THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LABOR NEWS

Issued Every Friday — Devoted to the interests of the International Labor Movement — [Subscription: $2.00 Per Year 5c Per Copy]

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TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS MEETS AUG. 22

Thirty-Seventh Annual Session To Convene In City Of Winnipeg

Present Situation Demands The Closest Attention Of Organized Labor

Ottawa, Ont., June 22, 1921.

To the Officers and Members of Provincial Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor Councils, National Trades Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Local Trades Unions, in the Dominion of Canada, GREETING:

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers:

The Thirty-seventh Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Convention Hall, Royal Alexandra Hotel, City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, beginning on Monday morning, August 22nd, and continuing in Session, from day to day, until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Winnipeg is centrally located and therefore affords an equal opportunity for the workers from the Eastern and the Western industrial centres to meet and become closer acquainted with each other's problems and viewpoints.

The trade unions of Winnipeg are again in a healthy condition and every effort has been made by them to assure the convenience and comfort of the visiting delegates.

Continued on page two

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DIST. 18 B. C. AND ALBERTA MINERS REORGANIZE

United Mine Workers Draft New Constitution At Specially Called Meeting

Membership Is Just As Strong Now As Before O.B.U. Split The Organization

The newly draited constitution for the United Mine Workers of District 18, comprising eastern British Columbia and Alberta, has been adopted by the delegates in attendance at a specially called convention in Calgary. The chairman, John P. White, ex-president of the United Mine Workers of America, stated that the constitution would become effective from August 1st next.

The international committee will get to work without delay in sending out nomination papers to the local unions with the endeavor of having officers elected by the time the new constitution comes into effect. "It will be the purpose of this committee to expedite matters in every possible way," said Mr. White, "so that complete autonomy might be handed over to your organization." The election will be conducted by the international commission.

Mr. White expressed great satisfaction with everything connected with the proceedings and said that all were eager to get the business adjusted. Membership in the U.M.W.A., District 18 is just as strong now as ever it was and this will mean peace in the coal industry of Canada, said he.

Non-Practical Miners

The only point over which issue was taken was the question of transient miners, men who worked on farms and elsewhere during summer and fall and then went to the mines for the remainder of the year. A broader interpretation of the term "non-practical miners" was desired and it was decided that all such should pay higher initiaton fees than miners who have followed practical mining all their lives. The idea was to encourage men to continue paying monthly dues as members instead of joining and then dropping out between seasons.

The suggested clause regarding hours of work read "To demand that six hours shall constitute a day's work underground and eight hours above ground." After some discussion it was agreed to amend ths clause so that the day for all should be six hours.

After the constitution had been formally approved by a vote, Chairman John P. White gave a brief address to the delegates present.

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RESISTING WAGE CUT

Winnipeg.—Starting with the Allen Enterprises and followed up by the other houses affiliated with the Motion Picture Association of Manitoba, a move is on foot at the present time to slash the wages of motion picture operators 25 per cent. during July and August. The demand is being resisted in whole and in part by the Motion Picture Operators' Union on the ground that the closed shop contract now obtaining with the picture concerns does not expire until September 1.

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Visalia, Cal.—Carpenters' union No. 1484 has secured the 44-hour work week.

UNION KILLS "ONE MAN" STREET CAR SYSTEM

Sacramento, Cal.—Due to the prompt action of the organized street railway employees of this city the "one man" system, inaugurated recently by the company, has been disposed of and two men are again employed on each car.

After exhausting every other means an ordinance was drawn up to compel the placing of two men on all cars and which upon submission to referendum vote of the people met with instant approval. Thus many men were prevented from being thrown out of employment and travel was made safer.

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Be a propeller—not a drag anchor.

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BELGIAN LABOR KEEPS WAGES UP

Unemployment Met By Special Fund Provided By The Government

By JOHN SIMS

(Federated Press Staff)

BRUSSELS.—"The Belgian workers are able to hold their own," declared Cornelius Maertens, head of the Belgian trade unions bureau, to his American visitor.

"Wherever there were wage agreements, and there are in most of the large industries," Maertens continued, "employers have been obliged to hold to the contracts."

All Work Together

All the unions in Belgium work together under a central direction. Maertens told how several manufacturers attempted to apply American tactics of a lockout with return at reduced pays but this move was nipped in the bud.

120,000 Out of Work

The general industrial crisis in Europe has hit Belgium and does not leave the workers untouched. Already some 120,000 out of 1,000,000 have been laid off, and there may be further contraction, although the worst of the crisis seems now to be over.

Unemployment is being met by a special fund created by the government on the insistence of labor about a year ago. This the union leaders regard as sufficient for the immediate future without draining the union treasuries.

Maertens' parting shot was: "Remember the secret of union success is solidarity."

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806 U.S. COAL MINERS KILLED IN FIVE MONTHS

WASHINGTON. — In proportion to the number of tons of coal mined, there were more deaths in this industry during the first five months of the present year than in the corresponding months of last year. The number of deaths this year was 806, with an output of 201,000,000 short tons, as against 874, with an output of 245,000,000 tons in 1920.

These figures represent a fatality rate of 4.01 per million tons mined in 1921 and 3.57 per million tons mined in 1920.

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SHEET METAL WORKERS

A. J. Crawford, business agent of local union No. 280 and member of the General Executive Board is attending the 20th General Convention of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance which opens August 1 at St. Paul.

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Welsh Again Heads Council

Trades Council Will Have Two Delegates at Winnipeg Convention

Practically all the old officers of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council were re-elected at the regular meeting held in the Labor Hall last Thursday.

Fred Welsh was returned as president; C. E. Herriet, vice president; P. R. Bengough, secretary; Birt Showler, Secretary-treasurer; J. Poole, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Those elected to the position of trustees were Brothers Nixon, Bartlett, McDonald and Mrs. W. Mahon.

The council decided to give credentials to two delegates to attend the convention of the Dominion Trades Congress which will be held in Winnipeg, August 22. Those elected were A. J. Crawford and F. W. Welsh.

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STREET RAILWAY MEN

Of the many Locals whose agreements have expired since January 1, 1921, 85 have renewed the agreements to continue for another year. These 85 Locals represent 41,600 members of the Association. At the time this report is given there are 21 wage arbitrations and some 60 wage negotiations in progress. Many of the agreements have not yet reached the opening period and a number of agreements continue to late in the year or extend to the year 1922. This seems to assure a fairly safe field for the Amalgamated Association throughout the year.

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The thought of compensation has eclipsed the idea of service.

Local Strike News

SHOE WORKERS

Eighty-three employees of Leckie's Shoe Factory are on strike against a proposed reduction in wages which is to go into effect August 15. All are members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and a committee of this union were negotiating with the firm on a new wage agreement when the firm arbitrarily reduced wages and announced that it would run the factory on an "open shop" basis. This line of procedure is contrary to the provisions of the arbitration act and while the firm may have apparent good reasons for seeking a reduction, it is creating a bad feeling among the employees to scrap the wage agreement in this manner. The employees are 100 per cent. solid against the "open shop" plan.

CIGAR MAKERS

The employees of the Stettler Cigar Factory are still battling this firm against the lockout. The Minimum Wage Board is prosecuting the firm for employing girls below the minimum wage and the Cigar Makers Union and returned soldiers organizations are awaiting the outcome with interest. Some time ago the firm obtained a loan of $25,000 from the International Loan Board of British Columbia for the purpose of extending the industry. This loan, however, has been used apparently for the displacement of labor, inasmuch as the firm purchased machinery, discharged most of its employees among whom were 14 returned soldiers and put girls to work on the machines at wages ranging from $8.00 a week up. After this matter had been drawn to the attention of the authorities the firm notified the returned soldiers that they could return to work. Those who applied were offered a 25 per cent. reduction in wages and all refused to accept. The Stettler Cigar Factory make the Van Loo and Van Dyke cigars. The union is paying strike benefits to 31 men.

PRINTING TRADES

The printers' strike in the City of Vancouver for the 44-hour week is still on with the men and women affected all standing solid. Quite a number returned to work since the strike started, the firms having signed the agreement, and this, of course, makes it somewhat easier on the strike funds. The Typographical Union and Pressmen's Union have assessed its membership in order to give financial support to the Bindery Workers. There is no indication of a settlement in sight, both sides apparently having decided to stand pat on the issue. Quite a number of the printing establishments that are working with unfair labor are finding it goth inconvenient and expensive to operate.

The International Typographical Union is giving a good illustration of how strikes are financed these days, and at the same time giving a solar plexus to the open-shop brigade of employers. According to an agreement made two years previous, the 44-hour week became effective in the book and job branch of the industry on May 1. Some of the employers reneged on their agreement and locked out their men.

According to a bulletin issued last week from headquarters of the I. T. U. at Indianapolis, the number of union members out on that date were 1,942 single men, 5,733 married men and 932 apprentices. The total membership is about 75,000 and there are no "open shops" in the printing industry.

The members at work, by a referendum vote, assessed themselves 10 per cent. of their weekly earnings to support the locked-out employes. This brings in a weekly revenue of over $200,000 a week or nearly $1,000,000 a month.

From this fund the married members are paid weekly strike benefits of $17 per week and single men or women without dependents $12 per week. Apprentices are paid such sums as may be agreed upon by officers of the local union. In addition there is paid from this fund to local unions $5 per week for each member on strike or locked out to be used in such manner as those in charge of the strike may deem best for the benefit of the organization.

Some years ago when the I. T. U. inaugurated the 48-hour week in the book and job branch about $5,000,000 was expended, obtained by levying an assessment in the same manner as at present. The printers never lose and never forget.

MARINE FIREMEN

There seems to be something radically wrong with the management of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd. The seamen, firemen and oilers who have to work on those vessels are continually complaining of the filthy unwholesome conditions under which they have to work, and now added to that, the wages of the men are being slashed. When the Canadian Exporter arrived in port July 20th the men were summarily told that their wages would be cut 20 per cent. The matter was taken up at the meeting of the Marine Firemen and Oilers Union and a strike was declared. The Vancouver Sun managed to get a garbled report of the affair to the effect that the men were taking unfair advantage of the company.

The C.G.M.M. Ltd. were unfair to organized labor when they started to operate their ships from this port. The union tried to get the C.G.M.M. Ltd to pay the deep sea wages of the American continent, which are $90.00 per month, and 75c an hour overtime, with bedding and clean linen every week and good food. The C.G.M.M. Ltd. refused to meet the demands and managed to get crews for their ships, paying them at the unfair rate of $75.00 per month to firemen and sailors, $77.50 per month to oilers and $80.00 per month to donkey men, with 30c an hour for overtime except on Sundays when the overtime rate is 50c an hour, with bedding only partially supplied and no linen given. The crew to supply their own soap and towels. The crews of almost every C.G.M.M. ship on the return gave in a report of bad food. The crew of the S.S. Canadian Inventor mutined at Calcutta in March, 1921, owing to the shortage of food.

C.E.F. Men Can't Stand It

Two ex-lieutenants of the C.E.F. who had fought to make the world a decent place to live in, and who were signed up on the S.S. Canadian Highlander as firemen and trimmers, wanted to address the union meeting on the awful conditions they had to endure while on that ship and refused to board it again until conditions were altered.

The S.S. Canadian Carrier and S.S. Canadian Rover have legal cases pending against them over non-payment of wages to the crews. The crew of the S.S. Canadian Voyager reported that filthy and rotten conditions existed aboard that ship and created considerable sickness among the workers.

The captains of the vessels blame the management and the management blame the captains, but it rests at that.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Mexican government is returning its jobless citizens from the United States to their homes. More than 300 have been sent from the city at the expense of the Southern republic.

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Patronize our advertisers they want your business—and tell them why.

Cubans are in dire need of employment. All work has been stopped on sugar estates because of lack of funds. In many places the former workers on these estates are wandering about the country in swarms, begging for food.

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Join the Buy Union-Made-Goods Moveemnt.

Meetings Next Week

For time and place of meeting see Trades Union Directory

MONDAY

Boilermakers
Electrical Workers
Pattern Makers
Railway Employees
Street Railwaymen
Seamen's Union
Tailors

TUESDAY

Cigar Makers
Locomotive Firemen
Railway Trainmen
Stone Cutters

WEDNESDAY

Building Trades Council
City Hall Employees
Marine Firemen
Plasterers

THURSDAY

Garment Workers
Trades and Labor Council

FRIDAY

Lathers
Longshoremen
Moulders

SATURDAY

Photo Engravers

SUNDAY

Moving Picture Operators
Sawmill Filers
Soft Drink Dispensers

GERMAN GOODS CUT INTO U.S. EXPORTS

BUENOS AIRES—Grave concern is felt among dealers here in certain kinds of American manufactures, such as hardware, household utensils, watches, toys, pianos, cutlery, drugs and chemicals, that the American concerns are gradually and definitely losing the bulk of thls business.

It is now possible for Argentine merchants to secure these products in almost any quantity desired, from Germany, and at a price from 40 to 60 per cent. cheaper than that of the American brands.

This also applies to British made goods.

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AUTO MECHANICS TO ORGANIZE

Machinists Taking Steps To Organize Automobile Mechanics

Steps are about to be taken to organize the Auto Mechanics of Vancouver and vicinity into the Automobile Department of the International Association of Machinists.

This division or department of the Machinists' Association is national in scope and reflects the progress and opinion of mechanics employed in the Automobile Industry in the same manner as the Railroad and Shipbuilding departments do for the workers of those industries.

During the past three years Local Lodges of this Division have been established in most of the large cities. All of the Lodges have been very successful in negotiating a raise in wages and bettering trade conditions generally. A large number of shops and agencies are working under agreements made with these lodges.

Through a uniform system of classification of workmanship by Examining Boards elected from the ranks of the bes tknown mechanics in the trade, it has been possible to rapidly raise the general standards of skill and efficiency in this industry.

An experience of over eighteen years by the association has shown that the following classes or trade divisions work out best to the satisfaction of both managements and mechanics and reduces to a minimum friction and trouble over questions of shop management, time on jobs and quality of work.

Journeymen.

Includes machinist who has special training in the operation of machine tools as related to this industry.

Includes auto mechanics with either regular apprenticeship training or with such special training and experience in automobile division as qualifies him to be rated a competent mechanic in the fitting and assembling of metal parts and devices generally used in this work.

In shop terms an all around man able to time, tune, scrape bearings, shoot trouble, adjust carburetor, etc.

Advanced Apprentice

An advanced apprentice is a workman whose experience and knowledge have not been quite sufficient as yet to class him as a journeyman.

Apprentice

A young man apprenticed to the trade. One who has had less than 18 months' experience.

In next week's issue of this publication, the time and place for an organization meeting will be announced. Watch for it. If interested you can get in touch with P. H. Bengough, room 309, Labor Hall.

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Company Spies Create Chaos

Labor Editor Calls For Unity Of Workers Against Anti-Union Forces

CHARLESTON, W., Va.—Conditions in this state call for unity among workers and factional disputes, fostered by company spies, should be eliminated, says Frank Synder, editor of the West Virgina Federationist, who declares that the state is plastered with spies and company detectives.

"Over in Mingo County," he says, "the state cossacks and coal company 'volunteer police' will soon be augmented by the militiamen and picked by the subjects of the coal masters to assist in crushing the miners' union. Up in Wheeling the anti-union forces have invoked the injunction process to exterminate the labor movement. The Richwood paper and lumber barons have closed down all the mills as a method of forcing the workers to accept the anti-union shop, and throughout the state a general drive is made against organization of workers."

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WANT CONVENTION HERE

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union is holding its twenty-first convention in Cleveland, commencing Aug. 8. Wm. McKenzie, the local organizer, is expected to be in attendance. The Vancouver local has obtained the support of the locals in the Northwest district to make an effort to have the next convention held in the City of Vancouver.

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Justice seems indeed blind and mercy seems sleeping.

RAILWAY CARMEN TO CONVENE AUG. 8 AT TORONTO

Large Attendance Expected At First Convention To Be Held In Canada

Fourth Largest Organization In American Federation Of Labor

The triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen opens its convention at Massey Hall, Toronto, August 8. This organization has more than 200,000 members and is the fourth largest in the A. F. of L. and this is the first convention to be held in Canada. A large attendance from the whole continent is expected.

The Toronto Labor Leader states that Secretary-Treasurer, E. W. Weeks, of Winnipeg, is in Toronto arranging for the convention. Robt. Hewitt, western representative of the Brotherhood, who is in Toronto with Mr. Weeks referring to conditions on the railways in the west, said the larger shops are all working short time, as is also the case at the smaller points on the C.P.R. Mr. Hewitt contended immigration should be restricted and predicted a six-hour work day. Chairman Smith states that there will be upwards of 2,500 delegates and friends attending, and that Massey Hall has been engaged for two weeks.

The local committee have in preparation a splendid programme of entertainment for the delegates. There will be delegates from all parts of Canada and the United States, and from the Panama Canal zone, representing a membership of over 200,000 railway men.

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RAPID INCREASE IN TRADES UNIONISM SINCE 1914

Extraordinary Worldwide Growth Shown In Figures From Int. Labor Office

Great Britain In Second Place For Number Of Trade Unionists

The recent growth of trade unionism is an arresting phenomenon. Twice as much progress has been made in the last ten years as was recorded in the previous century.

Commenting on this question, the New York Call says:

The manifestation is worldwide, but it is most vividly exemplified in the great industrial countries. The mere mass of the movement suggests that economic life must be entering upon a new phase, and that some force comparable in consequence to the increase must be at work.

The figures recounting the growth between 1910 and 1919 have lately been compiled and published by the international Labor office maintained at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations. At the end of the following years the number of trade unionists in twenty countries was reckoned to be:

1910	10,835,000
1911	12,249,000
1912	13,341,000
1913	14,728,000
1914	13,222,000
1919	32,680,000

This is an extraordinary growth. It is wholly unparalled by any development of trade unionism since the factory system was begun.

It is possible to explain the increase of unionists' from 2,100,000 in the United States at the end of 1910 to 5,607,000 at the end of 1919 animadverting on the supposed tenderness of the preceding administration of Mr. Gompers and his trade unionists. But the weakness of Wilson would not account for the advancement of Labor organization in France, or the Netherlands, or Spain, or Australia during precisely the same years.

Countries widely remote from each other, peopled by different races, and influenced by varying geographical conditions, have in these matters developed along similar lines.

This growth is the more remarkable in that trade unionism received a setback in the belligerent countries during the war.

As the figures gathered by the international Labor office show, Germany had at the accounting the largest number of unionists. The total there registered was nine millions

Great Britain came next with upward of eight millions.

The United States was third, and France was fourth.

Of the entire trade union membership of 32,680,000 in 1919, Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and the United States had nearly twenty-seven millions.

The figures are not given for Japan, where unionism is negligible, nor for Russia, where the facts are in dispute.

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London, July 19.—The percentage of unemployed in Britain is 22.2 per cent. This is the highest it has ever been.

B. C. Labor News

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H. W. WATTS - **Editor and Manager**

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1921

AN INTRODUCTION

Called into action by a new emergency, we enter the journalistic field on behalf of the International Trade Union movement, knowing that this is essentially the time when labor must throw aside petty divisional squabbles and stand solid in defense of its principles and aspirations in face of the stagnation of world industry.

While it is true that the American Federation of Labor is far from being an ideal organization for workers, it is the best that labor, so far, has been able to produce, and it has not only been able to very successfully withstand the onslaughts of organized capital, but has held its membership together in spite of an apparent popular and advanced form of organization which was to have been the rocks upon which capital was to have destroyed itself.

Labor, however, was not, and must not be carried away by dogma, neither must it lose its power of resistence to organized capital by adopting visionary, idealistic schemes which only tend to end up in the division of the workers.

These are turbulent times and labor is not only being accused of creating the trouble now rampant throughout the world, but is being told that if it will only accept lower wages and longer hours that the industrial depression, unemployment, lack of markets, etc., and etc., will be eliminated and like the usual ending to a love story, we will live happy ever after. This propaganda, however, has fallen upon deaf ears, hence the lockouts, open-shop movements, and general wage slashing activities on the part of employers of labor.

This is only natural under the present system of production for profit, and if labor is to keep up a decent standard of living, it must not only stand solid in each industry, but must see to it that every worker in every industry lends their moral and financial support just as the Allies did in the Great War—"Each for all and all for each."

The International Trade Union movement is not only the best weapon in the hands of the workers today, but has all the earmarks of becoming the means whereby the toilers will usher in a new and better day, and it will be our mission to help give a new impetus to that movement and to aid in the further solidification of the masses.

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WHAT WE WANT

To become effective as a working class publication, we must have your full support. Once that is obtained we can help you in your every day struggles. There are two sides to all struggles, but the workers' side is not always made public or correct. That is our mission. See to it that we get your side for publication.

Our columns are open for your news and your views.

We will endeavor to be tolerant in the handling of news and in our expressions dealing with the vital questions and struggles of the toilers, and we ask the same of our readers.

We expect some fanatical opposition. We will endeavor to make allowances for this and either treat it as a joke or deal with it as a doctor would a sick and violent patient.

We want some associate editors.

We want men and women to express themselves in these columns, men with a breadth of outlook, broad-brained, large hearted and with the right hand of fellowship. We want short, snappy, understandable editorials on questions of the hour.

We want to increase the size and prestige of the paper.

This takes finances and circulation. The finances can be obtained by helping to get merchants to advertise in our columns. When you or your family go shopping, mention this subject to the merchants. The circulation can be obtained by passing on the paper or by inducing your neighbor to subscribe.

We do not deserve any more than we are willing to help get for the working class. We must defend ourselves. We must struggle together for freedom—freedom in a new social order. Let us to it.

Last but not least, we want to grow. Our first issue is small, but as soon as finances warrant it, the paper will be increased to six and eight pages. Every reader can become a booster, not only for subscriptions but for advertising from merchants. All the profits made from our printing plant and from this paper will be used to make this a bigger and better publication for the toiling masses.

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TO BUSINESS MEN

The best asset to any community is a well paid working class. Every nickle knocked off from the pay check of the worker is that much less in the turnover of the business element. The worn-out theory that high wages makes production unprofitable is still being peddled around by the unthinking, and the merchant should be the first to combat the argument.

Low wages prevent working class families from spending freely. They are compelled to forego not only many luxuries but also necessities. When they make purchases they have to seek for cheap foreign made goods. This not only reacts upon the community but upon the country as a whole. Foreign made goods hampers national production, creates unemployment and still further increases the industrial depression.

High wages increases the demand for new and better goods. It helps to open up new industries, because the higher the standard of living, the greater the demand for luxuries, and who would gainsay that the workers are not entitled to all the luxuries that labor can produce.

An undernourished, underclothed, poverty-stricken working class has always been a disaster, that is why the employing class always try to protect their children from poverty.

Labor applied to the natural resources of the earth produces all wealth, all the good things, all the best things, all the things that make life worth while. That being the case, why shouldn't labor have free access to and make use of the big, best things of life.

Business men would do well to help encourage a desire among the workers for more necessaries, comforts and luxuries. High wages and short hours is the key which will not only create a demand for good food and plenty of it, good clothing in ample supply and good shelter with abundant room and furnishings, but also aids in the appreciation of great dramatic creations, great books on art, science and philosophy, travelling for pleasure and education and all the noble social delights.

The more of life the workers have the more they will want and this is the best stimulant for business.

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Trades and Labor Congress Meets Aug. 22

Continued from page one

Demands Close Attention

At no time has the situaton facing the organized workers demanded closer attention than at the present. The period of re-action through which we are passing has brought into prominence most of the old problems and many new ones which organized labor is called upon to face.

The seriousness of the unemployment problem and the request in some cases for a special convention to deal with this subject has caused the Executive of the Congress to feel warranted in bringing forward the date of the Convention a few weeks earlier than has been the custom, and the consideration of this problem, of itself, should be a sufficient incentive for every affiliated body to make the most strenuous effort to be fully represented.

The struggle of the workers to maintain their standard of living under these adverse circumstances has been taken advantage of by many employers throughout the Dominion to abrogate the practice of collective bargaining under the guise of the introduction of the "open shop," "optional plan of employment" and similar subterfuges.

Labor Must Be Heard

Powerful groups of employers have openly declared their opposition to the enactment of progressive social and industrial legislation, and it is noticeable that legislation has been left in abeyance calling for the eight-hour day, unemployment insurance, protection of women and children and other recommendations all of which were recommended at the first annual meeting of the International Labor Body, Washington, D.C., almost two years ago and in which the Canadian government delegates concurred. On these and similar questions organized labor must again make itself heard in no uncertain voice.

Other subjects necessary to be dealt with, if the standard of Canadian citizenship is to be maintained, are too numerous to fully enumerate in this Call, but include immigration; education; the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively, whether in private or public employ; State insurance against sickness and poverty in old age, etc., etc.

During the past year the power to interpret the Constitution and expressions of the Annual Conventions has been taken away from the Executive and transferred to the Courts. This situation has been brought about by the injunction secured by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees against their suspension, and action will be necessary by this Convention if the policies of the past nineteen years, making the Congress primarily the legislative mouthpiece of the international trade union movement, are to be maintained.

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Are you as asset to your Union?

TO REALIZE DREAM OF LIFE

Isadora Duncan To Teach Beauty Of Dancing To Children Of Russia

Isadore Duncan's great dream is of a great people able to sing and dance to Beethoven's beautiful Ninth Symphony.

Now, there are many peoples whose souls could be freed by beauty, beauty of music, beauty of dance; but these peoples are ruled by governments, and governments, alas, are not interested in the souls of the governed, except, perhaps, when the piety of these souls is affected by one-piece bathing suits or radical "sex" plays.

Now Isadora Duncan is on her way to Russia. That government greets Isadora Duncan and her beautiful dream, says take our people and let them dance to green fields and let them breathe the spirit of beauty.

"I know nothing at all about politics," she said in London before she left for the workers' republic, "but I think the Russian Government the most wonderful in the world.

"Through their foreign minister, M. Krassin, the rulers of this much-condemned country have offered me the facilities to realize the dream of my life. I am to have a beautiful school, an orchestra, and 1,000 children to teach."

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News in Brief

Labor Day will be celebrated in Halifax by a parade and sports program.

Four labor men were elected to the Alberta government last week along with 40 farmers.

When through reading this paper place it in the hands of a friend. Spread the light!

The International Street Railway Employees of Winnipeg is recovering its former strength.

One dollar a year is the special subscription price of this paper if you subscribe today.

President Harding has selected non-union men for several big jobs to replace union men in the late administration.

Street Railway men of St. John, N.B., have been on strike against an "open shop" plan for two weeks. The men are solid. Gas, light and car service are crippled.

A committee of the Milk Wagon and Dairy Employees Union is negotiating for a joy ride and picnic to be held in the near future. The committee is meeting as we go to press.

Trenton, N.J.—The court of errors and appeals has upheld an injunction against picketing by nine union machinists in Newark. These workers must go to jail for three months and pay a fine of $50.

Detroit, Mich.—Organized plasterers have defeated employers who would operate anti-union shops and reduce wages. The employers agree to the union shop and $1.12 1-2 an hour.

Indianapolis.—More than 150,000 coal miners are idle and conditions among the unemployed are so desperate, it was announced at headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America, that 10 officers will contribute their July salaries to swell the relief fund.

Sydney, N.S.W.—Public sentiment in Australia and New Zealand is against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty for the simple reason that it is a purely military treaty, capable of involving them in warfare on the side of Japan. The labor movements in both countries are certainly unanimously against it.

The Australian Labor ongress has resolved to get into communication with labor organizations throughout the world, and especially with those of countries bordering on the Pacific, with a view to developing a plan of working class action designed to make wars impossible according to cables received in London.

Washington.—On the agenda of the conference of the International Federation of Metal Workers, which meets in Lucerne, Switzerland, on August 8, will be the proposal of the International Association of Machinists of the United States and Canada that plans be made for a stoppage of the production of munitions of war.

The Seventeenth Convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America by the laws of the Association, is fixed to convene on the second Monday of September, next. Preparations for being represented in that Convention will be made by the various Locals within the next two months. The Convention city this year is Atlanta, Ga.

Paris.—Regardless of what decisions may be formed by the Washington conference relative to the curtailment of the land forces of the various nations concerned in the proposed agreement, French military and political authorities are unanimous in declaring that under the pending re-organization program of the republic, France will have reached the "irreducible minimum" when she brings her armies down to half a million.

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You need the News—we need the money—let's swap.

Labor Classics

THE NEW WORLD

By Bertrand Russell

The world that we must seek is a world in which the creative spirit is alive, in which life is an adventure full of joy and hope, based rather upon the impulse to construct than upon the desire to retain what we possess or to seize what is possessed by others. It must be a world in which affection has free play, in which love is purged of the instinct of domination, in which cruelty and envy have been dispelled by happiness and the unfettered development of all the instincts that build up life and fill it with mental delights. Such a world is possible; it waits only for men to wish to create it.

Meantime, the world in which we exist has other aims. But it will pass away, burned up in the fire of its own hot passions; and from the ashes will spring a new and younger world, full of fresh hope, with the light of morning in its eyes.

THE MARTYR

By Ralph Waldo Emerson

"The martyr cannot be dishonored. Every lash inflicted is a tongue of fame; every prison a more illustrious abode; every burned book or house enlightens the world; every suppressed or expunged word reverberates through the earth from side to side. The minds of men are at last aroused; reason looks out and justifies her own, and malice finds all her work in ruin. It is the whipper who is whipped, and the tyrant who is undone."

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness have perished from the earth.

I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have only been science enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame and all the secret, subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers of the human race.

I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of human art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of truth—a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner moans; a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where labor reaps its full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl in trying to win bread with the needle—the needle that has been called the "asp for the breast of the poor"—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame.

I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm; the miser's heartless, stony stare; the livid lips of lies; the cruel eyes of scorn.

And over all, in the great dome, shines the eternal star of human hope.—Robert Ingersoll.

THE YOUNG MAN

Our hope is in the Young Man
And in his vision powers—
The dreams that Age beholds with scorn,
And the Faith no longer ours.

We pick our steps and stumble,
And grasp and grope for truth;
He walks erect, unpaled by doubt,
With the fine, free stride of youth.

With Faith to move high mountains—
He thrusts pale doubt away;
And sees, clear-eyed, the growing dawn
Of a new and sweeter day.

Our hope is in the Young Man,
For, though our eyes grow dim,
His sight is keen, his faith is strong,
And the world belongs to him.
—Roderic Quinn.

The human race is a monotonous affair. The majority labors nearly all its time for mere subsistence and is then so ty yet unemployed that it exerts even distressed at having a little bit of liber- greater effort to dispose of it.—Thomas Carlyle.

Labor is prior to, and independent to, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed without it. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. —Abraham Lincoln.

"Evolution is the order of nature; and society, like the units that compose it, is subject to its inexorable law. The day of individual effort, of small tools, free competition, hand labor, long hours and meager results is gone, never to return. The civilization reared upon this old foundation is crumbling. The economic basis of society is being transformed."—Eugene V. Debs.

Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things belong of right to whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened in all ages of the world, that some have labored and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government.—Abraham Lincoln.

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When talking of the shortcomings and faults and crimes of society, please do not forget that you, too, belong to society.

—:o:—

Money was made round so it would circulate. Subscribe for the B.C. Labor News and keep it rolling.

—:o:—

Build a bigger and better business by employing UNION men, and advertising in The News.

Trades Union Directory

Secretaries are requested to keep this Directory up-to-date

Vancouver Unions

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—President F. W. Welsh; Secretary, P. Bengough. Office 308 Labor Hall, 319 Pender Street West. Phone Seymour 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Thursdays in month.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL—Chairman, G. C. Thom, Secretary, Roy Massecar, Office 210 Labor Hall. Meets first and third Wednesday in month at Labor Hall.

BAKERY SALESMEN, Local No. 371—President, H. Curtis; Secretary, W. Baynes, 327 Eleventh Avenue East. Meets at 319 Pender Street West on second Sunday of each month at 8 p.m.

BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS—President, F. P. Gough; Secretary, W. H. McLean, 2035 Broadway West. Meets at 319 Pender Street West at 8 p.m. every third Tuesday in month.

BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local No. 120—President, C. E. Herrett; Secretary, A. R. Jennie, 320 Cambie Street. Meets Room 313, 319 Pender Street West, at 7:15 p.m. on second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

BLACKSMITHS, DROP FORGERS & HELPERS, Local No. 151—President, W. J. Bartlett; Secretary, T. McHugh, 1666 Sixth Avenue West. Meets at 319 Pender Street West at 8 p.m. on third Tuesday of each month.

BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS & HELPERS, Local No. 194—President, R. Lynn; Secretary, A. Fraser, Room 303, 319 Pender Street West. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on first and third Mondays of each month.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION Local No. 505 — President, Thos. Andley; Secretary, Tom Cory, 445 Vernon Drive. Meets at 319 Pender Street West at 8 p.m. on first Tuesday in month.

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS'—President, Ernest Wilde; Secretary, Wm. S. Dagnell, Box 53, Vancouver. Meets at 319 Pender St., on second and fourth Wednesdays in Month.

BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL & ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKERS, Local No. 97—President, W. A. Harill; Secretary, Roy Massecar, 319 Pender Street West. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Monday of each month.

BOOKBINDERS, Local 105—President, Geo. Mowat; Secretary, Frank Milne, Box 411. Meets at 319 Pender Street West at 8 p.m. every third Wednesday in month.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES, Local No. 28—President, J. White; Secretary, G. Harrison. Office 148 Cordova Street West. Meets at 148 Cordova Street West at 8 p.m. on the first and third Friday in month.

CITY HALL EMPLOYEES' Local No. 59—President, H. A. Black; Secretary, Ald. W. J. Scribben, City Hall. Meets at 148 Cordova Street West, at 8 p.m. on first Wednesday of each month.

CARPENTERS, BROTHERHOOD, Local 452—President Geo. H. Hardy; Secretary, W. J. Johnston; Business Agent, G. C. Thom. Office 304 Labor Hall. Meets second and fourth Monday at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall.

CARPENTERS AMALGAMATED, Local No. 2647—President T. S. Coope; Secretary, F. L. Barratt, 2517 Nanaimo Street West at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

CIGARMAKERS, Local No. 357—President, G. Thomas; Secretary, R. J. Craig, 36 Kootenay Street. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on first Tuesday in month.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 213—President, D. W. McDougall; Secretary, F. R. Burrows; Business Agent, E.H. Morrison, Office 440 Pender Street West. Meets at 440 Pender Street West at 8 p.m. every Monday.

FIRE FIGHTERS, Local No. 18—President, Percy Trevise; Secretary, Chas. A. Watson, No. 3 Fire Hall, Twelfth and Quebec Streets, Vancouver. Meets at 319 Pender Street West.

GARMENT WORKERS, Local No. 160—President, Mrs. W. Mahon; Secretary, Ada Hawksworth, 3516 Fleming Street. Meets at Labour Hall at 6 p.m. on first Thursday in month.

HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES Local No. 28—President, J. Cummings; Secretary, J. W. vanHook, 441 Seymour Street. Meets at 441 Seymour Street at 2:30 p.m. on second and 8:30 p.m. on fourth Wednesdays in month.

JEWELLERY WORKERS, Local No. 42—President, J. E. Dawson, Secretary, E. T. Kelly, 1850 Hastings Street East. Meets second and fourth Mondays in month. 319 Pender Street.

LUMBER AND CAMP WORKERS—Secretary Walter Head. Head office 51 Cordova Street West. Meets at 2 p.m. at 51 Cordova Street West on the second and fourth Sunday.

LATHERS, WOOD, WIRE & METAL, Local No. 207—President, A. B. Finly, Secretary, A. P. Surges, 829 Fifty-seventh Avenue East. Meets at 315 Holden Building, Vancouver, at 8 p.m. on first and third Fridays in month.

LITHOGRAPHERS, Local No. 44—President, H. J. Rhodes; Secretary, H. Walker, 1008 Pendrell Street. Meets at Room 309, 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on third Wednesday in month.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, Brotherhood of. Division No. 320—President, A. E. Sullaway; Secretary, H. E. Ferguson, 2127 Second Avenue West, Vancouver. Meets at I.O.O.F. Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays in month at 8 p.m.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN, Local No. 656—President, T. McEwen; Secretary, H. G. Campbell 744 Helmcken Street, Vancouver. Meets at I.O.O.F. Hall, on first and third Tuesdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Local No. 38-52—Secretary-Treasurer, F. Chapman; Business Agent, B. Richards, 152 Cordova Street West. Meets at 152 Cordova Street West, at 8 p.m., on first and third Fridays in month.

MARINE COOKS & STEWARDS' UNION President, C. Brazinton; Secretary, Fred Walsh, 311 Hastings Street W. Meets at 311 Hastings Street West at 8 p.m. on alternate nights weekly.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local No. 348—President, W. McCartney, 310 London Building; Secretary, G.W. Saxted, 310 London Building. Meets at 310 London Building on first Sunday in month at 7:30 p.m.

MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES & RAILWAY SHOP LABOURERS, Local No. 167—President, A. Osborne Secretary, A. D. McDonald, 991 Pender Street West, Vancouver. Meets at 8 p.m. on third Thursday in month.

MACHINISTS, Local 182—President, W. J. Clark; Secretary, J. G. Keefe; Business Agent, P. Bengough; Office 319 Pender Street West. Meets at 319 Pender Street Wst at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Thursday.

MUSICIANS, Local No. 145—President, Bowyer; Secretary A Jamieson, 308 London Building. Meets at Moose Hall, Homer Street, at 10 a.m. on second Sunday in month.

MACHINISTS, Lodge 692—President, J. H. Robb; Secretary, Evan McMillan; Business Agent, P. Bengough; Office 319 Pender Street West. Meets at Labour Hall at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Tuesday.

MOULDERS, Local 281—President, John Brown; Secretary, Geo. Annand, 1255 Albert Street. Meets at Labour Hall at 8 p.m. on first and third Friday.

MARINE FIREMEN AND OILERS' UNION OF B. C.—President, Dan Canlin; Seretary, O. T. Owens, 108 Main Street, Vancouver. Meets at 108 Main Street at 7 p.m. every Wednesday.

MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES, Local No. 464—President, J. Smith; Secretary, B. Showler, 319 Pender Street West. Meets at 319 Pender Street West at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Fridays in month.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS, Local No. 138—Secretary, L. Amos 148 Cordova Street. Meets at 148 Cordova Street, at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Thursdays in month.

PILE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, WHARF & DOCK BUILDERS, Local No. 2404—President, W. H. Pollard; Secretary, N. H. Vernon, Box 320. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, Vancouver, at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Fridays of month.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS' Local No. 54—President, F. Looney; Secretary, Gordon Edwards, 2723 Fifth Avenue West. Meets at World Building, Vancouver, at 8 p.m. on Saturday of each week.

PLASTERERS & CEMENT FINISHERS Local No. 89—President, Charles Keall, Secretary, Alfred Hurry, 861 Thirty-fourth Avenue East. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on first Wednesday in month.

PATTERN MAKERS—President, O. Heys; Secretary, J. L. Irvine; Business Agent, E. A. Goddard, 856 Richards Street. Meets at 319 Pender Street West on first and third Monday in month at 8 p.m.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS, Local No. 170—President, F. W. Welsh, Room 311; Secretary, W. G. Wheatley, Box 1131. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Fridays.

POLICEMEN'S FEDERATION, Local No. 12—President, Roy A. Perry; Secretary, Alexander Murray, 1484 Tenth Avenue West. Meets at 440 Pender Street West, at 7:30 p.m. on fourth Tuesday of month.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTE—T. & L. C. Chairman, W. J. Bartlett Secretary, Mrs. J. Mahon meets in room 305 Labor Hall on the second and fourth Thursday in month at 8 p.m.

POSTAL WORKERS—President, D. J. McCarthy; Secretary, G. E. James, 1348 Odlum Drive. Meets at 440 Pender Street West, Vancouver, at 7:30 p.m. on last Friday in month.

PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS Local No. 69—President, S. W. Myers; Secretary, E. B. Stephenson, Box 894. Meets at 112 Hastings Street, Vancouver, at 8 p.m. on second Tuesday in month.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, Division No. 59—President, A. N. Lowes; Secretary, Charles Bird, 2030 Union Street. Meets at I.O.O.F Hall, 515 Hamilton Street, at 8 p.m. on first Monday in month.

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS, Division No. 267—President, G. W. Hatch; Secretary J. B. Physick 1156 Thurlow Street. Meets at I.O.O.F. Hall on first Sunday at 2 p.m., and on third Thursday at 8 p.m.

RAILWAY TRAINMEN, Local No. 144—President, C. A. Mitchell; Secretary, D. A. Munro, 70 Seventh Avenue West. Meets at I.O.O.F Hall, Hamilton Street at 7:30 p.m. on first Tuesday and 2:30 p.m.on third Tuesday.

RETAIL CLERKS Local No. 279—President, A. P. Glen; Secretary, G. T. Brown, 3119 Twenty-seventh Ave. West. Meets at 319 Pender Street West at 8 p.m. on first and third Tuesdays.

SAWMILL FILERS & SAWYERS' ASSOCIATION—President C. F. C. Craig; Secretary, Geo. Gray, 1638 First Ave. East. Meets at Eagles' Hall, Vancouver at 2:30 p.m. on first and third Sundays in month.

SEAMEN'S UNION—Business Agent, R. Townsend. Meets at 7 p.m. every Monday at 163 Cordova Street West

SOFT DRINK DISPENSERS' UNION, No. 676—President, Frank McCann, Secretary, T. J. Hanafin, 2376 Sixth Avenue West, Vancouver. Meets at 441 Seymour Street, Vancouver, at 2:30 p.m. on first Sunday in month.

STEAM & OPERATING ENGINEERS, Local No. 620—President, Joseph Weelman. Meets at 319 Pender St., W. Vancouver, at 7:30 p.m. on second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

SHEET METAL WORKERS—President, R. Ferrie Secretary, H. J. Hartmire Business Agent, A. S. Crawford, Office, 311 Labor Hall. Meets second and fourth Thursday at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS, Local No. 88—President, W. Bayley; Secretary, A. Birnie, 2626 Commercial Drive. Meets at 319 Pender Street West at 8 p.m. on second Monday in month.

STREET & ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, Amalgamated Association of, Division No. 101—President, R. Rigby; Secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447 Sixth Avenue East, Vancouver. Meets A.O.F. Hall, Mount Pleasant at 10:15 a.m. on first Monday and 7 p.m. on third Monday.

STONE CUTTERS, Local 162—President, C. Dolmas; Secretary, F. Rumble, 196 Gothard Street. Meets in Labor Hall Vancouver at 8 p.m. first Tuesday in month.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS — Local 77 A.I.B.E.W. Secretary, Miss F. Foxcroft Office Room 308 Labor Hall, 319 Pender Street, West.

TAILORS' UNION, Local No. 178—President, R. A. Lawson, 1053 Seymour Street; Secretary C. McDonald, P. O. Box 503. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on first Monday in month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, Local 226—President C. H. Collier; Secretary and Business Agent, R. N. Neelands; Office 314 Labor Hall. Meets last Sunday in each month at 2 p.m.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES—Local 118—President W. J. Park; Secretary, G. W. Allin; Business Agent, Meets at 308 London Building at 9:30 a.m. on second Friday in month.

Provincial Unions

VICTORIA—President, C. Sievertz, 1728 Denman Street; Secretary E. Woodward, 1253 Carlin Street. Meets at 8 p.m. on first and third Wednesdays in month at Trades Hall, Broad Street.

PRINCE RUPERT—President, S. D. McDonald, Prince Rupert; Secretary, G. Waddell, Box 452, Prince Rupert. Meets at Carpenters' Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

NELSON—President J. Lotman, Nelson; Secretary, Felix Pezeril, Box 624 Nelson.

REVELSTOKE—President James Mathie, Revelstoke; Secretary, Philip Parker, Box 234, Revelstoke. Meets at 8 p.m. at City Hall, Revelstoke, on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

NEW WESTMINSTER—President, H. Knudsen, 402 Royal Avenue; Secretary, R. Morgan, 312 Regina Street New Westminster. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in month at Labour Temple, New Westminster.

Buenos Aires—So rapidly is the production of oil increasing in the Argentine government's fields, that the state equipment is unable to handle the output rapidly enough, and the government must build new tankers and storage tanks.

In Woman's Realm

Will You Help Union Labor

The following article by Kate E. Carr, in the Western Labor News, is such a good illustration of how the wives and mothers of the Labor Union man can help or retard the labor movement and how much depends upon the interest they take in the movement, that we feel constrained to reproduce it:

"I can understand in a measure why men, our husbands, fathers, and brothers, are interested, and accordingly devote much spare time to their respective union duties. But for the life of me I do not see why apparently sane women, housewives and mothers of growing children, the dictators of tomorrow's citizenship, can conscientiously waste a whole afternoon each week diagnosing and attempting to treat the ills of industry. Personally, I find that the proper care of my house and two children, and lastly, but by no means least, the entertaining of the children, require an average of 14 hours of work each day. If I have any spare time I have always found that it could and can be very profitably spent in devising ways and means for stretching my husband's meagre wages to comply with the ever increasing cost of living."

A Typical Illustration

This little interrogatory was made by the wife of a union man on the occasion of her being the "invited guest" at the regular weekly meeting of the Card and Label League. "Invited guest," not because we expected that she would join us in our endeavors as a result of the invitation, but that we felt that she was a typical illustration of the hundreds of eligible members to our League who remained unresponsive to our most ardent campaigning. We had hoped to gain her opinion of our efforts in behalf of the labor movement, and were most successful.

The mystery was solved. We began to understand why we have the "unfair list" to battle. Why the daughters or labor must beg employers for a minimum wage, why the army of the unemployed is increasing so alarmingly fast, why we have so much child labor and so few schools, why we can buy so few articles of women's ready-made clothing bearing the union label, and the reason for the indifferent union man were answered in that speech.

Women Must Help

While the major portion of the followers of the greatest and yet most common profession, home-making for the producers of the nation, spend their entire time in a fruitless effort to adapt the environment of themselves and their families to comply with the effects of an irresponsible social system, so long will we have labor troubles, social evils and the increasing demand for charities of all description. While the mothers of the working class are too busy with the duties of the home to consider or even to offer resistance to the forces which drag 70 per cent. of their boys and girls into the heartless net of industry when they are yet mere children, so long will we lack the adequate educational facilities to which these children are entitled.

When the workers and especially the mothers of the workers realize that there is, in a resourceful nation like ours, no just cause for lack of any commodity necessary to our best interests, when they understand that the cause and the cure of our industrial and social evils lie in their own hands, then will we mothers be in a position to conscientiously spend all of our time in our homes if we so desire.

For The Common Good

The name of this panacea is co-operation. It will be applied to our industrial ills when we drop the ethics of self-aggrandizement and determine to co-operate with our fellow workers for the common good. In this way we will be able to make the environment of today's selected few the common heritage of all children. And all civilization will be improved by the change.

Last year 90 per cent. of the wages received by the union men in this country were spent in non-union shops. In other words, 90 per cent. of the earnings of our union men were used to maintain and encourage the presence of the unfair employer.

Eat Vitamines

Facts You Must Know When You Buy The Family's Food

You cook. You buy the food your family eats. That family is utterly dependent for its good feeding on your buying and serving of food.

Do you know what a vitamine is?

There is every connection between the last two paragraphs.

Vitamines are ingredients in food without which vital energy cannot be maintained. If we live on food which does not contain vitamines, growth is impossible. We may eat and eat, stuff ourselves with rich food, and if we have chosen foods lacking in vitamines we cannot grow and flourish. The most we can do is to exist.

Foods That Vitalize

If your girl is given plenty of food and yet looks weak and anaemic; if your man eats good beefsteak, plenty of potatoes, and yet feels tired, has a lack of vitality, be sure that your buying of food is at fault. The food you provide is lacking in vitamines.

How can you secure this elusive factor in your meals? By serving on our tables, first plenty of fruit and green vegetables—cabbage, spinach, lettuce, each in season—secondly, butter and uncooked milk. Liver is also full of vitamines.

One reason why "artificial" food is so much less nourishing than mother's milk to an infant is that dried milk or boiled milk lacks vitamines, and so prevents a child's growth. That is why a doctor will always tell a mother, who must bottle-feed her child, to give orange juice as well from the first.

Did you realize all this? When you plan the food you will serve your family, did you plan a mixture of food that would contain the essential ingredient that gives energy, or did you just choose by what was "tasty," or what your family clamoured for?

The Housewife's Education

It is because the health of all the people depends in this way so utterly on the shopping housewife that it is essential for housewives to be trained, and not just to "drop" into" housekeeping as a business that needs no skill, only goodwill.

A meal of beefsteak, potatoes, and bread seems admirable for a big man. But without green vegetables or a milk pudding the meal is a thoroughly poor one; it will not give any energy to the man who eats it.

That is one reason why vegetarians are more likely to be nourished than mere meat-eaters. But a vegetarian is less likely to be well-nourished than a meat-eater whose wife serves also greens and fruit, because so much vegetable must be eaten to make up the total amount required. That amount can, it is true, be made up by butter, eggs, and milk, but the cost of those is high. Whether higher for the amount required than beefsteak I leave for vegetarians and anti-vegetarians to fight out.

:o:

A stray item says that women of Abyssinia have the privilege of abusing and bossing their husbands. Well, what's so peculiar about that?

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Thirty-five thousand churches in the United States are without pastors and only 1,400 ministers will graduate this year from theological seminaries to fill these places.

:o:

The greatest disgrace that an Arab woman can suffer is not to be able to live in perfect compatability with her husband's wives.

CHILD HEALTH RULES

Simple rules required to maintain children's good health:

1. Brush teeth at least once every day.
2. A full bath oftener than once a week.
3. Drink as much milk as possible, but no tea or coffee.
4. Eat some fruit or vegetables every day.
5. Drink at least four glasses of water a day.
6. A bowel movement every morning.
7. Play part of every day out of doors.
8. Sleep long hours with windows open.

:o:

BRITISH BUILDING GUILD PAYS

The news service of the British Labor Party states that the Building Guild, worked out between the unions and the government in England to remedy the housing shortage and unemployment in the building trades, has completed its first two houses. These are built without contractors or private profit for any one. They paid the union workers full time for every day, including wet weather, periods of illness and holidays and cost only 760 pounds each, or $2,948.80 on the present basis of exchange, a saving over the private contractor system of 200 pounds, or $776 in money, in addition to the increased benefits for the workers. This saving amounts to 26 per cent. of the whole cost.

:o:

While the prudes are frothing at the mouth over short skirts for women, statisticians tell us that shorter skirts have materially reduced the number of street car accidents among the women.

Pittsburgh immigration office reports that many recently-arrived immigrants, unable to find jobs, are applying for deportation to their home countries.

London.—A scheme is being completed to amalgamate the whole of the twenty unions in the leather trade into a single organization. It will be submitted to a vote of the members concerned.

From 1917 to 1919, twenty per cent. of the crime committed in Canada has been charged aganst offenders under sixteen years of age.

:o:

RAILWAY WORK INCREASES

Men employed in the shops of the Canadian National railways throughout western Canada will work increased hours commencing this week, according to an announcement from the railway offices. After being on short time during the past six months, the shop employees will now work five eight-hour days each week and four the next. The Canadian Pacific shops are now working five days per week with the possibility of full time next month.

:o:

CHINESE MONKS STRIKE

Pekin (by mail)—The "Pekin Daily News" reports that 150 Chinese monks of various temples of the district of Sung Kiang are on strike for more pay. They complain that their present allowance is too small, in view of the high cost of living.

:o:

TEACHERS STRIKE IN CHINA

Pekin.—The strike of teachers has ended with the resignation of all of the striking teachers from the government service. This step was rendered necessary on account of the lack of public funds. The teachers will open up private schools.

:o:

SEND IN THE NEWS

WHAT OTHERS SAY

In these columns there will be printed every week the leading editorials from other newspapers and magazines

Let Us Unite

The greatest task that confronts us at the present moment is that of solidifying the ranks of organized labor. There are too many individuals wasting their time by attempting to divide powerful unions simply for the purpose of demonstrating their particular point of view. Instances of this are to be found in the cases of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union and the United Mine Workers. Both of these organizations are now passing through a critical and most trying period. In the case of the former we have the organized power of the clothing industry directed upon it, with the avowed purpose of breaking the organization up and thereby bringing about a return to the old sweatshop days. In the case of the latter, we have the coal operators bringing out gunmen, together with the powers of the state, with a view to either destroying the union or else laying its members beneath the sod. Despite the opposition that both these unions are contending with, there are some workers—alleged radicals—who feel it their devine mission to go amongst the members of these organizations and attempt to divide them. Yet if you hear these alleged radicals talk you will constantly hear them prate about solidarity or else quote Marx, "Workers of the World Unite."

The sensible worker, who is imbued with the real spirit of class consciousness, will plunge into every fight against the boss and assist the workers in the winning of that fight. Any fault that he may have to find with the officials of the union he will hold back until such times as they can be fought out on the floor of the union or on the job amongst the men. If one half of the effort now expended by individuals and organizations in the perpetuation of unnecessary friction was directed towards developing the intelligence and solidification of the various units which go to make up the great labor movement we would find labor today marching shoulder to shoulder in one compact mass against the forces of the boss. Instead, we are witnessing unions engaging in their own strikes, without attempting to come to some agreement with the rest of the working class, thereby adding increased strength to their organization. Worse than the lack of intelligence displayed by union officials is that continual attempt on the part of some to satisfy their own egos, and in so doing they assist the boss and sacrifice their own class. To suggest that with a different class of worker we could engage in more productive propaganda is to fritter away good and valuable time. Stay in your organization and educate your union members. The job may be discouraging; you may meet with many rebuffs, but stick. The road that labor must travel is not strewn with garlands of flowers; it has been paved and built by the blood of those who have gone before. As a New Zealand contemporary has wisely said:

> There is room in labor's ranks for healthy difference of opinion; there is room for constructive criticism; there is room for friendly rivalry; but there is no room whatever for division, and that must be plainly stated if labor is to cohese. Consider our opponents' consolidated solidarity! Consider the task ahead. A world to be won for labor, and instead of setting about our task in a business-like way we split into fragments like so many religious sects, and each from his bethel proclaims that he alone is in possession of the mysterious formula which will usher in the better day.—Butte Bulletin.

Editorial Note: Since the above was written the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have emerged victorious from a gigantic fight made upon it by the manufacturers. Several Kansas unions of the United Mine Workers won hands down after a five hour strike last week.

:o:

THE OPEN SHOP

The dictionary definition of an "open shop" is one thing. What the "open shop" and "American Plan" mean to those who advocate it is an entirely different matter. To them, an "open shop" or an "American Plan" shop is a shop where the wage-earners are not permitted to organize, or, if in spite of all opposition, they do maintain an organization, they are compelled to deal with the employer as individuals.

It is a grotesque burlesque upon the term "American" to apply this to a condition where employers organize for the purpose of making it impossible for their employes to enjoy the same right. —International Molders' Journal.

Increased Profits

The present drive on the part of the big employers to lower wages below the figures found by our most eminent statisticians to be necessary to maintain a decent standard of living is worthy of the deepest thought and the most serious consideration by all who have the welfare of the country and all the people at heart.

During the war millionaires were made practically over night, and many, already millionaires, doubled or trebled their holdings. A notice in the newspapers a few days ago called our attention to the fact that the Standard Oil Company of Nebraska declared a dividend of two hundred per cent. and oil is not materially higher in Nebraska than elsewhere. The only unusual thing about that transaction was the honesty of admission.

The recent notice of the railroads that one hundred and six of them were short $7,000,000 seemed a sad thing until we found on carefully reading that they figured their one hundred and six railroads just that much short of paying six per cent. profits on their book values. And it is safe to assume that these one hundred and six railroads were the poorest and much more than $7,000,000 loss of business in entirely attributable to our made-to-order depression in business brought on purposely by the big financiers for the opportunity of making the return to the producer on the basis of the poorest possible stage of business but to retain large profits.

In 1917, the big financial interests lauded the labor movement for its principle of loyalty; extolled the farmer as the foundation of society; and said, "Produce more for us, ye noble benefactors of the human race," and to the older workers said, "Increase your output, and make up the deficit in labor caused by the taking of the four millions of the flower of our manhood to fight," ostensibly to make the world safe for Democracy and the small peoples; but from their viewpoint to make safe every dollar of their investments at home and abroad. Now they show their gratitude by deliberately creating a condition where they not only can, but do say to the older workmen: "We have no need for you now, only the younger and faster men can meet our speed requirements." To the returned younger workers they openly say, "You made the world safe, but for us, and now you can have your job back, if you underbid the other fellow; but you must also place yourself and your interests entirely in our hands. This is our open shop, but you must subscribe to our open shop organization which we own and manage and in which you lose your rights and membership when it pleases us to fire you. You then become a pariah with neither friends or support." And to the farmer they say, "You shall be taxed to insure our profits whether we prove ourselves such poor business men as to lose money or bright enough to effectually conceal our profits, but for your invested money. Industry and Labor, you shall receive our good wishes and whatever returns our cold-storage business and made-to-control marketing system cannot devise means to cheat you out of."—Alberta Labor News.

:o:

Labor Time

"Industrial Canada," official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, some time ago contained an article which gives the employers' idea of where his profits come from. The following statement taken from that article clearly indicates that the leading manufacturers regard Labor time as the real source of employers' profits, and the true measure of value in exchange.

"Where do my profits come from?

"The boss wants to know why his profits are not bigger, but he must find out where they come from first.

"Let's tell him—

"From his office force? No.

"From his salesmen? No.

"From his advertising? No.

"From his board of directors? No.

"From speculation in raw material? No.

"These are all big aids, but they are not the real simon-pure, day-in-and-day-out source of PROFITS.

"What then—where do my profits come from?

"THE WORKING TIME OF HIS EMPLOYEES. The TIME he buys and pays for and which is spent in transforming raw material into finished produce—AND THE BETTER THE USE OF TIME, THE BIGGER THE PROFIT."

DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The following places are run under non-union conditions and are therefore unfair to organized labor.

Stettler Cigar Factory, making Van Loo and Van Dyke Cigars.
King's Cafe, 212 Carroll St.
Capitol Cafe, 930 Granville St.
White Lunches.
Electrical Contractors.
C. H. Peterson, 1814 Pandora St.
Hume & Rumble, Columbia St., New Westminster, B.C.
The Chilliwack Electric Co., Ltd., Chilliwack, B.C.

:o:

Give your fellow trade unionist a square deal—boost his union label, card or button.

:o:

SUBSCRIBE NOW $1.00 A YEAR

AMAZING PROGRESS

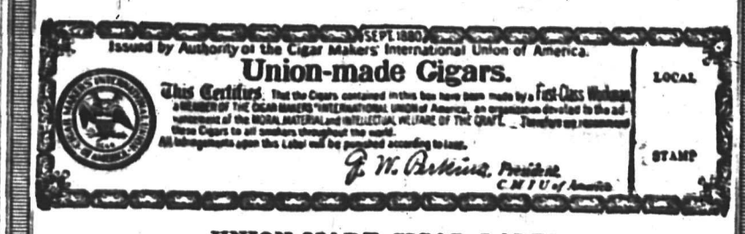
By ANIZE

Over twenty years ago, the story runs, there came to London two envoys to Japan on a diplomatic mission. The cabinet minister spoke to them politely of the great advances that Japan had made and how she was entering at last into the circle of real nations. One of the envoys answered: "In the days of my father, when we still fought with bow and arrow, with sword and spear, the ministers of Europe spoke much of our backward condition, yet we had art and love of nature, and skilled craftmanship and dignity of life in those days. But now we have ironclads and heavy artillery. We have perfected the science of death and destruction, and you say: 'What amazing progress! These Japanese are almost as civilized as ourselves!'"—Anna Louise Strong.

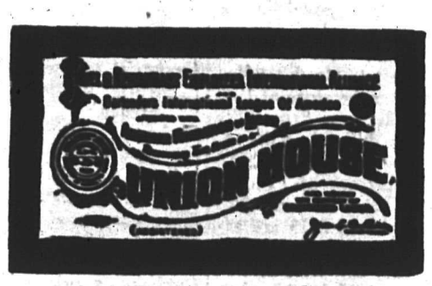
Buy Union-Made Goods

The person who demands the Label wields more influence than the man or woman who strikes.

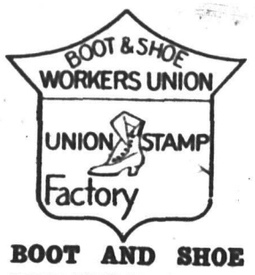
There is no Substitute for the Union Label



UNION MADE CIGAR LABEL

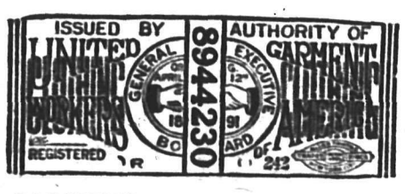


HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' UNION CARD



BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' LABEL

THE UNION BARBER SHOP CARD



GARMENT WORKERS' LABEL

UNION MADE BROOM LABEL

MACHINISTS' LABEL

BREWERY WORKERS' UNION LABEL

PRINTERS' UNION LABEL

UNION MADE GLOVE LABEL

THE UNION MEAT MARKET LABEL

UNION MADE BREAD LABEL

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TAILORS' UNION LABEL

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Join the Buy-Union-Made-Goods Movement

YOUR GOODS are on SALE

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The manager of this paper would be pleased to talk business with YOU.

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THE INTERNATIONAL IS STILL GOING STRONG

Canadian Department Of Labor Issues Tenth Annual Report On Labor

Vancouver Stands In Fourth Place With Over Nine Thousand Members

The tenth annual report on labor organization in Canada, covering the year 1920, has been issued by the department of labor. In addition to the statistics much general information as to the activities of the organized labor bodies operating in Canada, as well as references to important labor events in other countries. The total trades union membership reported at the close of 1920 is 373,842, a slight decrease from the figures of December, 1919, when the total stood at 378,047, as comprised in 2918 local branches, an increase of 71 over the branches of last year. Of the 2918 branches in the Dominion, 2455 are affiliated of international organizations and between them they comprise 267,247 members, a gain over 1919 in this class of membership of 7000 and in branches of 146; 249 local branches with 25,406 members are what are termed non-international bodies, these figures showing a loss of 66 branches and 7966 members; 30 are independent units, a gain of one, the reported membership of 27 being 31,189, an increase of 22,911 for this group; the national and Catholic unions now number 124, a gain of 41, comprising a reported membership of 45,000, an increase of 10,000; the local units of the One Big Union, which in 1919 were reported at 101, have decreased to 51, and the estimated membership is 5,000, a drop of 36,150. The membership of all classes of organized labor in Canada, as reported to the department for the past ten years, has been as follows:

1911	133,132
1912	175,798
1914	16[illegible],163
1915	143,345
1916	160,407
1917	204,670
1918	248,887
1919	378,047
1920	373,842

Trade Union Membership by Provinces

Including all classes of trade unions in the Dominion, the standing by provinces is as follows: Ontario, 1231; Quebec, 568; British Columbia, 251; Alberta, 230; Nova Scotia, 167; Saskatchewan, 160; Manitoba, 159; New Brunswick, 142; and Prince Edward Island, 10.

Trade Union Membership in Chief Cities

The number of cities in Canada, having not less than 20 local branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent units has increased by three, there now being 35. These cities represent 59 per cent. of the local branches of unions just mentioned and comprise 60 per cent. of the branches of all classes which reported their membership, as well as containing approximately 44 per cent. of the trade union membership of 373,842 in the Dominion, as reported from headquarters of the central organizations. Montreal leads the cities with 215 local branches of all classes of unions, 121 of which reported 45,209 members; Toronto stands in second place with 164 branches, the membership of 104 which reported being 25,978; Winnipeg occupies third position with 91 branches, 57 of which reported 9,940 members.

VANCOUVER FOURTH

Vancouver stands in the fourth place with 86 branches, 55 reporting, 9,670 members; Victoria stands in twelfth place with 49 branches, 34 reporting 2,490 members.

Benefits Paid by Central Labor Organizations

Of the 101 international organizations in Canada, 71 have made payments during 1920 on account of benefits to members. The report contains a table showing the disbursements made for this purpose among the whole membership, the total expenditure being $19,463,610, an increase of $3,913,558 as compared with the payments made in 1919. The amount expended for each class of benefit was as follows:

Death benefits	$10,718,687
Unemployed and travelling benefits	75,844
Strike benefits	6,393,313
Sick and accident benefits	1,557,876
Old age pensions and other benefits	717,890

Only one of the non-international organizations, the Federated association of Letter Carriers, reported payments for benefits, having spent $12,000 for death claims.

Benefits Paid by Local Branches

A statement is also published in the report showing the amount paid in benefits for the year 1920 by local branch unions in Canada to their own members, the disbursements aggregating $324,155, a sum of $258,938 less than reported in 1919. The payments made on account of the benefits indicated were as follows:

Death benefits	$ 80,950
Unemployed benefits	8,322
Strike benefits	38,689
Sick benefits	149,947
Other benefits	46,247

:o:

Sydney, N.S.W.—Seamen in Australia have secured an all around increase of $2.50 a month. Material gains also have been made regarding conditions aboard ships. Able-bodied seamen now get $72.50; ordinary seamen, $48.50; bo'suns, $77.50; trimmers, $72.50; greasers and firemen, $87.50, and store-keepers, $82.50 a month.

A Few Smiles

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKEN

The following literary curiosity is taken from Mark Twain's "English as she is Spoken," and was compiled by a school teacher in a public school from answers given to definitions by boys and girls. It will be noticed that the sound of the word has misled the child and although it raises a laugh it shows how the "instructions" consist of cramming the children full of obscure and wordy rules which they cannot understand.

Aborigines, a system of mountains.
Alias, a good man in the Bible.
Amenable, anything that is mean.
Assiduity, state of being an acid.
Auriferous, pertaining to an orifice.
Ammonia, the food of the gods.
Capillary, a little caterpillar.
Corniferous, rocks in which fossil corn is found.
Emolument, a headstone to a grave.
Equestrian, one who asks questions.
Eucharist, one who plays uchre.
Franchise, anything belonging to the French.
Idolater, a very idol person.
Ipecac, a man who likes a good dinner.
Irrigate, to make fun of.
Mendacious, what can be mended.
Mercenary, one who feels for another.
Parasite, a kind of umbrella.
Parasite, the murder of an infant.
Publican, a man who does prayers in public.
Tenacious, ten acres of land.
Republican, a sinner mentioned in the Bible.

The Night Before Pay Day

'Twas the night before pay day and all through my jeans
I searched but in vain for the price of some beans.
Not a quarter was stirring—not even a jit;
The coin was off-duty—milled edges had quit.
Move forward! Move forward! Oh time, in thy flight,
Make it tomorrow—just for tonight.

For Peace

"What do you think of the acoustics, Mrs. Nurich?" whispered her neighbor.

"Oh, I don't mix in them religious squabbles. Let everybody worship in their own way, I say."

When You're Hired, That's Different

Husband and wife were at the movie show. During a love scene she nudged hubby and inquired:

"Why is it you never made love to me like that?"

"Say," he said, "do you know what that guy is paid for doing that?"—Ex.

Willie Was Wise

Down in New Jersey there is a doctor who is superintendent of a Sunday School. Not long ago, he asked one of the boys this question:

"Willie, will you tell me what we must do in order to get to heaven?"

Said Willie: "We must die."

"That's true," replied the doctor, "but tell me what we must do before we die."

"We must get sick," said Willie, "and send for you."

A Pair of Them

"He looks like a fool!"

"But, papa, he has asked me to marry him."

"He has? Well, don't ever tell me I can't size up people."

1921

Burst—"How come you're taking up chewing tobacco?"

Dud—"Well, the wife drinks home brew and smokes cigarettes, so I've got to do something to assert my masculinity."

You've heard about the raisin,
With the kick of 10 per cent.,
But the raisin with the wallop
Is the raisin' of the "rent."

Emancipated

"Why didn't you laugh at the boss' joke, Bill?"

"Don't have to; I quit Saturday."

New Evidence

"Why do you want a new trial?"

"On the grounds of newly discovered evidence, your honor."

"What's the nature of it?"

"My client dug up $400 that I didn't know he had."

:o:

PURPOSES OF UNIONS

The trade union movement inspires to higher ideals about the rights of working people; it endeavors to impress upon the minds of the workers the necessity of patience, perseverence and hopefulness; it aims to eliminate indifference, apathy and despondency; it encourages a higher standard of living with more home comforts and a more diversified and useful education for the rising generation.

:o:

MEXICAN DELEGATE T.A.F. OF L.

Denver.—Expressing hope that Mexico would soon be accorded recognition by the United States government, the American Federation of Labor convention has approved the action of the American delegates to the recent Pan-American Federation of Labor convention, and decided that hereafter there should be an exchange of fraternal delegates with the Mexican Federation of Labor.

:o:

PASS IT ON

If a "good one" you should hear,
Pass it on.
Stories always bring good cheer,
Pass it on.
You will find that this is true;
When your break is old and blue,
This same tale they'll tell to you,
Pass it on.

—The Kablegram.

Railroad Notes

Chicago.—What action railroad workers will take on the 12 per cent. cut in wages which went into effect July 1 at the instance of the United States Railway Labor Board will be decided by referendum by the membership of the five train service brotherhoods and probably all other rail unions. This referendum is to be taken not later than September 1st.

The 1,000 general chairmen of the railway brotherhoods have issued a statement in which they say that they cannot assume the responsibility of accepting wage reductions. They are now voting upon a resolution which provides that while the wage cut is accepted under protest, there shall be no change in the national working agreements.

It was officially predicted that other rail unions would subscribe to the brotherhoods' policy thus officially pledging the 1,500,000 railway employees of the nation to a united stand.

MORALE FINE

Washington.—J. F. Anderson, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, in charge of their railroad labor negotiations, reports that the morale of the railroad shop crafts was never better than at present, when the 1,300 rules in the working agreements with the railroad ompanies are nearing completion for the final approval of all parties concerned.

The Pennsylvania railroad has thus far failed to begin negotiations of a new agreement as ordered by the United States Railroad Labor Board, and hence is compelled to continue in force the old rules—a situation which is to the advantage of the shop men.

RAILROAD RATES NOT AFFECTED

Lower wages will have little effect on railroad rates. What the managers want is to abrogate the national agreement.

The above summarizes an address to business men in Winnipeg by E. T. Whiter, chairman of the conference committee of railroad managers. The speaker made the ludicrous claim that the national agreement would eventually lead to "the one big union."

He said labor unions are all right, "if they are run right," but that they must not interfere with the managers and employes discussing working conditions—that is, the employes have the right to negotiate working conditions, but under plans that will chop them into small groups.

Mr. Whiter told the business men that the railroaders' fight is their fight, for if the managers win it will aid them.

MACHINISTS REJECT REDUCTION

Active steps looking toward concerted action by the sixteen International Railroad organisations in United States and Canada, and involving more than two million railway workers, are being taken by the executive of the Railway Employes department of the A. F. of L. In a circular sent out to the membership, July 6, it is intimated that "The vote of the membership, mechanical secton of the Railway Employes department, has been compiled, and we have a constitutional majority for the rejection of Decision No. 147" which is the wage redution and agreement abrogation decision.

TURN DOWN COMPANY UNION

New York.—The employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad—the largest railway system in the country—have followed the lead of the Lehigh and Lackwann aand crushingly defeated the company's proposal of a "company" or "lollypop" union. The results of the recent referendum show the employes are overwhelmingly in favor of representation by the bona fide railway brotherhoods in the negotiations for a new working agreement ordered by the United States Railway Labor Board. Of the 86,000 shopmen voting, only 564 voted for the Atterbury "lollypop" union.

RAILWAY CLERKS REJECT

Charging the Canadian National Railways Western Lines management, with violation of the Industrial Disputes Act, in seeking arbitrarily to impose a 12 per cent. wage reduction upon certain of its employees, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Wednesday notified General Manager A. E. Warren that they emphatically reject the proposed cut and are prepared to face the issue in whatever way events determine.

:o:

"COMPANY" UNION PAYS

The company "union" operating in the Dan River textile mills, Danville, Va., has voted for wage reductions. This "union" has been widely advertised in the public press as "industrial democracy." It is formed along the lines of the national government, with a house, senate and cabinet. The workers have a voice in the house, but the higher up they go the less voice they have. The cabinet, composed entirely of representatives of the management, has the last word on all questions. The workers are conferred with but they have no part in the final orders. This scheme has been touted as the last word in disputes between capitalists and laborers.

:o:

ORGANIZED LABOR THE BEST

"For ten years," said Potter Palmer, of Chicago, "I made as desperate a fight against organized Labor as was ever made by mortal man. It cost me considerably more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so skilled, so intelligent, so faithful as that which is governed by an organization whose officials are well-balanced, level-headed men. . . I now employ none but organized labor, and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."

FROM COMMUNISM TO CAPITALISM

Lenine Says That Russia Must Give Way to Form of State Capitalism

The "Novy Put" (Riga, Communist) of May 11 publishes extracts from an article by Nikolai Lenin on the new economic policy of Soviet Russia. Lenin writes:—

It must not be forgotten that the want and disorganization are so great that we cannot at once build up State manufacture on a large scale. For this purpose vast supplies of grain and fuel would be required in the industrial centres, and the worn out machinery would have to be replaced, etc. Therefore it is necessary to a certain degree to help small industries which do not require machines nor large supplies of raw materials, fuel, and food, but which may immediately give some help to the peasants and raise their productive powers.

What is the outcome of this? The inevitable outcome is the development on the basis of a certain local freedom of trade of a small bourgeoisie and of capitalism. . . . .

The question that remains . . . is how best to direct the capitalist development, which is inevitable to a certain degree and for a certain period, into the river of State capitalism. . . . and how then to convert State capitalism into Socialism in the near future.

Lenin went on to discuss the co-operative movement as one of the best forms of commerce.

Using Co-operatives

In contrast to private capitalism, the form of capitalism represented by the co-operatives is useful to the economic activities of the State. . . . . The utility of the co-operatives lies in the fact that they facilitate relations between the State and capitalism and make possible a better control of the latter. The co-operatives are also more useful than individual capitalism in that they facilitate the union and organisation of hundreds of thousands and of millions of people, and ultimately lead to the organisation of the whole population. This fact has profound significance from the point of view of further progress from State capitalism to Socialism.

A Ten Year Job

M. Lenin spoke of the primitive state which existed in vast areas of Russia where the land was uncultivated and the mineral wealth unexploited.

Is an immediate transition from this condition to socialism possible? Yes, but only on one condition. . . . This condition is electrification. If we build some dozens of electric power stations . . . . if we convey the power to every village and procure sufficient electro motors and other machines, then no transition measures will be needed . . . . But we know well that this "one" condition requires at least ten years for even the preparatory work. . .

Capitalism is an evil in comparison with Socialism, but it is a boon compared to small business and small industries.

Capitalism on a large scale must therefore be adopted as a half-way house on the way from individualism in industry and commerce to the ideal of Socialism.

:o:

One of the first things a woman learns after marriage is that you cannot always make a man do as you say, but you can make him wish he had.

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Satisfaction

That's what our customers get.

Our customers will find our prices as reasonable as our product is good. Whether a big or little order—

We Guarantee Satisfaction

and want your future business

Not what we say
But what we do
makes test--
Performance speaks
The last word
and the best

Try us with your NEXT order

The British Columbia Labor News

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319 Pender Street West

WANT "OPEN SHOP" THEATRES

Toronto.—"No reduction in wages" was the decision of the Toronto local after a meeting in the Labor Temple on Sunday. Their attitude remained unchanged in spite of the announcement of theatrical interests that theatres would operate under the "open" shop plan unless union employees would accept a wage reduction, which one amusement company placed at 20 per cent.

:o:

New York has 400,000 jobless.

Boston.—Charles F. Bardorf of Montreal, was elected president of the Esperanto Association of North America at the final business session of the association here. Other officers chosen were: Vice-president, J. J. Susmuth, Union Hill, N.J.; secretary, G. Winthrop Lee, Boston; assistant secretary, Miss E. J. Mariam, Boston; treasurer, B. Pickman Mann, Washington. Plans are being made to manufacture Esperanto phonograph records to promote the spread of the language, which leaders said was making marked progress throughout the world.

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[The wind must blow, and blow—if the craft would go, and go.]

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