OF SIX OF AMERICAN'S OUTSTANDING CORPORATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporation</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Motors</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>$150,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Electric</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>$90,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Motors</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>$120,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Electric</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>$90,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Motors</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1938</td>
<td>$90,000,000</td>
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### ECONOMIC CLASSEES

We ask our intelligent people, is this a fair economic system? Do the workers in the automobile industry in these days wonder why they can't get a fair share of the profit that they are making? Is there any or national selfish interest to American industry? Is there a war spirit in America today to compete and to drive down the wages and the conditions of the workers? The answer is yes. They contest that the wages situation is improved in a number of industries. They point to the fact that wages, in a number of industries, have been raised in the last year. But is it enough? They point to the fact that the wages of workers in the automobile industry are not enough to live on.

### ENDORSERS BLANK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jay J. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ely J. Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. W. Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Keating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CREATING COMPACT

It is clear that the workers in the automobile industry are not living on the wages that they are receiving. It is clear that the workers in the automobile industry are not receiving the wages that they are capable of earning. It is clear that the workers in the automobile industry are not receiving the wages that they are entitled to receive.

### FREE RIDER

The American Federation of Labor is asking Congress to pass a bill to protect the workers in the automobile industry. This bill is known as the "Industrial Relations Act." It is a bill to protect the workers in the automobile industry. It is a bill to protect the workers in the automobile industry. It is a bill to protect the workers in the automobile industry.

### ORIGINAL TORN
STRIKES

Placing the Blame

Why is blame to be placed for present and recent industrial stoppages? And how can that blame be fixed? The facts are so plain and so clear-cut that all the hysterical evasions of the anti-labor press and the unscientific propaganda of certain news agents are no longer necessary.

COAL

The bituminous coals stoppage is a racket, for which the United Mine Workers of America is in no way responsible and which did not even foresee that it was possibly to them.

The union agreement expired on March 31, but the UMWA refused to continue working under previously existing conditions until a new agreement should be reached.

The union's answer to the specific proposal of a new contract was further shown by the news and which they repeatedly professed that any wage increase in the new agreement should be proportionate to the health and welfare benefits promised. They threatened to continue their strike for a year.

Cement production might be resumed immediately, and never should have stopped, had public pressure compelled the operators to do the laborers a favor to and to keep the men working during negotiations.

ALACALUMNAE

The continued stoppage at the Alcalalumanae in southern California represents a destructive disfranchisement of the ballot and a material governmental intervention in behalf of a company which is actively engaged in thewrong direction.

The present strike is the result of the opposition of the company to the efforts of the workers to secure an increase in wages, hours, and conditions of work.

Instead, William Lindsley and Secretary Key of the OPM have come out in favor of the strike. This is the usual order of events in which the government representatives proceed to lend support. The same eventuality could have been expected had we not seen the news.

The whole business of the huge Ford plant at Oshawa is an industrial strike in the aging struggle for labor's rights. It reveals the degree of CGM organization in a city that produces one million cars a year.

But this stoppage was never foreseen and was prevented from being a business stoppage.

The strike began under circumstances that only unite labor with those of America. The strike is a demand for the living wage and an end to the exploitation of labor.

At the Ford plant, while their union and their UAW-CIO, the United Auto Workers, are on strike at the factory, the Gooding and Western Auto workers have come in.

If the strike is continued, the effect of the strike of the Ford plant in Oshawa will have been avoided, and the strike of the workers is a demand for the living wage and an end to the exploitation of labor.

Although the United Steel Companies has stated that the Ford plant in Oshawa is a strike at the plant, in fact, the strike is a demand for the living wage and an end to the exploitation of labor.

Leninian Sermon From and to Ford

The establishment of W. J. Cameron, seen of Henry Ford, took the strife on the Ford Sunday Morning Hour. Many people who were noted among those in attendance thought that it was a good idea to see what was happening, but the Ford company was not interested.

Lenin in America, confirmed by his own officials, has been saying that the strike is going to be a very important event.

Because of the violence that has taken place, the strike is of importance to those who believe in the cause of workmen.

During the sister period, well before the strike was over, according to its leaders. Mr. Cameron explained:

"We see some reasonable and self-sacrifice on the workers' part. For Mr. Cameron,"

Planning to return to labor, Henry Ford took advantage of the opportunities offered, and became one of the most powerful citizens. Why has Mr. Cameron not seen this, and why does he want to fight labor?

"There is a new spirit in the air, a new feeling of pride, of strength, and of the right of the worker, regardless of his own ambitions. These are all Fair劳工, Mr. Cameron.

Ford has made a profit in his present efforts, but the workers are not satisfied with the token wages to which they have been reduced.

The bloodshed, bitterness, and economic discrimination of the workers resulting from the war has been called the 'standards of the Ford plant.' The story is that the Ford plant has been reduced by a small percentage of the workers in the United States, the story is that the Ford plant has been reduced by a small percentage of the workers in the United States.

The continuing strike situation, the situation of the Ford plant, the situation of the workers in the United States, is that the Ford plant has been reduced by a small percentage of the workers in the United States.

A strike of this kind is to be expected. But the United Steel Companies will take steps to stop the Ford plant."

LaFollette Committee Report:

LITTLE STEEL, RESPONSIBLE FOR 1937 STRIKE

"Little Steel" was once a symbol of hope to the workers and a symbol of power to the management. It was a symbol of a new era when the workers would be free to enter into the factories and factories would be run by the workers themselves.

The report of the LaFollette Committee revealed that the strike was caused by a disagreement over the control of the factories. The workers wanted to control the factories themselves, while the management wanted to retain control.

The report also showed that the strike was caused by the management's refusal to negotiate in good faith with the workers.

The workers' demand for control of the factories was a symbol of the workers' desire to have a say in the running of their own lives. The strike was a symbol of the workers' desire for democracy in the workplace.

LaFollett, the leader of the Socialists, was the first to call for a general strike in 1937. He was joined by other Socialists who wanted to see the workers control the factories.

"The strike was not only a strike for better wages, but also a strike for better conditions at work. It was a strike for democracy in the workplace."

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"The strike was not only a strike for better wages, but also a strike for better conditions at work. It was a strike for democracy in the workplace."

In 1937, the Socialists organized a general strike, which was supported by workers across the country. The strike lasted for several months and resulted in the establishment of the factories being run by the workers.

The strike was a symbol of the workers' desire for democracy in the workplace. It was a symbol of the workers' desire for better wages and better conditions at work. It was a symbol of the workers' desire for control of their own lives.

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