

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

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SWEEPING SUCCESS OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Hysteria and Epithet Declared the Chief Arguments Against Public Ownership.

Cities Making Big Returns on Low Rate Water, Light and Gas Plants.

Few people know and still fewer realize the extent and success of municipal ownership in the United States, said Mr. Carl D. Thompson, secretary of the Public Ownership League, last week in announcing the Public Ownership Conference to be held in Chicago November 19, 20 and 21. Scarcely a day passes, says Mr. Thompson, that the people of some city do not send in to us samples of pamphlets, leaflets or editorials of local papers denouncing municipal ownership, declaring that it has "always failed," "that the experiment has been invariably disastrous," that "colossal inefficiency and intolerable expense always attend municipal operations," and that, in short, the proposal is "sheer lunacy."

Water and Light Plants

Over three thousand cities own and operate municipal water plants. Moreover, both the number and the percentage of cities that own and operate their plants has grown steadily from 6.3 per cent in 1800 to 69.2 in 1917, until today there isn't a single one of the twenty-two largest cities in America that does not own and operate its plants.

Also, there are 2,318 cities in the United States that own and operate municipal light and power plants. And the percentage of cities that own their plants as compared to those that have private ownership has steadily grown from 13.5 per cent in 1890 to 22.02 per cent in 1900, and to 35.43 per cent in 1917. Over a thousand cities and villages have taken over or established municipal electric plants during the last five years. We are not talking about any "old, discredited plan of 20 years ago," as our contemporaries do, but of this decade, now and today.

Are We All Colossal Idiots?

And they talk about municipal ownership being "sheer lunacy." Well, if that be lunacy then it would seem that every important city in America is headed straight for the lunatic asylum. We think better of America and the American people.

And what about the alleged "inefficiency," "intolerable expense" and financial "disaster" which these gentlemen say invariably overtakes a city that undertakes the ownership or operation of a public utility? Well, the city of New York owns the greatest municipal project in America if not in the world—a \$367,000,000 water system. And it isn't bankrupt yet. It makes a profit of \$5,000,000 annually. Will our friends, the enemy, please figure out for us just how many years it will be before utter bankruptcy will overtake New York city at that rate? Chicago owns and operates a \$70,000,000 water plant and makes a profit of \$3,000,000 a year. Some more "sheer lunacy."

The Conference Will Get the Facts Here is the city of Duluth, Minnesota. It owns and operates a municipal gas plant. The maximum rate for gas now—today, Anno Domini 1921—is 75 cents per 1,000 feet. And after paying all expenses, interest and depreciation charges, the city made a profit of \$79,086 last year. The plant has been running for over 16 years. During that time it has earned a large proportion of the \$953,998 that is set aside for depreciation, and is now valued at \$1,600,163.91.

Owning a gas plant worth nearly \$2,000,000, buying gas at 75 cents a 1,000 feet instead of \$1.60, and making a profit of \$79,086 a year, may seem like "sheer lunacy" to the opponents of public ownership, but to us it looks like mighty good business and sound common sense.

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

OPEN SHOP PRINTS ONE BIG UNION LITERATURE

How jealously the sessionist industrial movement guards the interests of the working class is once more clearly evidenced by the fact that Joe Knight, O.B.U. emissary to Eastern Canada, has had all the literature and posters for his "Message from Russia" campaign, printed in a scab shop. In no case does this matter bear the union label, while posters bear the name of the Israelite Press, which is one of the Winnipeg plants operating on the open shop basis.—Western Labor News.

We so often forget our own faults, but never fail to detect our neighbor's.

RICHARDSON BUSY WITH CAMPAIGN

Good Meetings Being Held By Local Federated Labor Party.

"The Collapse of Capitalism" was the subject by Dr. W. J. Curry, at the propaganda meeting of the South Vancouver branch of the Federated Labor Party in Dreamland Theatre last Sunday evening.

The address throughout was interesting and instructive, and commanded the attention of the audience, which was a larger one than at the previous meeting. The present social arrangement was subjected to a minute analysis, and the speaker was of the opinion that the workers should unite their forces and "throw the system on the garbage heap." He was followed by Tom Richardson, F.L.P. candidate for Vancouver South Federal riding, who pointed out that capitalism had outlived its usefulness and that not only was there a bitter struggle by the manual workers for the means of life, but that struggle would be intensified amongst the white-collar and tie brigade who had hitherto held aloof from working class propaganda meetings.

The speakers for next Sunday's meeting at Dreamland will be J. W. Hogg and Tom Richardson. Meetings will be held also at McBride School, 29th and Culloden, at 8 p.m. on October 26th, and West Point Grey, 8 p.m., October 28th.

The Vancouver branch has decided to contest the seat vacated by a Liberal for the Provincial House. It was also decided to inaugurate a series of "open forum" meetings on Saturday evenings. The rally of the party will be held in the hall on Thanksgiving Day, November 7th. Fuller particulars will be given at a later date.

LABOR MEMBERS FORCING ISSUE

Greedy Financiers Must Be Checked Says British Labor M. P.

Labor members of parliament in London express gratification at the response which the speaker has made to the Joint Labor Committee's demand that parliament shall be immediately summoned to deal with the problem.

They would prefer, however, that there should be no delay and are critical of the postponement of the question for a month.

Both J. R. Clynes, leader of the Labor Party in the house of commons, and C. W. Bowerman, M.P., secretary of the Trades Union Congress, were delighted with the notification that steps were being taken to call the house together.

Ben Tillett, M.P., said in an interview with the London Daily Herald: "In spite of the delay, there can be very useful discussion in the meantime. Any good result must be forced by public opinion, and that opinion should represent the views of those directly interested and penalized, not only the very poor, but the tradesmen and the working middle-class."

Need for Drastic Efforts "Labor and Trades councils and the executives of the great unions might very well employ their services in emphasizing the need for drastic remedial efforts to meet a situation which I realize is the most serious which has confronted the nation."

"The catastrophe is as great as, if not greater than, the war itself. An end must be put to war, revo-

PETTIPIECE OPENS F.L.P. CAMPAIGN

New Westminster Campaign Opens With Big Rally of Workers.

NEW WESTMINSTER. — R. P. Pettipiece, the Federated Labor Party candidate for the New Westminster riding in the Dominion election, opened his campaign here Monday. An attendance which filled the St. George's Hall applauded his criticisms of the old political parties, and his appeals for support of the Labor party as the only means of bringing about sorely needed changes.

He concluded a brief outline of his activities in B. C. with the comment: "There you have my story. Of my opponents, so far in this election I am told that one is 69 and the other has been dead ever since you elected him. Collective ownership of the means of production is the aim we should keep before us."

"So far as you people here are concerned, although you can almost take a line and catch salmon from the banks of the river, you are no better off from the proximity of the salmon and the salmon fishing than you would be if you lived in Timbuctoo instead of in New Westminster."

Sam Guthrie, M.L.A., and Mrs. J. S. Woodworth also spoke, the last named making a special plea to women workers to realize that half the power necessary to effect changes in the many directions change was obviously needed lay now in their hands.

FARMER AND LABOR HELP EACH OTHER

Labor Candidate of East Calgary to Get Farmers' Support.

Wm. Irvine will be the Labor-Farmer candidate in East Calgary in the coming federal election. This was decided after the Farmers of East and West Calgary in joint convention voted unanimously to give Labor its choice of the Calgary ridings. Labor chose East Calgary and as they have already chosen Wm. Irvine as their candidate, the matter is now settled and Mr. Irvine will receive the support of the farmers of East Calgary and in return the Labor voters of West Calgary will support the candidate endorsed by the U.F.A. in that riding.

Mr. Irvine will run strictly as a labor candidate on a labor platform, and it is understood that in each case the candidate shall be responsible to the group selecting him, and that there is no co-operation in platforms, but merely a co-operation in voting. Both farmers and labor have decided to fight the political party system in whatever form it may make its appearance, and no candidate owing allegiance to a political party will be countenanced by the U.F.A.

When a man is doing his level best, he always finds life on the level.

You can change your job every month and still remain in the rut.

lutions and industrial dissensions," added Tillett, "and steps must be taken that will check the rapacity of the great financiers, who lack the principles of patriotism, knowing neither country or conscience, but their own greed."

RETAIL PRICES SHOW INCREASE

Statistics From Ottawa Show a Slight Increase in Cost of Living.

Retail prices in Canada, according to statistics issued by the department of labor, show a slight advance for the month of September over those of August. The figures for August being 11.44 while those for September are 11.82.

Wholesale prices of livestock, meats, grains and fodder showed a small decrease, also butter and cheese were lower, but eggs and milk were higher. In fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous foods, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, building materials and chemicals there were slight decreases. Raw cotton, lead and silver, and raw furs were higher.

In the retail prices of fuel, bituminous coal and wood average slightly lower, while anthracite coal was higher. The chief increase for September was in potatoes, the prices for the new crop being high as compared with old stock at the beginning of August. There were also increases in lard, eggs, butter, cheese and sugar.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Printers have won their 44-hour week and closed up local strike headquarters. This movement was part of a nation-wide strike, started last May, to force employers to abide by a 44-hour week agreement they made two years ago.

OLD AGE AND HEALTH INSURANCE

Most Direct Way of Looking After the Welfare of the Human Race.

In the platform of the Canadian Labor Party is a plank advocating old-age pensions, and health and disability insurance.

This will be criticized by our doctrinaire friends as a mere "reformist" measure, and hence as possibly retarding more fundamental changes. We agree with them in working for a complete change in the economic system, but we disagree with their tactics, which we believe are based on a false psychology. The fact is that instead of being satisfied with half a loaf, the more men get, the more they want; and besides, without the half loaf they might starve altogether. So we believe a half loaf is not only better than no bread, but is often the most direct road toward getting the whole loaf.

The eight hour day is only a "reformist" measure, but the granting to the workers a measure of leisure has been one of the most important factors in giving them a chance to educate themselves. So, with our free public schools. Whatever the motive in granting popular education, it will hardly be denied that without education the workers would be much longer in obtaining political and industrial democracy.

Playing a Man's Part Social insurance may be placed side by side with the eight-hour day and popular education. It is a move in the right direction. It places the workers in a better position from which to carry on the fight.

Continued on page two

WELLAND SHIP CANAL DISPUTE SETTLED

OTTAWA.—The question of working conditions and rates of pay for labor on the Welland Ship Canal has been settled at last by the Department of Labor. The scale of pay ranges from 37½ cents for laborers to 87 cents an hour for engineers.

Working conditions, effective Oct. 1, arrange that each craft should be allowed the privilege of electing a shop steward for each section of the work.

Business agents of each organization should be allowed access to the work at any time for the purpose of interviewing the contractor or any of his subordinate officers, or the shop steward.

MANITOBA C.L.P. IS LAUNCHED

Forty-Seven Organizations Take Part in Labor Party Convention.

Forty-seven organizations, including all phases of the industrial movement, the co-operative society and the labor political parties, were represented at the convention held in Winnipeg for the purpose of organizing the Manitoba section of the new Canadian Labor Party.

The convention was attended by 111 delegates, representing the following working class organizations: Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Winnipeg Typographical Union, North Winnipeg I.L.P., Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Subdivision No. 6, West Kildonan I.L.P., Electrical Workers, Centre Winnipeg I.L.P., Railway Clerks, Carpenters, C.B.R.E., Maintenance of Way Employees, Winnipeg I.L.P., Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Brandon D.L.P., Boiler Makers' Union, Civic Federation, Forum Club, Street Railwaymen, I.R. of R.

D., Machinists, O.B.U., Shopmen and Barmen, Electrical Workers, Dominion Labor Party, Dominion Express Employees, Carpenters, Stationary Firemen, Railway Clerks, Bricklayers and Masons, Carmen, Painters, Morse Place I.L.P., C.B. of R.E. Div. 67, St. James I.L.P., Moulders Union, Trades Council, St. Vital I.L.P., Labor Press, Machinists, Plumbers, Railway Clerks, Carmen, Hoist Engineers, Maintenance of Way, and Upholsterers.

The delegates completed the organization and decided to adopt the same form as that of Ontario and the British Labor Party.

Both the Federal and civic elections will be contested.

TOILERS ARE ONLY ONES AFFECTED

Salaries of the "Best People" Are Not Being Reduced in England.

MANCHESTER, Eng. — "Wages must come down, is the cry one hears among certain classes," says the Cotton Factory Times.

"We hear it from the pompous commercial traveler who charges his firm first class—and travels third; from the shopkeeper who has made his pile by charging war prices for old stock and from the nondescript people who call themselves 'middle class.'"

"Ask these same people why the 'salaries' of royalty, the prime minister, cabinet ministers, government heads, archbishops, etc., should not be reduced, and they will pooh-pooh the idea. The dignity of the office and the country must be maintained, etc. 'Just so.' 'Twas ever thus. And when these biased, short-sighted people wonder why extremists are getting the ear of the people.'"

British Vs. Chinese Sailors

At a meeting attended by 500 British sailors now in Marseilles (says a Heuter telegram) strong protest was made against the action of certain British steamship owners, who, having bought two steamers in Marseilles, propose to engage a Chinese crew. The sailors consider that, in view of the widespread unemployment, preference should be given by employers to their own nationals, and they call on the owners to engage British crew.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL HEAR OF LABEL BOOST

Boot and Shoe Workers Learn Value of Label Boosting.

Government Still Asleep on Question of Relieving Unemployment.

Speaking before the Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday evening, Vice-President Baxter of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, said that the locked-out shoe workers were very grateful to the labor movement of the city for the help extended to them in the present struggle. Every strike and lockout teaches a lesson and the boot and shoe workers have learned one, because they never realized what it meant to boost union made goods. Now they know the value and need of being a booster, depending as they do on the rest of organized labor to increase the demand for Union made boots and shoes. The Leckie firm will loose out, said Bro. Baxter, because it will be impossible for them to produce the old grade of shoe with inferior workmen. The firm is losing orders because it cannot turn out the work. One instance brought to his attention since his arrival here, was the fact that the City Council wanted union made shoes for the police force, but Leckie is unable to fill the order. The policemen don't want to wear scab or non-union shoes, so the matter stands in abeyance.

Women on the Job

He was pleased to note the activity of the Label Committee, and had always found that once the women became interested in the union label that things began to move. In one city that he had recently visited, a women's Label League had been organized and the women got busy, and took three days off to visit all the stores on the question of displaying and selling union made goods. The demand for union made goods created by that little effort, he said, has been remarkable.

Bro. Baxter had noted that some of the shoe stores in town were drawing attention to their union-made shoes by advertising the fact in their windows, hence he had come to the conclusion that the demand for these products was increasing, and the locked-out workers appreciated it very much.

Union Shoes for Police

Dels. Crawford, Showler and Welsh were appointed to work in conjunction with Bro. Baxter in connection with the City Council's desire to obtain union-made shoes for the police force.

A communication from the Manufacturers' Bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade asking the council to send two delegates to help organize a "Cheer Up Week," was endorsed, ad Dels. Showler and Cory were appointed.

A communication from the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union drew attention to the stock selling campaign of the Yellow Taxi Cab Co., a subsidiary of the notorious anti-union outfit of Chicago and New York. Organized labor was warned against buying stock and boosting this company.

Taken Off Unfair List

A communication from the Musicians' Union informed the council that the orchestra in the employ of A. McGavin, manager of the dances given in the Odd Fellows Hall on Main Street, had made application for membership in the union and asked the council to take the orchestra off the unfair list. This action was concurred in.

Big Socials Predicted

Del. Herrett reporting for the Label Committee, said that all arrangements had been made for the first Whist Drive and Dance. Tickets were selling fast and there was every indication of having a record affair. A smoking concert was being arranged for November 10 in the Eagles Hall. This was also going to be a big affair. Plans for the November Whist Drive and Dance had also been completed, the unions taking part in that, being the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Soft Drink Dispensers, Cigar Makers and Barbers.

Parliamentary Committee

Reporting for the Parliamentary Committee, Del. Herrett said that the

Meetings Next Week

For time and place of meeting see Trades Union Directory

MONDAY	WEDNESDAY
Iron Workers	Bricklayers
Carpenters, Bro.	Hotel & Rest. Employees
Electrical Workers	THURSDAY
Jewelry Workers	Machinists' 182
Seaman's Union	Painters
TUESDAY	FRIDAY
Barbers	Milk Wagon Drivers
Carpenters, Amal.	Dairy Employees
Locomotive Engineers	Pile Drivers
Machinists' 692	Plumbers
Police-men's Union	SATURDAY
	Photo Engravers

THE B.C. LABOR NEWS

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H. W. WATTS - Editor and Manager

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.

INCREASING THE LOAD

Rumor has it that the Provincial government must raise three million dollars in order to carry on next year. There is no doubt as to the truth of the rumor because most governments are in a like predicament.

When one also considers that because of the business depression employers are doing their best to reduce wages, it gives one a pretty good idea of the standard of living that is being forced upon the workers.

This condition of affairs is not going to help matters, no matter how optimistic we might want to be over the present industrial depression. Wages have been reduced in Germany, and although there is very little unemployment, the country is practically bankrupt, and the business element is sweating blood to keep the wolf from the door.

We have been jumping around for the past six years, to the dictates of governments and financiers. We have saved the Empire from the German peril, and according to newspaper reports we will soon be importing German goods.

The workers who strike in protest against their wrongs may be defeated, but the public protest registered in the demand for the union label is invincible.

be anything like that now practiced by the local Socialists, then it would be the worst thing that could happen to the workers. In fact we have too much dictatorship from the other parties to suit us, and it should be our aim to abolish all dictatorship.

We believe that the Labor Party should at least make an effort to put candidates in the field, because every advantage should be taken to increase the power and prestige of the workers. There will be no such thing as splitting the vote.

The local Labor Party must rise to the occasion otherwise its usefulness will pass away. More Labor Party candidates are entering the field in the Provinces to the East of us than ever before.

Human nature cannot be altered by being haltered.

You have earned the right to vote. See that you vote and vote right!

Tariff tinkers usually have a high conception of duty.

In 1916 Germany planned on making the Allied workers pay for the war. Well we are.

Money goes a little farther now, but it is still unable to go quite as far as the next pay day.

We often wonder why members of different committees yell in the street corners, but whisper at their meetings.

In the heart of New York's financial district there is an animal hospital.—News Item. We didn't know New York's financial district had a heart.

The workers who strike in protest against their wrongs may be defeated, but the public protest registered in the demand for the union label is invincible.

OLD AGE AND HEALTH INSURANCE

Continued from page one.

Confessedly a great part of the anxiety of the worker and the fear which prevents him standing up to his principles is caused by his uncertainty with regard to the future of himself and his family. Suppose he were sure of being cared for in case of accident or sickness; that in old-age he would receive a pension; that in the event of his death his wife and children would not be on the street—would not a heavy load be lifted from his shoulders?

Industrial Legislation

The employer may fear that the worker would become lazy, but we submit that most employers do not lose all ambition just as soon as a competence is assured. The human animal isn't built that way. The stomach-philosopher may fear that under these relatively good conditions the workers would be content with a servile state and cease to struggle for anything better.

The principle underlying minimum standards has been already recognized in minimum wages for women, sanitary conditions of factories and indeed, is the basis of most of our industrial legislation. So, too, somewhat tardily, is being conceded the principle that industry should carry its own burdens.

sickness or in his declining years. This is both a matter of humanity and justice. Further, we are beginning to get it through our heads that it is good business as well. In the army, when a soldier is sick or disabled, it would not be considered good policy to leave him to find his own doctor, and if he was not able to pay a doctor, to go untreated.

If competitive industry cannot carry the load then it will be patent to all that competitive industry must give way to co-operative industry.

The union label facilitates organization by increasing the demand for the products of organized workers.

Can you expect your union to be powerful when you refuse to furnish the wherewithal.

ODD BITS

(Conducted by Sydney Warren)

"And they fling him hour by hour, Strength of men to give him power; Brains of men to give him cunning; And for dainties to devour, Children's souls, the little worth; Hearts of women, cheaply bought; He takes them and he breaks them, But he gives them scanty thought." —William Vaughn Moody.

When newspaper owners fall out, the public get "inside stories."

The deposed boy Emperor of China objects to being married before he has made a trip around the world. Evidently wants to have a look around first.

One of the dire calamities that would befall us in event of Germany winning the war was that we would have to work for a German boss. Think of it! Most of us would be glad to work for any kind of a boss these days.

The War Office announces that 7,119,600 war medals were issued during the period of July 24th, 1919, to September 6th, 1920. Wonder how many of their owners have had to leave them with "Uncle" to make both ends meet on the industrial battlefield?

Audrey Munson, artists' model, says she will leave her profession if she cannot pose in Eve's costume. She told this to a St. Louis jury after they had witnessed the filming of her picture, "Innocence," and they set her free. The age of chivalry is still with us.

The Duke of York, second son of King George, declined to attend the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield last week on the ground that it would not be fitting for him to be present at such a feast while there were so many hungry unemployed. Wonderful how they take their cues.

Press reports state that if there is no disarmament agreement reached at the Washington Conference, England will take immediate steps to place a big fleet on the Pacific. With France demanding the right to maintain a large standing army at home, and Japan steadily increasing her military machine, the world will soon be loaded for "peace" again.

LABOR IN ACTION

The Queensland Labor Government has thrown down the gauntlet to London capitalists by obtaining a large loan from New York bankers. British bankers refused loans to the Queensland government because it had passed certain working-class measures which hit the London financial pirates square in the solar plexus.

Political Pot

A. L. Hodgins has been nominated by a joint Farmer-Labor convention as candidate for the East Middlesex riding of Ontario.

W. A. Amos was the choice of a Farmer-Labor convention held in Stratford, Ont., to contest that riding for the Federal seat.

At a convention of 300 delegates, representing farm and Labor organizations, held at Waterloo, Ont., Dr. J. E. Hett, succeeded in getting the nomination to contest the riding as a Farmer-Labor candidate.

F. Finn, a C.P.R. freight conductor, has been selected as the Dominion Labor Party candidate to contest the Lethbridge riding.

A. E. Hockway is the Farmer-Labor candidate for West Elgin, Ont.

J. S. Woodworth has been nominated to contest the Centre Winnipeg riding on the Labor Party ticket.

James Fairhurst, of Coleman, Alta., popular member of the Miners' Union, was nominated candidate of the Dominion Labor Party for the Macleod riding on Saturday night by the largest meeting of labor men ever held in the riding. Mr. Fairhurst has always taken a very prominent part in labor affairs of the district and is looked upon as being a very strong candidate.

OWEN SOUND.—A joint Farmer-Labor Soldier convention here on Saturday nominated Major Thomas Rutherford, of Leith, to contest North Grey.

Jasper, Alta., is the latest addition to the ranks of the Dominion Labor Party, a branch of the D.L.P. having been formed at that place on October 3. A good size crowd responded with hearty co-operation to the call for an organization meeting.

REGINA.—The Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Labor Party was organized here this week to take part in the federal election. Alderman Watson, of Moose Jaw, was elected president and it was announced that the party will include in its membership every branch of organized and unorganized labor and also farmers who care to join.

TORONTO.—R. H. Palmer, Provincial Secretary of the Independent Labor Party has been chosen as the candidate of the Farmer-Labor group of South York to contest that constituency at the coming Federal elections.

The first thing the Farmer-Labor Government will have to do is provide employment for thousands of men. Meighen is indifferent.

The Quebec Labor Party will have five working class candidates in the field for the forthcoming Federal elections.

Communists Fail

LONDON, Eng.—The collapse of communists to break into the British trades union congress, at its annual convention, marked the proceedings at Cardiff, writes William Graham, in a local newspaper.

"Here and there they have a small following, mostly young men with stock phrases they do not fully understand," he said. "In conference they are noisy and even enthusiastic. When pressed for their remedies as against a constitutional programme they are fatuous beyond description."

No Tools

A tramp asked a gentleman for a few cents to buy some bread.

"Can't you go into any business that is more profitable than this?"

"I'd like to open a bank if I could only get the tools," answered the tramp.—Factory Facts.

Workers! Put the unemployed Union Cigar Makers of this city back to work. Our factory has been fair to organized labor for the past 16 years. Will put these men to work in our factory just as fast as your increased demand for our cigars will let us do so. ASK FOR AND BOOST "Lavello" 2 FOR 25. "P. & R." 10c. PARSONS & REYNOLDS 1022 Seymour St. Vancouver

Trades Union Directory

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

- Vancouver Unions
MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES Local No. 464—President, J. Smith; Secretary, Showler; 215 Pender Street West. Meets at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Fridays in month.
HAYMAKERS, DECKHANDS & PAPELMAKERS Local No. 125—President, J. King; Sec. R. A. Baker; 856 J. McMillan, 148 Cordova Street. Meets at 148 Cordova Street, at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Thursdays in month.
FIRE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, WEAP & BOOM BUILDERS Local No. 240—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.
PROOF DRIVERS Local No. 54—President, P. Looney; Secretary, Gordon Edwards, 2723 Fifth Avenue West. Meets at World Building, Vancouver, at 8 p.m. on Saturday of each week.
PLASTERERS & GYPSUM FINISHERS Local No. 89—President, Charles Keall; Secretary, Alfred Hurry, 481 Third Avenue East. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on first Wednesday in month.
PAPER MAKERS—President, O. Heys; Secretary, J. L. Irvine; Business Agent, J. Goddard, 856 Richards Street. Meets at 319 Pender Street West on first and third Monday in month at 8 p.m.
FURNISHERS AND STEAM FITTERS Local No. 70—President, Bart Strickson; Secretary, J. Crowther, 301 Labor Hall. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on second and fourth Fridays.
FOLLOWERS FEDERATION Local No. 15—President, Roy A. Perry; Secretary, Alexander Murray, 1414 North Avenue West. Meets at 440 Pender Street West, at 7:30 p.m. on fourth Tuesday of month.
PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE—T. & L. O. Chairman, W. J. Bartlett; Secretary, Mrs. W. Mahon; 1414 North Avenue West. Meets at 319 Pender Street West on the first and third Thursday in month at 8 p.m.
POSTAL WORKERS—President, D. J. McCarthy; Secretary, G. E. James, 1548 Odium Drive. Meets at 440 Pender Street West, Vancouver, at 7:30 p.m. on last Friday in month.
PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS Local No. 69—President, S. W. Myers; Secretary, E. B. Stephenson, Box 594. Meets at 112 Hastings Street, Vancouver, at 8 p.m. on second Tuesday in month.
RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, Division No. 59—President, A. N. Lowe; 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, 1186 Thurlow Street. Meets at I.O.O.F. Hall on first Sunday at 2 p.m., and on third Thursday at 8 a.m.
RAILWAY CARRIERS, Lodge No. 58—President, T. Sommerville; Secretary, B. J. Sanson, 5630 Sherbrooke St. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, in Coltilion Hall.
RAILWAY TRAINERS, Local No. 144—President, J. G. Dawson; 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 second Tuesday.
SEWING MACHINISTS 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 in month.
SAWYERS, MILLERS & 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, Bill Showler, Office 309 Labor Hall. Meets second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall.
TEAMSTERS' UNION—Business Agent, R. Townsend. Meets at 7 p.m. every Monday at 1523 Cornhill Street.
SOFT DRINK DISPENSERS' UNION, No. 676—President, Frank McEwan; Secretary, T. J. Hanafin, 2376 Sixth Avenue West, Vancouver. Meets at 41 Seymour Street, Vancouver, at 2:30 p.m. on first Sunday in month.
STEAM & OPERATING ENGINEERS, Local No. 126—President, Joseph Weelmen. Meets at 319 Pender St. W. Vancouver, at 7:30 p.m. on second and fourth Tuesdays in month.
STREETCARS AND ELECTRIC TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, Amalgamated Association of Division No. 191—President, R. Rigby; Secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447 Sixth Avenue East, Vancouver. Meets at I.O.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. Dolman; Secretary, F. Rumble, 196 Gotthard Street. Meets in Labor Hall Vancouver at 8 p.m. first Tuesday in month.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS (C.P.R. System No. 11)—Chairman, W. M. Brice; Secretary, J. Cunningham, Box 4321, Vancouver, B.C.
ALBION WOOD, Local No. 178—President, R. A. Lawson, 1653 Seymour Street; Secretary, C. McDonald, P. O. Box 568. Meets at 319 Pender Street West, at 8 p.m. on first Monday in month.
TYPING LOCAL, Local 236—President, C. H. Collier; Secretary and Business Agent, R. N. Neilson; 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. Allen; Business Agent, Meets at 308 London Building at 2:30 a.m. on second Friday in month.
PROVINCIAL UNIONS
VICTORIA—President, C. Slewerts, 1728 Esplanade Street; Secretary, E. Woodward, 1253 Carlin Street. Meets at 8 p.m. on first and third Wednesdays in month at Trades Hall, Broad Street.
VICTORIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 201—President, C. K. Christian; Secretary-treasurer, W. H. Gurd, Box 209. Meets last Sunday in month in New Trades Hall, Broad Street.
FRISCO BUREAU—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.
WESLON—President J. Lotman, Nelson; Secretary, Felix Pezall, Box 624 Nelson.
REVELSTOCK—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, E. Knudsen, 403 Royal Avenue; Secretary, R. Morgan, 211 Regina Street. New Westminster. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays 12 months 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

WHAT IS REVOLUTIONARY?

We have many special cults that have a ready answer to this question. A number of them, differing in other matters, believe that a riot is a revolution. Others are certain that any action which carries with it physical force is the thing. They speak of "revolutionary action" as though the method in any given case gave it a revolutionary aspect.

Now physical force and underground intrigue, which generally goes with it, are not necessarily revolutionary. These can just as well be reactionary as anything else. Political action is not revolutionary. It may also be reactionary. Methods of attaining ends are neither one nor the other of themselves. Yet there are those who glorify "revolutionary action" and who place physical force alone in that category.

The aim alone can be revolutionary, and whether the means are adapted to the aim depends solely upon the conditions that prevail in a given country. In the case of the workers the fundamental conditions that determine the methods are the character of the government; whether they have the franchise; whether they are permitted to organize politically and economically; the degree of economic development attained; and, above all, the educational level of the workers.

If the character of the government is such that the suffrage and organization are impossible, then force and secrecy are inevitable, no matter what the other factors are. If the reverse is true, those who urge force and secrecy invite the workers to put their heads in a noose and give the enemies of the workers the pretext they want to embark on a policy of repression and reaction. Instead of their "revolutionary action" bringing what they want, it brings reaction upon all sections of the workers.

It is for this reason that the governments send spies and provocateurs into such movements, to stimulate and encourage their "revolutionary action" so that these governments may place their boots upon them. They are easy prey to the spy and provocateur.

The aim may be correct, yet if the methods adopted do not correspond with material reality, all "revolutionary action" is so much moonshine. The country may even be economically ripe for change and yet the masses be intellectually unprepared. This is the case in the United States today. The intellectual level is aptly portrayed in "Main Street." The nation is still a large "Gopher Prairie" so far as the understanding of the masses is concerned. This was expressed in the election returns of last year with their 7,000,000 majority. The movement that does not understand these elementary facts is rooted in abstractions and will go nowhere.—The New York Call.

ADDING TO THE LOAD—THE SALES TAX

The rule for the application of forms of taxation should be that of ability to pay. But the rule that is followed by the representatives of special privilege who have hitherto attended to such matters, is that of relieving those who are best able to pay at the expense of those who are least able to bear the burden. Such is the Canadian Sales Tax.

The Sales Tax is a consumers' tax. It places the burden upon the shoulders of the man who must buy clothes and shelter and food. It was adopted at the instigation of the privileged interests and at the suggestion of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association the 1921 budget was brought in by Sir Henry Drayton, containing no business profits tax, no luxury tax, but with the Sales Tax greatly increased. A writer in the Monetary Times describes the working out of the Sales Tax: "According to figures supplied through this tax, an amount equal to \$20 per capita." The writer goes on to show how that if the income tax were worked in the same manner as the Sales Tax must work, the married man without a family would pay twice as much income tax as the single man and as

his family increased his taxes would likewise go up. If the Sales Tax will amount to \$20 per capita, then the man with the large family will pay the larger tax. This would mean taxation, not according to ability to pay, but according to the number of children.

The 1921 budget increase in the Sales Tax means that the 1 per cent and 2 per cent rates on domestic transactions have become 1½ per cent and 3 per cent respectively, and the import rates 2½ per cent and 4 per cent. We have the Minister's statement also, "that more than one sales tax is included in the finished article in Canada." But while the wholesaler may pay the first tax and the retailer the second, the consumer ultimately pays all the Sales Taxes.

On the sixth day of December of this present year the people of Canada will have an opportunity to say what they think of a government which in matters of taxation as in all other matters, has done the bidding of the economic Lords of the land. If they vote to return the Meighen administration they are saying in terms which cannot be misunderstood, that they approve of shifting the burden from those who are best able to pay, to the shoulders of those who are least able to bear the load.—Alberta Labor News.

Correspondence

WANTS LABOR CANDIDATES

Editor, B. C. Labor News.

Dear Sir.—I have supported the Federated Labor Party ever since its formation, but now note with regret that the Party is not favorable to placing candidates in the field in Centre Vancouver and Burrard. This apparently is done in order to give the Socialist Party a clear field. This is in my opinion, and the opinion of many others, is a very foolish stand. The Socialist Party cannot elect its candidates, cannot get the support of the workers and would only oppose remedial legislation in the Federal house. They are too doctrinaire and fatalistic in their policy to ever amount to anything on the political field. The Labor Party will lose the support of a great many workers unless it gives them a chance to vote for a real labor candidate.

Yours fraternally,
T. DAVIDSON.

A HELPING HAND

Editor, B.C. Labor News,
Labor Hall,
Vancouver, B.C.

Would you permit me to write in regard to your article in the issue of your valuable paper of last week, entitled, "A Helping Hand." The paragraph which interests me is as follows: "Right here at home we have a job on our hands that should be better attended to than it is. Cigar makers have been handed a raw deal, and although drawing a little strike pay, it is not enough to meet the cost of food and clothing for the average worker." You go on to say very aptly and to the point, that "A helping hand is all they need. That if every worker would make an effort to boost the Union Label and ask for these goods during the next month the fight would be won." You go on to say that: "If the local Union has a few dollars in its treasury it could not be better used than in assisting these locked-out strikers."

Your points are all well taken and the logic of them could not be more sound. The problems facing Union labor in a great many lines such as the local Union cigar making industry, are not hard problems to solve. They are not deep complicated questions of political economy. They are simple problems requiring only simple common sense solution, but there must be a consistent, co-operative, whole-hearted, honest support of workers themselves put into the campaign in order to successfully work out or carry out the work, which that solution demands. There must be organization brought about, controlled and kept working by the secretaries of these Unions. They are the

A Woman's Point of View

In view of the fact that at the coming elections Canadians will have the first opportunity of sending women as members to Ottawa, it is interesting to read the expression of opinion of Lady Astor, the first woman member in the British House of Commons on the need of having some women members in our legislative bodies. Writing recently to The Woman-Citizen, Lady Astor says, in part:

"There has been a good deal of discussion in the newspapers and journals on whether there is such a thing as a woman's point of view. Of course there is, on such questions as morality. But I go further, and say that it exists on many more general problems, too: that women do look at things from a different angle and deal with them in a different way from men. How far this is due to natural inherent differences, and how far to centuries of artificial differences imposed on women by men it is not yet possible to say. But so long as women are different from men so long is there a need for them as women in all departments of public service.

"Men recognize this difference themselves. They know, though they can't always explain, that their mothers had a peculiar and special influence on them. It was something quite unlike their fathers. And it is that same peculiar quality which women can and must contribute to politics today.

"Man after all is only half mankind. Yet he has often acted as if he were the whole of mankind. Government by half the community only is neither democracy nor justice nor common sense. Women do not claim to be a superior sex. But they do claim to be human beings on an equality with men, with a share of the same natural rights and therefore a share of the same duties and responsibilities. And as men have their own virtues and characteristics to contribute to government and administration, so have women.

"Men, for instance, have on the whole got the habit of team work. This is particularly true of Anglo-Saxon men, and is due without any doubt to the big part that organized team games play in their education. The fact that it isn't yet wholly true of women is, I am sure, large because of this lack in the education of so many of them.

"But without this feeling of playing a corporate game women will not make good. Women do need to learn more about the strength of a 'long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.' But I see no reason whatever why they shouldn't learn it. If the cave-man had to learn tribe-law, there is no reason why woman, now she is emerging from the cave stage, shouldn't learn it, too.

"Then, again, men pride themselves on their 'balance.' This is a very useful gift. But sometimes they are so well balanced on that centre point of gravity that they become perfectly motionless. Women's intuition is needed to come to the rescue here and give them the necessary prod to set them moving again.

Women's moral courage, too, sometimes has come to the rescue of man's physical courage, woman's mercy to the rescue of man's justice. This is a thing that every woman knows.

"If these different qualities of ours are needed to complete the home and the school and the professions, they are needed just as much in politics, and in legislative assemblies. After more than a year's experience I am a firmer believer than ever before in the work that women can and should do in parliament. It is not enough to say that representative women will be consulted on laws affecting women and children. There are almost no laws that do not affect women and children, directly or indirectly. And women have their own contributions to make on questions of baby clinics."—Grain Growers' Guide.

men, to my mind, responsible for what their individual Union is doing to accomplish the whole.

Speaking, or rather, writing, on the last quotation from your article which reads: "If the local Union has a few dollars in its treasury, it could not be better used than in assisting these locked-out strikers." Your intentions are the best, I know, but I ask why, for the love of Mike, are there any locked-out strikers? Its true, a local cigar factory has in the past year brought such conditions about, but why haven't these locked-out strikers gone to work in some other local factory that is fair to organized labor? I'll tell you why. It is because there is not enough demand for local Union cigars for this fair factory to even keep its own staff working steadily. The solution to this, and to the present lockout and financially pressed condition of some local Union cigar makers, is in the hands of local Union workers of all trades, and in those, as well, of the secretary of the local branch of the International Cigar Makers Union. As far as our factory is concerned, we would be glad to put every union cigar maker in B.C. that is now out of work at a bench in our factory. Help us create a demand for our lines and we'll do it. It's up to the worker.

CARL M. OWINGS,
Sales and Advertising Manager, Parsons & Reynolds, Manufacturers of Lavello and P. & R. Cigars. Fair to Organized Labor for 16 years.

Another View of the Matter met in several years, were condoling met in several years, were condoling with each other on their increasing baldness.

"Well," said Jones, "one comfort is that it's only brain workers who lose their hair."

"Yes," replied Smith, "only thinkers ever become bald. Isn't that so, Sam?" appealing to the porter.

"Well, I dunno 'bout dat," the darky replied. "My granddaddy said dat an empty hahn don' need no cover."—Country Gentleman.

WASHINGTON.—First steps for the organization of the reserves of the United States army, to be held ready for immediate mobilization in time of war, were taken today by the War Department.

The organized reserves are to consist of three field armies, nine army corps, 27 divisions.

Citizens trained in army camps are to form the nucleus of the reserves.

All the benefits that have come to the workers have been the result of their own organized, concerted efforts.—Ex.

We do not object to you becoming a sub-hustler.

ELECTION ACT AMENDMENT AFFECTS WOMEN

Women voters throughout the west are vitally concerned by an amendment to the Dominion Election Act of 1919 which passed the federal house during the recent session and of which little is yet known by the general public. It is now provided by this amendment that no woman, unless she is of British birth or born on this continent shall hereafter be allowed to vote unless she has first gone before a judge of the revision court and has shown cause why she should be given the voting privilege. Women, under the amendment, are no longer regarded as taking the nationality or naturalization of their husbands or fathers, but must make personal application for inclusion on the voters' lists.

While it is true that a number of the more powerful women's organizations have long stood for self-naturalization of women and for better standards of intelligence among women as well as men voters, the pernicious feature of the recent amendment lies in the fact that many thousands of women will be disfranchised in the federal election owing to ignorance of this new clause. The matter will work great inconvenience to those women in the remote country districts who may have to journey many miles to attend a court of revision and the lamentable possibility of the loss of many thousands of western women's votes in consequence is presaged.

Technically the new amendment does not mean disfranchisement, but virtually it will disfranchise many women who now vote by virtue of their being married to British husbands or to naturalized Canadian citizens.

Although the amendment will affect the women in the eastern provinces, its effect will be most severely felt in the west among the large alien population. It is to be hoped that the amendment may receive a large measure of publicity among women's organizations in order to offset the injustice which may accrue to many women through ignorance.

The difference between an Irishman and an American is that the Irishman thinks he isn't free and the American thinks he is.

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.

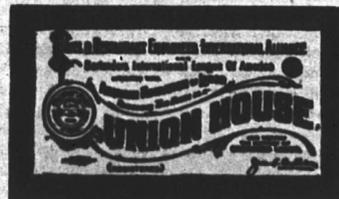
Buy Union-Made Goods

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

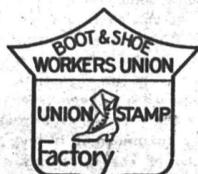
There is no Substitute for the Union Label



UNION MADE CIGAR LABEL



HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' UNION CARD



BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' LABEL



THE UNION BARBER SHOP CARD



GARMENT WORKERS' LABEL



UNION MADE BROOM LABEL



MACHINISTS' LABEL



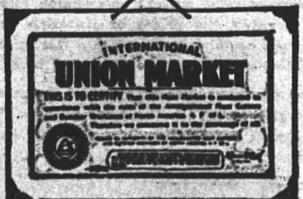
BREWERY WORKERS' UNION LABEL



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**Label Trades Monthly
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GARMET WORKERS, BOOT and SHOE WORKERS
TAILORS, JEWELRY WORKERS

Friday, October 28, 8 p.m.
Cotillion Hall

Whist Drive 8 to 10 Dancing 9 to 12
Tickets: Gents' 50c; Ladies' 25c

**TRADES AND LABOR
COUNCIL HEAR OF
LABEL BOOSTING**

Continued from page one

Electrical Workers Union had been asked to send delegates to explain their grievance and also to obtain a copy of the proposed Electricians' Licensing Act. A request has been sent to the City Council asking what steps had been taken in the matter of providing public conveniences.

Reporting for the Organization Committee Del. Welsh stated that Del. Showler and Bartlett had visited the Printing Pressmen's Union on the subject of affiliation with the Council and the union had endorsed the move.

Reporting for his union Del. Crawford stated that all sheet metal workers were working.

Getting Cut Up

Del. Herrett, Barbers, stated that cheap barber shops were starting up in the city but customers were getting cut up by the students and were not going back. Union shops were still in the majority and holding their own.

Dels. to the Economic Council (Showler) reported that at a recent meeting with Attorney-General Farris, McVety, McNiven and McNeil, no satisfactory arrangement could be made with the government for unemployment relief. The recent action of the City Council had more or less killed the Economic Council's plan, but the government pleaded that it had no money.

Del. Nixon, Carpenters, reported that in the interview with Premier Oliver there was every indication that the government were unanimous in their opposition to the Commission plan of the Council. Premier Oliver had inferred that if there was to be any relief work that it should be at breaking rock, and even that was not hard enough graft for some of the unemployed to be put to work at. The deputy Minister of Labor had

stated that when the harvesters returned from the prairies they would bring back a million and a half dollars. Del. Nixon thought this was beyond reason. Harvesters were losing quite a lot of time on account of rain and snow, and they had to pay for room and board when laid off. He had spoken to many returning harvesters and if they landed in Vancouver with \$30 they would be doing well. There was, in his opinion, going to be a big influx to Vancouver, because the workers were eating each other up in the East, and it was too cold to stay on the prairies. All these workers were going to be given the acid test—the rock pile—if they asked for relief work.

Old Country Action

Del. Moodie, of New Westminster Carpenters, said that workers in Great Britain were refusing to handle B. C. lumber because it was turned out of mills run by Asiatics. Information had also been received to the effect that transport workers would refuse to unload it if they were informed of the shipments. He also introduced a motion to have the Parliamentary Committee investigate rumors to the effect that high officials of the Canadian National Railways held shares in the C.P.R. and that was why the C. N. Railways were not making as much progress as they otherwise might. The motion carried.

Doing Men's Work

Two very pretty girls met on the street and kissed each other rapturously. Two young men watched the meeting. "There's another of those things that are so unfair," said one. "What is that?" asked his friend. He pointed to the scene: "Women doing men's work."—Woodworker's Record.

NEW YORK—About 3,000 tenants in the Washington Heights section of the city went forward with preparations for a strike against rent increases. The tenants, through their attorney, Harry A. Ely, made it known that they would refuse to pay any further increases.

Railroad Workers For Strike

Shortly after the signing of the armistice, the daily papers, magazines and other mediums of publicity gave much space and attention to the "American Plan" of running industry. The instigators of this "American Plan" were the local and national Financial, Commercial and Industrial Magnates' Association in the United States, and similar bodies in Canada and other countries.

However, the name "Slavery Plan" would be much more appropriate, for involved in the "plan" is long hours, low wages, miserable working conditions and an absolute denial to the workers of any voice as to the conditions under which they shall work, thus forcing them a few degrees deeper into "wage slavery."

"Open Shop" On Railroads

Most of the railroad employees did not concern themselves much about this "American Plan" up till quite recently, because no great attempt had been made to impose the plan upon them until the early part of this year, although the workers in the steel, textile and other industries had been compelled to submit to its obnoxious and vicious results. But all doubt was removed from the minds of the railroad employees, as to whether or not an attempt would be made to force them to swallow the "bitter pill" when Colonel Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, appeared before the U. S. Railroad Labor Board early in the year, and as the official mouthpiece of the Association of Chief Executives, demanded the immediate abrogation of the "National Agreements" and that the roads be permitted to reduce wages, stating that if same was not done, most of the roads were faced with insolvency.

Labor Board Decisions

While the Labor Board did not concede the demands of the railroads at once, they have, however, since then in several decisions, gone a long way to meet the wishes of the railroads. Decision No. 119, then 147, which provided for the general reduction in wages, and a few weeks back, Decision No. 222, which among other things, stops the payment of time and one-half for Sundays and Holidays, to shopmen in the States, who are employed in train inspection, millwrights and running repair work. But the wording of the Decision is so vague, that it could be so interpreted, that many other classes of shopmen could be requested to work under the same conditions.

Abolish Time and Half

The oldest shopmen cannot recall the time, when many of the roads in the two countries did not pay time and one-half for Sundays and holidays for the above service. Many of the most important rules, which have not been agreed to by the various committees and the respective managements, are still before the Labor Board for their decision, and as the past action of the Board will no doubt indicate what we can expect from them in the nature of decisions on the many important issues still in dispute, makes of the situation a serious one.

Nation-wide Strike

In fact those who are officially and otherwise connected with the labor organizations involved, have come to the conclusion that the only thing that will meet the serious situation is a nation-wide general strike. We are now advising our members to prepare for same, by laying in a supply of household necessities, etc.

With that object in view, the railway employees' department decided on an educational and publicity campaign, requested and secured the assignment of seven field men from each affiliated organization, and these were divided into twenty-two different crews and assigned to that many sections of the U. S. with instructions to visit every railroad centre of any consequence, and place before the men in mass meetings the situation confronting them, outlining in detail the programme and line of procedure of the department.

O.B.U. Not to Be Found

P. C. Huybrecht, of the Machinist organization, along with the writer, was assigned to the district which included St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other railroad centres through the State of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, and which included many places where the One Big Union had from time to time claimed to have made much headway.

Several days were spent with the rest of the men who participated in this campaign, while the same was being organized in Chicago, and these men, who in the course of their travels, visit every railroad centre in the United States, informed the writer that aside from an insignificant unit in Chicago, the O.B.U. was non-existent on the railroads in the

United States, and with the exception of where another secessionist movement had got a foothold on the P. & R. in the northwestern section of the United States and another on a small section of the Southern Pacific, the shopmen for practical purposes were 100 per cent International, and all of the twenty-three places where the writer spoke, with the exception of Proctor, Minn., you had to be a member of your respective International Union or the men would refuse to work with you.

They Have Helped the Bosses

Some contrast to the railroad employees in Winnipeg, Calgary and other points in Western Canada, where the men themselves through the medium of the One Big Union secessionist movement have done, what the railroad managers had never been able to force upon them, and that was to establish the "wide open shop," so much so that the most notorious "scab" under the sun can now go to work in the railroad shops in the places mentioned, and feel quite secure from any molestation, and where no doubt the largest group have not assisted in anyway in maintaining any organization for months, but have on the other hand by their action or non-action, assisted the employers to create the situation whereby it will be easy to apply the "American Plan." Fortunate indeed are the railroad employees, that they are not in the same deplorable condition in Eastern Canada and the United States as they are in many places in Western Canada.

All Workers For Strike

Without exception the writer met, with the opinion from sectionman to locomotive engineer, that if a strike takes place, it should be a nation-wide-general strike of all railroad employees, as they were all getting hit with the same club. It is almost impossible for any other kind of a strike to take place under the present circumstances, as every railroad employee is up against the same proposition, and every group either has, or is, voting by overwhelming majorities to strike, if necessary, to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the situation. Taken all in all, the situation was never as favorable for a successful general strike in the history of the railroads of the two countries as at present.

One obstacle in the way of this move in so far as the employees themselves are responsible, is the back-biting, villifying and disrupting "secessionist" movements, which, regardless of their sincerity of purpose, etc., always serve the interest of the employer, by disorganizing the workers and dividing them into openly hostile groups. However, in spite of road employees have sufficient power to meet the situation.

R. C. McCUTCHAN.

"UNITE AND CONQUER"

In a recent issue of the Literary Digest there was quoted from the Milwaukee Leader, under the heading "Unite and Conquer," the following advice: "It is of great importance that the farmers and the wage-earners should pull together. They both work for their living. Their larger interests are identical. If there are any details in which these interests are antagonistic, these should be adjusted. . . . Big business thoroughly understands the importance of the maxim "divide and conquer." It has followed that policy for years—dividing its enemies—leading them to fight one another, while it robbed both of them."

**CHICAGO FUR WORKERS
BLOCK WAGE CUT**

The Chicago Fur Workers' Union, Local No. 45, are back on their jobs, victorious, after a strike of short duration. The strike was called September 1, when the bosses insisted on a \$10 cut in wages per week from all minimum scales. Soon after the strike was called a majority of the independent shops settled with the union. But the association of fur manufacturers were determined to establish the open shop.

In the settlement, the manufacturers withdrew all demands and agreed to renew the previous agreement and continue it to July 15, 1922. This extends it to the beginning of the following season.

Forty-seven strikebreakers employed as boxmakers at the Chicago stockyards have had fingers, hands or arms cut off through ignorant or careless handling of the machines by non-union labor in the two weeks the boxmakers' strike has been on. The doctors in the yards district are reported to be doing a rushing business in industrial accidents.

ELECTION SPECIAL

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

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Labor Men, Educate Your Neighbors

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A New One	None of That
When a lady who was "burning up the road" on the boulevard was overtaken by a traffic officer and motioned to stop, she indignantly asked: "What do you want with me?"	Just recently a girl was married to a man whose name happened to be Nunn.
"You were running forty miles an hour," answered the officer.	On hearing of the wedding a friend remarked to the bridegroom:
"Forty miles an hour? Why, officer, I haven't been out an hour," said the lady.	"You're a poor sort of a chap!"
"Go ahead," said the officer, "that is a new one on me."—Pittsburg Dispatch.	"Why?" was the reply.
	"Because when you took your wife into the church she had a name; when she came out she had none."

Don't forget that the Labor News can do your printing jobs.

THE MOTTO OF ALL ENTERPRISE FOR THE PAST HUNDRED YEARS HAS BEEN

"In Union There is Strength"

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

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