

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]

Volume I.

Vancouver, B. C., Friday, August 5th, 1921

Number 2

UNFAIR STEAMER IS WRECKED OFF COAST

Canadian Government Ship Gets In Dutch With Its Non-Union Crew

Management Causes Strike By Cutting Wages Of Skilled Workers

The Canadian Exporter, which left Vancouver last Friday night with a non-union crew, landed on the sands of Wallapa Bar and is a complete wreck. She carried two million feet of lumber and 250 tons of general merchandise, all of which is reported lost.

She was the first of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine ships to leave this port with a non-union crew. The officials tried various means to get a crew together last week, but the pickets and union officials were always on the job, with the result that the ship was finally forced to sail with unqualified seamen and firemen.

After a conference last week between union and C. G. M. M. officials, general superintendent Keely wired the general manager at Montreal and received a reply to the effect that the management would stand pat on the \$60 a month scale and considered it good wages. After attempting to get men from returned soldier organizations and the S. C. R. Employment section by making alleged untrue statements, the ship sailed with the above results.

SCOTCHMAN HEADS BRITISH RAILWAY UNION

Glasgow, Scotland.—The new President of the National Union of Railwaymen is John Macbride, a goods guard at Scotstoun West, and Secretary of the Glasgow No. 4 Branch of the N.U.R. He joined the railway service as a porter at Beattock twenty years ago, but his physique and freshness are still suggestive of the earlier days when he was a shepherd in his native country of Dumfriesshire, his birth place being Lambfoot, in the Parish of Kirkcubright. He is an industrial unionist who holds firmly that only by organization of the workers through industrial groups can the Trade Unions develop their full efficiency as a fighting machine, either in aggression or in defence.

COMPANY UNION ACCEPTS WAGE CUT

New York.—Following close upon the announced wage cut of 10 per cent, to be instituted by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company came the definite statement by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that it would reduce the wages of its employes about 10 per cent, on August 5. A similar pay cut was announced by the Brooklyn City Railway Company. About 13,000 men are affected, 5,000 of them being employed on the various surface lines of the company. Both companies announced that their employes had accepted the decrease.

The company union was established by the B. R. T. after the unsuccessful strike conducted by the union two years ago.

Seattle.—The Mattheal Bread Company, leader in the "American plan" fight cut its non-union bakers' pay a dollar a day and is laying some of them off this week because of poor trade.

New York.—The City of New York, which recently discharged without hearing several hundred street cleaners on the pretext that they failed to report for work on a Sunday morning last winter to clean away snow, now is facing a suit for \$5,000,000 for back pay of street cleaners.

Strike News

PRINTING TRADES

There is no change in the strike situation of the local printing trades which has been in effect since May 2. Pickets are quite active and succeed every once in a while in withdrawing a non-union man from unfair shops and preventing others from working at the place.

Encouraging reports are being received from other parts of the jurisdiction. During July settlements were reached, either partly or wholly, in 32 local unions throughout Canada.

CIGAR MAKERS

No change in situation. Settler Cigar Co. still producing non-union made cigars from its plant here and in Kingston, Ontario.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

Leckie's Shoe Company has not reconsidered its decision regarding a reduction in wages to go into effect August 15.

SAILORS' STRIKE ENDED

The strike of the sailors of the United States and Canada has been ended by referendum. Official notification was received Saturday by Mr. R. Townsend, secretary of the Vancouver Branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The strike has been in force since May 1.

OIL WORKERS END INTERNAL STRIFE

Powerful Industrial Union May Result New A. F. of L. Organization

Denver, Col.—The internal strife which has retarded the development of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, chartered as an international union by the American Federation of Labor at St. Paul in 1918, is regarded as having ended, as a result of a convention that was held here and an election of officers, supervised by Frank Morrison, secretary, and William Green, a vice-president of the federation.

R. H. Stickle is president and John L. Coulter secretary treasurer of the international. It is expected that a powerful industrial union similar to that of the United Mine Workers of America will eventually be formed that can successfully contend with the oil interests. At present the union has 17,000 members. This is considered remarkable, since the union has been organized only three years and has been injured by a quarrel between two groups, known as the Jacobs and the Stickle factions.

WHERE WILL THEY LAND

London.—Disposal of Japan's surplus population is the most serious problem confronting the Washington disarmament conference. Frank A. Vanderlip, American financier, told the United Press. He says "Japan is faced with the necessity of finding an outlet for her population which is increasing by 700,000 annually."

The United States is contemplating drastic steps against receiving them, but what will Canada do?

AUSTRALIAN LABOR LEADER DIES

Successfully Fought Meat Trust While Premier of Queensland

Melbourne, August 1.—Hon. Thomas Joseph Ryan, former Premier of Queensland, and lately acting leader of the Labor Party in the Federal House, died of pneumonia contracted while campaigning for the Labor candidate for the House of Representatives in the Manora by-election.

As Premier of Queensland, Mr. Ryan successfully established the Queensland State Butcher Shops and sold meat cheap to the people. In doing this he came into conflict with the large British and American meat combines who bitterly fought any encroachment upon their profits. The legal battles in connection with establishment of the state butcher shops won for Mr. Ryan a great reputation as lawyer for he successfully appealed to the Privy Council in four cases affecting the anti-meat combine legislation passed by the Labor Government of Queensland.

During the recent Federal election in Australia Mr. Ryan was campaign manager for the Labor Party. He was a powerful speaker against Conscriptio during the Australian Conscriptio campaigns.

45,000 Miners Refuse Cut

Will Deprive Workers And Their Families Of Minimum Existence

(By Federated Press)
Oklahoma City.—Representatives of about 45,000 organized miners in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri—comprising districts 21, 14 and 25—have flatly refused to accept wage reductions. Conferences between union heads and operators' representatives in Fort Worth, Texas, and Kansas City, Mo., have adjourned sine die without reaching any agreement.

It is the miners' contention that the wage reductions demanded by operators will deprive workmen and their families of even a minimum subsistence and that the labor costs in mining are so low that no reduction in the price of coal to the consumer will be affected. The miners were fortified in their attitude by the refusal of operators to agree to work the mines for longer periods than has heretofore been the case. Two, three and four-day working weeks have become too customary for the miners to subsist on even at the present scale.

AUTO MECHANICS

An organization meeting of Auto mechanics will be held in the Labor Hall, Wednesday, August 17, at 2.30 p.m. for night men and 8 p.m. for day men.

In Australia Labor is very wroth at the re-signing of the Japanese Treaty, and judging from the Labor Press there is going to be difficulty in getting Australians to sing "God Save the Mikado" during the next war.

STRIKE BREAKERS PLAY HAVOC ON ATLANTIC

New York Steamer Passengers Have Thrilling Time On Long Journey

Crew Refused To Take Orders And Damaged All Parts Of Ship

New York.—According to cable dispatches from Italy, passengers on the American steamer Pocahontas will long remember their voyage from this city to Naples. The thrilling tale would have a fitting climax if it stated that the vessel was completely manned by strike-breakers, recruited by the sea service bureau of the United States shipping board.

On leaving New York the strike-breakers in the engine room had trouble with the machinery, and the vessel was forced to put into Boston, where she collided with a pier. Starting across the Atlantic, she drifted in mid-ocean for days in an effort to repair the machinery, finally landing at the Azores, where the engines were patched up. Naples was reached after 43 days at sea.

Cables from Italy state that the crew was insubordinate and that the engine room was half-filled with water, which caused the ship to list, bringing additional terror to the passengers.

All the dining room spoons were stolen, ashes were discovered in the dynamo, the rudder was disabled, and fresh water spigots opened. On one occasion two port holes were opened and the rushing water destroyed a large quantity of supplies.

This portion of the ship's daily report indicates the trials of the officers with this "free and independent" crew. "June 14.—All the boiler pumps stopped and all fires but one are out. Water continues to flood the engine room. Alfred B. Pablo placed in irons for refusing to obey orders, and Louis Perwath, oiler, imprisoned for abandoning his post."

The ship's record is a continuous story of incapacity, insubordination and destruction on the part of the strike-breakers, but the cables make no mention of the conditions under which the crew was shipped.

REINFORCED IRON WORKERS

The Vancouver local of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers has opened its charter for reinforced iron workers. Mechanics following this line of work are urged to get in touch with Roy Maccassar, Room 310 Labor Hall. The local has made a special initiation fee of \$5 for men following this trade.

SEMI-STARVATION IN COTTON BELT

Grim Death Stalks Through Southern American States

The report of the public health authorities of the United States of the widespread prevalence of pellagra in the cotton belt of the South calls attention to a chronic condition of semi-starvation that exists among many thousands of poor farmers in that region. It is estimated that 100,000 cases exist and that 10,000 have died, this being admitted as a conservative estimate.

"Whatever the cause of the disease deficiency of diet is what gives it a hold in any community." Surgeon General Cumming is quoted as saying. "Thousands of these people are undernourished today, due to their inability to pay for adequate food. They live mostly on salt pork, corn, molasses and rice. A more balanced ration is out of reach of their purse because of their failure to market the cotton crop."

UNIONS BUILD HOUSES AT HALF BOSSES' PRICE

Building Trades Council Of Reading, Pa., Go Into Business

British Building Guilds Solved House Shortage Problem

After waiting many years for real estate speculators, contractors and benevolent landlords to provide sufficient houses for workers, the Building Trades Council of Reading, Pennsylvania, has formed a Homebuilders' Co-operative Association to remedy the shortage of 5,000 houses in that community. The first building operations of the Association began three weeks ago with the construction of eight model homes adjoining the West Reading. Co-operative Association's store. The houses are 16x45 feet, with three rooms and kitchen down stairs and three rooms and bath on the second floor. They have front and rear porches, large back yards (the lots are 108 feet deep) and an 8-foot space between houses. These model homes cost only slightly more than \$2,000, effecting a saving of nearly 50 per cent. under the usual speculative price for such houses. Needless to say, they were all sold before the cellar excavations were completed.

Home at Cost

By the organization of the Homebuilders' Co-operative Association, the Reading Building Trades Council not only insures steady employment under ideal working conditions to the members of the Building Trades of that city, but it also enables the workers to get decent homes at cost. The necessary money was raised by selling shares at \$10 each, payable in \$1 monthly installments if desired. Five per cent. interest is paid to investors, and this cost of hiring the necessary capital is the only addition to the actual cost of land, labor and materials used in building these homes.

St. Paul Too

Organized labor in St. Paul, Minnesota, has also formed a co-operative construction company, with an auxiliary building and loan association, and

Continued on page two

PLUMBERS TO PICNIC

Vancouver Plumbers' Union is arranging for a big picnic to be held in Mahon Park, North Vancouver, Saturday, August 13. There will be all kinds of sports for men, women and children, among which will be an athletic contest between employes and employers. Officers and members of the local are looking forward to having the usual big time.

ADMITS ARMING STRIKE BREAKERS

U.S. Mine Superintendent Says Company Had Armed Force

By Laurence Todd
Federated Press Staff
Washington.—The coal mining dispute in Mingo county, West Virginia is under investigation. Superintendent Bailey of the Portsmouth Coal Company, a member of the Operators' Association of the Williamson field, testifying before the senate committee on labor, stated that he purchased a Browning machine gun, two bloodhounds and 120 high power rifles, distributing the rifles among the employes so that all of the 416 were armed. From this the senators were permitted to draw the deduction that at least 296 men at the mine already possessed guns and ammunition. He admits that 27 persons have lost their lives in the present dispute.

SEND IN THE NEWS

Meetings Next Week

For time and place of meeting see Trades Union Directory

MONDAY

Carpenters, Bro. Electrical Workers Iron Workers Jewelry Workers Seamen Stereotypers

TUESDAY

Barbers Carpenters, Amal. Locomotive Engineers Machinists' 692 Pressmen

WEDNESDAY

Bricklayers Hotel & Rest. Employes

THURSDAY

Machinists' 182 Painters Parliamentary Committee Sheet Metal Workers

FRIDAY

Milk Wagon Drivers Pile Drivers Plumbers Stage Employes

SATURDAY

Photo Engravers

SUNDAY

Bakery Salesmen Musicians Railway Conductors Soft Drink Dispensers

EIGHT-HOUR LAW NOW IN BELGIUM

King Of Belgium Ratifies Law—Long Discussion In Parliament

Brussels.—The eight-hour day and 48-hour week are established by law in this country. In a letter to the ministry of industry, labor and food, the King said:

"I have just ratified the hours of employment act, the result of long discussions in Parliament and of an agreement for which the chamber and the Senate have made a praiseworthy effort of conciliation. The eight-hour day has therefore been won legally. It remains now to win it from an economic point of view."

The King urged greater production on the part of workers, and new methods on the part of employers that Belgium may export to sustain two-thirds of its population. This country can only support one-third of its population, the remainder depending on industry and commerce.

Peoria, Ill.—Machinists have secured a satisfactory adjustment of their strike in commercial shops.

A UNION SPY STORY

C. E. Lively, the West Virginia detective who killed Sid Hatfield on Monday, killed a miner some time ago. He recently appeared before a committee of the U. S. Senate, and personally related how, for years, he acted as the emissary of Colorado and West Virginia coal mine owners in an effort to disrupt the union. He "killed his man" but his employers were influential enough to save his neck so he might continue his nefarious work. Next week we will publish his story to the Senate. It is so full of cold blooded deeds of infamy that even the Senate committee turned in disgust.

BRITISH FARM WORKERS MEET

Two Big Unions Confer On Policy To Combat Wage Cut

London, Eng.—The farm workers have closed their ranks in face of the grave issues with which they are confronted.

For the first time in their history members of the National Union of Agricultural Workers and of the agricultural section of the Workers' Union met in joint conference, under the chairmanship of Harry Gosling, representing the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. The business of the conference was to agree upon a policy to resist—

(1) The abolition of the Agricultural Wages Board.

(2) The proposal of the National Farmers' Union for a reduction of the minimum wage to a uniform 40s.

The conference also passed a unanimous resolution pledging the 350,000 members of the two unions to carry on an intensive propaganda throughout the country to resist the Government's proposals to abolish the Wages Board. A National Joint Committee has been set up to assist and co-ordinate this work.

Japan Increases Its Industries

Goods Entering Into Competition With Those Of Western Nations

Washington.—The industrial development of Japan has been extremely rapid during the last few years, especially during the period from 1914 to 1920 when, as a result of its favorable situation, it greatly strengthened its position in world commerce and expended its industries, says a report issued by the Far Eastern division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

Today Japanese manufactured goods are entering into competition with those of the Western industrial nations in practically all of the markets of the world, the report declares and continues: Complete statistics, showing the extent of this expansion, are not available, but it is stated that during the period 1914 to 1917 there were started 14,172 new factories, giving employment to 272,000 persons, and in addition 5,498 factories increased their equipment, with the resulting employment of 169,682 new workmen. Inasmuch as the greater part of the expansion took place after 1917, it is clear that the increase must have been very large.

Begin (International News Service)—A wireless dispatch from Moscow said that reports of Russia's distress from plague and famine that are now being circulated in foreign countries are exaggerated.

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MINERS' FRIEND IS SHOT DOWN BY GUNMAN

Chief Of Police Who Was Charged With Killing Gunman Felts Is Dead

Union Spy Was Too Quick For Hatfield—15 Union Miners On Trial

Welch, W. Va.—Sid Hatfield and Ed Chambers, two of the principal defendants acquitted in the great murder trial at Williamson, W. Va., several months ago, were both shot and killed just before noon here by C. E. Lively.

The two men were here to face trial for the alleged shooting up of the town of Mohawk, W. Va. An argument ensued and Hatfield attempted to shoot Lively, it is claimed, but the latter was too quick on the draw and beat Hatfield to it.

Detective Lively and four others were arrested following the shooting.

Welch is county seat of McDowell county and is the stronghold of the Baldwin-Felts detective agency, which provides mine guards for many workings in this part of the state.

Lively was the Baldwin-Felts "under cover" man who ran a restaurant for a long time in Matewan and acted as a spy in the meetings of the United Mine Workers. He was the principal witness for the state at the trial in Matewan and Williamson. Lively is said to have served a prison term in Colorado for killing a union miner.

From the time of the trial at Williamson had blood had existed between Hatfield and Lively.

Sid Hatfield was chief of police of Mohawk, W. Va., and was being tried, along with 15 union mine workers, for the killing of Felts of the Baldwin-Felts' detective agency and two other gunmen who were attempting to evict the families of striking miners for company houses. Hatfield and the union men were acquitted at their first trial but the mine owners had the case appealed.

Matteawan, W. Va., Aug. 2.—Sid Hatfield, picturesque Cumberland mountain miner, came home today from his last battle.

Work in the mines was neglected, stores closed, and mothers and their babes clustered about the rickety little railroad station here when the body of the fallen leader arrived from Welch, where "Smilin'" Sid and his lieutenant, Ed Chambers, fell.

There were threats from women and men alike as they stood in the dusty railroad yard while the body of the leader in the Mingo county mine war, in a rudely constructed pine coffin, slid down a plank to the station platform.

Reece Chambers, father of one of the victims, stirred about, mingling oaths and mutter threats. His giant frame twisted as he glimpsed the body of his son with a bullet hole in his forehead.

The spirit of feudism flared again in the breasts of giant mountain folk when they crowded about the two coffins. Each of the men took a silent oath to even the scores against the detectives and mine owners.

WINNIPEG PRINTERS STANDING FIRM

The termination of the fourth week of the printers' lock-out in Winnipeg finds the workers' line unbroken and a strong determination in every member to stand firm for the principle which employers seek to violate. Reports from various quarters strengthen the belief that the ranks of the employers on the other hand, artificially strengthened as they have been by Typothetae efforts, are weakening. It is reported that several plant directorates have quarrelled over the lock-out, and a large addition to the number of shops signed up is expected daily.

TORONTO PRINTERS HAVE ORCHESTRA

Toronto.—The big strike in the printing industry in Toronto, which started June 1st, is still an event of considerable importance in the city, although the newspapers are not giving it much prominence in the news columns. The meetings of the striking members of the Typographical Union, held in the Labor Temple every morning, are well attended, and the music from the splendid orchestra, composed of members of the organization, adds to the cheerfulness of the gatherings. The weather recently has been too hot for the dances, which enlivened proceedings the first two weeks of the strike.

The strike situation is considered very favorable from the printers' standpoint.

Philadelphia.—The building trades lockout is practically over, the men accepting a wage cut but defeating the "open shop" drive.

Omaha, Neb.—Organized labor and the Non-Partisan League delivered to asking that the four reactionary bills the Secretary of State at Lincoln petitions bearing some 90,000 signatures passed by the last Legislature be referred to a vote of the people at the next general election. Only 37,000 signatures are necessary to suspend and refer the bills.

B. C. Labor News

Official Organ of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and Affiliated Unions.

Control Committee: F. W. Welsh, P. R. Bengough, and W. J. Bartlett.

Published every Friday at Labor Hall, 319 Pender Street West. Telephone Seymour 7495-7496.

Vancouver, B.C.

Second Class mailing privileges applied for.

Subscription Rates: \$2.00 per year by mail in Canada \$2.50 per year outside Canada Advertising Rates upon application

H. W. WATTS - Editor and Manager

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1921

THE PERIL INCREASES

Somehow or other, labor has adopted the habit of shelving the Asiatic question ever since a former British Columbia government, turned down the demands made upon it, on the question, by organized labor. The situation, however, has become acute at this time, on account of the vast number of unemployed and must become more serious as time goes on.

We have received congratulations and appreciations from all quarters upon the first edition of our paper. We will endeavor to continue to make this sheet an interesting and breezy working class publication.

Some British and American Building Trades Unions have eliminated profits from the building of houses and given the industry a boost.

Old Age Pensions For Workers in Spain. In Madrid, recently, widespread display of posters, announcing the introduction of infirmity and old age pensions for workers, was received with rejoicing in labor circles.

The plan includes workers of both sexes between the ages of 16 and 65 earning less than 4,000 pesetas annually. Persons reaching the age limit of 65 obtain the right to a minimum pension of 365 pesetas yearly and a pension of the same amount can be granted before the age limit is reached in the event of infirmity caused by the individual's employment.

The employers, it is provided, must make contributions toward the cost of the pension system to the extent of three pesetas monthly for each worker, the government one peseta monthly to this sum for each person.

The contribution of the workers themselves varies according to the desire of the individual insured, the payment of a higher amount bringing a higher pension.

New York, leading city in many respects, also leads in the number of strikes that took place here during 1920, according to a report that has just been compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

When you advertise in the News there is no waste circulation.

News in Brief

Spokane, Wash.—The superior court declined to issue an injunction against the Typo. Union because its members employed in a commercial plant refused to do work for other firms that would not grant the 44-hour week.

Aberdeen, Scotland.—The British and Irish dock workers' Congress, which ended its session here last week, sent telegrams to Premier Lloyd George and President of the Irish Republic, Eamon De Valera voicing the hope that the negotiations may result in a lasting and honorable peace between Ireland and England.

Hank's hired man says: "Old Man Bill Snooze, who read only the respectable papers, thinks we haven't any kick comin' now, but \$2 shoes is down to \$8 and a farmer kin get enough out of a calf hide to pay freight."

A cotton mill at Laurel, Miss., closed down because employees refused to sign a statement renouncing the A. F. of L. One saw mill ceased operations when employees declined to accept a 25 per cent. reduction, which would have been the fourth cut this year.

The Federated Trades Council of Sacramento, Cal., has voted to establish a workers' college. The courses, however, will not be limited to industrial subjects. They include art, bacteriology, botany, history, hygiene, law, literature, psychology and zoology.

More stage people are treading the sands and eating hot dogs this summer than ever before. They swell the millions of unemployed. Only 16 of New York's 60 producing theatres are keeping open house to the public, and most of these have deleted the matinee performances.

St. John.—One phase of the recent dispute between the New Brunswick Power Company, and its employees which resulted in the entire staff of some 275 men ceasing work, three weeks ago, saw definite developments when members of the street railwaymen's union organized the Union Bus Company which plans to operate a jitney service in competition with the power company's car service.

Montreal, Que.—Opposition to all immigration to Canada except that of farm labor was put in the form of a resolution the last meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, there being only one dissenting vote.

Vienna.—At a profit of 50 per cent., a declared dividend of 20 per cent., England is extending financial "assistance" to bankrupt Austria. This enormous gain was made by English capitalists who came to the aid of the Danube River freight service.

Winnipeg.—Strong protest was voiced at the Trades and Labor Council meeting against the Winnipeg School Board allowing its manual training teachers to engage in other work during the summer vacation, thereby cutting into the few jobs available to the regular mechanics.

San Francisco.—H. S. Nelson, building contractor, has caused the arrest of the president of the local builders' exchange and other contractors, who are charged with conspiracy. Nelson says that through a criminal conspiracy against trade, "fostered by the builders' exchange, he is unable to obtain building material until he agrees to operate under the anti-union plan, and post a notice to this effect on his job."

New York.—Typographical Union No. 6, known as "Big Six," has ratified an agreement with the Newspaper Publishers' Association here by which existing wages and hours are continued without change.

New York.—Thirty-five local unions of Brooklyn have adopted a resolution calling upon the entral Trades and Labor Council to advise with the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of impeaching judges who abuse their authority by issuing injunctions against Labor and thereby "seek to create class distinction or class war."

Denver.—The local street car company has rewarded its "free and independents" by slashing wages. These employees broke the recent strike of street car men who resisted wage cuts.

St. Louis.—The offices of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association have been moved to this city from Indianapolis.

The British Miners' Federation wanted thirty millions from the Government to steady the crash-down of wages; the Government would go no further than ten millions. To save that twenty millions in between, it is estimated that 250 millions has been expended or lost.

In a new restaurant for French members of parliament, placards on the walls request members of the house not to flirt with the waitresses.

Miss Bjinks says that in her opinion some preachers would be a heap more popular if their sermons were only as broad as they were long.

A press dispatch from Riga announces that the soviet government will release American prisoners now held by the soviet authorities on the conditions laid down in a note from Secretary of Commerce Hoover, wherein Secretary Hoover said the American government could not aid in relieving famine conditions in Russia while Americans are held prisoners.

Get on top of your business. Do not let it get on top of you.

Labor Classics

DEBS. A dreamer? Yes a dreamer. But his dreams are all for you. He dreams the dreams that nations dream.

And nations' dreams come true. He dreams the dreams that sowers dream. When the sun and rain assure A field of silken tasseled corn From seed that must mature.

His ship is on a sunlit sea— A tide that never ebbs. For country, home and liberty. Come voyage on with Debs. —Ellis B. Harris. Gene Debs is now in Atlanta jail.

FREEDOM FOR ALL. When one man is over-fattened by luxury another must be starved to that extent. When one man is surfeited with opportunities there is somewhere another man whose life is incomplete.

I protest against a society which is so hideously out of focus. I protest against the starved lives of the world, the lives without sunshine—without art, without music—without travel, without any opportunity to rise above the level of vulgar mediocrity. I want all men and women to be free, free to develop the whole heroic stature of manhood and womanhood. I want a complete life for every human being, lived in an atmosphere of a fearless liberty.—Franklin Wentworth.

A QUESTION OF IMMORALITY. By O'Henry. As I said before: I dreamed that I was standing near a crowd of prosperous looking angels, and a policeman took me by the wing and asked if I belonged with them.

"Who are they?" I asked. "Why," said he, "they are the men who hired working girls, and paid them five or six dollars a week to live on. Are you one of the bunch?"

"Not on your immortality," said I. "I am only the fellow that set fire to an orphan asylum and murdered a blind man for his pennies."

THE "LEADEN EYED" By Vachel Lindsay (American poet) Not that they starve, but starve So dreamlessly; Not that they sow, but that they Seldom reap; Not that they serve, but have no Gods to serve; Not that they die; but that they Die like sheep.

"There would be little crime if society were on the right basis. Crime is mostly the result of ignorance. Educate, make education easy within the reach of all and the decrease in malefactors will be in proportion to the promotion and spread of sensible instruction. —Thomas A. Edison.

"Capital is not—never was, the friend of labor; and from its nature and constitution, never can be. Capital is the wolf. Labor the lamb.—Lord Beaconsfield.

"Liberty is not a means to a higher political end. It is itself the highest political end.—Lord Lytton.

"To argue against any breach of liberty from the ill use that may be made of it, is to argue against liberty itself—since all is capable of being abused.—Lord Acton.

"It is difficult to free fools from the chains they revere."—Voltaire.

I sincerely believe that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies; and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity, under the name of funding, is but swindling futurity on a large scale. —Thomas Jefferson.

Liberty, freedom, and independence are royal things that cannot be presented to, nor thrust upon, races or classes. If races and classes cannot rise up by their strength of brain and brawn, wrest from the world liberty, freedom and independence, they never in time can come to these royal possessions, and if such royal things are kindly presented to them by superior individuals on silver platters they will know not what to do with them, will fail to make use of them, and will be what they have always been in the past—inferior races and inferior classes.—Jack London.

"Trade unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies."—W. E. Gladstone.

"In England, . . . for a generation the working man has been underpaid and underfed."—John Drinkwater.

"Capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed. Labor, therefore, deserves much the higher consideration."—Abraham Lincoln.

"I look to the trade unions as the principal means for benefiting the condition of the working classes."—Thorold Rogers. (Prof. of Political Economy, University of Oxford).

IVENS COMING TO COAST. Mr. Ivens is now in Alberta and contemplates coming to British Columbia in September. His itinerary is via Lethbridge and Crows Nest Pass, then through Okanagan Valley. Meetings are being arranged at a number of points and the F. L. P. committee have arrangements in hand for two or three Sunday meetings in Vancouver. He will also visit Vancouver Island points later.

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 Wednesdays in month at Labor Hall.

BAKERY SALESMEN, Local No. 371—President, H. Curtis; Secretary, W. Haynes, 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.

HARRIS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local No. 120—President, C. E. Herrert; Secretary, A. R. Jennie, 320 Cambie Street. Meets Room 313, 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

BLACKSMITHS, DROP FORGERS & HELPERS, Local No. 151—President, W. J. Bartlett; Secretary, T. McHugh, 1216 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, H. 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.

COBBLERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS—President, Ed. Dagnell; 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, B. Bronson; Secretary, Roy Massecar, 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. every 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.

CIGAR EMPLOYERS, 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. 53—President, H. A. Black; Secretary, A. W. J. Scribbs, City Hall. Meets at 148 Cordova Street West, at 8 p.m. on first Wednesday of each month.

CARPENTERS, JOINERS, LOCAL 452—President, Geo. H. Hard; Secretary, W. J. Johnston; Business Agent, G. C. Thom, Office 304 Labor Hall. Meets second and fourth Mondays 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.

ORGANIZERS, Local No. 357—President, G. Thomas; Secretary, R. J. Craig, 20 Kootenay Street. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on first Tuesday in month.

SELECTIONS WORKERS, Local 213—President, D. W. McDonald; Secretary, P. 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 Trevis; Secretary, Chas. A. Watson, No. 3 Fire Hall, Twelfth and Quebec Streets, Vancouver. Meets at 319 Pender Street West.

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

HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES Local No. 23—President, J. J. Duggan; Secretary, J. W. vanHook, 41 Seymour Street. Meets at 41 Seymour Street at 2:30 p.m. on second and 8:30 p.m. on fourth Wednesdays in month.

JEWELLERS, Local No. 32—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. 28—President, B. P. Piny; 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.

MECHANICALS, Local No. 31—President, H. J. Rhodes; Secretary, H. Walker, 1008 Pender Street. Meets at Room 309, 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on third Wednesday in month.

LOCUMOTIVE 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.

LOCUMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS, 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.

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

JAMES COOK & STEWARDS' UNION, President, C. Brastington; 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. 248—President, W. McCartney; Secretary, Fred Walsh, 311 Hastings Street W. Meets at 310 London Building on first Sunday in month at 7:30 p.m.

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

MACHINISTS, Local 138—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 622—President, J. R. Robb; Secretary, Evan McNeil; Business Agent, P. Bengough; Office 319 Pender Street West. Meets at Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Tuesday.

A Minnesota town which in 1918 dragged out the fire hose to use on a farmers' meeting, has just offered a farmers' paper special inducements to locate there. Town business men are realizing how the politicians have been deceiving them.

Trades Union Directory

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

Vancouver Unions

MOULDERS, Local 291—President, John Brown; Secretary, Geo. Amund, 255 Albert Street. Meets at Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on first and third Friday.

MARINE FIREMEN AND OILERS' UNION OF B. C.—President, Dan Canham; Secretary, W. Owens, 108 Main St.; Secretary, W. Donaldson, 108 Main Street at 7 p.m. first and third Wednesday.

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

PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPER-HANGERS, Local No. 138—Secretary, J. Amos, 18 Cordova Street. Meets at 148 Cordova Street, at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Thursdays in month.

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

PROOF ENGRAVERS' Local No. 54—President, J. Lookey; 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 Thirtieth Avenue East. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on first Wednesday in month.

PATTERN MAKERS—President, O. Hays; Secretary, J. L. Irvine; Business Agent, E. Goddard, 855 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 Stiles; 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. 13—President, A. N. Lowe; Secretary, Alexander Murray, 1484 Tenth Avenue West. Meets at 440 Pender Street West, at 7:30 p.m. on fourth Tuesday.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE—F. & L. G. Chairman, W. J. Bartlett; Secretary, 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. McArthur; Secretary, G. E. James, 1348 Odium Street, 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 844. Meets at 112 Hastings Street, Vancouver, at 8 p.m. on second Tuesday in month.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, Division No. 53—President, A. N. Lowe; Secretary, Charles Bird, 2030 Uptown Street. Meets at I.O.O.F. Hall, 515 Hamilton Street, at 8 p.m. on first Monday in month.

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS, Division No. 247—President, G. W. Hays; 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 first Monday in month.

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. 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, Bill Showler, Office 309 Labor Hall. Meets second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall.

SEAMEN'S UNION—Business Agent, R. Townsend, Office 163 Cordova Street, East.

SOFT DRINK DISPENSERS' UNION, No. 676—President, Frank McCann; Secretary, T. J. Hanafin, 2376 Sixth Avenue East. Meets at 441 Seymour Street, Vancouver, at 3:30 p.m. on first Sunday in month.

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

SHEET METAL WORKERS—President, E. Ferris; Secretary, H. J. Hartman; Business Agent, A. J. Crawford, Office, 311 Labor Hall. Meets second and fourth Thursday at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall.

STRETCHERS AND ELECTRICIANS, 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.

STEEL & ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, Amalgamated Association of, Division No. 101—President, R. Rigby; Secretary, F. E. Griffin, 147 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 183—President, C. Dolme; Secretary, P. Rumble, 196 Gothard Street. Meets in Labor Hall Vancouver at 8 p.m. first Tuesday in month.

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

ALONG UNION, Local No. 178—President, R. A. Lawson, 1053 Seymour Street; Secretary C. McDonald, P. O. Box 508. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on first Monday in month.

YPOGRAPHICAL, Local 226—President C. H. Collier; Secretary and Business Agent, R. N. Neilands; 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. Sleveter, 1728 Denman Street; Secretary, J. E. Woodward, 1255 Carlin Street. Meets at 3 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 455, Prince Rupert. Meets at Carpenters' Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. NELSON—President J. Lotman; Secretary, Felix Pezzeri, Box 624 Nelson. REVELSTOKE—President James Mathie, Revelstoke; Secretary, Phillip Parker, Box 234, Revelstoke. Meets at 8 p.m. on first and third Wednesdays in month at Labour Temple, New Westminster. NEW WESTMINSTER—President, H. Knudsen, 402 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

THE POWERS AND CHINA

If Japan's program for attending the Washington conference is correctly set forth in cable dispatches from Tokio it is a very clever game she will play. If the "open door" is to be the text for Far Eastern questions, Japanese imperialism proposes that the principle shall apply all around. It proposes to abolish extra-territoriality, withdrawal of foreign powers from control of Chinese Government services and surrender of all "spheres of influence" in that country.

But in addition to the application of this idea of the "open door" in China, Japan is said to insist on racial equality in all other countries. This means the "open door" for Japanese immigration, and if pressed at the conference by the Japanese delegates it will produce an embarrassing situation for her imperialist rivals. Japan pressed this demand at the Paris peace conference and in order to appease her the holy diplomats turned Shantung over for Japanese looting.

Aside from this international logrolling it should be noted that the imperialist diplomats deal with China as though she were a piece of real estate put up by gamblers as stakes in a poker game. They talk of the disposal of Chinese territory, Chinese law, Chinese institutions and the Chinese themselves without reference to what the Chinese may think of it. The diplomat sharps would consider it a piece of insolence if the representatives of another power were to speak of the nation each represents as they all speak of China.

Unwittingly this verbal duel between the great imperialist powers regarding the status of China in the Washington conference offers an excellent example of their attitude toward the weaker nations of the world.—New York Call.

WHO WON THE WAR?

From "The Irish People."

The Federation of British Industries is responsible for the report that millions of dollars worth of contracts are already lost to Germany and that the process is continuous. Germany is again pushing England out of the foreign business and according to the capitalist wise-acs the cause of Germany's commercial success is the low value of the German mark in world exchange. After the trouble England went to in "freeing" Palestine from the Turks, the German drummers went in there and took \$600,000 worth of contracts away from the British. The only thing for the English capitalists to do now is to go to war again and get licked. Victories are rather costly luxuries as not alone Entente capitalists have discovered but the legless and armless soldiers and sailors who got the Entente capitalists into their present predicament by defeating the wily Germans. It seems evident now that the German surrender was another Hun plot to capture the commerce of the world and "goose-step" their way to world-domination. Who won the war?

KEEP YOUR HEAD

Threats, opposition and powerful antagonism, influence different men in different ways—some are cowed, and others are stimulated and made more determined to hold their ground. The very best which is in many men is never brought to the surface until they encounter determined opposition. What is true of individuals is as true of organizations. When the tide turns and flows against us there is nothing to fear so much as fear. It is not the conditions which exist so much as the possibility that men will become fearful, lose their initiative, fail to properly measure the opposition, and for these reasons fail to keep their heads. Men who keep their heads as well as their courage cannot be defeated.—Molders' Journal.

A RIGHT TO HAPPINESS

"One-half of the world doesn't know how the other half gets along," runs an old proverb. And it is especially true of a time of depression like the present.

Those on the farm who have some margin left to run or those of us employed by others who have a job cannot realize the vast amount of suffering, mental and physical, in the United States today. There is gloom in the United States today. There is gloom in many thousands of farm homes throughout the Northwest. And in our great centers over 5,000,000, mostly breadwinners for wife, children or old folks unable to find any work.

Obligations on the farm, which man and wife have worked so hard to clear for years that they might give the children a fair start and be secure in old age, cannot be met because of the disastrous fall in prices. Any minute the sheriff may knock at the door. No one who has not suffered similarly can picture the mental torture and despair such a farm home is going through. Or who can picture what a workingman and his wife feel when little children cry for food and there is none, or who know that next week there will be none.

And hardly less intense, if less important humanly speaking, is the mental anguish of hundreds of thousands of people running small business concerns, caught between monopolists and consumers, unable to buy and not knowing whether tomorrow may not end their hopes.

Two things about the matter fill us with surprise; the great capacity of our common people for suffering and the inability of so many of them to see that monopoly control of industry makes these periods of great suffering inevitable every three or four years. The war did not cause our present condition. It simply made the depression a little worse.

Our courageous forbears who wrote the Declaration of Independence wrote

of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. They thought the individual had a right to happiness; and yet in this late day millions of our fellow citizens are denied the most fundamental thing in happiness—the economic security of their little homes.—Seattle Union Record

TEACHING ECONOMICS THROUGH THE STOMACH

British labor is taking a course in economics, we are told by the managing news editor of that journal of imperial piety, the Wall Street Journal, who writes from London. "Britain's place in the sun," we read, "may be retained for a time at least if her workers decide on one of two things: lower wages or greater output. But to insure permanence both principles must be brought into play—more work and less pay. Otherwise Britain's sun has set; her reason for existence passed."

"This is the course in economics" the British worker is taking and the author concludes that he will get the lesson "through that portion of his anatomy which perhaps teaches him most quickly—his stomach." As a text in the theology of steel and securities this is very charming and is worth further notice.

It will be observed that "Britain's place in the sun" is at stake and if it is to gain that coveted place the British workers must accept "more work and less pay." Whose "Britain" does the writer have in mind? Not the workers' Britain, for they certainly have no place in the sun if they are to produce more and get less. It must be somebody else's Britain that he has in mind.

The only conclusion we can draw is that the writer has in mind the Britain of the bankers, capitalists and investors. They are to have this place in the sun and the workers are to provide it for them by "more work and less pay," even if it is necessary to teach the latter this program through their "stomachs." The ruling classes of Britain are entitled to a place in the sun, while the masses of workers are to count themselves gloriously favored when ordered to increase their output of commodities and reduce their own rations.

Please observe that this program for the British working class does not differ from the program assigned for the American working class by our 100 per centers. It is "100 per cent. Americanism" and holds just as much charm for British exploiters as it does for French, German and American despoilers of labor. It is an international creed of the same class in all countries, a creed that is to be taught through the "stomach."

We are happy to present this "spiritual" creed before our readers and happy that the organ of steel and securities piety has enabled us to bring it to the attention of our readers. What do you think of the holy faith?—New York Call.

THE "SLACKER" LIST

In all lands the government claims the monopoly of murder, arson, robbery, blackmail, and mayhem, and is singularly jealous of its prerogative. Our own government has just added a curious sort of variant to the list in the form of a monopoly of character defamation. We refer to the publication of the slacker list.

According to the press, the government did not publish it until it had set itself above the law by getting an opinion from the Attorney General that error in the process was not actionable. It seems a rather cowardly business, characteristically so indeed; and one does not envy those who have the administration of such a dirty task.—The (N. Y.) Freeman.

NEW PRINCIPLE IN MINERS SETTLEMENT

In the settlement of the British miners strike, the government has sanctioned a wage subsidy agreement for £10,000,000, which will stand until December 31, 1922, and will then be terminable on three months' notice thereafter.

A new principle of profit-sharing on a national basis has been established by the British miners in their settlement of the prolonged strike. By the terms agreed upon, the owners will forego profits for three months. Afterwards, to meet general costs, the owners will take seventeen pounds sterling to every hundred paid as standard wages and the balance as profits to be divided in the proportion of seventeen pounds sterling in every hundred to the owners and eighty-three to the workers.

Wages are assured at 20 per cent. above the 1914 standard. National and district boards will be established to adjust wage matters.

Denver, Colo.—Wariare against injunctions, "until the intolerable practice is abolished" was proclaimed by the American Federation of Labor in convention. Labor declared its intention to redouble its efforts to end "the judicial tyranny of injunctions."

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.

WOMEN NOW IN VAGRANT CLASS

The two following stories appeared in the press within the past week.

Seattle—Minnie Lukkerala, 43, who has been sleeping on park benches and porches of dwellings for the last three nights because she did not have funds with which to procure lodging and meals, is being cared for at the city jail. She was found at the Colman dock by Police woman S. A. Hunsicker.

Vancouver, Wash.—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Simmons, the married couple who came into town Tuesday morning on the "blind baggage" of an Oregon-Washington passenger train from Centralia, and who later were picked up by the police for eating at a local restaurant without paying, were given the alternative of leaving town in one hour or serving 10 days in the county jail.

Washington.—How the superintendent of the Burnwell Coal Company mine at Sprigg, W. Va., planned and carried out a sham battle in which he pretended that striking coal miners were firing upon the mine, in order to bring back Federal soldiers to the neighborhood, was recited under oath before the Senate committee investigating the Mingo County coal strike in the second session of its investigation here.

MEMORIAL FOR MARY MACARTHUR

Late Leader of British Women Workers Will Have Name Kept Green

To perpetuate the memory of Mary MacArthur, the late leader of the British women workers, it is proposed by the women of Great Britain, according to an announcement made by the International Congress of Working Women in Washington, that a fund be set aside to provide scholarships for the education and training of some of the many women who wish to serve the trade union movement, and to endow beds in a hospital or convalescent home for women.

It is felt that the aim of the memorial should be to equip women of her own spirit to serve humanity as she served it and succor women who are in condition of illness and pain.

J. R. Clynes, the English parliamentary labor leader, is the honorary treasurer. Miss Margaret Bondfield, Mary MacArthur's successor, Arthur Henderson, and J. H. Thomas are on the committee, together with several other men and women prominent in British Labor and feminist movements.

In Woman's Realm Food to Revive Energy

In America some 10,000 growers of raisins have combined to issue advertisements giving recipes for various forms of raisin food.

Their arguments are good; raisins, they say, furnish an enormous amount of energizing nutriment per pound. They are 75 per cent. pure fruit sugar in practically pre-digested form, so the nutriment of raisin pie is almost immediately assimilated, and raisins as a food quickly revive spent energy.

Their chief recipes are for filling of pastry pies, and as a sauce. The sauce that they recommend is made of a pint of raisins, threequarters of a pint of boiling water, half a pint of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of corn flower, the juice of one lemon and one orange, together with a little grated rind, and half a pint of chopped walnut.

Raisin Salad

A raisin recipe which has stood me in good stead is one for a salad. Wash and soak over night a half pint of raisins, bring to the boil, drain, cool, and mix with an equal amount of chopped celery, and with one chopped apple. Serve as a salad, with a dash of salt, a dash of cayenne pepper, and a tablespoon of lemon juice. Serve on a bed of lettuce, and use mayonnaise dressing if liked.

Raisin brown bread, raisin kisses,

raisin cakes, with the juice of a lemon added, and frozen raisin pudding are amongst my favorites. As for an open apple tart, I think the best I ever make are made with slices of hard apples, over which raisins are stewed. A raisin chocolate pie is made with flour, chocolate (melted), margarine, chopped raisins, sugar, and a pinch of salt. Egg powder, and vanilla extract also go to the making.

Tapioca, rice, and raisins, make another tasty pudding. Soak two tablespoonfuls of tapioca, and add to a quart of milk two tablespoonfuls of rice, three of sugar, four of raisins, and a half teaspoonful of salt. Bake slowly, never letting a skin or crust form on top of the pudding. Stir every time that this is likely to happen.

Raisins really are worth the money we pay for them for the reason the growers give—they are without waste, save in their stones, and are made by nature in the most digestible form possible. They are tissue-formers as well as energy givers, so the woman who wants to add to her weight should give them special attention. Beans, olives, spinach, and raisins are the four best foods for stimulating and helping digestion. In some other respects figs and prunes can rank with them.

A. S.

Women in Public Office

The prejudice against women in public affairs is passing as it becomes realized that local government administration is the domestic work of the community, and that efficient local government primarily affects its myriad ratepayers in their homes. Woman pays the rates, yet woman is more conspicuous by her absence than by her presence in the legislative and administrative assemblies of Great Britain.

In municipal and county affairs the question of the hour—one might say of the age—is housing. This, it is recognized, has become for the health authority a constructive, and not merely a regulative problem. The acquirement first of capital, then of land, of town planning and other planning, have become civic functions even under a national government of merchant princes and a civic government of shopkeepers and professional "private enterprise" promoters. Consequently, the size, situation, and conveniences of the dwellings to be erected have become a matter of public concern. And who should know these so well as she who has to make them not only her home for most of the twenty-four hours of the day, but her workshop and the place of such social entertainment as she is able to command? And who should have more to do, administratively, with the determination of rent considerations than the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the home?

The care of the public health, meaning by that the general health of all private persons in the community, and in particular of those whose health is precarious or definitely defective, or specially indispensable—i.e., chiefly the very young, and the very old, and the chief breadwinner—is in private life the chief charge of the wife and mother, and in public the supreme law of the State. Who, then, can more suitably be placed upon Public Health Committees than she who has graduated in the school of family experience, provided that she has also the aptitude for public office?

So long as the present competitive system lasts there will be with us the "poor," consisting of persons who are unable for one reason or another to maintain themselves by their own labour, and who have no one available to maintain them but the community as represented in the parish council institutions of the country. Such persons as (a) sick poor, (b) casuals and vagrants, (c) orphans or deserted children, and (d) mental defectives and others, are necessarily a charge upon the parish rates until the State reorganises its machinery for such purposes. The administration of charity, individual and organized, falls today mainly to the care of woman. Who can be better qualified than woman to administer public authorities dealing with this kind of work, particularly so as a majority of the recipients of public aid are women and children?

In education matters, beside the fact that those on whose behalf the public service is organized are all children, a majority of the servants of the community in this connection—the teaching staff—are of the feminine sex.

The ordinary mother may know little or nothing of academic affairs, but the progress in intelligence of her children during the crucial years in which she is a dominant figure in their lives, shapes their characters, and character-forming is the most vital part of education—is perhaps the supreme interest of her life. Moreover, she, more intimately than any other, prepares them for their schooling, and is supremely interested in its results as bearing upon their success in after life.

Though lacking the wider opportunities in knowledge of public affairs which men more generally have, woman is, as a rule, more practical in her eye for detail; and, given due encouragement and opportunity for public administration, would undoubtedly excel in educational administration, as experience already has abundantly demonstrated. Mutual benefit cannot but result alike to the teacher and to the man administrator in education affairs from the collaboration of the informed mother. This opportunity has been recognized in the statute of 1918, though little has been done to make it effective in the provision of school management committees. But the county education authority is the place for woman's influence in education administration, and is relatively accessible today to the working-class woman, whose expenses in such work are now provided for under statute. Were it only for the administration of the powers given the education authority under the 1908 and subsequent Acts to feed, clothe, medically examine, treat, and equip children in order to ensure a "sound mind in a sound body," there is more than sufficient reason for the election by the public or the more responsible type of working woman to exercise full influence and give the benefits of her experience on educational boards.—The Woman's Outlook.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS STRIKE IN DENMARK

Copenhagen.—About 10,000 agricultural workers are on strike in Denmark as a result of the wage reductions of 13 ore per hour (three cents). The position of agriculture has undergone a change since pre-war times, reduced productivity being the outcome of intensive culture during the war. Land owners turn to the workers to recoup their losses and proceed with wage cuts. Building workers are going on strike in sympathy and the harbor and metal workers are also threatening to join.

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A WORD TO THE IDEALIST

Our contemporary world is becoming an uneasy habitation for idealists, and for the second time in history the apparent failure of great efforts of revolutionary construction is driving many to the refuge of cynicism or dreams. One thinks of Hazlitt's phrase about the French Revolution—"the only match that ever took place between philosophy and experience." The failure, first of Mr. Wilson and then of Lenin, is bound to leave its mark upon us all. "Waking from the trance of theory, we hear the words Truth, Reason, Virtue, Liberty, with the same indifference or contempt that a cynic who has married a jilt or a termagant listens to rhapsodies of lovers." Neither failure, it may be, is absolute. The French Revolution, for that matter, was never so dead as Hazlitt and his depicted contemporaries supposed. It left behind a peasant ownership in France and the Code Napoleon, and in due time it withered the lives of the Restoration. The League of Nations may play a modest part even in our time, and may be destined to a glorious resurrection. The Russian Revolution is at present in full retreat, but it may in stubborn rearward actions save some of its positions. None the less, the broad fact for emotion is that the two big constructive efforts of our time have failed for the present in their main purpose. The League does not prevent war, and the Soviets have brought back private capital. The two failures may not be unconnected. A modern Spartan, who holds that capitalism is the cause of war, may not generalize more correctly than the ancient, who would have blamed slavery. But capitalism seems to give to force and acquisitiveness their modern shape, as feudalism and slavery did in earlier ages. As one watches the conflicts of today over coal and oil, each with its syndicated interest in the background, one realizes that the failure to abolish war may be merely one aspect of the failure to solve the problem of the control and ownership of the means of life. The Peace which revealed economic imperialism as the one victor, stated this problem of capital in international terms, even more clearly than the war.

Nowhere in Europe, outside of Russia, has the attempt been made in earnest to deal with this problem. For some months, in Germany and Central Europe, hopes ran high. The Press poured forth pamphlets which discussed innumerable schemes. Some of them seemed feasible. The capitalist class was deeply involved in the unpopularity of the fallen Empire; its hangers-on deserted it; its vote at the polls was at first insignificant. For some time the unofficial Workers' Councils, which sprang up in every town, seemed to be the most living organizations of the Republic. The socialization of the coal-mines, on a promising, unbureaucratic scheme, which divided control among consumers and the State, as well as the workers and the technical staffs, seemed on the eve of adoption, and its enforcement was definitely promised after the Kapp affair. Ministers worked out schemes for the control of capital, which would have yielded something like the mixed transitional regime on which Lenin has fallen back.

Very little, beyond the formation of statutory Works' Councils, has come of all these plans. The Socialist parties, involved in their brotherly squabbles, lost the moment when their opponents were weak. The Left wasted its strength in futile revolutions; the Moderates were absorbed in enforcing order, and, meanwhile, the Allies by their severities helped to revive nationalism and capitalism together. The impulse to constructive change is now so feeble that it barely works at all, and Germany, facing a generation of hard work at the bidding of the victors, prefers to organize it by the methods which acted efficiently in the past. She seems to feel that the times are not quite had enough for a desperate gamble, yet much too grave for risky experiments. The fate of Russia has warned her against unlimited revolution, and the evolutionary school is partly engaged in the warfare of cliques, and partly absorbed in coping with the crises which Paris stages with restless frequency.

Nor is the impotence of those who should have prepared the gradual solution the only reason for this failure. Capital gives from time to time a proof of its power which even its enemies must call relatively beneficent. Herr Stinnes, is, we suppose, at once the ablest and the most unpopular representative of his class. But a single one of his many schemes serves to show that the world owes him something. For three years all manner of well-meaning people, including the highest officials of the Allies, have been drawing up schemes for the restoration of Austria. Nothing happened. The decay took its course. Suddenly it struck Herr Stinnes that it would suit him to buy the iron mines and blast furnaces of Styria. The ore is of unusually good quality, and the workmen are skilful. But there was no coal available. Not all the efforts of diplomacy had ever managed to supply enough to keep more than one of its four or six furnaces going, and that intermittently. Herr Stinnes owns a great part of the Ruhr. He bought the Styrian concerns, and presently the trainloads of coke began to arrive punctually and in due measure; one after another the abandoned furnaces were rekindled, and now one reads that the steel in its turn is reviving the derelict machine shops of Vienna and Wiener Neustadt, which used to supply the agriculture of the Balkans.

We do not know whether Herr Stinnes will make an unconscionable profit on this transaction, but his enterprise in its social effects seems to cover a multitude of economic sins. The formula is quite simple. All the triumphs of this captain of industry, and indeed of most German magnates, are built on a perception of the advantages of combining related undertakings, coal with

iron, and both with transport. The Socialist may detest the reactionary politics of this personage, resent his heavy hand with his workers, and grudge him his personal wealth. But the Socialist sees also very clearly that Herr Stinnes succeeds by applying some of his own principles. He wipes out competition. He destroys the social and economic system of nineteenth-century individualism even more successfully than Lenin. He stands towards Socialism as Julius Caesar stood towards Roman Democracy. It is monstrous that such power should lie in one man's will, and yet the autocracy is preferable to the chaotic, unrelated, competing oligarchy which had governed these great industrial provinces before him. Herr Stinnes shows Capitalism at its height, apparently thriving as it never before had thriven in the old world. And yet one feels that the transition from this last phase to socialized industry would be comparatively easy.

With such a phenomenon in front of us, we are inclined to think that the idealists, who look only at the apparently hopeless posture of politics, may be despairing too early of the solution of their problem. The inexorable economic process of the concentration of industry does go on, very much as Marx predicted. What else is the issue in the present coal struggle? Here is an industry badly behind the age, both technically and in its organization, and faced with calamity because its organization is out of date. What it wants is precisely a Stinnes or a Rhondda. The miners are really battling to force it into some form of amalgamation. It has long ceased to be competitive to any degree that might benefit the consumer. He has now everything to gain from some really effective form of unification. The miners ask for it in a particular shape that would benefit them—the pool for wages. But this would soon ease, or even compel, a much closer syndication. The conversation of the owners and the helpless opportunism of Mr. Lloyd George may frustrate at this moment a constructive settlement. The delay will not make the trend to unification less inevitable, and the only question is whether it will pass through a trust phase, qualified by some form of State control, or whether one day the mines will be nationalized at a stroke.

So far from allowing the apparent failure of big constructive efforts to depress our energies, we ought rather to seize the interval of political helplessness to think out the unsolved problems of control and management. There is much to be learned from the disappointing results of the Russian experiment. The sharpest lesson of all, we should say, is the folly of attempting a violent revolution from below, until the "intellectuals" of industry, or a fair proportion of them, feel at least a friendly interest in the problem of the democratic control of industry, as the workers see it. If the technical staffs of the coal-mines, or at least the younger of them, felt the same generous ambition for self-government which moves the ablest of the younger miners, the nationalization of the mines would present few difficulties. The chief obstacle is not the clinging of a mere handful of owners to power and profit, it is the fact that everywhere the class cleavage ranges the better-educated employee against the manual worker. The Guild spirit, which presupposes solidarity for the sake of the common work between architect and mason, must to our thinking precede the formal Guild structure of industry. The problem, as we see it, is much more one of power than of wages. The addition which even a well-run nationalized concern could make to wages, after it had eliminated the owner's profit, is small—too small by far to be worth the struggles and the civil wars which it may cause.

The real evil is not the mere inequality of wealth between the few employers and the many employed. It is the tremendous, irresponsible power over the daily lives of men and the destinies of nations which this unequal wealth bestows—the power to govern or misgovern a great industry, the power to fix the thinking of a people by controlling its Press, the power at one or two moves to mobilize armies or fleets in some dispute to fix the ownership of a coalfield or an oilfield. That power, be it the unintelligent oligarchy of our industries or the able autocracy of a Stinnes, is as much an offence against the personality of the scientific and managerial staff, as it is a limitation of the humanity of the manual worker. Both are tools. Both miss the stimulus of working at a social task for the common good. Indeed it is probably the more educated worker who is the more sadly hampered of the two in his full development.

In one way or another, fast or slowly, the economic battle for the conquest of power is going on, and though the setback in Russia may depress the revolutionary youth elsewhere, it cannot stop a broad and inevitable evolution. Even in this country we may reckon (in spite of the Government's ill-will) the encouraging success of the Building Guild. Italy, with its immense development of co-operative production, especially in agriculture, may soon be more interesting than Russia. We are less excusable than the men of Hazlitt's generation if we give way to the cynicism and despair that follow a conspicuous failure. Our dreams were less extravagant than theirs had been. Our idealogues had never talked "perfection," or imagined that we should soon learn to banish sleep and pain. The return to reality is less startling, and we know, as they did not, that broader causes work out these changes than the rise or loss of a leader or the vicissitudes of party strife.—The (London) Nation.

Seattle.—Acting Mayor Robert B. Heskeith of Cooks Local 33 Wednesday wired an invitation to Secretary of State Charles Hughes inviting the preliminary conference of the world disarmament convention to make Seattle their meeting place.

Miners Patience Is Exhausted

West Virginia Union Will Try To Impeach Governor Of State

Cannelton, W. Va.—At a mass meeting of five miners' unions at this place, officers of the district miners' union were called upon to "start some machinery" whereby the impeachment of Governor Morgan could be secured. The resolution declares:

The patience of law-abiding and loyal citizens is now exhausted—we have been "marking time," hoping that with the advent of Mr. Morgan into the gubernatorial chair, with the assistance of all the newly-elected officials of the state, that the inherited laws from the old days in Europe when "Saxon and Norman" earls administered justice direct with knotted clubs, cleavers and swords, would be substituted by the bill of rights and the Constitution of the United States, enjoyed by citizens in all other States of the Union.

The mountain-high evidence against Cossack lawlessness in this state is increased by an affidavit by Tishon Procter, who runs a small grocery store near Williamson, W. Va. He sold supplies to striking miners, living in a tent colony, near the mouth of Lick Creek, and one night was raided by state police and arrested. He was taken to this place and confined in the city jail with more than two score of other persons and kept there for four days "in a room affording merely standing room and without beds or chairs and denied communication with friends and relatives."

At the end of the four days he was discharged without any charge being made against him.

Benevolence (?) is utilized in boosting the dividends and charitable (?) organizations make profits.

Chinese employers are looking assiduously for the foreign agitators who are stirring up trouble and strife in the Flowery Kingdom by inciting a general strike among Chinese workmen. They would do well to forget about that looney of employers, the "foreign agitator," and face their industrial conditions honestly.—Seattle Union Record.

Railroad Notes

UNIONS GET DECISION

Chicago.—Railroad unions gained a victory by the decision of the United States railroad labor board that the roads must treat with unions exclusively in forming new working agreements.

The case arose over a petition of the Pennsylvania lines, which asked that it be allowed to hold conferences with employees who were popularly elected instead of with the regular representatives of the unions.

In railroad circles the decision is considered a victory for the shop in the rail industry.

BROTHERHOODS CONFER

New York.—The questions of wage reductions and working conditions were taken up at a conference here between heads of the four big railroad brotherhoods, the Switchmen's Union and a committee of the association of railroad executives.

The meeting requested by the brotherhoods is said to have been asked to "clearly place the railroads on record as to whether they will request further decreases in wages and the elimination of time and one-half for overtime."

GET BIG BACKING

The National Association of Manufacturers, the National Founders' Association, the National Erectors' Association, and the Employers' Association of Chicago, are backing the open shop campaign of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

YARDMASTERS WIN

Columbus, Ohio.—Details of the first national agreement between a railroad and its yardmasters were revealed here by officials of the Grand Division of the Railroad Yardmasters of America.

The agreement was completed July 14, after negotiations since December, 1918. The agreement is between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the yardmasters.

It affects employees in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington, D.C., and South Chicago divisions.

Terms of the agreement are effective August 1. It provides that yardmasters will work eight hours a day instead of 12, with two days off each month and 14 days' vacation with pay each year.

The yardmasters will not be dismissed without a hearing before a division executive or higher official. Employees are given the right of appeal to the highest operating officials.

The agreement also provides that seniority of yardmasters date from the time of assuming positions. Salaries provided vary with the location of the terminal.

Mechanics in the Southern Pacific shops from New Orleans to Portland have voted for a strike in the event that the 9 per cent. wage reduction granted by the United States Labor Board goes into effect.

The management of the Southern Pacific Railroad is scored in resolutions adopted by the system board of adjustment of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees for "refusing to grant to employees sufficient time to compile data" to offset wage cut demands of the company.

A Few Smiles

Said the Judge—Are you a Communist or an Industrialist?
Said the Prisoner—Neither. I am a pessimist.

SERVED HIM RIGHT

"Say, Moike, an' did yez know Pat has th' noomonia?"
"Oi did not. Sure an' where th' divil did he get it?"
"Worrakin' in an' 'open shop.'"

Surprised

Counsel for the Defense (to client who has been dozing during the verdict)—Wake up and get out. You're acquitted!
The Accused—Lor' lumme. Wat! Not guilty?

THICK HEADED (?)

The head of a coal firm, irritated beyond endurance at a driver's blunder, told the man to go to the office and get his pay and not come back.
"You are so confounded thick-headed you can't learn anything," he shouted.
"Begorra," answered the driver, "I learned one thing since I bin with you."
"What's that?" snapped the boss.
"That seventeen hundred pounds make a ton."

WHY THEY LEAVE THE FARM

A city man grew tired of unemployment in Pennsylvania. At 4 o'clock in the morning he hired himself out to a Pennsylvanian farmer. The newly employed hired hand was called to breakfast. A few minutes later the farmer was astonished to see the man walking off down the road.
"Say! Come back and eat your breakfast 'fore you go to work!" he yelled after him.
"I ain't going to work," the man called back. "I'm goin' to find a place where I can stay all night."

MUST HAVE AIR!

A gentleman was walking along a country lane one day when he was startled to see a man's head appear above the dirty water in the ditch.
"Why, Pat," he exclaimed, "What are you doing there?"
The Irishman smiled sheepishly. "Well, sir, being tired of this life, I am trying to drown meself!"
"But why, then, do you keep putting your head out of the water for?"
"Shure, now," replied Pat, "I have to keep coming up to get my breath!"

WAS SOME SLUMBERER HIMSELF

Kansas City, Mo.—A noise somewhat similar to that produced by a saw when it rips through wood drifted toward the bench from the middle of Judge John Kennedy's municipal court-room.
"Who's so musical in my court?" thundered the judge.
"It's Policeman J. Hudgins sleeping," several other patrolmen volunteered.
"What are you doing here?" Judge Kennedy asked the negro policeman after he was awakened.
"I'm here to prosecute Miss Hazel Edwards," Hudgins stated.
"What's the charge?" the city prosecutor demanded.
"She was sleepin' on a bench in the city park," Hudgins replied, rubbing his eyes.
"Help!" shouted Judge Kennedy.
Miss Edwards, a negress, was released.

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Vienna.—The new constitution of the kingdoms of the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes was accepted June 29 by the Parliament at Belgrade by a narrow majority. It automatically establishes one of the most vicious anti-labor laws ever passed by any state. The law only awaits the signature of the regent to become effective.

STATE INDUSTRIES UNIONIZED

Schoolteachers in the state schools of Queensland carry the union card. Their union numbers 4,200 members. The profession is 100 per cent. unionized. The labor government of New South Wales made it plain that as teachers were servants of a government that believed in grade unions, they would have to be unionists or get other jobs. The Queensland government has done the same thing with other industries under its control—such as railways, state-owned enterprises and utilities.

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