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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LABOR NEWS

Issued Every Friday — Devoted to the interests of the International Labor Movement — [Subscription: $1.50 Per Year 5c Per Copy]

Volume I. — Vancouver, B. C., Friday, November 4, 1921 — Number 15

FIRST SOCIAL HUGE SUCCESS

Prize Winners Were Pleased — Looking Forward to the Next Event.

The first social of the season held under the auspices of the Label Committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was a big success in every way in spite of the heavy rain. Everything went off smooth and both young and old had a good time. The floor was in dandy shape for the dancers and the orchestra could not have given better satisfaction.

Whist Prizes

The winners of the whist prizes were all very pleased with the articles and have signified their intention of being at the next. The prizes and the winners were as follows:—Gents: First, Union Label hat, purchased from Calhoun's, 61 Hastings Street E., won by Mr. E. Stevenson with a score of 117; second prize, box of union made cigars, donated by Parsons & Reynolds, cigar manufacturers, won by A. J. Crawford, score 116; third prize, Union made negligee shirt, donated by Jas. Thomson & Sons, manufacturers of Union made dry goods, won by R. J. Wilson, score 115; booby prize, pair of Union made baby rompers, won by J. Enright, score 89.

The winners and articles of the ladies' prizes were: First, Union made cretonne house dress, Miss G. Tait, score 131; second, Union made house dress, won by Mrs. Dean, score 123; booby prize, union made baby rompers, won by Mrs. McLelland, score 82.

The next social will be held Friday, November 25.

U. S. CONGRESS EXPELS MEMBER

Rabid Anti-Unionist Gets No Sympathy From His Colleagues.

WASHINGTON. — Congressman Blanton, the rabid anti-union representative from Texas, has "immortalized" himself. He is the first member of the American congress to face expulsion.

There have been several instances in the history of congress where members have faced censure, but the anti-union war dancer from Texas is the first to be held up as guilty of violating the confidence of the house and of being unworthy to be a member of that body.

A resolution for expulsion, introduced and urged by the Republican leader, Representative Mondell, failed by the narrow margin of eight votes, the poll standing 203 to 113, with a two-thirds vote needed for expulsion. A substitute resolution calling for censure, which was introduced by Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, the Democratic leader, was adopted unanimously.

Recently Blanton asked the house for permission to extend his remarks in the Congressional Record "upon the improvement in the government printing office." Following the usual custom, no objection was made. In these cases the member has a free hand in inserting matter in the Record, which he may afterward print in pamphlet form and circulate under his frank.

Attacked Union Labor

Blanton's "remarks" proved to be his stereotyped harangue against organizedd labor, with special attention to the Typographical union. He included part of a quarrel between two employees of the printing office, in which one of the employees was alleged to use profane and obscene language. The information was furnished Blanton by the other employee, who has written letters to the Texan on the "tyranny" of this union.

Blanton made no attempt to expurgate the indecencies, but printed them so plainly that he clearly intended to "prove" his case against organized labor.

Nobody Defended Him

Blanton's little mind and his lack of judicial balance was never more clearly shown, but he failed to reckon on the cyclone that would hit him when his colleagues read his "remarks" in the Congressional Record, issue of October 22. The following day a motion to expunge the objectionable matter was adopted by a vote of 314 to 1, Blanton casting the one vote. The temper of the house was shown by its refusal to permit him to speak on the motion. Not a member of the house defended or excused him.

ONLY 15,000 ARE IDLE IN FRANCE

France, the greatest sufferer of all the allies in the war, is in the best position as regards unemployment. Against the millions out of work in Great Britain and the United States, careful research shows that the idle do not exceed 15,000.

Next to France, Germany has fewer idle men and women than any other industrial nation. A recent research reveals that less than 400,000 are unable to secure regular employment, and an industrial boom promises to take up this slack at no distant date.

France's remarkable situation is ascribed to the fact that it is a nation of small industries and is not, therefore, subject to the unnatural conditions imposed in highly industrialized nations. This is also true of Germany to a somewhat lesser extent.

BARNARD TO SPEAK AT DREAMLAND

Neelands Urges Labor Unity to Displace Liberal Party.

With Tom Richardson in the chair at the Dreamland Theatre last Sunday evening, R. H. Neelands, Labor M.P., gave a resume of the work of the Labor representatives at Victoria during the present session. He urged all workers, whether in agreement with legislative action or not, to unite their forces, and at the next opportunity help get rid of the Liberal bag of tricks over at Victoria. There was no doubt in his mind as to the use made of the legislative machinery of the province by the capitalists, and it had been very effective in their interests. He had opposed the introduction of the one-man street cars at this time, and so far as he was concerned, had no apologies to offer.

Meetings will be held in support of the candidature of Tom Richardson, in Vancouver South, November 4th, Queen Mary School, Sasamat car, and at McKenzie School (46th and Fraser), November 9th, both at 8 p.m.

All the invitations have been sent out for the rally which will be held at Headquarters, Monday, November 7th, Thanksgiving Day. Rally will open at 8 p.m.

Barnard Next Sunday

T. A. Barnard will be the speaker at the Dreamland Theatre meeting on Sunday evening next. T. A. has been located in Nanaimo for several months now, and will have something to say about the Labor movement on the Island. At the last Provincial election Barnard contested Nanaimo against the Minister of Mines, and only failed to secure election by 175 votes.

The Forum Committee reported progress and expect to make a start Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. at Headquarters, 148 Cordova Street, W. The social committee intimated that an early start would be made on the Saturday evening social meetings.

FOLLOW THE CROWD TO THE SMOKER

Assured of a Real Good Time at the Label Trades Concert.

With a large number of talented artists already on the cards for the Label Committee's Smoking Concert next Thursday, and full co-operation of the Theatrical Trades, there is every prospect of it being a red-letter affair. The Musicians' Union has already obtained eight volunteers for musical selections, artists from the Lodge Cafe will be on the programme and it is hoped also to be able to secure one or two from the Orpheum Theatre to "do a turn" to keep us smiling. Many others have volunteered their services and when one thinks of the smokes and refreshments that will be on hand, there is no gainsaying that the audience will have a real good time. A limited number of tickets are still on sale around the Labor Hall, price fifty cents. Don't miss the fun.

What about your subscription?

Trades Council Votes $50 To Britannia Sufferers

Urges Unions to Donate—Socials Proving Great Help to Movement—To Press For Labor Legislation—Cheer Up or Break Up—Urged to Support Labor Candidate—Opposed to the Income Tax.

At its regular session held in the Labor Hall, Tuesday evening, the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council donated $50.00 to the relief fund of the Brittannia Beach flood victims. Del. Showler reported on the meeting called by the Board of Trade to aid in the relief of the sufferers. Most of those affected by the disaster he said, were women and children, whose husbands and fathers were in various parts of the country looking for work, having been thrown out of employment by the recent fire at the mill. These people had not only lost everything in the shape of furniture and even clothing, but had lost their savings in the flood, there being no bank in which to deposit them. The council also urged further action by local unions.

A communication was received from the Federal Department of Health asking for further informations regarding the mingling of Chinese lepers among their fellow countrymen. Request complied with.

A Speed Artist Heroine

The Building Trades Council, of Los Angeles, sent word to the effect that the Lasky Famous Players' Co., an anti-union outfit, was capitalizing the arrest of Bebe Daniels, who was recently sentenced to jail for speeding, by portraying her as a heroine in a picture called "The Speed Girl." The council urges labor to make a protest against this outrage, pointing out that many workers and their children have been killed and mained by these speed demons.

Resolution From Cigar Makers

A resolution from the locked-out cigar makers, of Vancouver, urging action upon the Provincial Legislators against the Stettler Cigar Factory, for violation of the minimum wage law, was endorsed and the secretary requested to forward a copy to all legislators.

The Dominion Trade Congress requested the council to obtain an answer from all candidates running for Federal office as to what their actions will be, if elected, on labor legislation proposed by organized labor. This matter was turned over to the parliamentary committee with power to act.

A communication was read from the Building Trades Council, of California, to the effect that unscrupulous employers were advertising for from 5,000 to 10,000 bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters to take care of the building boom which is alleged to be now on. The council says there is no building boom and 30,000 unemployed.

A communication was received from the Minister of Labor to the effect that a fair wage clause was inserted in the agreement with J. Coughlan & Sons for the construction of a dry dock in Vancouver, and that the new agreement for the floating dock will naturally include a fair wage clause.

Law to Evade Law

A petition asking for the repeal of an amendment to Sect. 1140 of the Criminal Code of Canada, made this year, and which was introduced—so the petition states—to enable an Edmonton millionaire to escape the penalty of the law for uttering a forged document in order to obtain title to half-breed script land, was endorsed and opened for signatures.

Helping the Movement

Del. McDonald, reporting for the label committee, informed the council cil that the whist drive and dance was a splendid success. The next thing on the program was a smoking concert on November 10.

Del. Herrett said that the socials were going to be a great help in not only boosting the union card, label and button, but it was going to help boost the labor movement as a whole.

Parliamentary Committee

Del. Bartlett, of the Parliamentry Committee, appealed for more members of every union to interest themselves in the work of the committee. He pointed out the necessity of workers helping to draw up and introduce labor legislation, drawing attention to the fact that labor cannot expect legislation unless it works for it and demands it. He pointed out that the government had promised certain legislation last session, but nothing had been done. What action, he said, does the council wish to take while the present house is in session? Del. Showler thought the legislators were too busy fighting over Beaver skins and booze to take up the subject of labor legislation. The council, however, instructed the parliamentary committee to press for the legislation proposed by the committee.

Two More Join Council

The organization committee reported progress. The Bookbinders' Union and the Lithographers' Union having voted to affiliate with the council. Steps were also under way to increase the membership of the Garment Workers.

"Cheer Up Week"

Del. Showler reported having attended the "Cheer Up Week' campaign committee meeting, and stated that the chairman of the meeting was of the opinion that pessimism could be brushed aside and business improved if the news of improved conditions were spread broadcast. He told of one instance where 1500 miners had recently been put to work over on Vancouver Island. Del. Showler asked him, however, how many of these were asiatics but this inormation could not be obtained. Del. Thom said that the committee did not know of the wage reductions and lockouts now taking place in Vancouver or they would not ask the workers to "Cheer Up." He said that the committee wanted to break us up not cheer us up, and delegates should not be sent.

Del. Showler explained that he had informed the committee of the condition of affairs and said that quite a number of them were surprised at the news of lockouts, etc., hence, in his opinion, it was a good thing to be able to ventilate these affairs before the business and other organizations of the city.

Helping Locked-Out Workers

Del. Welsh reported having brought pressure to bear on Leckie's and that the committee were doing

Continued on page four

Meetings Next Week

For time and place of meeting see Trades Union Directory

MONDAY

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

TUESDAY

Barbers
Carpenters, Amal.
Locomotive Engineers
Machinists' 692
Pressmen

WEDNESDAY

Bricklayers
Hotel & Rest. Employees
Teamster's Union

THURSDAY

Machinists' 182
Painters

FRIDAY

Dairy Employees
Pile Drivers
Plumbers
Stage Employees

SATURDAY

Photo Engravers

SUNDAY

Musicians

TEAR GAS BOMBS FOR UNRULY MOBS

PHILADELPHIA — An appropriation of $2,000 has been made by the City Council for the purchase of tear gas bombs, and a squad of 50 policemen will be instructed in their use, it was announced by Superintendent of Police Mills.

Demonstrations of the effectiveness of this tear gas to break up crowds and other assemblies were staged by various police forces. It was shown the gas could render futile, if so desired, political or industrial gatherings.

The action of the City Council here in providing for the use of the chemical is considered significant in view of the fact that it comes close on the heels of numerous strikes for better working conditions.

JAPANESE FLOG KOREAN WORKERS

Authorities Keep Down Unions by Brutal Treatment of Natives.

WASHINGTON — Dr. Syngman Rhee, president of the provisional government of the Republic of Korea, questioned by the Federated Press as to the economic issues involved in the struggle to free Korea from Japanese occupation, declares that the Japanese government opposes the formation of trade unions in Korea mainly because it fears their political influence.

"The question of independence is supreme in the mind of every Korean in every walk of life," says Dr. Rhee. "The hatred of the Japanese for their atrocities and their oppression is almost as intense and as absorbing. The Japanese recognize this, and for that reason they oppose and, so far as they can, they prevent the organization of Koreans for any and every purpose, because they are afraid no matter what is is organized for, or what its avowed purpose may be, it will eventually drift into an anti-Japanese society.

The Mailed Fist

"The total killed in the first year of the independence movement," he says, "was 7,645 wounded, 45,562; imprisoned, 49,811. The number of houses burned were 724; churches burned, 59; schools burned, 3.

"During the period of Japanese occupation 616,839 Koreans have been arrested and 'convicted' at one time or another for so-called political offenses. Of those convicted, flogging was administered to 278,087, and it is safe to say that at least 10 per cent. of those flogged died from the severity of the punishment."

CHICAGO.—The Iowa Farm and Labor News, the first of the Federated Press chain papers to be published in Iowa, began publication last week, making the fourth chain labor paper printed under the auspices of the Federated Press.

We do job printing.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING

Get on the Voters' List and Send Your Spokesman to Ottawa.

1. Every person, male or female, shall be qualified to vote, not being an Indian, ordinarily resident on an Indian reservation:

(a) Is a British subject.

(b) Is 21 years of age.

(c) Has ordinarily resided in Canada for at least 12 months and in the electoral district wherein such person seeks to vote for at least two months immediately preceding the writ of election.

(d) Provided, however, that an Indian who has served in the naval, military or air forces of Canada in the late war, shall be qualified to vote unless otherwise disqualified under the three preceding clauses.

The children of foreign persons who were born abroad are entitled to vote by the naturalization of their parents.

Tea laborers of Ceylon receive from 8 to 20 cents a day.

Children enjoying the benefit of school and the pleasure of the playground instead of the drudgery of the mill and factory is part of the progress made by the union label.

HOUSE ADOPTS ASIATIC QUESTION

Efforts of Asiatic Exclusion League Now Bearing Fruit.

The activity of the Asiatic Exclusion League has already brought results in British Columbia. Although only a recommendation, the Provincial Government has performed at least one thing that is worth while this session by requesting the Dominion Government to take the necessary steps to have twelve months notice given to terminate the Anglo-Japanese treaty as far as Canada is concerned.

Another resolution asks the Dominion Government to amend the immigration act of Canada so as to totally restrict the immigration of Asiatics into the Province. These resolutions were passed unanimously.

Now it will be up to the Federal Government to act and candidates should be asked to pledge themselves on this subject in every part of the Dominion.

Eastern Provinces are not aware of the dangerous inroads the Asiatics are making into the life of the Province, but interested parties can obtain this information from the Asiatic Exclusion League, at 502 Carter-Cotton Building.

A larger and more representative executive was elected at the re-organization meeting of the League on Friday night.

Following the election of officers the secretary reported the establishment of branch offices of the league at Courtenay, Powell River and Comox.

The new executive is composed as follows: Gen. A. D. McRae, hon. president; W. J. Bartlett, president; Capt. C. F. Macaulay, secretary-manager; P. R. Bengough, treasurer; Col. J. Leckie, first vice-president; F. H. Barber, second vice-president; and 21 other members.

GOOD TIDINGS FROM SWEDEN

Labor Party Tops List In Recent Elections—Gains Twenty-Four Seats.

The elections are over in Sweden, and the final results are to hand. Victory has followed upon victory. From practically every corner of this enlightened country, with its old and noble traditions, messages of sweeping victories for the Labor cause, for peace and international brotherhood, have brought happy tidings to thousands of workers' homes where the night mare of unemployment was lurking in the darkness. The workers in Sweden have fought their finest election campaign, and as an outcome it is now almost a certainty that the Labor veteran, Hjalmar Branting, will succeed in forming, for the second time, a purely workers' cabinet.

The Results

Social Democrats	633,001
Conservatives	448,968
Liberals	332,800
Farmers	190,290
Communists	89,087
Left Socialists	45,377

Labor Gains

The total sum of votes given to Labor candidates is almost as large as that given to all the bourgeois parties combined. According to the Stockholm Social-Demograten, the Labor party would only have required 7,000 more votes, spread over ten constituencies, to have gained an absolute majority over all the other parties in the Second Chamber of the Swedish Riksdag. As it is, the Swedish workers have now returned 106 candidates to the Parliament against the 124 returned by the three bourgeois parties. The strength of the various parties in the Riksdag is now, compared with last year:

	1921
Social Democrats	93
Left Socialists	6
Communists	7
Liberals	41
Farmers	21
Conservatives	62

Labor candidates have thus gained no less than 24 seats in the Swedish Parliament.

The Electrical Workers' Union has voted $25.00 to the Brittania Beach flood victims' fund.

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THE B.C. LABOR NEWS

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

CHANGING THE SYSTEM

In spite of the world-wide unrest that has taken place since the closing of the war, and in spite of the general attack upon wages and living conditions of the workers, there are still a vast majority who are content with things as they are. This vast mass have been unmoved by the tragedy of the war and the threatening signs of another. They have been unmoved by the high cost of living, except to shrug their shoulders, and today they stand contented with attempts at wage reductions by employers and loss of jobs through business depression. And this is part of the great mass of workers that must be stirred to action before the present economic system can be changed to meet the ideas of Marxian philosophers. For many years these idealists have dreamed of the revolution "just around the corner," and with the consummation of the Russian revolution their hopes ran high for a quick change in their own countries. Yet what do we find. Russia slipping right into capitalism, and the Communists introducing only last week, into Moscow and other cities, institutions catering to that holy trinity of Rent, Interest and Profit. What is the matter with the Communist programme, may we ask, that it is compelled to issue loans on mortgages, that pernicious blood and vitality sucking scheme for living on interests derived from such loans? Why reintroduce the profit system by the introduction of private enterprizes? Why turn over vast areas of timber and mining land for exploitation by foreign capitalists?

These are questions that not only need answering but need a great deal of analyzing. Russia is not bankrupt. Neither should it lack the men and women with the necessary qualification for running industry. It seems that money and experience are the only two things that should be necessary to introduce collective ownership. But apparently there is something else.

We are not going to fool ourselves or try to kid ourself fthat Russia is doing alright, that it is or will be a workers' paradise. It seems foolish to us to close our eyes and ears to these facts. If Russia is blazing the way then it is leading back to where we are, and perhaps that is why so many workers are becoming indifferent to the Communist ideals.

We can only explain this condition in the fact that there was too much destruction instead of construction in the early stages of the revolution. Private enterprises were turned over holus bolus to committees who knew nothing of the methods of operation of industry. A great mass of the workers were indifferent to the change and failed to co-operate. True there were a great number of enthusiasts but these had to be used to force the others to action. This then leads one to realize that if a change in the present system must take place it should be by a slow process. That not only must the present owners and operators of industry be a party to the scheme, but that the great mass of, at present, indifferent workers, must also be a party to the scheme. If this is true then the working class organization that expects to obtain political power must not only advocate immediate demands that will interest the almost contented workers, but must open up its ranks to the men who have a great deal of knowledge and actual experience in the operation of industry.

* * *

PROVINCIAL TAXATION

Because of an orgy of graft, corruption and wild-cat schemes, the Provincial Government now finds it necessary to place another tax upon everybody in the Province that will not only bring further misery and poverty among the workers, but will throttle every kind of industry. The proposed tax on stocks and equipment of the business and manufacturing concerns in the Province can only have the effect of closing down the few that are here, because it will be cheaper to manufacture outside the Province and ship the goods in to retailers, than to carry a stock and equipment that will be taxed by the Government. It must be borne in mind that these industries are already taxed in many different ways and the new tax will just about be the one that will "break the camel's back."

Retail merchants will of course have another tax also to meet, and what with high rents and slack trade their lot will not be an easy one.

But what about the wage worker? He has always carried the load and it will be his turn to again assume the extra load made possible by the proposed tax. Not only will he have to pay that one per cent Provincial income tax and the Federal income tax, but the manufacturer and the merchant if they manage to stay in busniess will pass along their tax to the price of the goods and the consumer will pay.

Irrespective of the wonderful (?) Socialist discovery that the workers do not pay taxes, we are afraid that the workers will have to slave night and day in order to obtain a decent livelihood, because of the taxes imposed upon them. Every worker should make it his or her business to write their Provincial representative urging opposition to the proposed taxes. As a remedy to meet and cut down the Provincial expenditure they might suggest the cutting down of the from $300 to $500 a month salaries of hundreds of petty officials and hangers on, make some of the already exposed grafters get out and have a general clean-up.

Ian MacKenzie, M.P.P., the idol of the returned soldier, has fallen from grace. Even lawyers get caught with the goods.

South Vancouver unemployed are being led to the slaughter by a few ultra-revolutionary dogmatists. The situation cannot be remedied by mob action.

Locked out Boot and Shoe Workers hold a social every morning with singing, dancing and music. If Leckie could see them he would think his cause was lost.

The recent exposures regarding the purchasing of the Liquor Board Warehouse might be referred to as "spilling the beer." Anyhow Farris and his gang were drunk with power.

A South Vancouver relief worker struck an O. B. U. foreman with a shovel this week because he was being speeded up. Trying out the proletarian dictatorship has its dangers even in this country.

Railroad workers won the first round in the proposed wage reduction. The test strike on the International and the Great Northern railroads showed that they could mess things up.

Queensland has abolished its upper house of parliament. It must be an awful feeling to rise to the top of the ladder and then get pushed off.

At least 26,000 acres of land in British Columbia are in the possession of Orientals. They control the fishing industry, the shingle industry, etc. Might as well bring the Mikado over and crown him king.

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

ODD BITS

(Conducted by Sydney Warren)

SHAVIAN SAYINGS

"Never give the people anything they want; give them something they ought to want but don't."

"The philanthropist is a parasite on misery."

"The notion that poverty favors virtue was clearly invented to persuade the poor that what they lost in this world they would gain in the next."

"Ladies and gentlemen are permitted to have friends in the kennel but not in the kitchen."

THE LAW'S WAY

To the average person there are many things about the law and its processes that he cannot understand. The recent case in which a nineteen year old youth was convicted and sentenced to hang for murder, while his accomplice, though formally receiving a like sentence, was assured the judge's recommendation for pardon in consideration for testifying against his companion, is a pertinent one.

Society as a whole condemns the informer and stigmatizes him as a spy, stool-pigeon, pimp, squealer and snitcher. The law, however, takes a different view and punishes the betrayed and rewards the equally guilty betrayer for doing what in every human rule of conduct is despised and excoriated.

As to the crime of murder itself, we are equally inconsistent. Society only condones it on a wholesale scale. When diplomats involve nations into wars costing thousands upon thousands of lives, far from being punished, they are honoured. Unscrupulous humans sell us tubercular cattle or adulterate our food with poisonous matters and the number of these that have received the death penalty has yet to be recorded. Admittedly, this does not justify the murder of even one individual, yet the youth in question was, in a large measure, the victim of society which now is bent upon hanging him. Had that same society been as eager in enabling him to secure an honest livelihood as it now is to take his life, in all probability he would not be occupying the death cell today.

A GERM OF WAR

Viscount Milner in a recent statement declares that it was England, not the United States, that suggested the Mandate system. Whether this nickname for land-hogging originated with Yankee or British imperialists is of little moment. The Mandate system itself is the important thing, for it is today one of the most fertile germs for future wars.

The Mandates given to the various countries by the Allied Powers are but subterfuges for annexation. What difference can it make to the subjected or "mandated" country whether it be placed under a mandate, a protectorate or stolen outright? And more, does the fact of calling the steal a "mandate" cause other nations to grow less suspicious and more neighborly1?

Japan, of all the countries, has benefitted most as a result of these land-grabbing franchises disguised as "Mandates." Japan secured the greater part of Germany's island possessions in the Pacific and within less than two years afterwards succeeded in driving out British trading firms and captured the Pacific island trade. Her possessions gained under the Mandate system have to all practical purposes made Japan the mistress of the Pacific.

Today European nations are looking towards the Little Brown Man's Empire with feelings closely akin to alarm. A disarmament conference is proposed. Japan diplomaticallly accepts an invitation to attend, yet on the day her delegation arrives in the States, cables announce that the new Japanese budget for military and naval purposes has not been reduced one yen and amounts to forty-nine per cent of the nation's total expenditure.

But a few years ago England and the United States were urging Japan to arouse from her feudalistic state and become "modernized." The samuraii class of Japan have followed the advice of their Occidental brethren, until today, one does not need to be a professional yellow peril alarmist to see in the economic and military development of that country, the germ of a new war, a bigger war, a race war, and one, that if fought within the next decade, will bid fair to consign civilization to oblivion.

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

JAPANESE BARRED FROM OWNING LAND

SEATTLE.—Japanese are to be barred from further entry on Indian lands in the State of Washington pursuant to an order from the department of the interior not to lease any lands to persons not eligible to become citizens of the United States.

The new ruling is regarded as a recognition by the federal authorities of the alien land law passed at the recent session of the Washington legislature and follows a campaign started over a year ago by labor and soldier organizations. Previously the Japanese had outbid the veterans and white settlers for the choicest lands on the Indian reserves and threatened to overrun the Yakima reservation.

THOUGHTS FOR THE PRESENT DISCONTENTS

In this mad cycle of unrest,
These days of dissidence,
Of all the virtues, quite the best
Is good old Common-sense.

It bursts into the stuffy room
And wide the casement flings,
It chases out the dust and gloom,
Cobwebs and creeping things.

It is the steady balance wheel
That keeps the power in check,
Which else with misdirected zeal
Would run amuck, and wreck.

It is the ordered melody
That all true music has,
Shaming the crude barbarity
Of wild and raucous jazz.

It draws the pure and natural line
Of Beauty's gracious form,
And treats with gentle irony
The passing Cubist storm.

Thoughts, in his time, gave Edmund Burke
On Present Discontents,
I give—less talk, more honest work,
And sturdy Common-sense.

—H. B.

Refusing to obey the instructions of the Communist International, the Communist Labor party of Germany has withdrawn from the Moscow organization. The orders from Moscow had been to unite with the United Communist party.

Political Pot

L. W. Humphrey, a locomotive engineer, has been selected as the Labor candidate to contest the West Kootenay riding.

R. M. Reid was nominated as the Farmer-labor candidate of Pictou County, Nova Scotia, at a big convention. The farmers were in the majority, but Alex D. McKay, a farmer, who was given the first nomination declined it in favor of Reid because he thought the nomination should go to an industrial worker.

Isaac McDougall, of the Inverness Miners' Union, has been selected as the Farmer-labor candidate for Inverness, Nova Scotia, riding.

J. B. McLachlan and E. C. Doyle were the unanimous choice of the Farmer-labor convention held in Sydney, Cape Breton.

W. Scott McDonald, a railroad worker of Cranbrook, has been nominated as the Labor candidate to contest the East Kootenay riding.

Rose Henderson, well known in Vancouver, has been selected as the Labor candidate to contest the St. George division of Montreal, Que.

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10c
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1022 Seymour St. Vancouver

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, 327 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 304 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, 36 Kootenay Street. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on first Tuesday in month.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

TYPOGRAPHERS, 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.

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

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.

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.

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

PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS, Local No. 138.— 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.

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.

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.

SHAMEN' 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.

AILORS' 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. Sieverts, 1728 Denman Street; Secretary E. Woodward, 1252 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 Pezerll, 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.

Flustered

"I think the baby has your hair, ma'am," said the new nurse, looking pleasantly at her mistress.

"Gracious!" exclaimed the lady, looking up from the novel. "Run into the nursery and take it away from her. She will ruin it."—Blighty, London.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

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

THE BOOMERANG

Our Press is full of contradictory accounts of the economic plight of Germany. On the one hand, it is true that many of her industries are working at full pressure, and that the output in some of them is nearing the pre-war level. There is relatively little unemployment. Some types of speculators, financiers, and industrialists are making fortunes, and their luxury strikes the careless observer. On the other hand, the real wages of every grade of worker are far below the pre-war rates: the standard of life has fallen. the children are underfed, underclothed, and subject to all the diseases of malnutrition, as they never were before. The case of the poorer educated class is much more desperate, and teachers, to take one example, only contrive to exist (as a recent statistical inquiry showed) by doing extra work, often manual or menial work, out of school hours. The fluctuations of the mark mean a perpetual quarrel between prices and wages, income and expenditure. The Exchequer, in spite of heroic schemes of taxation, is no nearer to the hope of achieveing a balance than before, and bankruptcy is staved off only by the activity of the printing press. The delusive show of prosperity is actually due to the depreciation of the mark. German industry makes its way abroad because its wages bill is based upon this nearly worthless paper, which has, of course, a much greater purchasing power at home than it has abroad. One striking table shows the two curves of unemployment and the exchange. They run almost exactly parallel even in their smaller variations. As the mark falls in value unemployment diminishes. When the mark rises, the numbers of the unemployed increase. Competition for world trade on this basis means either that we shall be driven entirely from every open foreign market, or else that we shall contrive to hold or recover something of our old standing by reducing our own working class to the standard of living which defeat has imposed on Central Europe.—The (London) Nation.

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THE REAL PROFITEERS

There still lingers in the mind of many well-meaning Americans a notion that the high cost of commodities is somehow due to "labor's inordinate greed." They have been fed up on stories of overall pockets bulging with bankrolls, of silk shirts and flivvers, and can not be blamed if they are prejudiced.

Take building, for instance. The nation is a million homes short because, the papers said, the workers wouldn't be "reasonable." But the Literary Digest has published a table based upon actual statistics describing the curve of building costs since 1913 that places the blame where it belongs.

Selecting 1913 as normal and fixing the cost of building in that year as 100 per cent, the table shows that during the war years from 1915 on building material climbed from normal to 300 per cent above. At the same time wages of labor rose from normal to 180 per cent above.

This is not all the story. While building material was going skyward, more than 100 per cent above all other commodities, as the table indicates, labor was 100 per cent below the cost of all other commodities.

At the present time building materials are still priced at nearly 200 per cent above normal. Wages are down nearly to normal.

The facts are not as picturesque as romance, but they tell their story.—Labor.

Women And The Tariff

To westeners who have observed how readily eastern Canada attempts to speak for the whole of Canada it is interesting to watch the attitude of the eastern press towards the new woman voter. The Gazette, in a long editorial on The New Force in Politics comments:

"Our new women voters will be influenced by moral considerations, although in the United States it has been found that women voters are not unwilling to back old political parties for the sake of political favor in the form of good jobs. The tariff issue will be supreme in the forthcoming contest. The complexities of this question will not be generally understood by the new voters, who must now begin to be politically educated; but they will easily understand that the policy that keeps the mills and the factories going will react favorably upon the home, upon the comfort of the people, upon the education and adequate care of children, upon the status of citizenship."

We do not profess to speak for women of eastern Canada but we do claim to know something of western women. We know that they have had considerable experience with tariff questions and that there are some of the "complexities" of that subject they have found to be imposing an unjust burden upon the western farm man and woman. They know that it imposes a tax running from 15 to 35 per cent on almost all of the necessities of life. They know that it taxes families according to their needs rather than their ability to pay. They do not "easily understand" that the policy of a high tariff is one "which keeps the mills and factories going" on a firm economic basis. That is something that has not been proven satisfactorily even by the high protectionist. Western women have had rather more education on tariff questions than the Gazette may care to admit. Possibly the Gazette means to infer that there must be education provided to bring women to the high tariff way of thinking. Somehow or other the protectionists entirely overlooked women's viewpoint on economic questions until they became a very strong force in the political life of the country. Possibly we should not discourage any kind of education but we would like to intimate to eastern Canada that it has no easy task on its hands.—Grain Growers' Guide.

A representative delegation of Canadian women has demanded that the Government shall introduce the following reforms. That women shall be included in the panel of all juries sitting on cases where women are concerned; that wife desertion be made an extraditable offense; that there shall be a uniform divorce law for Canada, and that the divorce laws shall be equal as between men and women.

In Finland many women are employed as stonemasons and carpenters. Indeed, there is hardlly any kind of manual labor that a Finnish woman will not turn her hand to, or any profession from which she is debarred.

SEND IN THE NEWS

Organize Internationally

(By Robt. Hewitt)

There are two questions, the answers to which it seems difficult to knock into the "ivory domes" of some of the wage earners. They are the following:

Why should I join a trades union, and why should the union which I am asked to join be International?

I shall endeavor to reply to the former questions. First, why should I join a trades union? Because a man who will work on an organized job, and refuse to contribute to the organizations upkeep; who would weaken his organization by one, by remaining out of it; who would oppose his union at a time like this when we are in the midst of our greatest struggle; who would try to get others to leave the union so that it would not look so bad for himself; who would deliberately deprive himself of a voice and vote, in electing Union officials who take part in making the conditions under which he works, in order to avoid paying his dues, is in the same category as the man who would sneak into work during a strike. And because I do not want to be that kind of a man because I want to be honest, and be able to look my fellow workers in the face, is one reason why I should join the Union.

Protection and Betterment

But my main reason is because organized labor stands for the protection of our loved ones, the education of our children—a higher standard of living, and an equal share of social enjoyment and recreation for all classes. Organized labor stands for production and distribution of goods for the use of the people as a whole, and not for the profit of a privileged few. Can I fail to support, or refuse to support such lofty principles in the interest of my class, and call myself a man? I do not think I can. That is why I should join and remain in the Union.

Too many unthinking individuals look upon their Union as some sort of a guarantee company which guarantees that if they pay so much per month, in dues, that they cannot be discharged for any cause; that periodically they will be handed an increase in wages, without any exertion on their part, other than paying their dues, after the shop steward has spent a lot of energy in collecting, and has threatened them with suspension. Again, too many look upon their officers as the organization instead of accepting their own share of responsibility in times of defeat, as well as in times of victory. But no! When wages go up, we are inclined to boast about what WE (the membership) have accomplished. But when wages go down, then we hear about what THEY (the officers) have failed to accomplish. When times are good it is a grand old organization, and we are going right along with it. But when we come to a hard part of the road, and get into a hard fight, then we hear rumors of threatened desertions.

Collective Effort Wins

Do you realize, Mr. Union man, that the organization is the collective thought, the collective energy, and the collective power of the membership? Why lessen that thought, that energy, and that power, by deserting in times of trouble? Consider this, and perhaps you will find a reason, why you should not only join the Union, but why you should stick to it after you have joined.

Why International

Why should our trades unions be International? There are many reasons why it should, and each reason would make a good lengthy article in itself. But the most simple answer is because the working class is International, the workers in your craft or your industry are International, the workers struggle for emancipation is International, and last but not least, the class by whom you are being expiloted is International, and is Internationally organized. If we believe in the principle of collective rather than of individual bargaining; if we believe in the principle of co-operation rather than of competition; if we believe in the principle of standardization of wages and working conditions, then we cannot support the principle of national, rather than of International organization, of our trades unions.

Shortening House of Labor

In these times when it is evident that the unemployment problem is getting worse, we all begin looking around for a solution. The most logical solution is a shortening of the hours of labor, commensurate with of course, a living wage regardless of the labor supply, carrying with it the length of the work day. But can any one country afford to increase the cost of or stop production to that extent, under our present competitive system? I think it is safe to say, that what is first necessary is an International standardization of wages and working conditions, which would result in a standardization of the cost of production, internationally, then a universal shortening of the work day would soon follow. But International standardization necessitates International organization. Nothing can be accomplished by national organization alone.

International Help

Hon. Mr. Carvell, when touring the West last spring, said that "the Canadian railways were being held down to the payment of exorbitant wages to their employees, and having unjust conditions imposed upon them by their employees, because a sleek gentleman came up from the U.S. and forced the Canadian Railway War Board to apply the U.S. National agreement to the Canadian Railways."

Was that sleek gentleman your friend, Mr. Railwayman, when he forced these conditions for you, or are you going to align yourself with Hon. Mr. Carvell and the other "captains of industry" and prevent that "sleek gentleman" from coming back to assist you again? Do you think the striking printers in this country would still be out on strike and their families being cared for, if they were depending upon the small number of printers still employed in this country for support? The bosses do not think so, and the bosses are very anxious that after the two experiences just referred to, and similar experiences, that in future, we shall have only National organization in Canada. Are you going to assist them to accomplish this end? ORGANIZE and ORGANIZE INTERNATIONALLY.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIATS

The affiliated membership in 1921 of those international trade secretariats who endorse the platform of the International Federation of Trade Unions was as follows:

Trade Secretariats	In 1921
Metalworkers	4,600,000
Transportworkers	2,713,403
Miners	2,614,215
Factoryworkers	2,409,300
Landworkers	2,097,033
Textileworkers	1,604,000
Clerical, Commercial and Technical Employees	843,000
Building-Tradeworkers	804,194
Woodworkers	800,000
Clothingworkers	590,500
Post Office and Telegraph employees	522,250
Workers in Public Services	473,142
Leatherworkers (1)	343,507
Food and Drink trade	306,300
Bookbinders	261,203
Hotel Restaurant and Cafe employees	245,950
Stoneworkers	162,050
Printers	160,000
Tobaccoworkers	152,300
Glassworkers (2)	147,500
Carpenters	92,462
Painters	83,333
Hatters	46,859
Lithographers	40,698
Diamondworkers	24,500
Hairdressers	18,500
Furriers	14,588
Potters	12,126
	22,182,913

1. These figures represent the total affiliated membership of the recently defunct secretariats of Shoe and Leatherworkers, Tanner and Shoe Operatives and Saddler. These bodies held a joint international congress on the 9th August last at Vienna, when it was decided to form one International for this class of workers.

2. These figures have only reference to some countries namely: Germany, Denmark and Sweden. No particulars are to hand in regard to other countries.

HONOLULU, T.H.—The Hawaiian sugar planters, at a meeting held in Hilo, have formally adopted a plan for limiting the future production of sugar and reducing their output approximately 25 per cent. This will be accomplished by abandoning about 10,000 acres of cane land which was put under cultivation at the time of the high price of sugar and which cannot now be worked at a profit under present conditions.

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The Chilliwack Electric Co., Ltd., Chilliwack, B.C.

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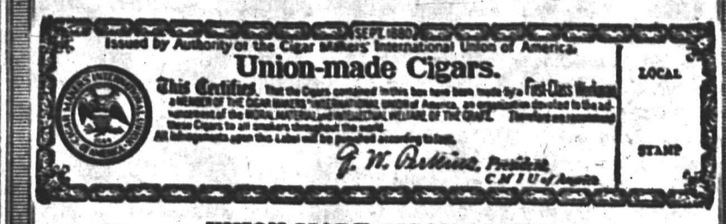
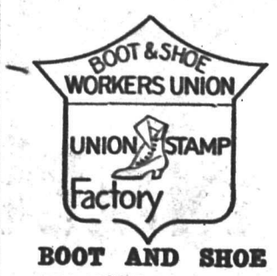


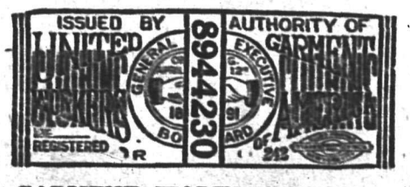
UNION MADE CIGAR LABEL

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' UNION CARD



BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' LABEL

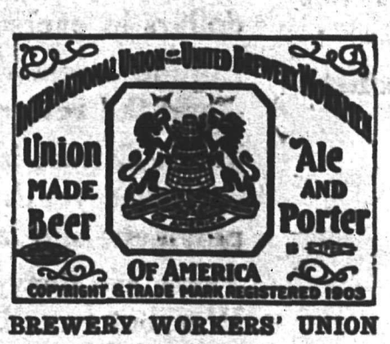
THE UNION BARBER SHOP CARD



GARMENT WORKERS' LABEL

UNION MADE BROOM LABEL

MACHINISTS' LABEL



BREWERY WORKERS' UNION LABEL

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL

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TAILORS' UNION LABEL

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ROYAL CITY RALLY FOR PETTIPIECE

Campaign Going Strong With Many Enthusiastic Workers on the Job.

Rousing campaign meetings are being held on behalf of R. P. Pettipiece, F.L.P. candidate for New Westminster. Live and enthusiastic committees are being organized in every locality, both among the urban and rural workers. Quite a noticeable thing in this election is the number of rural workers that are flocking to the banner of the labor party, having become disgusted with the antics of the old parties, and there is every indication that Pettipiece is going to romp home a sure winner.

Steveston Meeting

A meeting will be held in the Opera House at Steveston on Monday, Nov. 7, at 8 p.m.

Brighouse Meeting

Tuesday he will speak in the Municipal Hall at Brighouse, at 8 p.m.

New Westminster Rally

Wednesday he will be on hand at the big rally which will be held in the K. P. Hall at New Westminster. This affair is going to take the form of a social with music, dancing and refreshments.

Ambition

"Are you really content to spend your life walking around the country begging?"

"No, lady," answered Weary Willie. "Many's the time I've wished I had an auto."

Nurse—Why, Bobby, you selfish little boy! Why didn't you give your sister a piece of your apple?

Bobby—I gave her the seeds. She can plant 'em and have a whole orchard.

Saved

"We tried to buy some rope to hang a profiteer."

"Well?"

"But the dealer wanted too much for it."

TRADES COUNCIL VOTES $50.00 FOR BRITANNIA SUFFERERS

Continued from page one

all in their power to help the locked-out Boot and Shoe Workers.

O. B. U. Owner Quits

Del. Van Hook reported that the Kings Cafe on Carrall Street, was off the unfair list. The O.B.U. owner after employing Chinese cooks for many months had finally sold out and the place was now being run under fair conditions by two members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union.

Working Full Time

Del. Mahon reported the garment workers working full time and orders on hand to last till the end of the year. This time last year the firm was laying its employees off. This present condition was due, said Mrs. Mahon, to the demand for union-made goods, and hoped the demand would still further increase.

Support Labor Candidates

Del. Ward, of the Railway Carmen, said the shops were working forty hours a week and the yards forty-eight, which showed a great improvement. His organization urged organized labor to get behind the labor candidates in the federal election, feeling that nothing could be hoped for from the old parties.

Del. Thompson, statistician, reported on the attendance of the union delegates and thought that it could be greatly improved upon if the unions were notified of the number of meetings attended by their delegates. This proposal was endorsed.

The council went on record as opposed to the principle of C. N. R. officials holding stock in the C. P. R. because it might lead to questionable actions by officials in favor of the C. P. R.

Opposition to the proposed one per cent tax on all incomes was also made by the council because it would eally amount to a reduction in wages.

Don't forget to ask for Union Label boots.

The National Crisis

"My appeal is to the whole people; to every man and woman who wants to do right by this country; to everyone who breathes the spirit of our fathers who founded this British Dominion."

Arthur Meighen

THE Election to be held on December 6th will be the most momentous in Canadian history; for as men and women vote will depend the economic stability, the political stability and, indeed, the national stability of this country.

Today we find group striving against group, class against class, the industrial and financial structure of the country assailed by false and unsound doctrines and theories, while our great neighbour to the south has adopted a trade exclusion policy directed against Canada's vast agricultural interests.

The currencies of nearly every country in the world are depreciated. The Canadian dollar in the United States is subject to a heavy discount causing a loss of over one hundred million dollars in exchange annually.

Europe is overwhelmed with war debts—unemployment is acute—and the restoration to pre-war conditions is slow.

While Canada is in a much more favorable condition than many countries, yet there is evidence of stagnation, instability, unemployment and lack of confidence.

Taxes are heavy because of the country's efforts in the Great War, but have become burdensome on account of the misconceived policies and blunders of Governments that directed Canada's affairs prior to 1911.

These conditions are largely the direct aftermath of the war, but they must be dealt with fearlessly and constructively. This is no time to consider experimental changes, or the theories of visionaries.

This is no time for Crerar and his Free Trade Policy.

This is no time for King and his wobbling "charted" policies, varying with each provincial boundary.

It is the time to cling to orderly, stable Government in the interest of all the people; to be guided by the experience of the past proceeding upon lines that have been proven sound.

It is the time to place the destinies of Canada again in the hands of a Government led by a sane, courageous Canadian who has safely brought the country through the trying years of reconstruction, and upon whom we can rely to retain and initiate policies in the interest, not of a group or class but of all the people.

It is the time to support Arthur Meighen and his Candidates.

Meighen will lead us through

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
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TAILORS, JEWELRY WORKERS

Friday, November 25, 8 p.m.

Cotillion Hall

Whist Drive 8 to 10 Dancing 9 to 12

Tickets: Gents' 50c; Ladies' 25c

Treatment Helped Some

"Let me kiss those tears away," he begged tenderly.

She fell into his arms and he was busy for the next few minutes. And yet the tears flowed on.

"Can nothing stop them?" he asked breathlessly.

"No," she murmured, "it is hay fever, you know. But go on with the treatment."

NO SUCH LUCK

Young Woman (entering music store)—"Have you 'Kissed Me in the Moon Light'?"

Clerk—"I don't think so; I'm new here. Maybe it was the other man."

Poor Bears

A tourist travelling in the Rocky Mountains was introduced to an old hunter who claimed to have killed no fewer than a hundred bears.

"Bill," said the introducer, "this fellow wants to hear some narrer escapes you had from bears."

"Young man," said Bill, "if thar's been any narrer escapes, the bears had em."

A Tense Situation

Fortune Teller—"You wish to know about your future husband?"

Customer—"No; I wish to know about the past of my present husband for future use."—Exchange.

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