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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LABOR NEWS

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LABEL COMMITTEE PLANS SOCIALS FOR SEASON

Smoking Concerts, Dances and Whist Drives For Eight Months.

Combination of Unions to Participate in Each Affair—First to Be Held End of Oct.

The Label Committee of the Trades and Labor Council is making arrangements for a series of "Unity" socials for the coming season. Following is the programme:

Whist Drive and Dance once a month.

Smoking Concert once a month.

Label Committee to make all arrangements.

Organizations participating to sell tickets.

Admission prices: Gents 50c, ladies 25c. Refreshments served at nominal figure. Committee to supply coffee, milk and sugar. Organization members to supply cakes. Prizes to be given in Whist Drive.

One-third of surplus receipts for Label Committee Social Educational Fund. Remainder to be divided among organizations.

The season will cover a period of eight months. In order that all unions may participate, there will be a combination of unions for each affair as follows:

Whist Drive and Dance

October—Boot and Shoe Workers, Garment Workers, Tailors, Jewelry Workers.

November—Cigar Makers, Brewery Workers, Soft Drink Dispensers, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Barbers.

December — Bakery Salesmen, Dairy Employees, Teamsters, Civic Workers.

January—Metal Trades.

February—Building Trades.

March—Printing Trades.

April—Theatrical Trades.

May—Transport Trades.

Smoking Concerts

October—Bakery Salesmen, Dairy Employees, Teamsters, Civic Workers.

November—Metal Trades.

December—Building Trades.

January—Printing Trades.

February—Theatrical Trades.

March—Transport Trades.

April—Boot and Shoe Workers, Garment Workers, Tailors, Jewelry Workers.

May — Cigar Makers, Brewery Workers, Soft Drink Dispensers, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Barbers.

Labor Hall will be used for Smoking Concerts.

Cotillion Hall will be used for Dances.

Artists who are willing to take part in the Smoking concerts are requested to get in touch with the Secretary of the Trades Council, or the B. C. Labor News.

LABOR NOT TO BE AT DISARMAMENT CONFAB

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Labor and women's organizations will not be represented on the United States delegation to the so-called disarmament conference. This is definitely determined by the publication of a letter from President Harding to Representative Jeffers of Alabama in which he also declines to name a former service man, and states he intends limiting the delegation to four men.

SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—An arbitration board has rejected the local street railway company's plea that wages be reduced. The company asked for a 25 per cent cut. The board concurred with the union that present rates be continued. The workers introduced a statement from a former official of the company that present rates should be continued as long as the 7-cent car fare is enforced. The workers' representatives showed that decreased living costs is mostly myth.

BOSTON.—Average gross profits of more than 200 per cent have been made by armchair lunch rooms in this state, according to the commission on necessaries of life. In some instances profits have been found to run as high as 500 per cent.

EIGHT MACHINISTS OF NEW YORK ARE JAILED

NEW YORK—Eight members of the International Association of Machinists who were sentenced to serve a 30-day jail term for violating an injunction in the Bijur Motor Appliance Company strike in Hoboken a year ago are now in the Hudson County jail. Six of the men are married and the remaining two have dependents.

Vice-Chancellor Malcolm G. Buchanan, who wrote the injunction specified 18 things that the strikers could not do, including picketing, parading or doing anything that would induce any scab from breaking his individual contract with the firm. It is regarded as the most drastic injunction ever issued in New Jersey.

Since the strike started last September the Bijur plant has practically been shut down.

LABOR PROTESTS NAVAL PROGRAM

British Trade Union Congress Favor Suspension of Warship Building.

The British Union Congress has approved by an overwhelming majority a resolution protesting against the carrying out of the government's naval building programme and indorsing the November conference in Washington on the limitation of armaments.

James Henry Thomas, head of the National Union of Railwaymen, assailed the British expenditure for armaments as one of the principal reasons for the disastrous economic situation that faces the nation. He demanded that labor be represented on the British delegation that went to Washington.

The resolution adopted puts 6,000,000 workers on record in favor of the suspension of all of Great Britain's preparations for war until after the November conference.

Robert Smillie declared that the workers preferred to continue the sufferings they were now undergoing through unemployment to the alternative of meeting them through preparations for another war. There was much applause when Smillie said that the international miners' conference had agreed to call a general strike in the event that another war was called.

BELGIAN LABOR PARTY ELECTION PLATFORM

The Belgian Party, in preparing for the general elections of October 23, has drawn up a new political platform. The following are some of the planks thus far made public:

1 Limitation of military service to six months.
2 Sickness, accident and old-age insurance, and legislation concerning state employes.
3 Regulation of home employment.
4 Obligatory technical instruction from 14 to 18 years of age.
5 Socialization of railways, including light railways.
6 Socialization of mines and of electric power supply.
7 Insurance monopoly.
8 Special taxation of profits.

The agrarian demands and the financial policy of the Labor party were left over for subsequent consideration.

LABEL, CARD AND BUTTON TRADES

A special meeting of the Label Committee will be held in the Labor Hall, Monday evening in connection with winter socials. All delegates are requested to attend.

GENEVA, Switzerland. — The international labor office of the league of nations announces that trade unions in the various countries has increased from 16,152,000 in 1913 to 48,029,000 in 1920.

CALGARY—No opposition will be put up against Alex. Ross, Labor Minister of Public Works, when he returns to Calgary for re-election, as Liberals and Conservatives alike have realized the hopelessness of victory should they contest the election, hence Mr. Ross is likely to receive an acclamation. The by-election will be called within the next month, it is stated.

BIG JAPANESE INCREASE IN U.S.

White Population Increased 14 Per Cent; Japanese Increased 53 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON — The Japanese population of the United States increased 53.8 per cent during the last decade, which is more than the combined increase of all other peoples, native or foreign born, the Census Bureau announced recently.

In 1910 the Japanese numbered 72,157, while the 1920 census placed the total at 111,010.

The total population of 105,710,520 enumerated by the 1920 census is divided as follows:—

Whites	94,820,915
Negroes	10,463,131
Indians	244,437
Japanese	111,010
Chinese	61,539
Filipinos	5,503
Hundus	2,507
Koreans	1,224

The total population increased 14.5 per cent.

Whites increased 15 per cent. Negroes, 6.5 per cent; Japanese, 53.8.

The Indian population decreased 8.10 per cent and the Chinese 13.9 per cent.

Chinese are not allowed to enter the U. S. Canada receives them with open arms.

44-HOUR WEEK IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Working Hours Being Reduced in a Great Many Industries by Labor Government.

SYDNEY, N.S.W.—All paper mill employes in New South Wales have been granted the 44-hour week, the working time to be divided into 5 1-2 days. The same working conditions will apply to coachmakers, coach painters, coach trimmers, wheelwrights, metal workers on coaches and all laborers and assistants in the coachmaking industry. Brush and broom makers, malting house employes and bridge and wharf carpenters also obtain the shorter work day.

The above action of the Labor government of New South Wales brings practically all of the workers of Queensland, New Zealand and New South Wales on the 44-hour basis. This result has been achieved through political action by the workers.

SCIENTISTS NOW FIND BATH TUB UNHEALTHY

CHICAGO—"Mother, may I go take a bath?"

"Yes, my darling cub. Hang your clothes on the Morris chair, but don't go near the tub."

For the bathtub is an exceedingly dirty and dangerous object for daughter to climb into, according to scientists at Northwestern University.

"All the bathtub does is dissolve 108,000,000 germs from one's body, mix them and warm them, sending many of them much invigorated back into the pores," an announcement by the department of bacteriology at the Evanston institution declared.

"As the public drinking cup gave way to the bubbling fountain, the bathtub must give way to the shower."

F.L.P. CANDIDATES START CAMPAIGN

Meetings Held in South Vancouver and New Westminster During Past Week.

The Federated Labor Party has launched its campaign for the Federal election. Tom Richardson, candidate for the South Vancouver riding and R. P. Pettipiece for New Westminster, have both addressed several meetings. A meeting was held in Kerrisdale Hall Thursday on behalf of Tom Richardson and another will be held inthe Dreamland Theatre, corner of 26th and Main, on Sunday evening, October 9. The speakers will be Mrs. Corse, R. P. Pettipiece, Tom Richardson and R. H. Neelands, M.L.A.

A. J. Lipschitz will address a meeting in the F. L. P. Hall, 148 Cordova Street West, Sunday evening at 8 p.m.

Well attended meetings have been held in support of R. P. Pettipiece, in the New Westminster riding. A meeting was held at Ladner on Monday evening, Cloverdale on Tuesday, and Langley Prairie on Wednesday. The candidate was supported by Wm. Ivens, M.L.A. for Winnipeg, R. H. Neelands, M.L.A. for South Vancouver, Tom Richardson and Dr. W. J. Curry.

LONDON HAS A "NO RENT" STRIKE

Unemployed Organize to Force Government to Act on the Unemployment Question.

Manifestations and disorders are reported in various parts of Great Britain. In the London borough of Shoreditch the unemployed have declared a "no-rent" strike, to continue until unemployment has been made a national charge and full maintenance has been granted to jobless men and women.

To make the strike effective, the borough has been divided into sixteen districts, each directed by a "strike marshal," under whom are pickets, who patrol each street, the whole force to render assistance in any case where a landlord and the authorities attempt to oust a striker.

FAVORS GIVING WORK DIRECT TO UNIONS

CALGARY. — Mayor Adams, of Calgary, has expressed himself as being quite favorable to the suggestions made by the Calgary Trades and Labor Council for the modification of the original housing scheme. The mayor believes that there should be a set standard of specifications for houses erected, and a set price for which they must be erected. He is in favor of giving the contracts direct to the building trades unions on that basis.

Construction of residences under the housing scheme of the Dominion government will start in Calgary this fall, if the mayor can bring it about. There is something more than half a million dollars available for the city under the housing scheme, the money being now ready and for use at any time the municipality wishes to take it up.

Meetings Next Week

For time and place of meeting see Trades Union Directory

MONDAY

Bakery Salesmen
Iron Workers
Carpenters, Bro.
Electrical Workers
Jewelry Workers
Seamen's Union
Stereotypers

TUESDAY

Barbers
Carpenters, Amal.
Locomotive Engineers
Machinists' 692
Pressmen

WEDNESDAY

Bricklayers
Hotel & Rest. Employees
Teamster's Union

THURSDAY

Machinists' 182
Painters
Sheet Metal Workers

FRIDAY

Dairy Employees
Pile Drivers
Plumbers
Stage Employees

SATURDAY

Photo Engravers

SUNDAY

Filers and Sawyers

CIGARS FOR THE FASHIONABLE SEX

Twenty thousand cigars, specially made for fashionable London women, are now on their way to England from Cuba.

Smoking generally among women, declared a West End blender, is decidedly on the increase, and, failing to find satisfaction in cigarettes, many of them seek something stronger.

The blender said that the cigar manufactured for women is made from leaf which is the selection supreme of Havana's factories. Women smoke these cigars publicly in restaurants, but very few people who see them would know the difference between such a cigar and a cigarette.

If you want to know what a policeman eats, don't ask his wife. Ask the pushcart vendors on his beat.

CONGRESS ISSUES QUESTIONAIRE

Dominion T. and L. C. Legislative Programme to Be Placed Before Candidates.

A questionnaire covering the platform of principles or legislative program of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress is, through the mediation of its 2,000 local unions, being presented to every person seeking election in the coming contest. As the legislative mouthpiece of the organized workers of Canada, the Trades Congress is taking these steps to secure as far as possible the attitude of every candidate towards labor questions, which is made a matter of record for the organized workers of the constituency in question.

The revised platform of principles on which the questionnaire is based has 19 planks of which free and compulsory education is the first. The other planks are as follows:

2. The maximum working day of 8 hours and 44 hours per week.
3. Enforcement of fair wage regulations based on established union conditions in all government work.
4. Public ownership and democratic management of all public utilities.
5. Government control and fullest development of all natural resources.
6. A tariff board on which labor is represented.
7. Revenue by direct taxation.
8. Abolition of non-elective legislative bodies.
9. Exclusion of all Asiatics.
10. The demand and use of the union label.
11. No employment of children under 16.
12. Equal pay for equal work for men and women.
13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes.
14. Proportional representation with group contituencies.
15. Encouragement of workers' co-operative societies.
16. Unemployment insurance.
17. Old age pensions, state insurance for sickness and disability.
18. Uniformity of labor laws throughout the Dominion.
19. Disarmament.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

Parliamentary Committee has changed its meeting night to the first and third Thursday in the month. Union delegations please take note.

BAKERY SALESMEN

Please note that Monday night is meeting night. Everybody show up as the Trades Council wants to know if you can run a whist drive and dance.

The First American Birth Control Conference will be held in New York on November 11, 12 and 13, it was announced by Margaret Sanger.

VIENNA—Elections to the soldiers' councils in the Austrian army show that there is at least one large group of troops outside Russia that has learned its lesson from the war. Returns of the elections, which have been proceeding for a month, indicate the complete permeation of the army by labor ideals. Of 399 delegates chosen to represent the troops in the soldiers' councils, 351 are Social Democrats and the remaining 48 Communists. Other political groups did not succeed in electing one representative.

O.B.U. CHARGED WITH AIDING CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

Trades Council Delegates Think Manufacturers Are Financing One Big Union.

Provincial Government Accused of Sidestepping Unemployment Relief Campaign.

The circular letter and posters now being spread broadcast over the city by the One Big Union, came up for discussion at the regular meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Tuesday evening. The circular letter in question attacks the labor delegates to the Economic Council, and the suggested 30c wage clause. The communication was ordered to be filed but several delegates took the stand that, although the O. B. U. was composed of but a few disgruntled members, the council should fight back. Del. Welsh stated that the trade unions affiliated with the Economic Council with the one idea to help alleviate the distress caused by unemployment and the propaganda of the O. B. U. was for the purpose of making a direct attack on the International Unions. All union and soldier delegates took a decided stand against the 30c both for married and unmarried workers.

Flooding The East

In his trip East, Del. Welsh said that he found the Vancouver O.B.U. was flooding every union with appeals for financial assistance and giving the impression that the O.B.U. was the whole labor movement in the city.

Del. Showler said that somebody wanted to crucify the Economic Council, and it looked very much as though the provincial government had found some tools. It was a fact that the government received a scare when it discovered that the Labor Unions were on the Economic Council, and it was doing all in its power to sidetrack the issue. Attorney-General Farris had promised a committee of the Economic Council that he would give them a reply when McVety and McNiven returned from the East, but he has not yet made a move. Premier Oliver had stated that he was through with labor when he was interviewed by delegates of the Council, and it looked as though he was trying to create friction on the Economic Council.

Del. Thom, of the Carpenters, said that the O.B.U. were a bunch of twisters and that the actions of that organization showed clearly that it was hand in hand with the Manufacturers' Association.

Manufacturers' Money

Del. Bengough, of the Machinists, said that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association had set aside a huge sum to fight the Internation Unions and everything that the Association attacked, so did the O.B.U. with the aid of the Federationist and the Workers' Council. Thousands of dodgers were being printed attacking the International Unions, and these were being put up by the O.B.U. with drawing pins that cost about half a cent apiece. Where was the money coming from? Certainly not from the 200 members of the O.B.U.

Most of the International Unions were 100 per cent organized, he said, before the O.B.U. started to split the movement, to the advantage of the Manufacturers' Association. Every communication from the O.B.U. was signed by a different secretary. They cannot keep their members nor their secretaries, yet they persistently talk of their ideal form of unionism.

17½c an Hour on C.P.R.

Del. Nixon, Carpenters, said the provincial government wanted separation. When it discovered that the Unions were on the Council it created an entirely different atmosphere, but even now the government had no intention of helping the problem. The C.P.R. had lots of work to do, but it is waiting until labor is more plentiful, and then it will get workers for 17½ cents an hour unless the Economic Council can force the issue for a bigger wage.

Del. Bartlett said that labor was not alive to its own interests and that the programme of the Economic Council was the only tangible effort put forth to relieve the situation. The O.B.U. had not attempted to suggest a relief plan and it was blocking every effort made by others.

Continued on page four

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H. W. WATTS - Editor and Manager

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THE FIGHT IS ON

The much-heralded dissolution of the Federal Parliament has taken place. The Unionist Government has held on to the office and the spoils of office for a long time, in spite of the criticism and condemnation by people from all walks of life. Now there isn't the least chance for the Unionist, or the National Liberal and Conservative Party, as it is called, to get to the pie counter again. It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Its deeds—or misdeeds as they should rightly be called—have created a sea of trouble. Every piece of legislation has been solely in the interests of the Manufacturers' Association. These interests are going to use all the tricks of their trade to put Meighen and his party back into power, but this time, as never before, they will have to reckon with their hosts. Both the Labor and the Farmer movements are a serious menace to the old regime in spite of the $200 deposit. The Farmer and Labor movement in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta have but recently emerged from victorious contests for seats in the provincial legislatures, and these victories will give an impetus to the contests now about to be waged for seats in the Federal House.

And after all what has Meighen and his party to offer as an election issue. High Tariff—for the protection of the Canadian manufacturers—and such a tariff is of absolutely no benefit to the toilers. All the profits derived from protective tariffs accrue entirely to the manufacturers. High tariffs will mean higher prices, because competition will be reduced. But higher prices will not mean higher wages because the Tories, manufacturers and financiers, are in favor of "Free Trade" in the labor market. The flood gates will be opened to the laborers of all countries, but the gates will be closed to articles of commerce that compete with the manufactured goods of our best citizens.

Of course all of us who oppose this policy will be dubbed pro-American or anti-British. That will be a good patriotic club for the Tories to use and the unthinking among the workers will rally to the support of the Manufacturers' Association and their cohorts.

But in spite of the millions of dollars that will be used for propaganda on behalf of the Meighen government, there is every indication that when the ballots are counted, a Farmer-Labor government will take the place of the late reactionary machine.

GOVERNMENT INACTIVITY

Winter draws nigh, the business depression continues, workers walk the streets looking in vain for jobs, and still the government fails to take any steps toward the alleviation of the misery and starvation facing the workers in this province.

Labor, business and fraternal organizations have met together and drawn up a plan for a temporary solution to the problem, but the government remains unmoved.

There are all kinds of Federal, Provincial and Municipal undertakings needed for the welfare of the community, to which finances could be readily secured, but the governmental authorities sleep on.

What are they waiting for? Is it unemployed parades and riots? Is it a chance to club the "Reds" whom they make by their cruel absurdity in ignoring suggestions at relief? Or are they trying to show conclusively that they are the tools of the Manufacturers' Association, whose efforts to force the workers to accept a miserable wage is well known.

Big business, through the medium of the daily press, bewail the activities of the communists and labor agitators, but its every action only tends to make more, and to aggravate the situation. They are immune from the suffering of the toilers. They are secure from the poverty and misery that befall the workers' wives and children during these times of stress. They use every means within their power to keep the worker meek and obedient, and then drive them to fury by starvation and insecurity.

This foolish shortsighted policy must cease, otherwise a repetition of the scenes now taking place in England will be made here, and blood will be spilt on both sides. It is all very well to ask and expect labor to be "sane" during such times as these, but while we realize that rioting does not provide jobs or sufficient food for the workers, we also realize that the hungry man knows no danger, nor cares little about whose property gets wrecked or whose bones get broken. The pangs of hunger and the jibes of a well-fed ruling class sets off the fuse that results in chaos and bloodshed.

The time for the government to act is now, not after the mob is on the warpath.

LABOR AIDS THE FARMERS

Big business in the United States has been trying to crush North Dakato because the Farmers are in the Saddle. Attacks without avail have been made on the State Bank and not a financial house in the country would handle the State Bonds. But Labor and progressive organizations have come to the rescue. A million and a half dollars worth have already been sold. Here are some of the organizations that have purchased them: Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, $100.000; Locomotive Engineers, $10,000; Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, $10,000. Montana Unions through State Federation of Labor, $61,000. The Brotherhood of Painters have voted to buy $50,000 of the bonds as soon as the necessary constitutional amendment is made. The union will also make the Bank of North Dakota its depository which will mean placing over $200,000 in the bank. Local unions all over the country are placing their funds at the disposal of North Dakota, which has not only made the State Bank the safest in the country but the purchase of the State Bonds has given the Ha Ha to big business and given a big boost to the farmers' political movement in every state.

An industrial magnate says money has lost its function. What will happen to the politician who expects to buy votes?

Judge Howay, of Maillardville, states that a man is not responsible for his wife's debts if they are for luxuries. In some cases he wouldn't even be responsible for his wife.

Coal prices are still going up. Miners are still idle and the vast coal fields in the Northern part of B. C. are still being juggled with by speculators. Why not Nationalize the mines?

"The Liberals," says Mackenzie King, "are avoiding the tariff issue by talking about railways and other matters." We know a whole lot of other issues that both parties entirely avoid.

White children in Vancouver cannot get into the High Schools on account of the overcrowded condition. It should be noted, however, that there are a great many Orientals in these schools.

Meighen says that the introduction of the tariff policies of either the Liberals or Progressives would result in the closing down of thousands of industries. We wonder what the unemployed were let out of the factories for?

Those Chicago police who stole rum by the carload, sold it and stole it back again, sold it again and stole it back in an almost endless series, should get a vote of thanks from the Chicago Stock Exchange. Talent of this kind should not go unrecognized.

A painter addressing his local union was accosted by a yegg with a gun, who urged all the members to "shell out" their surplus cash. The yegg was knocked down, whereupon he retired. No doubt he heard of the American plan of the "open shop" and called to convince the members of its reasonableness.

A headline of the Vancouver Sun says "Meighen turns his broadside on free trade. In another column is a news item containing the fact that London police turned a broadside on an unemployed meeting in free-trade England. But the protective tariff of the United States does not aid the five million unemployed there nor in Canada.

What about your subscription?

ODD BITS

(Conducted by Sydney Warren)

JEWISH PROVERBS

A poor man is a dead man.

Silver and gold make the bastard legitimate.

The wise are without bread.

One hour of life in this world is worth more than eternal life hereafter.

It is better to lose with a wise man than to gain with a fool.

A live dog is better than a dead lion.

OUR NATIONAL SPORT

Politics is a national flim-flam game.

Canada right now is enjoying her spell of it.

Politicians of every stripe and variety are promising any and everything conceivable. Leather-lunged orators are pushing each other for a place at the National Pie Counter to "save the country" and to be its "servants!" In the struggle to "rescue the country" from their opponents, all manner of abuse is heaped upon them. Their private and public mistakes are aired. Newspapers and platforms ring with clamorous histrionic rage.

And what is it over? Have any of these politicians raised a single living issue worthy of Canadians to seriously consider? Mr. Meighen wants things to go on as they are. Mr. King wants to take them a middle course, and Mr. Crerar wants to experiment.

In a few weeks one of these gentlemen and his party will take over the management of the government, and then—

All the dead issues will carefully be put away to serve their purpose at some future time.

And the country will be "saved."

And you'll, perhaps, be still looking for that elusive job.

CHUTNEE

U. S. assures Japan she is ready for peace by moving one half of her fleet to the Pacific Coast. Now, if Japan gives a like assurance, we can expect an outbreak of the symptoms any time.

It is no disgrace to be poor, says the reformer. Just inconvenient.

The recent editorial comment of the B. C. Veterans Weekly regarding the forming of branches of the Ku Klux Klan in Canada is both timely and assuring. Canada already has enough troubles of her own without borrowing any from her southern neighbor; moreover, the recent outrages committed by this band of super-patriots in suppressing liberal movements, particularly in the Southern States, should serve to make it doubly unwelcome on Canadian soil.

LET LABOR SPEAK!

Curzon, on behalf of the British Government, has demanded a complete explanation from Moscow for alleged breaches of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement in the Far East. Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, has replied categorically denying them. Alone, this interchange of notes between two countries not overly friendly would excite little comment, but coming, as it does, on the heels of France's intrigue with Poland and Roumania, in attempting to induce these countries to make war on Soviet Russia, the note has a sinister meaning.

British Imperialism, as represented by the Curzons, Milners, and Churchills, would not hesitate one minute to embroil England in a conquest of Russia did they think there would be any likelihood of it meeting with anything like popular favor. British labor on a previous occasion gave notice to these swash-buckling militarists to "lay off." Perhaps it will be necessary to speak out again.

OUT OF THE MIST

I peered out of doors one morning.
The fog had cast a nebulous veil over the highway.
In the distance someone walked.
Instantly it flashed into my mind—this is my enemy.
So I hurried into my house and armed myself.
I came out again, seeking to vanquish my foe, when, lo, out of the mist there walked—My Brother

A Few Smiles

Please Refrain

Dora: "What shall I sing for you, Jack?"

Jack: "Have you a song with a refrain?"

Dora. "Yes."

Jack: "Well, then, please refrain."

No Pep

Mother—Those little playmates of yours look rather common, Bobbie. I hope none of them swear.

Bobbie—Oh, some of 'em do, mother, but they ain't much good at at.—Life.

Annoyed

"Seems like I simply can't be satisfied," said Plodding Pete.

"Quit your job again?"

"Yes; it got on my nerves."

"What's the trouble?"

"The hours got so short that I'd no more than got interested in my work when the whistle blew for quittin' time."

Hated Fat Hair

"Hair very thin on top sir," said the barber, suggestively.

"Very glad to hear it " grunted Snapley. "Hate fat hair myself."

And the barber said no more.

Harlequin—Artists say that five feet four inches is the divine height for women, sweetest.

Columbine—Oh, but I'm five feet six inches.

Harlequin (quickly) — Oh, but you're more than divine. — Sydney Bulletin.

Townly—Do you often have to rush to catch your morning train?

Suburbs—Oh, it's about an even break. Sometimes I am standing at the station when the train puffs up and other times it is standing at the station when I puff up. — Boston Transcript.

"Johnnie, the stork has brought you a little sister."

"Aw, g'wan. Stork nothin'. It was the milkman brought it. Doesn't it say on the wagon, 'Families supplied daily'?"—Fort Mason Marking Pot.

NO PLACE TO GO

An American parson who, at the end of an eloquent sermon, asked all those who wanted to go to heaven to stand up. All stood up except one old fellow. At the end of the service the parson asked him why he did not stand up with those who wanted to go to heaven. "Oh," said the old fellow, "I don't take any stock of that. There's nothing to it." But one day this old fellow John died, and he was laid in his coffin. His friends went into the house to pay their last respects to him, and one of his old pals looked down at him and suddenly burst out laughing. One of the relatives was very indignant, and asked the man if he was not ashamed to laugh in that house at such a time. The offended did look ashamed, but he exclaimed: "Poor old John didn't want to go to heaven, and I know he didn't want to go to hell; but there he lies all dressed up and no place to go to."

LONDON.—The "Workers' Dreadnought," Sylvie Pankhurst's paper, has suspended publication. Financial difficulties and opposition from the Communist party which had expelled Miss Pankhurst for refusing to allow the paper to be controlled by the executive of that party, are the reasons given for the demise of the publication.

The Swiss Social Democratic party held its congress on September 3 and 4. The party has not suffered seriously from the Communist split. There were over 300 delegates present, representing 685 local branches and 53,910 members.

Let the mind be open. The custom which has endured for years may be relegated to oblivion tomorrow.—Henry Ford.

IN DEFENCE

To correct any misunderstanding which may have arisen from statements made by the enemies or rivals of the Local Branch of the Almagamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the officers of the Society are compelled to announce that they are not, and never have been, under any kind of suspension from Headquarters.

Signed

T. S. COOPE
W. TAYLOR
W. BRAY
F. L. BARRATT

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 Tuesday 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, 227 Eleventh Avenue East. Meets at 319 Pender Street West on second Monday 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, W. Kerr; Secretary, L. Padgett. Meets at Labor Hall on 2nd and 4th Wednesday in month.

BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL & ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKERS, Local No. 97—President, B. Bronson; Secretary, Roy Massecar, 319 Pender Street West. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m., second and fourth Monday.

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 204 Labor Hall. Meets second and fourth Monday at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall.

CARPENTERS, AMALGAMATED, No. 1 Branch.—President, T. S. Coope; Business Agent, Angus MacSween; Secretary, R. C. Webber, 146 19th Ave. W. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 8 p.m., in F.L.P. Hall.

No. 2 Branch.—Secretary, W. Bray, 60 16th Ave. W. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 8 p.m., in F.L.P. Hall, 148 Cordova St. W.

CIGARMAKERS, Local No. 357—President, G. Thomas; Secretary, R. J. Craig, 26 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. 2 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.

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, G. P. Boston; Secretary, H. A. B. MacDonald, 1222 Pendrill St., Vancouver. Meets at I.O.O.F. Hall on second and Fourth Tuesdays in each 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 Thursdays of each month.

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

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 West 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 Conlin; Secretary W. Donaldson, 108 Main Street at 7 p.m. first and third Wednesday.

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PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS, Local No. 138.— President, J. King; Fin. Sec., R. A. Baker; Rec. Sec., J. McMillan, 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 every Friday 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, Bert Stirsheome; Secretary, J. Crowther; Business Agent, F. W. Welsh, Office 301 Labor Hall. 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. W. Mahon. Meets in room 305 Labor Hall on the first and third 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 CARMEN, Lodge No. 58.—President, T. Sommerville; Secretary, B. J. Sansom, 5630 Sherbrooke St Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Cotillion Hall.

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.

TEAMSTERS, Local No. 655—President, W. M. Brown; Secretary, Birt Showler Office 309 Labor Hall. Meets second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall.

SEAMENS' 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.

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.

TELEGRAPHERS (C.P.R. System No. 1)—Chairman, W. M. Brise; Secretary, J. Cunningham, Box 4321, Vancouver, B.C.

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.

VICTORIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 201.—President, C. K. Christian; Secretary-treasurer W. H. Ozard, Box 209. Meets last Sunday of month in New 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, 403 Royal Avenue; Secretary, R. Morgan, 313 Regina Street New Westminster. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in month at Labour Temple, New Westminster.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

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

CUT WAGES—NOT FREIGHT

For years organized labor has been endeavoring to compel acknowledgement by employers that no matter how unskilled a man may be, he is entitled to a living wage, providing he is willing to work. Despite years of propaganda, and education, the principle is not accepted wholly even by Joint Councils, Industrial Boards, or even the Railway Commission of Canada. The latter body by its actions if not in so many words, in the past, has laid it down that a man's pay should be fixed in accordance with his productive capacity. in short, his ability to make profits for the boss. How differently the capitalistic mind operates when financial interests are concerned is demonstrated in the decision of the Commission majority that the time is not ripe for freight rate reduction.

Despite the incontrovertible evidence adduced by Chief Commissioner Frank Carvell and one colleague, in their minority finding, that the C. P. R. at the existing rates stands to make a clear $4,000,000 surplus above its normal seven per cent dividends, the board majority rules that rates must not be cut, and gives a specious excuse for its ruling. As a matter of fact, the reason why these three commissioners fail to find cause for rate reduction at this time, in spite of the 12½ per cent decrease in wages already effected, is because they are determined to make the government railways pay, in the face of bad location, costly construction and excessive operating costs. Rates must be maintained high enough to enable government roads to carry on despite the enormous bonus the public is compelled to hand to the C. P. R. In short the much-resisted principle above referred to is reversed—even though this system is too inefficient to earn a living wage, it must be paid whatever it requires.

Little more than a year ago the board with charming unanimity increased freight rates by 40 per cent in the east and 35 per cent in the West, later bringing down these figures to 35 per cent in the east and 30 per cent in the west. Again more recently, with the same unanimity the Board decided that the workers were getting too much money; and it was then argued that high wages were maintaining high freight rates. So the workers were cut 12½ per cent. Chairman Carvell and all his colleagues announced that the wage cut was a public benefit; that the money taken from the pockets of the workers would go into the pockets of the public. At last the truth is out. The bulk of the money filched from the workers is going into the already swollen bank accounts of C. P. R. shareholders, and the rest is going to help along Canada's white elephant, the Canadian National Railways. The public is to benefit nothing.

The general public which sided with the railways when wage reductions were urged as a step toward "normalcy" has been stung. Railway wages have come down, but railway freights are still high, and the pirates of big business are chuckling gleefully over the neat way in which the great Canadian Public has been fooled again.—Western Labor News.

LABOR IN ACTION

The date of the Federal elections will soon be announced, and it will be well for citizens in all walks of life to acquaint themselves as to the true facts of the economic and industrial situation in Canada, whereby the wheels of industry are stopped and the people in their economic distress are crying aloud for help. Small business men as well as industrial and other workers have been waiting patiently for "a change" that would bring better times; they have been looking for a political Moses that would lead them out of economic destitution, but neither change to better times, has come, nor has there been a Moses raised up to save them. They will either have to try to save themselves or perish.

"Until very recently Organized Labor in Canada waged the struggle with the weapons of the strike and arbitration; now, however, it is beginning to marshal its political forces. In doing so there is no thought of throwing overboard any of the weapons that have done service in the past, but rather to supplement them in the political field.

"Accordingly, the Dominion Labor Party has come as the political expression of Trades Unions. Because of the constitutional difficulty above mentioned, this party cannot utilize existing organization, and therefore makes its appeal to the individual, but as the trades union members constitute the major portion of the Labor Party membership the party expresses the political ideals of Organized Labor.

"The 'Red' section of Labor, curiously enough, are more opposed to the Labor Party than they are to the parties that represent the capitalist class. No doubt the socialist elements, so called, are logical from their accepted premises, and are very busy explaining society and predicting the revolution that is already here.

"In sending representatives of Labor to parliament, Labor in no sense whatever condones the present system of exploitation. On the contrary, its chief aim is to establish the commonwealth, but it recognizes the process through which society must inevitably pass before the commonwealth is reached, and is preparing to extract everything possible from the system that prevails and at the same time to build both an industrial and political organization to function during and after the establishment of the New Order.

"Political action on the part of Organized Labor has become an economic necessity, although those who claim to be best able to explain every action by the philosophy of economic determination, seem to think that political action on the part of Labor is an exception to their formula for the movements in society.

"The officials of Labor find it necessary, in their struggle for better conditions to deal with parliament. That being so, they cannot afford to stop outside of parliament any longer.

"It has become imperative that the voice of the workers be heard in every legislative assembly, and those concerned are taking the proper steps to this end."—Wm. Irvine in Alberta Labor News.

POLITICAL ACTION vs. MASS ACTION

As a result of the coal miners' recent march on Logan county, West Virginia, 500 of them, including all prominent local officials of the United Mine Workers, have been indicted for murder, insurrection, etc. Scores of them have fled, their union officials are in hiding. Who held the trumps in this contest? The side that had taken the precaution to capture the political machinery — sheriff, court, legislature, etc! These same coal miners cast their votes at the last election for Harding and Cox and all the little office-seekers endorsed by their bosses. They couldn't see anything in the political movement of the workers. Now, by their own choice, their lives and liberties are at the mercy of their masters.—Miami Valley Socialist.

PARTY ADVANTAGE

Things have indeed come to a pretty political pass in a country when the leader of the government urges as one of the reasons for holding an early election that a party advantage is possible by taking this course. Premier Meighen in his address at London said that if the election were delayed until after redistribution the West would gain in Federal representation while the East would be likely to lose. Hence the hurry. The government has little in the way of support to hope for from the West. The West is entitled to more members whatever the figures of the census more moment than political strategy and the welfare of the country at large of vastly greater account than the success of any party. Premier Meighen would hardly care to repeat that statement to a Western audience. —Renfrew Mercury.

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The Green Rising

(Continued From Last Issue.)

Czecho-Slovakia alone of these Central European countries remains ascendantly industrial. But even here, where the town workers are more solidly entrenched in power than elsewhere in the Succession States, a new peasant class is being created and is emerging into the world quite self-conscious. The big estates of Bohemia have been divided and given, not to peasants or landworkers, but to trustworthy supporters of the government and to legionaries who were billeted in German districts to keep down German unrest, thus Czechifying former German and Slovak lands. The agricultural laborer here has been absorbed into the Socialist ranks, and the new peasants are politically educated. What measures this new peasant class will take, or, indeed, whether they will survive, is a question. The point is that the big estate owner has passed ,and that the land has become an important question in Czech politics.

Even more complete, even more significant, is the ascendancy of the peasant in Russia—significant because the student of Central European politics must realize how immensely dependent is the whole situation on events in that land of mystery.

Above The Battle

In Russia before the war the peasant was a slave. His life was indescribably primitive, and his greatest ambition was to get any kind of a job in the town. Today he is absoutely in control. He owns land which the revolution gave him. The Bolsheviks who took away factories and mills from great corporations did not dare to nationalize land. Political changes have not touched the Russian peasant. Lenin, Denikin, and Wrangel all have the same programme for him. He may keep his land. He is the only remaining bourgeois. The towns once exploited him. Now, he decides prices, and the whole Bolshevist apparatus of food distribution must bow to his will. He rejects money, and fills his house with pianos and pictures, and his wife wears silk dresses. His economic position and his overwhelming numbers place him "above the battle."

What the Russian peasant will do none know. Russia has no conscious peasant movement. In the Ukraine bands of peasants rob and plunder. The class, as a whole, seem unwilling to assume responsibility, and offer no constructive policy. But they are economically emancipated and have felt their power. And as the peasant movement in Central Europe becomes more self-conscious it is bound to influence the Russian peasant in the direction of organization, and to seek to draw him into an international peasant movement. While it is true that the position of the peasant is better than that of a member of any other working class, it is not true in most countries that he has grown richer than he was before the war. He has cleared off his debts—a pre-war obligation of 5,000 kronen was large, and is negligible today, with the exchange what it is—but his real wealth is less, for he cannot replace his lost and requisitioned cattle and his worn-out machinery. The difficulties in his path have been great. The temptation to hoard his food rather than exchange it for worthless money has not always been resisted. But it is a question whether any other class of workers would have maintained production at as high a level under the same circumstances. The peasant, therefore, promises a productive state.

The Green International

A step toward such a united movement has already been taken. The "Green International" was formed in Passau in August of last year. The peasant class, almost completely unorganized before the war, sent representatives from parties in Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, French Normandy, Croatia, and Switzerland; and Holland and Denmark, while not present, sent messages of greeting. It is worth while to recall that the mover of this Conference, Dr. Heim, of Bavaria, probably had the welfare and progress of the peasants less in mind than the idea of forming a counterpoise to the various "Red" Internationals. But if this was his purpose, he failed, because the body thus assembled did not kindle to any programme of championing the town capitalist against the militant town worker. What captured the imagination of the gathering was the idea of putting down once and for all the ascendancy of the town interests over those of the country. Their antipathey was toward industrialism in all forms. In a sense it may be said that the peasant is more unconsciously "Bolshevik" than the Socialist town worker, for the latter merely wants to transfer the control of the industrial system, while the peasant is willing to see the end of it.

The "Green" International moves slowly. It is far more difficult to organize the country than it is the town. But the new organization exists, it actually represents five millions of organized peasants, and it is growing, almost without set-back, in every Central European country.

Peasants Not Reactionary

The peasant, where he is organized and self-conscious, promises also a liberal regime. This statement is opposed to the views of most European journalists, who depict the peasant as a stronghold of reaction, the supporter of clericalism, and even the bulwark of monarchy. But when the test comes, events disprove this thesis. When, in April, Karl of Hapsburg attempted to regain the throne of Hungary, it was the small-holders' party who insisted that he leave the country, going so far as to cause the dissolution of the Cabinet on the ground that the Premier and the Foreign Minister had taken inadequate means to prevent a Hapsburg restoration. And when a new Cabinet was formed, it was the peasants who presented a platform, calling for the permanent dethronization of the Hapsburgs, the restoration, of free speech and a free Press, and the renewal of Free Trade. They did not win the first point, but they won at least the promise of the others. Even more recently it has been Rubinek, a peasant leader, who has taken up the cudgels in defence of the Jews, protesting against the unfair discrimination used against them in the redistribution of cinema licences—although there are no Jews in the peasants' party. Nor is it true that clericalism finds its bulwark amongst the peasants. The clerical party has been responsible for the organization of the peasants in many countries. This has been the failure of the social democracy. But it is difficult to see where a strong peasant movement has advanced the clerical cause anywhere except in Bavaria, and even here a new, radical peasant movement is growing rapidly. The rise of the agricultural laborer, which is coming only slightly behind that of the small-holder, promises the introduction of a more progressive spirit.

Opposed To Militarism

The peasant is profoundly non-militaristic, and is proving himself unwilling to vote credits for irredentist schemes, or to enter army ranks. In Hungary a recent demand of the small-holders has been for the dissolution of the military detachments which have been kept intact in addition to the regular army, to serve Jingo purposes. The efforts of Dr. Heim in Bavaria to make the "Einwhonerwehr" a peasant movement failed miserably. Serbia, a peasant country without a peasant movement, is militarist still. Croatia, a peasant country with a strong and old peasant movement, is anti-militarist and Republican.

The Agricultural Chambers of Bavaria and Hungary, now proposed in even more radical form for Lower Austria, show an intuitive desire on the part of the peasants to get the administration of their own affairs out of the hands of the bureaucracy which is the curse of Europe. These Chambers are an adaptation of the Soviet idea, without the Bolshevist philosophy of State Socialism and proletarian distatorship. How effective they will be remains to be proven. So far, in Bavaria, they are purely advisory bodies. But in Hungary they control the breaking up of the big estates and the matter of agricultural workers' insurance. In Austria the movement promises to be more effective, because here agricultural co-operation is further developed than in the other two countries, and the co-operative bodies will work hand in hand with the Agricultural Chambers.—The (London) Nation

Tears—They used to sway empires and ruin kings; now they sway easy-marks and ruin complexions.

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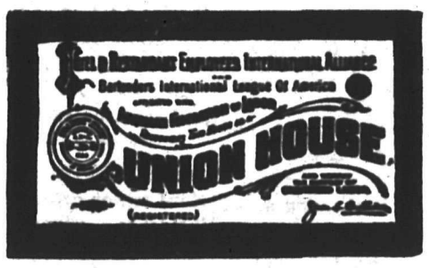

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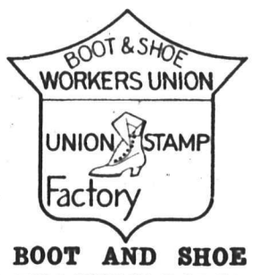
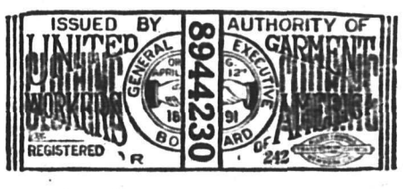


BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' LABEL

THE UNION BARBER SHOP CARD



GARMENT WORKERS' LABEL

UNION MADE BROOM LABEL

MACHINISTS' LABEL

BREWERY WORKERS' UNION LABEL

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HOW CANADIAN CARMEN BENEFIT

Great Advantage Financially and Morally as Part of International Movement.

By Robert Hewitt

What consideration is shown to the Canadian membership of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America as a part of a great International organization, financially and morally?

Out of an approximate membership of 200,000 there are approximately 15,000 in Canada.

Out of the four General Officers located in our general offices, two of them were elected from Canadian Lodges.

Out of twelve Vice-Presidents, two of them are assigned to Canada and are residents of Canada and members of Canadian Lodges.

Out of fourteen conventions, one has been held in a Canadian city.

All of our Canadian revenue is deposited in Canadian banks, and all of our Canadian officers, Deputies, Delegates and Beneficiaries are paid in Canadian money.

Canadian Investments

Out of the funds of the Brotherhood which is at present invested in Government Bonds, etc., 25 per cent of it is invested in Canadian money.

The per capita tax on the Canadian membership to our legislative body, namely, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is paid by our Grand Lodge, so that while the American Federation of Labor cannot legislate for Canadian workers, we are not deprived of a legislative body, and are at no disadvantage in that respect.

We have absolute autonomy in conducting our negotiations, and our Joint Protective Boards, System Federations and Division No. 4 has exactly the same protection and assistance as similar bodies located in the United States.

Our 15,000 members in Canada are scattered over a larger territory than that covered by the 185,000 in the United States, therefore our expense is much greater in proportion. Consequently we are at a great advantage both financially and morally in being a part of the great international movement, rather than being an isolated unit, competing with, rather than co-operating with the large membership in the United States whose interests are identical with ours.

Use union-made paper for your letterheads. Give us your order.

FIRST RAILROAD STRIKE VOTE IN

Railway Trainmen Have Voted Overwhelmingly For Strike Action.

CHICAGO—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, 186,000 strong, have voted overwhelmingly to strike because of wage reductions, it was officially announced by Vice-President James Murdock.

The strike has been authorized by union leaders and by the general grievance committee of the organization.

Murdock denied emphatically the statement published that "railway union officials are reluctant to authorize a tie-up of the country's transportation facilities," and that "the workers' vote for a walkout does not necessarily mean that their leaders will sanction such action."

PARIS.—The general strike in the Nord region continues without serious incidents, nevertheless, reinforcements of cavalry and infantry have been sent to the district. Roubaix, without being in a state of siege, was occupied by two squadrons of the 6th Chasseurs, two sections of the 509th Tank Regiment without their tanks, and a contingent of the 43rd Infantry Regiment, in order to guard the public buildings.

SEATTLE.—Prices up and wages down is the situation in the lumber industry, says President Canterbury, in the official bulletin of the International Union of Timber Workers. "Official reports show that the cost of living is on the upward trend," he says. "These reports are short, clear and concise. they leave no room for doubt.

The fifth annual convention of the Labor Party, Quebec Branch, will be held in the Longueuil Town Hall, beginning at two o'clock Saturday afternoon, November 12th, and continuing until all business is completed.

The Labor party of Calgary will send delegates to the joint Farmer-Labor convention to be held October 7th. Confirmation of the agreement reached between the executives of the Labor and the Farmer parties, that Labor should contest one riding and the Farmers the other, was presented by Geo. Batchelor.

Calgary Labor has chosen William Irvine for their candidate in the forthcoming federal elections.

LABOR ENTERS POLITICAL FIELD

Will Be a Vital Force in the Coming Campaign—Farmers Act With Labor.

While the Liberals are holding conventions throughout eastern and western Canada, likewise tne Conservatives, and the daily press is reporting the deliberations of such conventions to the effect that the Liberals (or the Conservatives whichever the case may be) are bound to sweep the Dominion in the forthcoming election, and glaring headlines tell the bewildered public that the Liberal policy is the only safeguard of Canada (or the Conservative policy, whichever the case may be), the Farmers and Labor are going quietly about their own business of holding conventions and outlining their policies, with a sureness and confidence in their purpose of bringing about a reform in the government of the Dominion.

While it is true that a certain portion of the aforementioned bewildered public may be influenced by the headlines in the daily press, yet it is also true that they are becoming "wise" to that line of "bunk," and if the reports of the different branches of the Labor party throughout Canada are an indication, the workers of the Dominion are not to be fooled by such any longer.

Busy Back East

In Halifax the Labor party is already active and a vigorous campaign is under way. A county convention of the workers will be held on October 4th for the purpose of nominating two candidates to contest the constituency in the interests of Labor. It is expected that Labor will draw a big vote from the county, as the fishermen, lumbermen and farmers are alive to the need of a radical change in the administration of public affairs. Halifax Labor is preparing to leave nothing undone to put its candidates at the head of the polls.

Several months ago the workers in Nova Scotia started local labor parties which are quite successful. Recently they held a convention in New Glasgow and formed a Provincial organization demanding that (1) the present system be abolished; (2) that the workers secure control of the means of production, and (3) that industry be conducted for use instead of for profit. Among the hundred delegates present were Mayor Shipley, the labor mayor of Amherst; ex-Mayor Hawkins of Halifax, and several others.

Manitoba Lines Up

The fact that the president and secretary of the new Canadian Labor Party are prominent men in the labor movement of the city of Toronto, is sufficient to ensure a goodly support of the three labor candidates there. In Winnipeg the movement promises to become popular insofar as the Trades Council, D.L.P. and I.L.P. have already signified their willingness to get together on the political field in the coming campaign, while the O.B.U., which as is generally known is not in favor of anything progressive, is the only working class organization that has refused to unite with the new move. (The fact that the new party is supposed to be made up of working-class organizations may have something to do with the O.B.U.'s attitude in this respect.)

Activity In Alberta

Calgary Labor has signified their intention of participating in the federal fight and has nominated Wm. Irvine as their candidate. In Edmonton the D.L.P. and I.L.P. have held a joint mass meeting and decided to co-operate in the campaign. A joint committee has been formed which will meet with a representative committee of the Farmers' political organization with a view of co-operation in the political field.

Vancouver and New Westminster Labor have already nominated delegates in the persons of Tom Richardson and R. P. Pettipiece to contest these ridings in the federal election, although in South Vancouver the S.P. of C. have entered a candidate also.

Needless to say that the Farmers in every constituency are preparing to contest the election in the western provinces, and in Ontario and New Brunswick they are also active.

Taken all in all the Farmers and Labor are a vital force in the coming campaign in spite of all the bluff and bluster on the front pages of the dailies, and which we all know is only put up to attempt to receive the general public and to impress upon them that the old-time parties are the only salvation of Canada.—Alberta Labor News.

Ladies' tailors in Chicago have defeated an attempt to cut wages 30 per cent.

O. B. U. CHARGED WITH AIDING CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

Continued from page one

Licensing Journeymen

A communication from the Electrical Workers asking the Trades Council to protest to the government against the passage of an "Electricians' Licensing Act" was referred to the Parliamentary Committee. This action was taken because two of the affiliated unions were asking for licenses for their journeymen in their particular trade.

The B.C. Art League asked the Council to appoint two delegates to its executive committee. Dels. Clark and Cory were appointed.

The Label Committee reported plans for winter socials and same were approved.

Del. Herrett reporting for the Barbers stated that some of the shops were experimenting by taking out the shop cards, to find out how many asked for it. He urged organized labor to ask for the shop card and to make known why they patronised union shops.

Del. Showler said that Campbell's Storage Company had fired the last of their union teamsters. This showed that the owners of the "World" were anti-union. He said that the Milk Wagon drivers and the Bakery salesmen all wore the union button. The milkmen had started their winter schedule, that was why some residents were getting their milk late in the morning.

Del. Van Hook, of the Restaurant Workers, said that owing to the fact that some of the past officials had been lenient with employers by allowing them to employ Oriental help, there was now a tendency to force the union to further compromise. The union, however, had decided to stand pat, and although this meant the loss of some union houses they either had to fight or get a wage cut and lose conditions. The Club Cafe, opposite the Post Office, had lost the House Card because they employed Oriental cooks. The Log Cabin Lunch at 52 Hastings East, had slashed wages to the minimum. He urged all labor men to ask for the Union House Card.

A resolution presented by Del. Herrett on behalf of the Cigar Makers, asking for the appointment by the government of another firm of solicitors for the enforcement of the Minimum Wage Act, was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Oppose Sunday Closing

The council objected to the proposed tightening of the Sunday Closing bylaw of the city and the matter was referred to the Executive Committee to oppose closing up the city on Sunday in things that effect the workers.

PAINTERS PLAN DISTRICT SCHEME

Six Hundred Delegates at Convention—Montreal Favored For Next Meet.

The Twelfth General Assembly of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America held a very successful convention in Dallas, Texas, recently.

While the report of the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer showed a very gratifying increase in the membership and number of Local Unions instituted, it points out also the necessity of each member assuming his full share of the responsibility of maintaining a bold and united front to the enemy of organized labor; namely the open shop campaign; which is being waged all over the continent.

600 Delegates

There were six hundred delegates present and the spirit of progress and optimism prevailed throughout the entire convention. The retiring General Executive board was re-elected for the ensuing term.

The General Secretary-Treasurer and the 6th Vice-President was returned to office by acclamation. The 6th Vice-President, Bro. Jos. P. Hunter, of Niagara Falls, Ont., is the representative of the entire Dominion of Canada and is highly esteemed by the majority of the Canadian membership and the Brotherhood at large for his energetic and commonsense method of supervising the large territory under his jurisdiction and also his wide knowledge of the affairs of the Brotherhood and its needs when called upon to attend the General Executive Board meetings.

Plan District Scheme

A referendum of the membership will be taken on the question of dividing the territory up into districts, each district will elect its own representative, but the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer will be elcted by the entire Brotherhood.

Canada will be one district reaching from coast.

Another very progressive resolution which carried unanimously provides for the organization of the colored painters throughout the jusisdiction. The Aero workers will be organized under the heading of special trades, and charters granted.

Organizing and defense funds will be strengthened and the Death and Disability benefits will no doubt be materially increased.

The reports show a very profitable and successful convention.

Montreal will be the next city to have the convention, receiving the endorsation of the convention by a vote of 2 to 1 over all aspirants.

Don't forget to ask for Union Label boots.

ELECTION SPECIAL

IN ORDER TO AID LABOR IN ITS CAMPAIGN AGAINST WAGE-SLASHING, OPEN SHOPPERS AND UNION-BUSTING PROPAGANDISTS, AND ALSO TO SPREAD THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CAMOUFLAGED ELECTION ISSUES THAT WILL BE SPREAD BROADCAST IN A VERY SHORT TIME, THE B. C. LABOR NEWS OFFERS THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL RATES FOR SUBSCRIBERS AND BUNDLE ORDERS, EFFECTIVE FROM THIS DATE.

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Special Rates to Sub. Hustlers

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"In Union There is Strength"

and the progress made during that time has been largely due to those organizations by which every man combines his powers with those of his fellow beings. Every advance in civilization is marked by an organization created to promote some mutual or common interest. Manufacturers combine to control the prices of materials in the output of product; workingmen combine to maintain a fair price for their handicraft, and to protect and uphold the dignity of labor.

The labor organizations of the various branches of the printing craft are engaged in a struggle today for this very purpose. The offices listed below are distinctly fair to us and are certainly worthy of your influence and patronage.

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