

The Western Wage-earner

Published by The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council
In the Interests of Organized Labor

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Vancouver Trade and Labor Council Proceedings

Labor Hall, April 1, 1909.

Regular meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council convened this evening at 8:05 p. m., President Sayers in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

Credentials.

From Typos—J. Wilton and H. Neelands, vice H. Cowan and A. Brookhouse.

From Moving Picture Operators—Henry A. Smith, vice Arthur Bard.

From Building Trades department—Delegate McCogherty, vice Delegate Burke.

Executive Committee Report.

Communications from Leather Workers, with regard to necessity of organization among the teamsters. Referred to new business.

From Railway Commissioners of Canada, re decision of board investigation of case several months after Council preferred charge. Filed.

From Mrs. Abercrombie, re certificates held. Recommend purchase of same by the Council. Concurred in.

From Seattle Asiatic Exclusion league, re purchase of stickers. Referred to local league.

Communications.

Resignation of Delegate G. W. Curnoch as secretary-treasurer. Accepted.

Roll Call.

Thirty-seven delegates present.

Reports of Unions.

Cooks and Waiters—Two more union cards placed, and delegates urged a further demand for the Waiters' button; also complained of union men patronizing Oriental restaurants.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—Trade improving, but plenty of men to do the work. Concert given was a success. Over thirty new members initiated at their meeting last month. Placed card in Wage-Earner and elected correspondent. Will also subscribe.

Painters—Trade good; considerable increase in membership. Prospects for the season fairly good.

Bartenders' League—Dougal House and Cecil hotel still non-unionized; asked delegates to demand button in bars patronized.

Building Trades Department (A. F. of L.)—Ten building trades now affiliated; only three out; prospects good for these coming in.

Iron Moulders—Trade conditions improving.

Unfinished Business.

Delegates' names to be submitted to the Provincial government for a com-

mission to place voters upon the list: A. R. Burns, Geo. Payne, J. H. McVety, Geo. Morency, S. Kernighan, G. W. Williams.

Election of Officers.

For secretary-treasurer: James Campbell, by Delegate Kernighan. Elected by acclamation.

New Business.

As result of the Leather Workers' letter, a general discussion of the necessity of further organization work in Vancouver followed, the following motion prevailing in the end: That the secretary be instructed to again write the secretary of the A. F. of L., pressing for the services of an organizer in this territory, and suggesting the name of C. O. Young; or, failing this, any good live organizer. The Washington State Federation of Labor to be asked to co-operate.

President and secretary reported that there was some likelihood of the Vancouver local of the Provincial Engineers' association becoming affiliated with the Council, and perhaps become a regularly affiliated international union.

Delegate Benson introduced the eight-hour day for civic employees question, and moved: That the secretary be instructed to write unions re their consent to raising a fund with a view to participating in the next municipal campaign.

Delegate Pettipiece offered an amendment: That a protest mass meeting be called to discuss the whole local eight-hour question, the meeting

to take whatever action felt necessary. Carried.

A resolution that Council meetings be thrown open to the public was non-concurred in.

The arrangements for an eight-hour protest mass meeting was left in the hands of the Executive committee.

Upon motion, Delegate Kernighan was authorized to negotiate for the sale of a fancy window in the auditorium, the proceeds to be placed in a fund for the purchase of Labor Hall certificates.

Secretary-Treasurer Campbell will be paid for services dating from March 1st.

The following accounts were ordered paid: Brotherhood of Carpenters, phone rent for three months, \$6; A. R. Burns (caretaker), \$6; Secretary Pettipiece, \$10; Thomson Bros., (typewriter account), \$15; Council sinking fund, \$30; J. H. McVety (April issue of Wage-Earner), \$142.

Receipts, \$160.25; disbursements, \$263.

Adjournment, 10:40 p. m.

Labor Hall, Vancouver, B. C.,

April 15, 1909.

Regular meeting Vancouver Trades and Labor Council convened this evening at 8:10 p. m., President Sayers in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Credentials.

From Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—W. F. McKenzie, vice P. W. Dowler, resigned.

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It always does the work

Price 25 cents

Knowlton's Drug Store

CORNER HASTINGS AND CARRALL STREETS

Phone 655-666

Open Day and Night

Everybody drinks Rainier Beer. Why?

Correspondence.

Resignation of Geo. W. Williams as trustee. Accepted.

From Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, advising the Council that the names recommended by it had been appointed under the Elections Act. Filed.

Executive Committee Report.

Accounts recommended for payment—A. R. Burns, 40c; McDonald, Marpole, coal, \$7.50; S. Kernighan, \$2; Wage Earner, card, \$3; Jas. H. McVety, manager Wage Earner, \$108.85; Bagley & Son, stamp, \$1.25. Concurred in.

Communication from Conservative Club relative to the defence of the Empire. Also letter addressed to President Sayers from Liberal Club, same subject. Referred to new business.

Communication from British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers regarding hours worked in city service. Referred to the Parliamentary Committee.

From International Molders' Union, Toronto, advising members not to purchase Moffat stoves, manufactured in Weston, Ont., as the firm was grossly unfair to their organization. The circulars were referred to the delegates, to be in turn referred to their respective unions.

Audit Committee.

Delegate Benson reported verbally for the Auditing Committee, and will later complete audit. Recommended that Wage Earner bank account be kept separate; Manager McVety to deposit; officers of Council to withdraw. Unanimously concurred in.

Mass Meeting Report.

President and secretary reported verbally for the Executive of the successful mass meeting held under the auspices of the Council on April 10th. Collection taken amounted to \$25.10. Rent of hall, \$15. Account for lodgers and distribution to come, but a balance will be left in hands of Council. Report accepted.

No Parliamentary Committee report. Referred to election of officers.

Roll Call.

Thirty-nine delegates present. Also several visiting card men.

Reports of Unions.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Delegate reported the bringing in of contract laborers to take to Prince Rupert to break a strike. Local carpenter circles brisk. Quite a number of new members joining organization.

Cigarmakers—Delegates urged unionists to demand home-made cigars, as not half the members of their organization were fully employed.

Election of Officers.

Delegate Geo. Isaacs being the only nominee for the position of trustee, was declared elected, and installed.

President and statistician were instructed to prepare a slate for a new Parliamentary Committee, call for volunteers, and report to next meeting.


New Business.

Communications from the Conservative and Liberal Clubs anent defence of the Empire meeting.

In this connection Delegate Petti-

Underwear for Spring and Summer

IN ALL COLORS AND WEIGHTS

Men's and Boy's Clothing another new lot in better than ever  Straw Hats, Panama Hats all shapes and sizes.

Sole Agents Peabody Overalls Union-Made
Sargent Gloves

Johnston, Kerfoot & Co.

127 Hastings St. West

Phone 2311

piece introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, this Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has been invited to participate in a movement having for its objective the strengthening of the British navy in order that the Empire may be safeguarded from dangers which are alleged to threaten it from without;

"And Whereas, such aid on our part would be to place an engine of war in the hands of the governing class within the Empire, which could and would be turned against the dispossessed working class whenever their necessities should drive them to seek relief from the conditions forced on them by their industrial masters;

"And Whereas, the real enemies of the working class of this Empire are not without the Empire, but within it;

"And Whereas, the working people of this Empire can have no possible quarrel with the working people of other nations, but on the other hand have a real quarrel with the class who today have the government of the Empire in their hands, and who are directly responsible for the condition of want and dependency of the workers

in the midst of the plenty their labor alone has created;

"And Whereas, the augmenting of the means of murder, such as navies and armies, must be a standing menace to the peace and welfare of working people, not only without the Empire but of others of us who dwell within it;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we refuse to countenance the jingoistic campaign which seeks to enlist our support for increased naval and military establishments of any kind whatsoever; and we look forward to the day when Labor will have asserted its rights to the fruits of its toil and thereby have abolished the fundamental cause of war, viz., a struggle for possession of the wealth which Labor creates;

"And be it further resolved, that we call upon all workers to refuse to countenance or support in any way the schemes of those jingoes, who, under the cover of patriotism, seek to embroil our class in war, and we insist that as capitalists create war, capitalists should do the fighting."

After an animated discussion by several delegates for some time, a motion

Homeseekers, Attention!

A large 6-room house on a good high 50-foot corner lot on one of the best streets in Mt. Pleasant, one-half block to cars and school; fully modern; one year old.

Price only \$3800

\$1500 cash, balance arranged. No mortgage.

JAS. L. LOUGHEED & CO.

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Rainier Beer. Rainier Beer.

to lay the resolution on the table was defeated by 18 to 17.

The following amendment was then tendered by Delegate McKenzie, seconded by Delegate Payne: That the secretary be instructed to write the Liberal and Conservative Clubs advising them that we were the workers of this city, not the fighters.

Delegates Knight—Thompson—moved an amendment to the amendment that both communications be filed. Carried; vote 21 to 18.

Delegates McGeer—Perkins—Moved that the president of this Council be requested not to participate in any movement to establish the developing of a navy or the supporting of any movement to assist in the armament of any nation. Carried.

Wage Earner Report.

Managing Editor McVety reported for the Wage Earner that financially the Council was now more than even, and that the revenue was being increased monthly. He urged delegates of unions which had not yet elected a correspondent, inserted a union card, or subscribed, to do so; also for the co-operation of wage-earners in general in making the Council's paper of more service to organized labor.

Questions by Members.

Under this heading some questions were asked as to the status, from organized labor's standpoint, of the Cascade brewery; also Bagley & Son, manufacturers of rubber stamps. Investigation to be made.

Receipts, \$243.10; disbursements, \$135.25.

We Keep Tools and Appliances for Every Season of the Year

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose and Garden Tools are requisites of summer, and we have the best

TAYLOR-FORBES MOWERS, \$4.50 to \$8.50
BALL BEARING MOWERS, \$8.00 to \$11.50

McTaggart & Moscrop

Phone
634

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

7 Hastings
St. W.

Should be Numbered.

One of the Miller twins got lost Friday, and after searching all night the search party found out they had been hunting for the one that wasn't lost.

The Chicago Union Advocate editor played a trick on the salaried union officials in that city who have stenographers. He organized them into a union and they immediately demanded a Saturday half holiday and struck to make their demand. Several of the officials got real fussy for a few minutes, but they came across and granted the demands of the girls.

A Fish Story.

Wen Tuckett, who was fishing in Mud Creek at the time of the cloudburst last Tuesday, says the creek rose so rapid that a fish bit him on the ear before he had time to climb a tree.

SWEET CHARITY.

The unemployed in New York are becoming so numerous, that it is very probable that the "Four Hundred" will soon make arrangements for another "charity ball." If the "smart set" dance in one-buttoned vests and low-necked gowns, and give the proceeds to the Salvation Army, the nation may yet be saved.

Salvation Army soup is the antidote of capitalism to appease outrages upon justice.—Miners' Magazine.

Pacific Coast.

We desire to again call the attention of our membership to the situation that still exists on the Pacific Coast in our trade. While it is true the Oakland strike has ended, except one store, it is, however, still true that our trade on the Coast is very dull and any tailors that go in that direction are making a mistake. They are not needed. There is not work for them without supplanting someone already there and they should therefore stay away; particularly from Seattle and from San Francisco and Oakland. Those places especially, but there is no city on the coast where tailors are needed and can't be had.—Tailors' Journal.

Well Packed.

It is the custom in England to scatter straw in front of houses in which there is illness in order to muffle the noise of the passing wagons. Little Freddie, accompanied by his governess, was passing a street in which a load of straw was being unloaded in front of one of the houses. "Miss —, why are they laying so much straw here?" Well, Freddie," said the governess, "Mrs. Smith got a baby last night." "My, but it was well packed!" was Freddie's answer.

A BIG DIFFERENCE

The Penn



LOOK AND
EAGLEWORK.
LAST COAT
AND CLOSERS
IN

OUR
COMPETITORS



AND FITTING
COLLAR.
CLOSERS
AND CLOSERS
IN

FOR SALE BY

A. E. LEES & CO.

THE CASH CLOTHIERS. Flack Block.

Rainier Beer. Rainier Beer.

Where Dollars Travel

We can make a dollar go farther than most stores, because it travels along the line of excellence.

J. McTaggart

DEALER IN GOOD GROCERIES

Corner Granville and Robson Streets.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

By J. A. McKechnie.

The road of a thousand wonders,
The trail of a hundred hells;
The story of a thousand blunders
Is the tale the death roll tells.

The life that God created
Is mangled, torn and hurt
By those who in their greed have
rated
Humanity to be as cheap as dirt.

And ever the ones who are toiling
Die hard for the ones that rest;
The victims of a hellish spilling
Of a system that stands accurst.

In the tale of a future grandeur,
And the dream of a judgment day,
I stand by the sorrow and wonder
Who is the greater, "God or
Laurier."

—Miners' Magazine.

In Australia, where women vote, the child of a poor widow, instead of being placed in an institution, is boarded with its mother at the expense of the state.

WORKERS OF AUSTRALIA.

Laborers Sit in Chairs of the Mighty in That Commonwealth.

Great Britain, with its thirty-one Labor members of Parliament, and Germany with its large number of workmen in the Reichstag, are all right. But what do you think of Australia?

A hod carrier is vice-chairman of the National Council of Australia. This job corresponds to the Vice-Presidency of the United States. The man who sits at the head of the table at the meetings of the Australian National Council, the present premier, is a coal miner.

A metal worker is Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a carpenter holds the portfolio for National Defense, and the Minister for Trade formerly made hats for a living. The Postmaster-General is a miner, the Minister of Home Affairs is a newspaper writer, and the Attorney-General is a lawyer well known for his friendly attitude to labor.

If Australia goes to smash there will be plenty to point out the incapacity of the workingman for responsible positions in the management of public affairs. If, on the other hand, everything continues to go along smoothly and Australia may still be pointed out as the most satisfactory commonwealth on the globe, it will be up to labor to keep the fact before the world.

The workers of Canada might, with profit, try a few workers instead of the present class of representatives.

DEMAND THE HATTERS' UNION LABEL.

Most of the hat manufacturers who use the label sell their product through jobbing houses, and their names would be of no use to either hat stores or labor organizations. A few of the larger manufacturers who now use the label are as follows:

The John C. Wilson Company, South Norwalk, Conn.

Union Hat Company, New York city.

Diamond Hat Company, New York city.

Union Hat Company, Bethel, Conn.

Judd & Dunning Hat Company, Bethel, Conn.

Judd & Company, Bethel, Conn.

Shelton-Davenport Hat Company, Danbury, Conn.

The best method to assist the locked-out hatmakers is to insist upon having the union label—sewed under the sweat-band.

Mr. Geo. Williams, Business Agent of the Building Trades Council, has been elected to the office of president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, vice P. W. Dowler, resigned to take the position of international organizer.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

Following the decision of Vancouver, the Regina (Saskatchewan) Trades and Labor Council has decided to issue a monthly paper of its own. Hugh Peat, one of the ablest champions of labor in the Canadian west, was elected editor, while J. Simson will preside over the destiny of the management.

When thirsty call for Rainier Beer.

THE PRODUCTION OF WEALTH.

Formerly it required 200 hours of human labor to place 100 tons of ore on railroad cars. Today aided by machinery, two hours of human labor is sufficient to accomplish the same task.

Formerly it required 240 hours of human labor to transfer 200 tons of coal from canal boats to bins 400 feet distant. Today machinery will accomplish the same amount of work in 20 hours.

On a bonanza farm in California wheat was produced at a cost of 3½ cents per bushel.

Professor Herzog of Austria has estimated that 5,000,000 people with the help of modern machinery, would supply a population of 20,000,000 people with all the necessities and small luxuries of life by working 1½ hours each day.

Today men make 250,000 bricks, where twelve years ago they produced only 30,000 bricks.

Today 850 hands in one factory produce 225,000,000 matches in a day. Seventeen years ago 5000 hands in 36 factories produced only 150,000,000 a day.—The Voice.

INCORPORATED 1869

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Six Branches in Vancouver

Twenty-one Branches in British Columbia.

SAVINGS BANK Departments

At all Branches—Prompt Attention to the Smallest of Accounts

Capital	\$ 3,000,000
Reserve Fund	4,000,000
Total Assets	\$0,470,210

UNION CORRESPONDENCE

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

Conditions with us are about normal, the organizations are all in good shape and endeavoring to further the best interest of the crafts by inducing a demand for the label.



Delegate A. Ward, 932 Smythe street, has been appointed secretary of the Council, and urges the persistent use of the "Stickers" on printing that comes into the possession of union men without the label.

GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

Only about a hundred union garment workers making shirts and overalls for a hundred thousand people. Buy Vancouver union-made shirts and overalls and you will see the difference. Instead of sending Vancouver-earned money away to pay for a sweat shop garment you will be able to make work for a thousand hands making union shirts and overalls only. Think it over.—F. W. C.

The King of the Road overall factory has declared for an open shop, and as a result 80 girls, members of the Garment Workers local in Winnipeg, are on strike, so says the Winnipeg Voice.

Never in the history of the movement has such a fight been made against the label, and it is up to every worker to insist on the label, whether buying overalls, shirts, hats, printing, tools, tobacco, or any other article used by labor.

CARPENTERS' UNION.

The local loses an excellent officer by the appointment of President Dowler as an organizer by the international president. "Pete" takes to the woods at once, and we expect to see the province plastered with charters in the near future.

The outlook is bright locally, and every member is steadily employed.

Our membership is growing rapidly and everything points to a profitable year for our organization.

PLASTERERS' UNION.

Business in our line is brisk, and to keep pace with the trade we have appointed a business agent. F. Sumpter received the appointment, and is actively pushing the good work of organization along.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

A most enjoyable evening was spent recently by our members and friends, the occasion being our annual smoker. A very elaborate programme, interspersed with short speeches by members of the Trades and Labor Council executive, furnished the amusement. The gathering was presided over by

President Swinerton, who made a model chairman.

MACHINISTS' UNION.

Having been appointed scribe for the above union and this being my first article, I wish to compliment the Trades and Labor Council on the excellence of the paper.

Our union has subscribed for the entire membership, in addition to inserting a card in the union directory, because it is our own paper and we are sure it will be filled with information for wage-earners.

One of our members has been appointed factory inspector for the province, and although the field is too much for one man, we hope he will shake up some of the proprietors in this city.

Trade in our line has improved considerably of late, one shop having put on a night shift.

While this has reduced the number of unemployed, there are enough men here to handle all the work offering.

There is a very important notice on page 24 of the last issue which all machinists should read, and when doing so remember the night you were initiated—a word to the wise is sufficient.

R. THOMSON.

LATHERS UNION.

Since the reorganization of our Local the organization work has gone on apace and we have found it necessary, in order to keep abreast of the times, to appoint Harry Rowe as business agent.

His activities, together with that of the other agents is rapidly improving the conditions in the building trades as well as solidifying the different affiliated trades.

BARTENDERS UNION.

As in all other occupations we find many different types of employers, some willing to do business with our representatives, while others are as rabid against Unions as Van Cleave himself, although they depend largely for their trade upon working men.

We want every member of organized labor to assist us in our endeavors to place our cards, and wherever possible, we will do likewise.

G. W. Curnock has resigned as business agent, the vacancy being filled by Geo. Morency.

COOKS AND WAITERS.

With the assistance of union men throughout the city we have been able to place a couple more cards in Restaurants and if the workers will demand the card in houses they frequent, we will quickly be able to place others.

While we are not in the best condition, the membership are rallying around the standard and we hope to be in better shape in the near future.

WE have the largest, cleanest and most complete stock in Mount Pleasant. We buy and sell for cash, and our prices are the lowest; while the quality of our goods is the highest. Our store is full of bargains, every day is bargain day. Come and see us; we can save you money on groceries.



MOUNT PLEASANT'S LEADING GROCERS

Andrews & Nunn

2333 Westm'ter Av. Phone 938

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Mr. R. P. Pettipiece, general organizer of the I. T. U. for Western Canada, has gone to Edmonton on a business trip in connection with conditions affecting his organization in that vicinity.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

The advent of steel buildings in this city is causing an increase in our membership, and our union meetings are fairly well attended.

We wish to compliment the Trades & Labor Council on having such a creditable sheet as the "Wage-Earner" and think it a great improvement over previous publications issued in the name of Labor.

CIGARMAKERS UNION.

The following from the Cleveland Citizen is indicative of what the cigarmakers need expect at the hands of the Tobacco Trust and it behooves every worker to call loud and long for the label when buying tobacco products of any description.

Pacific Bottling Works, Phone 783, Sole Agents.

Dan Stewart & Co.

THE LEADING TAILORS

Style and Fit Guaranteed

Q DON'T buy clothes because they are cheap. Ours are the cheapest, consistent with good workmanship.

118 Hastings Street West Vancouver, B.C.

"Another sleeper in the Payne tariff bill which was rushed through the United States House will add enormous wealth and power to the American Tobacco Co., known as the trust. The bill provides that 3,000,000 pounds of filler tobacco may be imported free of duty from the Philippines each fiscal year, the duty of 35 cents a pound being removed on this amount. It is also provided that 150,000,000 cigars may be imported free of the present tax of \$1.08 a thousand and 300,000 pounds of wrapper, also free of duty. The first order placed for this amount of tobacco gets the tariff concession.

The minute that the government opens its door at the beginning of the fiscal year to take orders for the free tobacco the fat trust will block the doorway by ordering the full amount. The limited capital of its small competitors will place them at a disadvantage and they will be compelled to pay the full schedule. Thus the trust, securing an immense amount of tobacco free of duty, can either sell its product at the price that its competitors must charge, or the octopus can prosecute its cutthroat competition, crush its opponents and still make profit.

There is no question at all but what the American Tobacco Co.'s attorneys drafted the tobacco schedule in the Payne tariff bill, just as other trust agents prepared parts of the measure. There is little hope that the Senate will alter any provision that fattens the trusts. Apparently the only manner in which the American people can combat the tyrannical and grinding tobacco trust is to inaugurate a national boycott against the American Tobacco Co. Remember the name and demand the blue union label on tobacco and cigars."

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

In the history of the organizations connected with building operations there has been many ups and downs, councils formed only to go on the rocks, through internal dissensions and strife.

This condition of affairs may be said to have applied in nearly every city of America, until at last, recognizing the necessity of a strong guid-

ing hand, the American Federation of Labor formed what is known as the Building Trades Department, composed entirely of Organizations connected with building operations.

Despite the short period since the Organization was perfected, the most ardent hopes of even the more optimistic members have been more than realized and the building trades stand in a better position than ever before to enforce decent working conditions.

In this city a branch council was formed and a strong effort made to secure the affiliation of all the more important Unions, and in this a considerable measure of success has been met with, there being at present 10 organizations affiliated. No small amount of credit is due to their enterprising Business Agent G. W. Williams, who has worked both early and late to make the movement a success.

One of the first moves of importance, was the adoption of a Universal Working Card, and on May 1st, this card was enforced on all buildings in this city, which virtually means that a job will be manned by union men exclusively or not at all, thus preventing the employer from using a number of non-union men to breed dissension among the different trades employed, these squabbles invariably working out to the advantage of the employer.

The card itself is a neatly arranged affair, on one side bearing the seal of the A. F. of L. and the reverse side showing the name of the Local Council, name of the man to whom issued, Organization to which he belongs and the date to which his dues are paid. Anyone who has not been supplied should see the Financial Secretary of their Local Union at once.

Everything points to a busy season and we hope the men will take the same advantages as the employers were able to secure during the slack period.

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

- May 1—New York, N. Y., United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.
- May 4—Detroit, Mich., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.
- May—Cleveland, O., Tin Plate Work-

ers' International Protective Association.

May 9—Minneapolis, Minn., American Federation of Musicians.

May 10—Atlanta, Ga., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 10—Minneapolis, Minn., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

May 17—Peoria, Ill., Switchmen's Union of North America.

May 22—New Brunswick, N. J., National Print Cutters' Association of America.

May 30—New York, N. Y., Steel Plate Transferrers' Association.

LABOR BUILDINGS.

The annual statement of the directors of the Toronto Labor Temple shows that the years business was a profitable one. The receipts amounted to \$13,568.33, leaving a balance of \$1,856.18. The assets of the company are the building, \$35,888.34; furniture, \$7,500. The profits show an undeclared dividend of over 13 per cent. The excess of assets over liabilities is \$17,309.87. The original allotment of stock have been taken up, and the single transaction of \$5.00 for the year closed the final allotment. At present there is no stock on the market, and the company will not issue any more, as the stock as it now stands is worth more than double what was paid for it.

The labor unions of Los Angeles have a Labor Temple which stands on a 100 foot by a 125 foot lot. The building is 80 feet by 125 feet, seven stories high. The union Labor Temple association is incorporated under the laws of the State of California, and is capitalized at \$100,000, divided into 100,000 shares at \$1.00 each, restricted to union men. The property is now valued at \$175,000. Although not entirely finished sufficient space is occupied to produce a rental of \$500 a month. This does not indicate that the campaign engineered by General Otis to rid California of trades unionism has met with any encouraging success.

The Winnipeg Trades Hall building is owned by the Trades Hall Co., the predominating stock holder in which is the Bricklayers' and Masons' union. The Typographical union, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Moulders and Stonecutters are also considerable stockholders, and a small amount is held by individual union members. The building is 52x100, four storeys and basement, the whole of which, with the exception of part of the ground floor, is used for halls and committee rooms. The building has cost the company about \$60,000, the cost being considerably augmented by a calamity which overtook it when just nearing completion, it being wrecked by a storm.

VALUE RECEIVED IN CIGARS
Smoke

"DAVID HARUM"

QUALITY QUANTITY
and Union Made

When asking for beer be sure and ask for U. B. O.

Patronize Home Industry

TRY THE NEW CIGAR

THE SUNSET

Made of the best material
and by Local Union
Men

ASK FOR THEM

Fred Weiss Gabe Thomas
Proprietor Manager

THE TRADES OF THE DEADLY DUST.

The women workers in the cigar factories, the woolen mills, and the weaving trades of Germany have joined with the men of the stone masons' and cement workers' unions in protest against the deadly dust which is an accompaniment of their trades and which is declared to be infecting the entire German nation with tuberculosis.

The women ask that action be taken by the authorities by which some alleviation of the terrible dust in the factories may be brought about. A separate clause in their appeal also supports the demands already made by the stone masons and cement workers that the quarry owners be compelled to lay the dust one in so many hours in the quarries in order to save the lungs of the workingmen.

The appeal declares in part: "Of all the enemies of the health of men or women the dust is the most terrible. The battle against the smoke nuisance, important as it is, is not to be compared in importance to the public health with the battle against the dust, the dust which rises from the floor of the factories or the quarries. Where dust is strongly driven by machines it forces itself into the organs of the body more than if one were merely breathing the dust of the street. The whirling machines drive the disease laden dust into lungs, they drive the germs it carries into the receptive pores of the skin, the pores opened by hard labor to the point of sweating. Every particle of the body in the factory, the mill, or the quarry becomes soaked up with this disease laden dust. One sick man can infect a whole factory in one day through the medium of this dust."

"These things are not mere statements of theorists. They have been proven to be true and are established upon so high a medical authority as Dr. Baumier, of the University of Berlin."

"We appeal for protection, at least in so far as is possible, against this plague of dust, with its trail of eye-disease, skin disease, tuberculosis and many other ills."

The women propose to follow up their protest with an attempt to secure legislation which shall compel the employers to allay the dust evil.

A FALSE STATEMENT REFUTED.

A recent issue of the Bricklayer and Mason, the official journal of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, contains a sharp reply to a slander of the Wall Street Journal on members of that union in particular and on organized labor in general.

The Wall Street Journal says: "Not much more than a year ago organized labor did not allow a bricklayer to lay more than seven hundred bricks a day. A very good man can lay 1800. There are more bricklayers than jobs for them now, and the same bricklayer today who was laying 700 bricks, is now probably laying 1400."

We challenge the Wall Street Journal to prove its assertion that a bricklayer, carrying a union card, was restrained by his union a year ago from laying more than 700 bricks a day, and that on that class of work where a bricklayer was laying 700 bricks a year ago he is now probably laying 1400. The fact of the matter is, that there is no class of mechanics more faithful in doing a day's work than the bricklay-



CHARLES M. O'BRIEN,

Socialist Member in the Alberta
Legislature.

ers. There is no such thing as "willfully slow work" when it comes to bricklaying. If there is a shirker or lazy bricklayer on the line he is soon spotted by the employer or his foreman and he is "fired" at once. We don't mean to convey the impression that all of our 80,000 members are perfect, because we know they are not, but we venture to assert that there are more shirkers in the Wall Street Water Squeezing business than there are among the bricklayers of the entire United States and Canada put together.

The membership of the United Mine Workers of America, according to latest report, is 294,746.

SMALL THINGS AMUSE LITTLE MINDS.

The Central Labor Council of Chicago has appointed a committee to ascertain whether Taft's inauguration platform was built by union men, so says the Chicago Daily Socialist.

If Taft's speech to Congress can be taken as a criterion, the workers should bother less about who made the platform and devote more attention to the election of the proper man to occupy it after it is built.

A GROWING INFANT.

The New Westminster Co-Operative association, limited, was incorporated under the Co-Operative Associations' Act of British Columbia, in June, 1908. In January, 1909, a grocery store was opened with a membership of 128. Since that date, 50 additional members have joined. The capital at present amounts to \$2540, having increased to that sum from \$1970. It is the intention to deal in other lines of goods as soon as possible.

GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES.

The Machinists Journal recently published an article in which they drew attention to the excellent example set by the Manitoba Government in purchasing the telephone system from the Bell Co. At the last meeting of the Winnipeg Trades & Labor Council, it was reported that the Government intended to force the men to work 10 hours per day instead of 9 hours as heretofore.

All of which goes to prove that government ownership does not improve the condition of the worker, unless, the workers control the Government.

FAIR WARNING.

Dr. G. Perkins, president of the Board of Health, gives warning that the new stomach bitters with the blue label on sale at Dr. G. Perkins' drug store contains 90 per cent. alcohol. Fresh invoices received every week.

A PRODIGIOUS MEMORY.

Uncle Silas Wiggs, of this burg, says he can remember when Bill Taft wasnt no bigger round than a flour barrel. Uncle Silas has a grand memory.

For the finest and freshest of meat.

For oysters that are a rare treat.
For sirloins, salads and fish.
For the nicest, spiciest dish

—Come to the Olympia Cafe.

For pastry sweet and light,
For vegetables served up right,
For breakfast foods fresh and pure,

For eggs that you know are sure

—Come to the Olympia Cafe.

Setro Bancroft, Prop.

81 Cordova St. W.

Pacific Bottling Works, Phone 783, Sole Agents.

SAVING MONEY IS LIKE FINDING IT

YOU'LL SAVE MONEY
AND LOTS OF IT BY
BUYING

*"Everything
to Eat"* at

EDGETT'S

THE GREATEST
VALUE POSSIBLE
FOR YOUR MON-
EY

A Store Full of Bargains

THE
H. A. EDGETT CO.,
LTD.

"The Store of Plenty"

C. P. R. SETTLEMENT.

Press reports from Winnipeg in connection with the negotiations of the committee representing the mechanics of the mechanical and car departments differ greatly when laid side by side, the first report emanating from the committee, while the last one was obviously written by one of the company's officials.

Taking everything into consideration the committee have been more successful than expected by even the more optimistic of the membership, and have been able to straighten out many matters that vitally affect the employees of the company.

In conducting negotiations with large corporations, many difficulties are encountered, because the officials who make the agreements cannot be readily reached when the "small fry" refuse to carry out the terms understood by the different committees of the men, this often resulting in grave misunderstandings that could as well be avoided if the higher officials would give the local officers to understand what was expected of them, or it may be that they do give the instructions and they are carried out.

The terms of the award given last year by an investigation board are continued for another year, or if the men do not advise the company to the contrary within sixty days the agreement will stand for two years. In addition to straightening out many misunderstandings in connection with the interpretation of clauses in the award, the committee secured the restoration of transportation rights, committee representation, and a number of other points of interest only to the men immediately concerned.

The failure to secure the "closed shop" has been freely discussed, and it may be information to many that not a single organization (not excepting what are known as the railway brotherhoods) have a closed shop agreement with the Canadian Pacific or any other railway system in America. Railway agreements are not made with organizations, but with the railway employees, and international officers are not permitted to attend the conferences unless the officer has been an employee of the company and has been elected to the position of international officer during a period he was acting as an officer for the employees of the railway on which he was employed, the companies granting leave of absence in cases of that kind, and the international officer is virtually an employee on leave of absence.

The committee are deserving of congratulation on the way the negotiations were concluded, and we hope the Eastern line officials will be disposed to adjust any differences existing in that section of the railway.

The convention of the Printing Pressmen will be held in Omaha, commencing the third Monday in June.

A delegation of preachers waited on the Moose Jaw city council recently, and the reporters were excluded because they were too young to listen to the discussion, says the Moose Jaw Times. The Times should discharge all reporters under ten years of age.

A. M. Stinton, addressing wage-earners, said: "Don't come whining around to the 'public' for sympathy like a spanked baby or look to the government to do something for you, you great, brawny, strong-armed sons of toil. Get into the union of your class and into the party of your choice and help yourselves."

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

It took \$3,623 last year to pay for the necessities of life that could be bought for \$2,500 in 1897. Sixty-nine cents ten years ago had the buying power of the dollar of today. This is the graphic way in which Professor Joseph French Johnson, of New York university, drives home the meaning of "increased cost of living." His two simple statements make it startlingly plain that there is a seamy side to modern American prosperity—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Dead men, women, Indians, and lunatics are the only ones not entitled to the franchise. What class are you in?

Cor. 7th and Westminster Aves.
Phone 1918

Samuel McClay
MARBLE AND GRANITE
WORKS

Family Monuments in Foreign
and B. C. Granite a Specialty
VANCOUVER, B. C.

AN EDITOR ON EDITORS.

The prizes of journalism are not for those who can think soundly or write well. The man who writes has no chance to reach the real topmost power in journalism. He can only become an employee of some rich concern, writing not what he believes, but what his employers order him to think. What editor today controls his paper? I can think of but one—dear old Henry Watterson, a relic from the golden age. Where is there an editor today like Dana, Greeley, Halstead, McCullagh, Hyde, Joseph Medill, Raymond—a man who makes his paper's policy the expression of himself alone? The owners of newspapers are business men. They want dividends. They want the business, the commercial ideal, upheld, at all hazards. They must get the money from the men who have it, they must cater to please the men who run the community, and such men are out for their own pockets first, last and all the time. All the rest is "leather and prunella." The great intellectual personality no longer dominates the great paper. The supreme headship of a great newspaper is not the man who may be turned out in a school of journalism, but a money maker. The journalist proper can never be more than a hired man on a great paper. So a school of journalism does not promise the sort of success that means the exercise of the real power of journalism. Everything in this country has been regulated, more or less, except the daily press. The daily press has participated, more or less, in the regulation, but there are reasons for believing that one of the greatest evils in the United States is this same daily press itself.—William Marion Reedy, editor of St. Louis Mirror.

Who are you going to blame if your name is not on the voters' list for next election?

For a first-class meal,
first-class music and
a first-class cafe,

GO TO THE

Hermanck

6106 HASTINGS STREET W.

When dry, order a case of Rainier Beer.

Smoke Only the Best

**KURTZ'S OWN
KURTZ'S PIONEERS
SPANISH BLOSSOMS**

Cigars

**ARE made of the highest grade
Havana Tobacco by Union Work-
men in Kurtz's Cigar Factory.**

72 Water St. - - - Vancouver, B.C.

Ask for them and see that you get them.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Average earnings for organized workmen in New York state in the third quarter of 1908 was \$207, as compared with \$227 in 1907, or \$225 in 1906.

A prominent French manufacturer of glass fruits admits that the cherries of California are at least as good in quality as the French varieties.

In the British museum there are at the present time over four million books occupying forty-eight miles of shelves.

The labor unions and unemployed of New Zealand are protesting against assisted immigration to the colony.

During the coming financial year (July 1 to June 30), London will expend \$19,990,825 for elementary and \$4,729,610 for higher education, a total of \$24,720,435.

On January 1st Canada was sheltering 38,258 Orientals, including 17,239 Chinese, 15,848 Japanese, and 5,171 Indians. Canada has made British subjects of 7,442 Orientals.

It is likely that the height of the new buildings in Messina will be limited to about thirty-three feet.

In New Zealand, property left by a husband to his wife, or by a wife to her husband, is exempt from death duty.

If the demands of the Women's Social and Political Union of England are conceded, about a million and a half women will have the vote.

The Cigar Makers' Union during the year 1908 sent to local unions 27,172,156 blue labels. In 1907 the number was 31,586,094.

English mercantile marine, which forms more than one-half of the whole world's shipping, brings that country about \$450,000,000 every year.

The California State Federation of Labor has begun a campaign to organize the fruit and cereal growers of the state.

Canada's new patent medicine act forbids the sale of any patent medicine containing cocaine or any of its salts, or enough alcohol to make the article appetizing as a beverage.

The cigar makers, by a referendum vote, have decided to levy an assessment for the purpose of creating a fund to advertise the union label at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

Of the 30,484 homestead entries granted in the western provinces of Canada last year, 7,818 were by Americans and 7,417 by Canadians.

In 1908 the product of the fisheries of Canada was worth \$25,500,000, a decrease of \$750,000 from 1907, occurring chiefly in Pacific salmon and sealskins.

Throughout the United States there is one licensed physician to every 709 persons; in New York state one to 672, and in New York city, one to only 653.

British capital is to start a steel foundry at San Diego, Cal., using British Columbia ore.

Flour making in France is the most important industry in the country in amount of capital invested and value of annual output.

One can ride eleven hours in an automobile, with chauffeur and porter, in Tokyo for \$12, or \$6.50 for half a day and \$1.50 for a single hour.

Notices were posted in Pennsylvania towns on April 1st announcing wage reductions of ten per cent. for about thirty thousand men. To sharpen the point of the April Fool joke on the wage workers who expected Taft to bring prosperity, the announcement was made in the financial news the same day that one hundred and fifty million dollars would be paid out within a few days as dividends on stock and interest on bond to men who do not work but who own the places where other men work for wages when they get a chance.—New York Call.

The Manitoba government has failed to pass the Workmen's Compensation act. This was the second time that the bill has been before the assembly. Manitoba wage-earners should try a change of politics; the British Columbia brand, for instance.

What about that hat you intend buying? Will it bear the label?

All dealers have our goods.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Following up the smash delivered to the Plumbers' Union by levying damages of \$25,000 against that organization for picketing an unfair plant in Winnipeg, the Manitoba Court of Appeals has piled \$50,000 more upon the locals of the International Association of Machinists, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Iron Molders' Union of North America for picketing and issued a permanent injunction against those organizations.

Comment is unnecessary. These decisions are political in their nature, and if those organizations, and all others in Canada for that matter, insist upon "keeping politics out of the union," the opinions will stand and the unions might as well write their own epitaphs and go out of business.—Cleveland Citizen.

The March number of the Labor Gazette, issued by the Department of Labor, Ottawa, is brimful of valuable statistics and other useful information. It reports industrial accidents occurring to 236 individual work people in Canada during the month of February, 1909, were reported to the department of labor. Of these 76 were fatal and 160 resulted in serious injuries. In addition six fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the department before February, 1909.

In the preceding month there were 66 fatal and 164 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 230, and in February, 1909, there were 89 fatal and 177 non-fatal accidents, a total of 266. The number of fatal accidents reported in February, 1909, was, therefore, ten more than in the preceding month and 13 less than in February, 1908. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in February, 1909, was four less than in the preceding month and 17 less than in February, 1908. Altogether there were six more industrial accidents reported in February, 1909, than in the preceding month and 30 less than in the same month of the preceding year.

A DISTINCTION.

"Where's your father, lad?" asked a traveler of a country chap.
"Why, he's down in the pasture thar with the hogs. You'll know him for he's got a hat on," replied the chap.

**CAMPBELL
& GRIFFIN**

Gents' Furnishings

**UNION MADE GOODS
A SPECIALTY**

144 CORDOVA ST

France Steps Steadily Forward

Clemenceau, the radical Socialist premier of France, has been re-elected for another term of nine years a senator from the department of the var, or the Var district, on a platform more radical than any of its predecessors. The government under M. Clemenceau is pledged to do certain things immediately that a few years ago were considered the wildest of Socialistic dreams. Not only have certain pledges been given, but the existence of the government is staked upon their fulfillment. From a conservative standpoint, radicalism is rampant and the holders of swollen fortunes gained through monopoly and privilege are at their wits' ends to prevent the French people from regaining what belongs to them through the peaceful process of legislative absorption. They declare that it is confiscation and

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We have worked and planned for years to make the Birks Watch such a servicable movement that its strength and time-keeping qualities will be generally known throughout Canada.

Our watches are made specially for us in Switzerland.

They are critically timed and tested before placed in stock.

They are absolutely the best watch value in Canada.

One leader—15 jewel, 18 size, Birks' movement,
in silver case\$15.00
15 jewel, 18 size, Birks' movement, in gold-filled
case\$17.00

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nothing else; that M. Clemenceau's proposed legislation in the direction of old-age pensions, for instance, and the wherewith to pay them is nothing short of revolutionary. It is proposed to tax incomes on a sliding scale plan that will make the man who owns a great deal pay as much proportionately for the privilege of citizenship as the poor man who owns but little. Such Socialistic radicalism has always been opposed by those to whom a wise providence had "entrusted the property rights of the country." Not only are they alarmed at M. Clemenceau's intention to tax incomes, but they fear he will lay violent hands upon the unearned increment that has come to them so generously through the non-taxation of land values. If their fears in this latter direction are correct it gives another striking illustration of how slow and sure are the processes of evolution and how certain they are in development.

Eleven decades ago Thomas Paine, the author-hero of the American revolution—the "infidel" bogey man who gave us the immortal "Rights of Man"—introduced a measure in the French Chamber of Deputies, of which body he was then a member, which proposed the very thing upon which the Clemenceau government has staked its existence. Paine proposed an old-age pension and told his colleagues how it could be provided for with ease and certainty. His proposition was wide, and broad, and grand, and intended to embrace all civilized countries. It contemplated paying to every person, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the sum of fifteen pounds sterling to enable him or her to begin the world, and also ten pounds—then a "living wage"—per annum for life to "every person now living of the age of fifty years, and of all others, when they shall arrive at that age, to enable them to live in old age without wretchedness and go decently out of the world." To provide a superannuation asset that would make his proposition possible, paying without ceremony, suggested ground rent. In this he saw a source of continuous income that was not only wise, just and equitable, but carried along

with it a certain amount of poetic sentiment. The reason given by him for the taxation of land values is excellent in every way and is well worthy of quotation. When he introduced his measure before the Revolutionary Legislature, Thomas Payne said:

"Cultivation is, at least, one of the greatest improvements ever made by human invention. It has given to created earth a tenfold value; but the land monopoly, that began with it, has produced the greatest evil. It has dispossessed more than half the inhabitants of every nation of their natural inheritance, without providing, as ought to have been done, an indemnification for their loss; and has thereby created a species of poverty and wretchedness that did not before exist. In advocating the case of persons thus dispossessed it is a right, and not a charity, I am pleading for.

"Every proprietor, therefore, of improved land owes to the community a ground rent, for I know no better term to express the idea by, for the land which he holds; and it is from this ground rent that the fund proposed in this plan ('Agrarian Justice') is to issue."

Clemenceau's attitude toward old-age pensions would indicate that Tom Paine is in the saddle, his soul is marching on, the ideas he suggested and the plans he formulated are at last to bring forth fruit. Verily the world is moving, and although progress is slow, it is as certain as death itself. Paine discovered, along with Patrick Dove, and later by Henry George, that the land was the treasure-house of the nation, reliable and inexhaustible. It may be that Clemenceau and his colleagues have discovered this great truth also, and if this be so, France is again leading the way in reform and an old-age pension to all her citizens is assured.

Other great reforms are promised by Clemenceau and the existence of the ministry is staked upon their fulfillment. Notable among these is the gradual absorption of all means of transportation and distribution by the people. This has fairly advanced and is rapidly becoming a reality, for

Drink U. B. C. Beer.

The Place to Buy UNION-MADE TOOLS

Carpenters—Stanley Planes,
Rules, Levels, Etc. Yankee
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borundum Stones.

Machinists — Starrett's and
Sawyer's Tools.

Plasterers and Bricklayers and
Masons—Marshalltown Trowels.
The best assorted stock of tools
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when the government seized the Western of France railroad it took a long step in that direction. This step is strictly a Socialistic one, and Clemenceau justified the act by showing that by a law passed in 1883, whereby the state guaranteed the interest on the stock and bonded debt of the railroad, the state had paid out enormous sums of money which it could never recover except by taking possession of the property. This was done, and the people of France now own among themselves, and which will now be used for their entire benefit, something that formerly cost them a great deal and gave them nothing in return.

All this would have been impossible had not the people of France—the working people of France—selected from their own ranks men imbued with true ideas of reform to represent them in the Chamber of Deputies. What France has done and is doing can be done elsewhere, and government ownership of railroads, old-age pensions and many other reforms, some of them distant and dream-like now, will become actual realities. Even judicial tyranny and the impudent assumption of legislative power by the courts can be curbed and regulated. There is no evil so great that it cannot be destroyed, nor a reform so distant that it cannot be reached when the workers act intelligently together upon the political field as they have been doing in a fairly progressive way on the industrial one. To vote together is not much to do; it is neither difficult nor impossible. It may not be as deep as a well or as wide as a church door, but, like Mercurio's wound, "it is enough." A co-

operatively cast vote will do it.—*Machinist Journal.*

BRAINS.

Thomas L. Masson, in Lippincott's Magazine, thus wittily discourses upon a fruitful theme:

"Brains are common to all parts of the country, and traces of them have even been discovered in summer at Lenox, Bar Harbor and Newport.

"They are originally used to obtain money, but when money is obtained by them it usually takes their place.

"The quality of brains varies in different localities. Mixed with ginger, they become very valuable. With a spine, they are a necessity in every household.

"At one time they influenced literature, but the discovery was made that literature could do without them. Since then they have been almost exclusively devoted to advertising.

"Brains are employed in various enterprises. They make bridges, railroads, and other systems of transportation. They also create capital, and are used extensively in evading the law. They mix with water and gasoline, but are absorbed by alcohol.

"Brains are bought and sold in the open market. They may be traded in on the exchange in Washington and Albany or in other political centers. The best quality, however, are not traded in. Indeed, oftentimes they are not even heard of until long after they have passed away."

Why Not All?

R. T. Crane, president of the Crane Company of Chicago, aroused the interest of delegates to the eleventh annual convention of the National Metal Trades Association, held recently, by his description of the profit-sharing plan he had put in practice among the thousand employees of his concern.

"The net earnings of the Crane Company are divided between the employees and the stockholders," said Crane. "First, the interest, at legal rate, on the capital invested in the business is deducted from the net profits of the business for the year. Then the remainder of the profits are divided in two equal shares, one of which goes to the company, to be applied to surplus or dividends, and the other is set aside for the employees."

Crane declared the arrangement had been most satisfactory and that he knew of no better plan to guarantee industrial peace.

Several other men spoke in opposition to the plan as applied to business and some declared it was "semi-Socialistic."

Some platform speakers and a few editors, make the claim that financial magnates were much happier and reaped more enjoyment from life when they were comparatively poor, than when they commanded millions. The statement of such speakers and editors, will not appeal very strongly to intelligent and observing men. If there is happiness and enjoyment in being poor, it is a very easy matter for the pirates to disgorge, and again enjoy the blessings of poverty.

Don't forget Rainier Beer Rainier.

Comfortable Shoes

People will appreciate this feature, combined with quality and style.

Our Shoes are made in Union Factories.

Make our store your store.

COLVIN & McROBBIE

307 Hastings St. Next the
Arcade

An Example.

Now the railway workers of France have voted to refuse to transport troops in case the politicians declare war against some other country or against the people of France. It beats all how "disloyal" those Frenchmen are! The idea of their refusal to be parties to campaigns of wholesale slaughter is something that we patriotic Canadians are unable to understand. The frogaters ought to know by this time that it is a rare privilege that the rulers bestow when they issue a proclamation of war and permit workmen to kill each other and be killed, and then labor for a couple of generations to pay the cost to the unpatriotic bondholders who stay at home during wars. Our school books are full of good stuff on patriotism that the Frenchmen ought to read and learn something.

That Pitter-Patter Pillar.

In the soft twilight of the sultry summer day mother came upon Young Hopeful standing in a brown study by the greenhouse door. His hands were clasped before him, his lips dejectedly parted.

"Why, what's the matter, lamb?" asked mother, bending over him.

"I'm flinkin', muvver."

"What about, little man?"

"Have gooseberries any legs, muvver?"

"Why, no, of course not, dearie!"

A deeper shade fell athwart Young Hopeful's face, as he raised his eyes to hers.

"Then, muvver, I flink I've swallowed a caterpillar!"

SMOKE

TUCKETT'S T. & B. CIGARETTES

UNION MADE

Western Wage-earner

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Trades and Labor Council.

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for the Trades and Labor Council, to
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tive unions, to whom they must be
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must be in by 20th of the month.

VANCOUVER, B. C., MAY, 1909.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

By following the trend of events in
the daily press one would arrive at
a decision that Frank Sherman of the
United Mine Workers had made a
bad mess of the miners' affairs.

A careful study of his position from
papers in close touch with every de-
tail of the trouble in Alberta places
altogether another face on the story,
and it was conceded by a convention
representing all the affected camps
that he had acted entirely fair and
above-board and in the best interests
of the membership.

Briefly summing up the situation,
the Mine Workers Committee were ne-
gotiating with a committee of what is
known as the Western Operators As-
sociation and after considering the
preamble of the proposed agreement,
laid it to one side temporarily until
the Operators could consult their le-
gal advisers. Negotiations on the bal-
ance of the agreement continued, and
it was tentatively agreed to by the
Operators and Committee, subject to a
referendum vote of the membership.
During the time the vote was being
taken and the Operators were seeking
legal advice, a number of the members
of the Operators seceded from the As-
sociation and signed up a satisfactory
agreement, including the preamble
which had not been accepted by the
Operators Committee. In the mean-
time the miners voted to accept that
part of the agreement that had been
accepted by the Committee and agreed
to by the Operators. The Miners

Committee were immediately called
upon by the Operators to sign up the
agreement without the preamble, but
they refused on account of having al-
ready secured a number of agreements
that were satisfactory in every re-
spect and they felt that in fairness, the
same rules should apply in all mines
in the territory.

At the request of the Operators,
President Lewis of the Mine Workers,
sent a representative to investigate
the affair and he has since decided
that every part of the business was
conducted in good shape.

Owing to unsatisfactory results ob-
tained under the Lemieux Act the com-
mittee declared a strike without re-
ferring their dispute to a Board, and
up to this time no action has been
taken by the authorities to punish the
1500 miners who responded to the call
of their officers.

The mines now idle are owned or
controlled by the C. P. R. who have
been storing coal for nearly two years,
and it may be that the fight will be a
protracted one, however, the Miners
have been in trouble before, and we
trust that they will come out of the
present dispute with colors flying.

FREE SPEECH.

From one end of the earth to the
other, a disposition is shown to cur-
tail the freedom of that section of the
community who refuse to bow to the
fetishes set up by the employing class,
and with all the much boasted British
justice, the tendency is as great in
our country as any other.

If the authorities were to decide on
the same policy for all classes in the
community, no particular objection
could be taken, but when it is decided
that those who draw the attention of
the workers to their welfare in the
"herepresent" are to be hedged with

limitations, while those who endeavor
to inculcate a dread of the "hereafter"
are not disturbed, no matter to what
excesses their exercises may carry
them, we feel that the workers are jus-
tified in fighting to the last ditch for
equal rights.

In this city the edict has gone forth
and rumor has it that all denomina-
tions are to be prevented from hold-
ing street meetings, except those who
meet with favor of the Chief of Police,
meet with the favor of the Chief of
Police, who are to be granted permits.
This policy on the part of "Czars" is
nothing new, and in every city on the
Pacific Coast, the battle for free
speech has been fought until won,
either by the dropping of prosecutions
by the police, or by the removal of
police chiefs and civic officials respon-
sible for the orders.

Because workmen should hold
a meeting on a practically deserted
thoroughfare and appoint pickets to
see that traffic is not impeded, even
though a large crowd should gather,
will never be accepted as sufficient
reason why they should be fined, when
at the same time the Salvation Army
hold meetings on busy thoroughfares
and cause the traffic to be blocked and
horses to take fright at the sound of
their brass horns and are not molest-
ed.

We hope that the case will be fought
to the last ditch, or until the same
treatment is accorded the Salvation
Army, Socialists or anyone else who
may desire to address the people on
the public thoroughfare.

THE FACTORY ACT.

With the appointment of a factory
inspector, the Factory Act may be said
to be fairly complete, although the
scope of the act is such, that one man
will not be able to make a very great
showing for some considerable time.

TO ADVERTISERS

*NO special numbers, labor reviews or labor direc-
tories have been authorized by the Vancouver
Trades and Labor Council, and you will confer a
favor by notifying us should you be asked to support
any advertising scheme alleged to bear the endorsement
of organized labor.*

Rainier Beer. Rainier Beer.

In this city alone there is sufficient work to keep the inspector busy for a long time, and it is to be hoped that his attention be turned this way as soon as possible. Places of employment where organized workers are employed have been fairly well looked after by the men themselves, but the conditions under which women and young girls are expected to work, in many places, beggars description.

Many premises have no sanitary arrangements, others are not properly ventilated, and in factories, girls are expected to operate machinery that involves risk, owing to lack of safeguards.

We have in mind one instance where a letter was sent to the Trades & Labor Council drawing attention to the conditions under which girls were compelled to work, but the most pathetic part of the letter was where the writer stated that she was afraid to complain to her employer, or sign her name, for fear of losing her position.

There is another plant in this city that has for years been notorious for employing small girls who should be at home with their dolls, and a peculiarity about nearly every case of this kind, is, that the proprietors are leading members of some of the principal churches where they pray for the poor girls on Sunday and prey upon them the balance of the week.

We trust these institutions will receive the immediate attention of the inspector, and the officers of the Trades & Labor Council will always be ready and willing to give information that will assist in improving the conditions under which our sisters and daughters are employed.

EIGHT HOUR DAY.

The explanation of His Worship Mayor Douglas in connection with his failure to carry out the pledges given the electors of the city on the eight-hour day question, will be accepted with poor grace by the citizens gener-

**We Handle
EVERYTHING FOR MEN
But Shoes**

Goods of the first-class,
and Union-Made when
possible.

Deshisay Warabe

643 Granville St.

ally. In view of the direct contradiction of his statements by other mayoralty candidates and private citizens, it would appear as if the truth was being handled somewhat carelessly. A great many workmen supported Mr. Douglas, some because he had had municipal experience and laid the claim to being a "big man", one who would assist largely in building up greater Vancouver, others supported him solely on account of his long residence and the pledge he gave in connection with the shorter work day for the civic employees, but we are clearly of the opinion, that his action on this question, places his reputation as a man of large ideas in a position to be seriously questioned. No person who claims to be furthering the interests of the city need expect to be taken seriously after the inauguration policy whereby the corporation employees are made to suffer, and are reduced to a lower standard of living than the workers employed by ordinary contractors, especially after instructions have been given by the electors and pledges of a positive nature given before election.

From Alderman Crowe we expected no better treatment, but be it to said to his credit, he made no pledges and his opinions as an opponent of shorter hours are too well-known to warrant an allegation that he was elected

under false pretenses. The same thing applies to a number of other aldermen who were elected in wards composed almost exclusively of workers who voted to put men in control of the civic treasury benches who have fought organized labor at every turn.

The aldermen and mayor, however, are fortunately not elected for life and the activity of the different rate-payers associations, together with the active assistance of the World points to a bitter battle at the next election, the result of which we hope will be the relegation of those guilty of defying the will of the people, to that obscurity from which they should never have been raised.

MILITARISM.

In Canada, as in other countries, organized labor has always borne a strong antipathy to the militia, not because of the existence of that body, but because of the uses to which it has been put. No amount of explanation will ever remove this deep rooted feeling, for we have too many instances still fresh in our memories where men have been shot down merely because they were union men and had the nerve to strike against unjust conditions. We cannot bring one single instance to mind where union men in Canada have ever been guilty of con-

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New Carpets and Rugs in Great Assortments

Those not familiar with our carpet department and its possibilities should call and view the handsome showing on our fourth floor. We have carpets by the yard and made rugs in room sizes that we know positively would please you. We would appreciate a visit from you, should you desire to purchase or not.

Ingrain ready-made carpets
from \$10.00 to \$30.00.

Brussels ready-made carpets
from \$17.50 to \$35.00.

Wilton ready-made carpets
from \$25.00 to \$65.00.

Axminster ready-made carpets
from \$20.00 to \$75.00.

These made carpets all
come in room sizes.

Tapestry carpets from 50c
to 50c a yard.

Brussels carpets from \$1.00
to \$1.75 a yard.

Axminster carpets from
\$1.75 to \$2.50 a yard.

Wilton carpets from \$1.75
to \$2.50 a yard.

Tapestry ready-made carpets
from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

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575 Granville Street

Vancouver, B. C.

U. R. C. The best beer brewed in Canada.

duct that would warrant calling out troops, but evidence is easily procurable of instances where corporations have imported thugs to stir up trouble, in order that an excuse might be made for calling troops to awe and subdue strikers. We have in mind the street railway strike in Winnipeg, where a gatling gun was wheeled into Main street, crowded at the time with men women and children, who were guilty of no other crime than that of using the thoroughfare for legitimate purposes. On this occasion, the Street Railway Company were hard pressed to find a way in which public opinion could be turned against the strikers and they imported assassins from Chicago to stir up trouble sufficient to warrant "Gatling gun" Sharpe in calling out the troops. Fortunately, one of the thugs assaulted Mayor Sharpe, and the evidence given at his trial resulted in the exposure of the dirty methods of the company. We have been informed by Winnipeg police officers that at no time was there any necessity for troops and they considered the call to arms most unwarranted.

The use of the militia at Buckingham, Hull and Valleyfield Quebec, will never be forgotten by the unionists of Canada and the farce played in this Province at the time of the fishermen's strike, will ever remain a blot on the character of those responsible for calling the troops to Steveston. Many of those who were members of the militia refused to respond to the call and even the officers admitted that they were on a fools errand and that absolutely no necessity existed for troops. Although they had been called by the Cannery owners to protect Japanese fishermen, when the question of pay arose, it was gracefully evaded by the owners and ultimately

mately the farmers of Richmond municipality were saddled with the expense, although they had no voice in incurring it.

Although these facts are well known to all who have kept pace with the trade union movement throughout Canada, there are some who do not agree with the policy of the Trades & Labor Council in refusing to assist a scheme to build armed vessels for Great Britain. It may be urged that battleships are different from the militia, but we wish to point out that an armed vessel was sent to patrol the Fraser river at the same time the militia were sent to overawe the fishermen who were ashore, and the same man who sent the invitation to the Council in connection with this battleship excitement, was at the head of the Cannery owners and most active in connection with the incident previously referred to.

We admit that there is a difference between the army and the navy, the difference being in favor of the army, which cannot be used except on the land, while the men of the navy can be used either at sea or ashore.

Every great international convention of workers, whether it be of trade or political organizations, affirm their belief that the working class of one country have no quarrel with those of another, and the great working class movement of Germany, with a membership of 6,000,000 recently in convention, sent greetings to the workers of Great Britain, at the same time stating their willingness to declare a general strike if war was declared. The same thing had been done in England, France and other countries and in the face of these facts, we, who claim to be progressive unionists cannot allow ourselves to be drawn into

any movement intended to injure our own class in other countries.

It has also been urged that there is danger of the Japanese coming to take this part of the Empire, but judging by the number of that race already here and the fact that they have possession of all the industries they are at this time able to manage comfortably, industries that have been handed over to them by the class who are most active in the Dreadnaught movement, we cannot see any foundation in fact for the contention that there is danger from Asia. Any danger there may be is from industrial competition and that competition is the result of the importation of these men to lower the standard of living of the white race.

The workers are not responsible for the presence of foreigners, neither will they sign the declaration of war if such a calamity should occur, consequently they should take no part in a movement in which they have no voice or vote.

A POOR EXCUSE.

The Coleman (Alta.) Miner commenting on the election of C. M. O'Brien in the Rocky Mountain constituency said in part:

"The election just past goes to show just what little interest was taken in the affairs of the province by the thinking people, especially the voters of the Rocky riding. The Socialists deserve great credit for the way every man of them got outside and hustled; also the supporters of the Independent who were made up of, principally, the working classes—including Daggoes and Slavs who neither read, write or speak our language. These people are herded to the polls like so many cattle and

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those without Ball Bearings.

Prices, from \$5.00 to
\$15.00

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When you have that tired feeling, Drink U. B. G.

Do you want to read the unbiassed political comment of a paper that is tied to no political party or corporation in British Columbia? Read the

"Saturday Sunset"

5 cents a copy

\$2.00 a year, delivered to any address.

voted according to instructions from their leaders who are well paid for the service rendered. The services of these men are always at the disposal of the highest bidder. Surely this is a disgraceful state of affairs, nevertheless true.

Would it not be well for the people to get together and endeavor to amend the laws of Canada, providing that no man shall be entitled to the franchise who cannot read, write and speak intelligently in our native tongue—English and French.

We have heard all kinds of reasons advanced for overwhelming defeats by the press of both the old parties, dead men brought back to life and voted, bribery with money, rural mail deliveries, etc., and we never doubted for a minute but what the reasons given by both sides were true.

The allegation that the "illiterate Dagoes and Slavs" were rounded up by their leaders who were well paid for their work is the most amusing reason yet advanced, for who ever heard of a Socialist having enough to buy more than a meal at a time, and a large number of constituencies have not been contested on account of their inability to pay the fine exacted for running candidates.

The fact of these illiterate foreigners not being bought by either the Liberals or Conservatives is a glowing tribute in itself to the honesty and integrity of that part of our population who were imported for the purpose of lowering the standard of living of the people already on the ground.

To their solidarity, honesty and a realization of their position in human society, O'Brien owes his election and it is to be hoped that the purchasable

political prostitutes of every constituency will become as scarce as they appear to be in Coleman and vicinity.

CARPENTERS' BALL.

With a reputation to maintain and a knowledge of the way to maintain it, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters' ball was everything that could be desired by those who consider themselves judges of affairs of that nature.

From the grand march to the home waltz everything went along without a hitch, proving beyond doubt that carpenters are equally expert as successful entertainers as they appear to be in other lines.

The arrangements were in the hands of a very capable committee, with S. W. O'Brien acting as chairman and President Dowler as secretary-treasurer.

The music, supper and floor management were of the first order, and those who did not attend missed a pleasant evening.

BUILDERS LABORERS' UNION.

The membership of our organization is growing rapidly on account of the general activity of building throughout the city.

While we have had an interchange of cards with the laborers' organizations in the State of Washington for some time past there existed a feeling that the different organizations in the Northwest should be closer affiliated, and with this end in view a convention was recently held in Tacoma for the purpose of forming an association to assist us in advancing the interests of the business.

Delegates were present from Seattle, Spokane, Everett, Portland and Vancouver, B. C., and a permanent association was formed covering all Builders Laborers' Unions in British Columbia, Washington and Oregon.

A per capita tax of 4c was levied to maintain the new organization, and the next convention will be held in this city in October next.

The election of officers resulted as

follows: President, H. G. Dennis, Seattle, Wash.; 1st vice-president, J. Sully, Vancouver, B. C.; 2nd vice-president, H. Moose, Tacoma, Wash.; secretary-treasurer, J. Peterson, Portland, Ore.

MATERIAL INTERESTS.

The publication of names about to be removed from the voters' list exclusively in Conservative papers is causing the Liberal press some anxious moments.

The Vancouver World devotes nearly a column to a denunciation of the policy of the Provincial government, concluding as follows:

"To limit publication of the list to newspapers identified with the government party, publish it in those papers and in those papers alone for nineteen days, looks very much like spending an unnecessarily large amount of money in the way in which it can do the least good."

"To the victor belongs the spoils," and while we do not agree with the action of the government in acting as subscription canvassers for Conservative or any other papers, we are of the opinion that it is very unmanly for the World to complain of a practice that would net them a considerable sum of money were the same work to be undertaken by the Ottawa administration.

The real complaint is not because of the names being advertised, but because they are not getting any of the good government money.

No greater burlesque has been witnessed in this City for years than the present attempt of the City Council to burk the will of the people in connection with the 8-hour day for Civic employees.

The workers can take it for granted that the same fight existing between Employers Associations and Unions in the building world, has merely been transferred to the Council, by the election of men whose interests are diametrically opposed to our own. Vote the way you have to STRIKE, against your employer.

YOU OWE IT

to your wife to buy her a Gas Range. You have every labor-saving device known to the trade, to assist you in your business.

WHY?

should she be expected to labor all day every day, when by installing a Gas Range her kitchen drudgery would be lessened by at least one-half.

¶ We carry a complete stock of Ranges at our Granville Street store, and it is a pleasure to show them, whether you wish to buy or not. call in and look them over.

Vancouver Gas Company, Limited.

Drink U. B. C. Beer.

A TALK WITH UNION MEN

Roscoe A. Fillmore

Mr. Union Man, I hear you telling of the growth of your union. I read in your papers of the alleged mighty things which you have done and are doing; I read of the concessions which you have won from time to time either in larger wages or shorter hours. For a time after reading of these things I am duly impressed. But I notice that as your wage increases the purchasing power of your dollar diminishes.

Can't you see that, even though you may, by a show of force, compel your employer to raise your wages, he, being the owner of the products of your labor, can increase the price of the commodities which you must have and thus get it all back again?

If you strike against intolerable conditions your employer applies for a regiment of militia and you are shot and bayoneted for daring to resist the will of the "Lord's Anointed." Perhaps you have never thought over these facts. You are mayhap one of the "safe and sane" union working-men who believe that as the membership of the unions is increasing therefore their power as against that of the employers must also be on the increase. Because of this you no doubt think that your union is the very acme of perfection, that it is the only weapon necessary to give your class peace and plenty.

We have many times told you, and we are still reiterating the statement, that your union, as a weapon with which to carry on the class-struggle, is practically obsolete. And, as if to confirm us in this, along comes the report of the Department of Labor containing the following table, which tells us of the number of disputes reported and the manner in which they were settled.

Year	Employer's favor	Men's favor
1901	40	39
1902	35	46
1903	46	45
1904	34	24
1905	37	24
1906	45	41
1907	57	33

You will note that the number of victories for organized labor becomes smaller each year when compared with the defeats. You should also remember that the years for which these figures tell the story were considered the most prosperous in history. However, this is not the worst by any means. On page 178 of the same report the following table is given. It gives the number of disputes in which the employers or men won without negotiations and also the number of strikes in which the men were replaced.

Year	Employers win	Men win	Men replaced
1901	13	0	13
1902	20	0	12
1903	26	19	15
1904	25	7	10

1905	10	5	24
1906	28	3	18
1907	26	2	26

148 36 118

From this you will see that the gains of organized labor become steadily smaller and also that out of a total of 302 straight fights without negotiations union labor won out in only 36 cases. These figures are significant, are they not? If any of you doubt the truthfulness of these statements just drop a postal card to the Department of Labor at Ottawa asking for the annual report for the fiscal year 1907-8.

Now, my labor union friends, what are you going to do about this? You have seen how the courts, militia and in fact organized society is against you in your troubles with your bosses. Do you still believe that it is only necessary to butt your empty stomach against your employer's millions in a strike in order to win your rights?

Now, I believe I can tell you just what is the matter with your tactics. You insist upon the union label on your clothing, the cigars you smoke etc., while you walk to the polls on election day and vote a scab ballot. This is the reason that, in spite of the splendid organization which you have built up, your strength as compared with that of your masters is constantly diminishing.

You have had the doctrine that politics should not be brought into the union dinned into your ears ever since you joined. As a result of this you walk to the polls and vote for the very men who are endorsed by your masters. And your masters back these men only because they know that in case you and your brothers become unruly they (the masters) can depend upon the politicians to sup-

port "property rights" as against your human rights.

If you fellows don't know this, you should take the first opportunity to learn something. If you don't know this, your heads are useless, and as they are not at all ornamental, you should exchange them for blocks of wood.

To those of you who have begun to realize that these statements are true, I wish to talk a little longer. You can see that both the Liberal and Conservative parties are "tarred with the same stick." "Wine, women and graft" are the only interesting subjects to the professional politicians and corporation henchmen who control them. This being the case, you can surely see that "independent political action" must be your watch-board.

Now, don't fly off at tangent and propose the formation of an independent labor party at once. Allow me to tell you that we already have a labor party organized in every province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, in the Dominion. This labor party says that as labor produces all wealth—therefore to labor should belong the product. It stands for the common ownership of industry, true democracy, both political and industrial. Study it, my brother worker, and it will show you how hope can buoy up the heart and soul of man and make life worth the living. Try it and see.

PROVERBS OF PEOPLES.

Sin beginneth pleasantly.—Bible.
A friend is a second self.—Latin.
Evil comes by talking of it.—Irish.
All is good that is useful.—Italian.
Say but little and say it well.—French.

Actions are the raiment of the man.—Greek.

Many grains of sand will sink a ship.—Danish.

One may come soon enough to an ill market.—German.

An excessive number of shepherds harms the flock.—Chinese.

The same fire purifies gold and consumes straw.—German.

Spring and Summer Suits \$15.00

\$15

Made-to-order, made-to-fit, made-to-measure, made-to-satisfy. Union men should wear Union Made Clothes, if they want the best. Our prices are right. Leave your measure with us.

Croot & Stewart

The Big Union Tailors

333 Hastings St.

Do you drink U. B. O. Beer? Try it.

ANANIAS PERSONIFIED.

A couple of months ago the officer in charge of the local headquarters of the Salvation Army called on the Executive of the Trades and Labor Council to explain some misconceptions we had of their movement.

His assurances were of the time honored kind — "The Army import nothing but agricultural laborers; never bring men where there is no demand for them (By the employers). Most certainly we have never supplied strike breakers, and will be pleased to have the Council advise us of any strikes that may be in force or contemplation."

We will be glad to hear the explanation of Adjutant Wakefield regarding the following form which was given to a strike breaker, who kindly handed it over to an officer of the Trades Council. It will be remembered that the stevedores' strike was in progress at the time this man was sent to the docks.

S. A. FREE LABOR BUREAU.
332 Gore Avenue.

Phone 259. Vancouver, B. C.
Man sent—GILLION.

Where sent—Union S.S. Company's wharf.

Date—April 2.

Time—

Nature of work—

(N. B.—We do not hold ourselves in any way responsible for this man.)

The brewery workers of Illinois are forming a federation to combat the prohibition and local option movements.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

VOTERS' LIST. ARE YOU ON ?

A recent issue of the B. C. Gazette contains the news of the appointment of the Trades and Labor Council nominees as commissioners for the taking of affidavits necessary to enroll persons on the voters' list.

A number of the commissioners hold positions that gives them an excellent opportunity to record YOUR name on the list. If you are not already on, look up one of the following men and you will be properly recorded:

A. R. Burns, Labor Hall.

Geo. Williams, Business Agent Building Trades.

S. Kernighan, Business Agent Carpenters.

Jas. H. McVety, Manager "Western Wage Earner," Phone A1146.

Geo. Payne, secretary Builders' Laborers' Union.

Geo. Morency, Business Agent Bartenders' Union.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

Donald McNab, defeated Independent Labor candidate at Lethbridge, Alta., has already discovered the folly of attempting to reform society behind its back. At a recent meeting of striking miners he declared himself in with the Socialists hereafter.

Better for you to wear your old hat than to buy the product of scab labor. The union factories will soon be able to supply union label hats, as their numbers are increasing daily.

A WARNING!

By Geo. Mitchell.

Working men of B. C., have you read the article in this paper touching on the social work of the Salvation Army in the Old Country? If you have, you must realize that what they do there they are prepared to do here when opportunity offers.

The "old man" who edits the Western Clarion has told you about the woodyard they run in this city. Perhaps you don't remember? Well, a man who is down and out, can, by putting in two hours' work, get a fifteen-cent meal. The old man called them charity mongers; he is too kind. Charity is unknown to them.

I urge all union men to take an interest in this organization. Do what is possible to curtail their political power, and above all to keep Trotter trotting around the Old Country. There you have a man who is doing good work. Our co-workers in the Old Country are up against a tough proposition.

They for years believed that the Salvation Army was in existence for the purpose of saving souls, and they have had a rude awakening. This monster organization has grown strong numerically, financially, and politically. They get their numbers from the superstitious, their political pull from the capitalist, their finances they wheedle from the pockets of the workers. It has been said that Gen. Booth is a practical Socialist who understands what the trouble is and all he needs is money to carry out great reforms! Now, workmen of B. C., if you approve of the work of the S. A., help them along; if not, help yourselves for a change.

I will conclude with a quotation from the report of proceedings of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

"When the stories of distress through unemployment begun to circulate in the British press, the first people to come forward with apparent contradictions were the chiefs of the Salvation Army's emigration department, and the workers of Canada will never forget that the person who cabled over that the unemployed in Toronto were of the 'won't work' variety was Commissioner Coombs, the head of the S. A. in Canada. We are glad to record that Christian charity was not such a 'rarity' among the citizens of that city, and that every effort was made to cope with the terrible privations of an honest but unfortunate working class. The policemen as well as other classes of workmen, gave up one day's pay to help relieve the distress."

A MOVE FOR PEACE.

At a meeting of the Social Democratic party in the Reichstag it was resolved to bring forward, on the second reading of the Chancellor's Bill, a resolution calling upon the government to enter into international negotiations to bring about a limitation of armaments at sea, and the abolition of the right to capture merchant vessels in time of war.

JAMES STARK & SONS, LIMITED

Exquisite Wash Neckwear

Women have seldom had so many exquisitely pretty things in neckwear to choose from as at present grace the neckwear section.

Ruffles being the latest styles, many are by far the prettiest we have yet shown.

Scores of dainty styles are shown in lace and muslin jabots; ruffled, hemstitched and embroidered effects. 35c to \$1.50

Plain linen wash stocks, embroidered wash stocks, jabots in net and fine muslins 35c to.....\$1.35

Laundered linen collars, plain and embroidered, in the new shapes; 15c to.....60c

Fancy collars in embroidered designs and fancy nets, with lace and ruching edges; 35c to.....85c

Fancy white figured vesting stocks in Ascot styles; very smart.....35c

Fancy muslin collars; white, cream and ecru; daintily trimmed with laces and insertions; 35c to.....\$1.00

New pleated ruchings of muslin, in sky, pink, white, cadet, cadet blue, etc.; 25c to.....50c

STARK'S GLASGOW HOUSE

Corner Cordova and Cambie Streets.

Drink U. B. C. Beer.

VALUE RECEIVED IN CIGARS

Smoke

"DAVID HARUM"QUALITY QUANTITY
and Union Made

EPIGRAMS OF MERIT.

By Eugene V. Debs.

Books are better than beer.
Selfishness is moral suicide.
Character should count for more
than cash.

Beneath a ragged coat may be a
noble soul.

If you are not well dressed, society
is against you.

Excessive wealth is as demoralizing
as extreme poverty.

Many a man who is poor in money
is rich in principle.

Our children are becoming mere
cogs in the wheels of industry.

The millionaire has as much too
much as the tramp has too little.

Capitalism makes criminals of men.
I would make men even of criminals.

I would rather be right with the
minority than wrong with the ma-
jority.

The present day rule of business is
might against right—cunning against
conscience.

Government ownership of railroads
is better than railroad ownership of
government.

It does not pay to be mean. Pull-
man died amidst riches, but his shroud
had no pockets.

People are asking what we can do
for the workingman. I ask what he
can do for himself.

If the arm of corporate greed could
reach Old Sol there would be a meter
on every sunbeam.

A mortgage works twenty-four hours
every day, and never suffers from in-
digestion or lack of appetite.

The competitive struggle has often
been called the survival of the fittest.
It is more often the survival of the
slickest.

With all my heart I protest against
a system in which the lap-dogs of the
rich are the social superiors of the
children of the poor.

—St. Louis Labor.

DID WE VOTE FOR THIS?

The State of New York, through its
legislative assembly, has been trying
to find some solution for the unem-
ployed problem. An army of 200,000
is pleading for work, and the wise
men are baffled to find a way to meet
the emergency. Through lack of em-
ployment, husbands and fathers are
deserting their wives and children,
crime is increasing, charity societies
have become bankrupt, and the work
houses are crowded to suffocation.
Capitalism can behold the results of
the profit system that makes the few
millionaires and the many tramps,
and by looking into the future, can
behold a time when the voice of the
hungry and impoverished may sound
the death-knell of a system that
starves a world.

HOORAY FOR BUNK!

A horny-handed son of toil made his
way home at a late hour. He had been
attending a political meeting and was
full of spirits.

Overflowing with enthusiasm, he
awakened the partner of his joys and
sorrows. "M-Marie, wake up! Shay,
it wuz g-great!"

"What was great?" his spouse
drowsily inquired, and without wait-
ing for an answer, "Did you get a
job?"

"Nope. But jus' the shame 'Onor-
able Justice Bunk made a g-great
speech. Hic—hooray for Bunk!"

"Did he say when the factories
would re-open, John?" Mrs. Hornhand
clutched her husband's arm—"John,
did he say when you would get back
your place in the mill? Was anything
said about the hard times? Did he
say anything about the working peo-
ple? Campaign speakers usually do."

"You bet. Shed—hic—Merican
workingmen g-greatest on earth."

"He said that?" queried the politi-
cal inferior of the voting sovereign.

"Betcher life."

"And you believe him?"

"S-sure—ain't it so?"

Mrs. H. slept but little that night.
A couple of days later the daily paper
stated that application had been made
to have John Hornhand committed to
an institution, the inmates of which
are on a political equality with wo-
men.—Ben. Blumenberg in the Jour-
nal of the Switchmen's Union.

A CREDITABLE SHOWING.

During the year 1908 there were
158 new unions organized in Canada
and 83 disbanded, a net gain of 75.

The unions showing the greatest
progress are the United Mine Work-
ers, with a gain of nine locals, the
majority of which are in the Maritime
Provinces; Bricklayers & Masons gain
five locals; the Maintenance of Way
Employees show a net increase of
eight, and the Electrical Workers a
gain of six.

On the other hand, both Amalga-
mated and Brotherhood of Carpenters
have lost ground, as have the Iron
Moulders, Painters, Garment Workers
and Bakers.

The general increase in the face of
the large body of unemployed is, how-
ever, commendable, and no doubt the
Building Trade organizations will
more than recover their ground dur-
ing the coming summer.

TOMMY KNEW THE TRICK.

Mrs. De Smythe—"Tommy, do you
want some nice plum jam?"

Tommy—"Yes, mother."

"I was going to give you some to
put on your bread, but I've lost the
key to the pantry."

"You don't need the key, mother. I
can reach down through the window
and open the door from the inside."

"That's what I wanted to know.
Now, just wait till your father comes
home."—The Catholic Mirror.

A GOOD SHOE FOR MEN

SETTING aside for a moment the question of price consider
the Shoe that is made to our specifications and which we
consider good enough to brand with our own name and do us
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is made from the finest stock only, on the most stylish and up-
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tion to sell. There is satisfaction in selling a good article—
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE.

By Robert Hunter.

Twenty-five thousand hatters have been locked out. By one order one hundred thousand or more persons have been deprived of work and of the means of livelihood.

They are said to have the right to life. But that's a joke. They have the right to sit down and starve, to go forth and beg, or to wander over the earth in search of work.

It is winter. The snow is here. The days and nights are bitter cold and twenty-five thousand hatters are locked out.

Over the factory door the bosses have written: "We Don't Patronize Union Labor."

For a year now, times have been hard. All workers have been much unemployed. Winter is now here. Fires must be kept up. Children must have shoes. The days are cold, and twenty-five thousand hatters are locked out.

Suppose the workers of New York City should start up Fifth avenue and pull down the palaces which shelter one hundred thousand people. That would be violence.

Suppose the hatters should take possession of the factories and insist upon the right to work. That would be violence.

Suppose Samuel Gompers said that hereafter Union Labor would not patronize non-union hatters. That would be a boycott and a penitentiary offence.

But in a committee room in a big hotel the Hatters' association sits comfortably, and says: "We do not patronize union labor. We have locked out twenty-five thousand men and starvation will bring them to terms." That is law and order.

Let any man restrain trade and he will be crushed. The militia, the police, the private detectives, the judiciary and the whole power of the government will immediately bear down and annihilate him.

Let any man restrain life, lock out from livelihood men, women and children, force them to slow starvation, and the militia, the police, and the judiciary will stand by and enforce the sentence.

If starving workmen should come out of their cabins to talk, to protest or to denounce, they would be seized and cast into prison.

Deprive the Butterick company of the sale of its miserable fashion plates, deprive the Bucks Stove company of the sale of its stoves, and you will face prison.

Deprive men of their labor, lock them out from their means of livelihood, condemn them and their families to starvation, and the government, with all its immense power, will sustain the boycott.

God pity the poor! It is winter. The snow is on the ground. The nights are cold, and twenty-five thousand hatters, with their wives and babes, are locked out.

KILLING THE OVERTIME FIEND.

It is indeed gratifying to note the firm stand the Association of Wood-Working Trades of Great Britain, a federation of wood-working organizations effected a few months ago, are taking toward the limitation of overtime. They recently reached the following agreement: "It is agreed by the affiliated trades unions that on and after this date the members will work overtime as and when required to the extent only of a half-day per man per month, limited to each individual man."

The association consists of six organizations, namely, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Associated Carpenters and Joiners' society, General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Union of Cabinetmakers, National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association and Amalgamated Society of Wood-Cutting Machinists.—Carpenter.

"WITH ALL HER FAULTS," ETC.

Hardly a day passes but what we read of some new scientific discovery. The latest is from an Eastern physician, who says that the bite of a young woman is as dangerous as the bite of a mad dog. We are not able to take issue with the said doctor from a scientific standpoint, neither can we qualify as an expert witness, but one thing is certain—we have an extremely decided preference as to which one of the two shall chew on our anatomy.—Austin Forum and Sifter.

Gee whiz! What an awful shock it is to know that a horrible death awaits the receiver of an impression of those pearly teeth. We knew a man a good many years ago who was bitten by his "best" girl. The only dire results ever noted, was that after their marriage she ate and ate and ate, but substituted a good old iron stove poker. At that we are inclined to the belief that the learned doctor was talking "through his hat."

A FALSE ALARM.

The friends of R. T. Lowery and the Greenwood Ledge will be glad to hear that they have reconsidered their decision to move from Greenwood to Nelson.

The Ledge has three previous moves to its credit and should be permitted to remain long enough in one place to allow the editor to become naturalized.

James Hunt**FASHIONABLE
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419 PENDER ST.**ECONOMISTS SAY—**

That the means of production, distribution and exchange should be owned by the people for the benefit of all who labor and not for the benefit of the idle few.

That modern machinery can produce a hundred times as much as hand labor, and since we can produce more than we can use, it is unnecessary and wrong for any of the people to have to starve.

That the man who owns the machinery owns the jobs.

That the man who owns the jobs owns the man.

That the man is finding this out, and when he "gets wise" then look out.

That it should be impossible to starve if willing to work.

That it is wrong to produce eight-eighths, keep one-eighth and give seven-eighths to the idle owners for the privilege of using the machinery.

That if one gets only one-eighth he can buy back only one-eighth.

That this seven-eighths remains on the capitalists' shelves and gluts the markets.

That this seven-eighths remaining on his shelves is what the capitalists call over-production.

That this surplus in reality is due to under-consumption.

That this glut closes factories, and causes panics, poverty, crime, tramps and paupers.

HONOR FOR DEBS.

The International Literary association has awarded its annual medal to Eugene V. Debs, as being in the judgment of the association the greatest living contributor to literature. Other recipients of the honor have been Leo Tolstoy, James Whitcomb Riley and William Dean Howells.—Labor World.

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THE AMERICAN CIRCUS.

W. A. Andrews of Grand Rapids, Mich., at a recent toast got off the following appeal to the Philipinos:

You Philipinos don't know what you are missing by not wanting to become citizens of this grand country of ours. There is not anything like it under the sun. You ought to send a delegation over to see us—The Land of the Free—Land of Fine Churches, and 40,000 Licensed Saloons; Bibles, Forts and Guns, Houses of Prostitution; Millionaires and Paupers; Theologians and Thieves; Libertists and Liars; Politicians and Poverty; Christians and Chain-gangs; Schools and Scalawags; Trusts and Tramps; Money and Misery; Homes and Hunger; Virtue and Vice—a land where you can get a good Bible for fifteen cents and a bad drink of whiskey for five cents; where we have a man in Congress with three wives, and a lot in the penitentiary for having two wives; where some men make sausages out of their wives and some want to eat them raw; where we make Bologna out of dogs, canned beef out of horses and sick cows, and corpses out of the people who eat it; where we put a man in jail for not having the means of support and on a rock pile for asking for a job of work; license bawdy houses and fine men for preaching Christ on the street corners; where we have a Congress of four hundred

men who make laws, and a Supreme Court of nine men who set them aside; where good whiskey makes bad men and bad men make good whiskey; where newspapers are paid for suppressing the truth and made rich for teaching a lie; where professors draw their convictions from the same source as they do their salaries; where preachers are paid \$25,000 a year to dodge the devil and tickle the ears of the rich; where business consists of getting hold of property in any way that won't land you in the penitentiary; where trusts hold up and poverty holds down; where men vote for what they don't want for fear they won't get what is wanted by voting for it; where niggers can vote and a woman cannot; where a girl who goes wrong is made an outcast and her male partner flourishes as a gentleman; where women wear false hair, and men dock their horses' tails; where the political wire-puller has displaced the patriotic statesman; where men vote for a thing one day and cuss it 364 days; where we have prayers on the floor of our National Capital and whiskey in the cellar; where we spend \$5000 to bury a statesman who is rich and ten dollars to put away a working man who is poor; where to be virtuous is to be lonesome, and to be honest is to be a crank; where we sit on the safety-valve of energy and pull wide open the throttle of conscience; where gold is substance—the one thing sought for; where we pay fifteen thousand dollars for a dog and fifteen cents a dozen to a poor woman for making shirts; where we teach the untutored Indian eternal life from the Bible and kill him off with bad whiskey; where we put a man in jail for stealing a loaf of bread and in Congress for stealing a railroad; where the check-book talks, sin walks in broad daylight, Justice is asleep, crime runs amuck, corruption permeates our whole social and political fabric, and the Devil laughs from every street corner. Come to us, Philles. We have got the greatest aggregation of good things and bad things, hot things and cold things, all sizes, varieties and colors, ever exhibited under one tent.—Appeal to Reason.

WM. DICK

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Sells Everything
for Men but
Shoes

SAVAGERY BETTER THAN CIVILIZATION.

"Your civilization has done nothing but harm for me and my people. Goodbye." Such was the message left behind by an Eskimo boy who had been a student in Manhattan college, New York. He had tried our society. He had had an opportunity to test our civilization, not in the slums and the prisons and the sweatshops, but in our most cultured circles. He had an opportunity to secure the benefits of our universities and art galleries and theatres and all the things of which we are most proud.

He looked upon these things from a most favorable point of view, for he was given privileges far beyond the reach of the average American. Yet he decided that the frozen north, with its snow hut, its blubber lamp and its barren soil is better than the BEST that our civilization can offer. He was so sure of his belief that he left a life of comparative ease to work his way by slow and painful journeys back to the land of snow and ice and SAVAGERY.

What would he have said if he had been forced to live on the east side of New York or in the river wards of Chicago? What would have been his verdict if he had been condemned to toil in the steel mills of Pittsburg, the stock yards of Chicago or the sweatshops of any of the great cities?

He could go back to savagery. The modern wage worker cannot. Nor should he wish to. There is something far better to be done. Instead of going back we can go ahead.

There is no Greenland to which we can escape as individuals, even if we so desired. But whenever we decide as a class of workers that we desire better conditions right here in America, we can move forward to the Co-operative Commonwealth."—Chicago Daily Socialist.

PASTURES LOOK GREEN, FAR AWAY.

"The Public" (Chicago), an adherent of the single tax fallacy, waxed eloquent in describing a meeting of the Vancouver City Council in which some of the aldermen favored the exemption from taxation of all improvements.

Probably The Public is not aware of their policy of letting contracts for all civic work and in refusing to obey the mandate of the people who authorized a reduction of hours for civic employees.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' International union and the Operative Plasterers' International association have adopted an interchangeable working card which permits members of either union to work at the other trade upon payment of current dues.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the New Westminster trades and labor council was held on Friday, April 16th, in the small I. O. O. F. hall. The delegates discussed the obtaining of a hall large enough to accommodate the local unions, having assurance that they would be required to vacate the present quarters at short notice. The committee appointed at the last meeting reported through one of its members, D. Boyle, that it had brought the selection down to two, the small I. O. O. F. and the old Orange hall.

There was some doubt as to how long the I. O. O. F. hall would be available. Secretary R. A. Stoney stated that the Orange hall was well furnished, and on his motion, it was decided to refer the matter back to the committee to ascertain the feeling of the individual unions with regard to meeting in a permanent hall.

Mr. Pettipiece Speaks.

R. P. Pettipiece, chairman of the B. C. executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, delivered a lengthy address on the action of the executive which met recently in Victoria, in reference to a certain resolution sent for consideration by the New Westminster trades and labor council. The memorials of all the councils were sent to the executive, and those which met with the approval of that body were forwarded to the government. The complaint was made that as the number of delegates from each council was not limited, the Victoria delegates practically controlled the meeting by their number. The members of the local council held that the resolutions should have been examined by the four members of the executive alone: R. P. Pettipiece, R. A. Stoney, C. Siverts and W. H. Gibson, representing Vancouver, New Westminster and the last named two, Victoria. Mr. Stoney explained that although this was so, the fact remained that the resolutions which went before the government were those sent by the New Westminster council. The explanations were satisfactory and the matter dropped.

Censure for Board.

The council censured the action of the New Westminster board of trade, which endorsed the opposition of the Canadian Manufacturers' association to the eight-hour day. The secretary was instructed to write informing Mr. J. D. Taylor, M. P., and the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council that the council here was in favor of the eight-hour day. The secretary was also instructed to write to P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, asking him to lay the matter before Mr. J. O'Donohue, solicitor of the Congress, who is now watching the proceedings at Ottawa.

Mr. Stoney an Organizer.

The secretary, R. A. Stoney, reported that he had been appointed by the American Federation of Labor, as organizer for New Westminster and vicinity. Mr. Stoney announced his intention of organizing the tailors and machinists of the city. Next meeting the council will discuss plans for celebrating Labor Day in the city.

SHOULD BE PUT TO WORK IN CIGARETTE FACTORY.

NEW YORK.—Because the management of the hotel, after frantic but fruitless searching of the city, was unable to provide a particular brand of London cigarettes which she is accustomed to smoke, and which she says are absolutely essential to her happiness, Mrs. George Wyndham, a wealthy and pretty young English woman, from exclusive Hyde Park, London, gave up her handsome apartments recently with her pretty and demure English maid, and went to visit friends in Tuxedo Park, where, she said, she would have no trouble in getting all the cigarettes of the brand she so much desired, but of which she had been deprived since yesterday.—Oakland World.

Willie Walker (gazing at one of the secret marks of his order)—Here's a go! I've lost me code book and can't remember whether this means "bulldog" or "a free meal."

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Secretary Straus, U. S. Bureau of Labor, is reported to have said that "the man who shall solve the problem of the unemployed—which may be insoluble—but if capable of being solved, that man shall earn everlasting gratitude and fame from the entire world." He is more likely, however, to earn a conspicuous place on a scaffold. For the problem is, as Mr. Straus intimates it may be, an insoluble one—insoluble, that is, without destruction to "vested rights."—The Public.

HARD ON THE DOG.

One morning, a few weeks ago, as a South Jersey country physician was driving through a village, he saw a man, slightly under the influence of liquor, amusing a crowd of spectators with the antics of his trick dog. The doctor pulled up and watched the fun a while, and then said:

"My dear man, how do you manage to train your dog that way? I can't teach mine a single trick."

The man addressed looked up, and with that simple rustic look, replied:

"Well, you see, it's this way: you have to know more'n the dog or you can't learn him nothin'."

"Pages Libres" contains a very interesting article on some free dining-rooms in Paris. There are in Paris four places at which women may have free lunches and free dinners, the only condition being that they should be nursing mothers and that they should have their babies with them. No questions are asked, not even their names and addresses; the women may be respectable or not, and they are not preached at or lectured. A doctor also attends on certain days to give medical advice concerning the illnesses of any of the children. The scheme has been very successful, and the originators of it are quite satisfied with the results obtained.

SOME MORE WOMEN WHO LIVE NOBLY AND PURELY.

Women Workers in England.

According to the "Woman Worker," there are 5,500,000 women workers in England. There are 2,000,000 domestic servants, 567,000 women employed in textile industries, 903,000 in dress-making, 30,500 in commerce and nearly 100,000 in farming. There are 55,784 women clerks, 200,000 women teachers, 44,000 musicians and actresses, 79,000 nurses and 292 women doctors.

Union Men, Patronize

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HOPE SHATTERED.

A doctor came up to a patient in an insane asylum, slapped him on the back and said: "Well, old man, you're all right. You can run along and write your folks that you'll be back home in two weeks, and as good as new."

The patient went off gayly to write his letter. He had it finished and sealed, but when he was licking the stamp it slipped through his fingers to the floor, lighted on the back of a cockroach that was passing and stuck. The patient hadn't seen the cockroach. What he did see was his escaped postage stamp zigzagging aimlessly across the floor to the baseboard, wavering up over the baseboard and following a crooked track up the wall and across the ceiling. In depressed silence he tore up the letter that he had just written and dropped the pieces on the floor.

"Two weeks, hell!" he said. "I won't be out of here in three years."

I. W. W. FLOURISHES IN SPOKANE

We are in receipt of the first issue of the "Industrial Worker," issued by the local unions of the Industrial Workers of the World of Spokane, with Jas. Wilson as editor. The first issue was published last Thursday and the publication will be weekly. It is of the regular six-column quarto size, though made up in five wide columns. The paper is a very creditable one, being neat typographically and printed on book paper. James Wilson is an able and aggressive editor, and the publication will add to the propagation of the principles of industrial unionism and be of much interest to the members of that organization and the advocates of that form of labor unions.—Spokane Labor World.

CORPORATION RULE.

We have it on excellent authority that a couple of the scabs recently imported by the C. P. R. are now doing time in the chain-gang for using knives too freely. Wherever the workers have disagreements with corporations the result is the importation of the scum of the large cities to break the strikes and afterwards when of no further service to the employer, they usually break considerable rock for the city authorities.

CHILDREN'S ACT.

Considerable interest is being taken in Great Britain over the Children's Act, which came into force on April 1st. The Act contains no fewer than 134 sections. Part III, concerning juvenile smokers, is directed against precocious little boys of all classes. Tobaccoists will have to note the section forbidding them under penalty to sell cigarettes to children; and park-keepers and policemen will seize the contraband. As regards juvenile smoking, a policeman or a park-keeper in uniform, can seize cigarettes in the possession of any person apparently under the age of 16 years who is found smoking "in a public place," and as a warning to youthful smokers "public place" is defined as including "any public park, garden, sea beach, or railway station, and any ground to which the public for the time being have or are permitted to have access, whether on payment or otherwise." Thus the policeman will be enlisted on the side of the schoolmaster against the foolish young persons who stunt their frames and injure their nerves by nicotine.

Part V., in addition to establishing the Juvenile Courts, contains provisions for the isolation of young prisoners from adults, and strengthens the former law which rendered parents in certain cases liable for fines inflicted on their children. It is to be noted that the Juvenile Courts are to be open to the press, but not to the public. No official censorship over their reports is established.

In Part VI., it is enacted that where children are giving evidence as to offences against decency and morality any court may be similarly cleared except for the press representatives; and children generally are forbidden to be present, except on business, in any criminal court.

Those who provide public entertainments for children on a large scale will have to learn the provisions in the Act to safeguard them from danger of fire or panic by stationing adults in suitable places to control the movements of their charges. But it must be explained that these provisions do not apply where the number of children is less than one hundred, nor to any party given in a private house. Thus, in this instance, as elsewhere, those who framed the Act have been careful to make it apply where

it is needed; and in this and other ways it gives promise of being a measure not only right in principle, but efficient in machinery.—Vancouver World.

INDEPENDENT.

Shortly after 4 o'clock one afternoon two colored hod carriers while on their way home stopped to gaze through a factory window into a polishing room. They were union men and had worked eight hours that day and earned \$4.

Their curiosity had possibly been aroused by the peculiar odor, or it may have been a desire to see skilled mechanics work. They were soon able to discern through the dust the workers laboring over the swiftly revolving wheels.

The following conversation took place:

"Say, boss, ain't that thar work dangerous?"

"Yes, indeed, we have to know our business."

"How long yo' have to do that every day?"

"We'll be through at 6 o'clock—we work ten hours."

"Say, don't that dust make yo' feel po'ly-sometimes?"

"Yes, I guess a larger per cent. of polishers die with consumption than any other trade."

"Shaw; what yo' all get a day?"

"Oh, anywhere from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a day."

"Fo' de Lawd's sake! is dat all? Don't yo' belong to a union?"

"No, indeed; we are independent workmen; we don't believe in having unions tell us what to do. That little fellow over there belonged once and he didn't like the way things were run."

Just then the foreman caught sight of the man idle and ordered him to his lathe. The two colored men when leaving were heard to say:

"Dem white men am sho' dumb. Even a colored man knows dat he wouldn't get no chicken if it wa'n't for his union. Independent wo'kmen; huh!"—Car Worker.

Laurier's willingness to send the last man and spend the last dollar in defence of the Empire reminds us of the willingness of Artemus Ward to sacrifice all his wife's relations in defence of Old Glory.

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THE WANDERER

BY Emanuel Julius.

It was an evening in late August. The golden shadows of twilight seemed mournfully brooding over the death of day and the birth of night.

It was a scene that the rhyming poet could joyfully revel in, but the beauties of nature told no inspiring tale to the tired Wanderer. Tired and wearied, his only desire was to discover some nook or cranny where he could spend the night in blissful rest. Warily, aye, stealthily, he glided through the medieval gateway of the quaint old garden and betook himself toward the end of this earthly paradise where a rippling brook danced gaily and musically over the multi-colored stones and seemed to sound the rhythmic, melodic tones that lull one to slumber.

O'er the stillness of the night could be heard a long sigh of contentment as he slowly stretched himself on a moss-covered, weather-worn bench and gazed dreamily out across the horizon.

As well try to stop the planets in their course as attempt to keep his eyes open. He made no effort to remain awake, whilst the fragrance of the roses and the harmonies of symphonic nature tended all the more to hurry the oncoming of sleep. Gradually consciousness fades off into a dim haziness and then—black density, for mother sleep—

—the innocent sleep.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,

The death of each day's life, sore labor's bath,

Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,

Chief nourisher in life's feast—
had caressingly twined its soft blanket of rest and forgetfulness about the weary body and mind of one of the world's worn mortals.

Together with the chirp of crickets, the murmur of the west wind, the rustling of leaves and the rippling of the water could be heard the angelic song of the nightingale.

"Awake! Thou Wanderer! Shake off this drowsy sleep, death's counterfeit! 'Twas not intended for this night." For lo, the quietude and solemnity of this midsummer eve are disturbed as the heavy step of a burly man is heading toward our sleeping Wanderer. Carefully had the Wanderer entered the garden, but not enough for someone else had been still more careful and had discovered this undesirable element.

A rough hand was placed on the Wanderer's shoulder and a gruff voice shouted: "See here, you bum! What are you doing here? This is private property. MOVE ON!"

The Wanderer was accustomed to these commands and without resistance he slowly collected his bearing and wearily shuffled out of the garden—where? He knew not. He had been commanded to "Move on!" 'Twas sufficient, and so he "moved on." To

where, he knew not—he cared not—it was for him to wander on—on—and on—and on.

Poor wretch! Little did he know that it was because of the fact that one class in society has the power to command another class to "move on" that he was without home—a wanderer—and little did he know that he, the Wanderer, was that POWER that the owners used to command the movers to "Move on."

He would gladly work, but there are the machines behind iron gates with soldiers and militiamen and policemen to guard them. He, like a beggar, whines for the privilege of operating those machines that he may become possessed of the needs of life, but the owning class cries, "Nay!"—it has no further use for him—there are too many Wanderers or the Wanderers have produced too much—so he is commanded to "Move on!"

He has the "right" to beg for work, but let him dare to demand work and then he is no longer told to "Move on!" but instead the ever-ready policeman is ready to perform his duty, and he is unceremoniously "MOVED on"—and if necessary "moved on" to eternity.

And so he trudges on—here today and there tomorrow—the slave of his own ignorance—soon he falters and faints and there is one less Wanderer to suffer—but his place in the ranks is soon filled, for the army is ever growing, ever swelling—this sad, barefoot brigade of the hungry "movers on."

There is more joy among the people of Kaslo over the baptism of one Chink than there is in the prosperity resulting from the employment of ninety-nine whites.—Ledge.

Hill & Kerfoot

69 HASTINGS ST. E.

Sole Agents for

**GREAT WESTERN
CLOVES**

and

**H. S. PETER'S
BROTHERHOOD
OVERALLS**

USED TO IT.

A press dispatch from San Francisco states that a lawyer of this city was held up and relieved of \$300 by thugs. Probably if this money were traced it would be found that it has remained pretty much in the family, although it has changed hands occasionally.

AN OVERSIGHT.

Although probably unknown to Alderman Crowe, there is one part of the civic employees who work the EIGHT-HOUR DAY. They are the poor unfortunates who fall into the hands of the police, a majority of whom are imprisoned because of their inability to pay a fine for imbibing a quantity of "joy water." Many of them are also burdened with irons in order that their degradation may be made more complete.

We would like to make some comparisons, but fear of an investigation on the part of the aldermen which might result in the conditions of those in the "chain gang" being made worse prevents us from doing so.

The joke is on the hat manufacturers. They renounced the union label, locked out their union employees, and then put up a card which reads: "This is An Open Shop." But the shop has been closed ever since.

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TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

Officers—Where the meet, when they meet.

Secretaries are requested to notify Manager of change of Officers and Addresses.

Union Cards Inserted for \$1.00 per month

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in Labor Hall. President, W. W. Sayer; Vice-President, E. C. Knight; General Secretary, R. P. Pettipiece, 421 Eleventh avenue east, phone 2507; Secretary, Treasurer, J. Campbell; Statistician, H. Sellars, phone B1965; Sergeant-at-Arms, L. Thompson; Trustees, S. Kernighan, Geo. Isaacs, J. G. Smith.

VANCOUVER COUNCIL, BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT, A. F. OF L.—Meets every Monday evening in Plumbers' Hall, 313 Cambie street. President, P. Blair, 1777 Robson street; Vice-President, A. H. Richmond, 541 Robson street; Financial Secretary, Treasurer, J. G. Smith, 541 Robson street, phone 1380; Sergeant-at-Arms, R. Cross, 1356 Howe street; Business Agent, Geo. Williams, phone 1380.

VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 3.—Meets in Labor Hall last Sunday of each month at 2:30 p.m. President, H. C. Benson; vice-president, A. E. Robb; secretary-treasurer, H. Neelands; sergeant-at-arms, H. Whitehead; executive committee, J. Ellis, O. Shoemaker, A. R. Hoerle, L. Ward; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, A. Ward, D. McLean; Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Messrs. Pettipiece, Benson, Hoerle, Wilton and Neelands.

JOINTLYMEN BARBERS UNION OF AMERICA, VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 126.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Labor Hall at 8:30 p.m. President, J. Wallace Green; Vice-President, Geo. Paine; Treasurer, W. Lechner; Recorder, G. W. Isaacs; Secretary, J. L. Bradley, 604 Georgia street.

CIGAR MAKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 297.—Meets in Labor Hall on the first Tuesday in each month at 8 p.m. President, A. Heuff, care Mainland Cigar Factory; Vice-President, R. Craig, care Kurts Cigar Factory; Secretary, J. C. Penser, care Mainland Cigar Factory.

BARTENDER'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE NO. 676.—Meets Labor Hall, every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 3 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. President, C. R. Leor; Vice-President, W. Mottishaw; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, George Morency, Tourist Hotel.

KNAYER LODGE NO. 122 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:15 p.m. J. L. Haddon, President, 555 Homer street; H. S. Watkins, Recording Secretary, 947 Seymour street; Jas. H. McVety, Financial Secretary, 1744 Ninth avenue west, phone A1146.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF CANADA, UNITED FEDERAL UNION NO. 22.—Meets at 7:30 p.m. 3rd Tuesday in each month at Labor Hall. President, J. Newbit, 1025 Harwood street; Treasurer, E. C. Alexander, 1078 8th avenue west; Secretary, I. Gowler, Box 1554.

SEVENTHMAN STEAMBOATERS OF AMERICA, VANCOUVER BRANCH.—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m. President, Wm. Miller; Secretary, Edward Norstar, Box 179.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND RAILROAD RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, PIONEER DIVISION NO. 101.—Meets in K. P. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m. and 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 2:45 p.m. President, Jas. Fletcher; Vice-President, Hy Willes; Treasurer, A. Taylor; Recording Secretary, W. W. Burroughs, 98 Lorne street west; Financial Secretary, F. A. Hoover, 513 Westminster avenue.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 617.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall. Executive meets first Saturday after regular meetings at 2 p.m. President, Geo. Williams, Vice-President, Murdo McKenzie; Recording Secretary, Sumner O'Brien; Treasurer, J. Robinson; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, S. Kernighan. Phone 1380, Labor Hall.

COOKS WAITERS AND WAITERESSES, LOCAL NO. 22.—Meets every Friday night at 8:30 o'clock Chas. Davis, Secretary and Business Agent, 155 Hastings St. E. Hall for rent suitable for socials, dances and societies.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 29.—Meets in Labor Hall first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, H. Reede; Vice-President, J. Hutson; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Tyson; Financial Secretary, Geo. Montgomery; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. McDonald, Oxford Hotel.

BUILDERS LABORERS UNION, NO. 22, TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF CANADA.—Meets alternate Tuesdays in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. President, John Sully; Vice-President, R. J. Stalker; Secretary, Geo. Payne, Room 7, 523 Powell street; Financial Secretary, H. Whitesides; Treasurer, J. Cosgrove; Business Agent, John Sully, phone 1380, 1835 Eighth avenue west.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF SEWING MACHINE WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 212.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Hall, 8 p.m. H. W. Abercrombie, Pres., 409 7th ave.; Geo. Jenkins, Rec. Sec., Cedar Cottage, B. C.; H. H. Free, Fin. Sec., 2386 2nd ave.

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS UNION, LOCAL NO. 126.—Meets in O'Brien's Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. President, R. Matheson; Vice-President, R. Cross; Financial Secretary, F. Harris; Recording Secretary, A. Campbell; Treasurer, W. Favier.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF SEWING MACHINE WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 221 (Kaiser Men).—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall. Executive meets alternate Wednesdays. President, C. K. Bogart, 525 Granville St.; Financial Secretary, A. Montgomery, Quinte Hotel; Recording Secretary, P. H. Thompson, 2595 Oak St., Phone E3517.

SEWING MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 1.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall. President, J. Campbell, Jr.; Recording Secretary, J. Tommason, Box 53; Financial Secretary, J. James, Box 53; Business Agent, W. W. Sayer, phone A4019.

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AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, BRANCH NO. 1.—Meets alternate Tuesdays at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall. President, J. T. C. Smith; Secretary, David Henderson, Box 931.

BRANCH NO. 2.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. in French-Canadian Hall, 553 Granville street. President, S. Ruffel; Secretary, G. F. Read, 1517 Burnard street.

BRANCH NO. 3.—Meets alternate Mondays at 8 p.m. in Fairview Hall, corner Seventh avenue and Granville street. President, P. Pearson; Secretary, Wm. Horsburgh, 2195 Seventh avenue west.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.—Meets alternate Thursdays at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall. President, J. G. Davidson; Secretary, Thos. Almond, Care Labor Hall; Business Agent, James Reid, 319 Hentley avenue, phone 1380.

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