

The Western Wage-earner

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Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Proceedings

Labor Hall.

Vancouver, B. C., May 6, 1909.

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

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Owing to the absence of Secretary Pettipiece the Executive Committee recommended that Del. McVety be appointed Acting Secretary and the recommendation was on motion adopted.

Correspondence.

Resignation of S. Kernighan as trustee was on motion accepted. Request for information from Painters' Union regarding the amount of interest due on shares held by their Union. Referred to Secretary-Treasurer to be dealt with.

Report of Executive.

Committee recommended that the interest on shares held by the Street Railway employees Union amounting to \$36.45 be paid. Concluded in.

The following accounts were recommended for payment: Electric light (two months), \$27.50; Sinking fund, \$30.00; Typewriter account, \$15.00; E. T. Kingsley, dodgers for mass meeting and distribution, \$7.50; J. A. Flett, Ltd., door bolt, \$1.00; Caretaker Burns, wages and incidentals, \$63.30; Secty-Treas. Campbell, wages, postage and stationery, \$21.00; Wage-Earner accounts, E. T. Kingsley, bill-heads, rate cards, subscription books, \$16.25; Thomson Stationery Co., ledger, day book, etc., \$5.25; Jas. H. McVety—Angell Engraving Co., half-tones, \$1.50; Post Office Dept., \$4.00; postage, \$2.00; printing and mailing May issue, \$125.00.

The committee recommended that no change be made against the Carpenter's Union for committee meetings held on Saturday afternoons in their own room. Concluded in.

Delegate McVety, manager of the Wage-Earner, reported in connection with the instruction given at the previous meeting relative to the opening of a separate bank account for the paper and pointed out that as the major part of the income of the paper came in the form of checks payable to the Trades and Labor Council, which he had no authority to endorse, it was impossible to carry out the instruction of the Council.

On motion of Benson-Mattinson the motion passed at the previous meeting was reconsidered.

After a discussion between Del. Benson and McVety and a number of other delegates, the matter was disposed of by instructing the secretary-treasurer and manager to arrange some method that would allow of a separate account being kept.

Parliamentary Committee.

In connection with the letter from the Stationary Engineers' Association reporting that the incinerator engineers were compelled to work 12-hour shifts instead of 8 hours as heretofore. Del. McGeer, on behalf of the committee, reported that he had investigated the matter and found that the engineers had been told they would have to do their own firing on the eight-hour shift or work a twelve-hour shift without firing, and they preferred the latter arrangement.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to interview the Board of Works in an effort to secure further information.

The committee inquired if anything had been done by the Executive in connection with the redemption of shares, and on motion of McVety-Thompson the Executive was instructed to report at the next meeting.

Audit Committee.

Chairman Benson reported that the accounts of the Sports Committee had been audited and found correct with the exception of a shortage of \$10.00 by ex-Delegate Burns, which was, how-

ever, covered by a receipt covering a payment of that amount for rent of grounds. On motion of McVety-McGeer the report was accepted and the receipt accepted as cash to square the accounts.

Roll Call.

Thirty-five delegates present.

Reports from Unions.

Cooks and Waiters reported the opening of two new cafes: The Farin at 551 Seymour street, and the Saratoga on Cordova street, both under union conditions, and urged that they be given the patronage of union men.

Bartenders reported that through the assistance of Del. McVety and their business agent, the Cecil Hotel was now O. K., and thanked the members of unions who were responsible for results. Del. McVety suggested the placing of thanks in a tangible form—the Union subscribing for the Wage-earner in a body.

Amalgamated Carpenters.—Working card system inaugurated on May 1st and working out very satisfactorily; 63 members initiated since last meeting of Council.

Cigarmakers.—Trade improving. Boost the label.

Painters and Decorators.—Business good; securing 10 or 11 new members weekly.

Election of Officers.

Nominations were opened for the

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office of Trustee and after a half dozen declinations, Delegate Beasley, of the Machinists, was elected by acclamation, afterwards being installed by V. President Knight.

New Business.

On motion, the acting secretary, Del. McVety, was empowered to sign checks during the absence of Secretary Pettipiece.

Communication was received from Caretaker Burns drawing the attention of the Council to the necessity of gathering the cups donated for sport together, as none had been won three times by any union. On motion, the matter was laid over until July.

On motion of McVety-Smith the secretary was instructed to write the City Council condemning the movement toward spending city money to fete the navy of the Mikado, more especially in view of the fact that the civic employees had been refused the shorter work day on account of the increased expenditure.

Del. Cobbledick raised the question regarding the importation of Russians to work upon the G. T. P. Railway, and the matter was referred to the Parliamentary Committee.

A motion by McGeer-Fletcher to draw the attention of the city authorities to the dangerous condition of the temporary structure over False Creek at Westminster avenue was lost after some discussion, in which it was pointed out that the structure was only to be used for a short time longer.

Del. Smith raised the question of the necessity of eight tickets for 25 cents being extended to Sunday the same as other days, and cited instances in different parts of the country where this rule obtained.

Moved by Smith-Sully that this Council endorse the scheme and ask the City Council and B. C. E. Ry. to inaugurate the rule here.

Amendment by Mattinson, seconded in several places, that the matter be referred to the Parliamentary Committee. Amendment carried on division 17 to 8.

Change made in Room 3 by the Carpenters was endorsed.

Receipts, \$543.55; expenditure, \$470.85.

Meeting adjourned.

W. W. SAYER.

President.

JAS. H. McVETY,

Acting Secretary.

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Labor Hall, Vancouver, B. C.,

May 20th, 1909.

Regular meeting of the Vancouver Trades & Labor Council convened at 8 p.m. President Sayers in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting approved, with a slight correction in connection with the question of cheaper car fares, which was referred to the parliamentary committee, the correction being that the committee were to confer with the Street Railwaymen before taking final action.

Resignations.

From Structural Iron Workers—W. Morrison, vice Corley, resigned.
From Barbers' Union—H. Segall, vice Cameron, resigned.

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Correspondence.

On motion of McVety-Cross, a delegation from the Electrical Workers' Union No. 621 were given the floor, and they drew the attention of the delegates to their fight for the closed shop and hoped that every assistance would be given by the different unions, more especially those in the building trades.

Letter from the city clerk, acknowledging protest against feteing the Japs was read and filed.

Letter from Mortimer, Lorain, Ohio, asking information re conditions in Vancouver. Secretary read copy of reply, and on motion the letter was ordered filed and the action of the secretary endorsed.

Letter from Secretary Healy of the Juvenile Protective Association, together with the following resolution, was, on motion of Burrough-Hoover, endorsed and the secretary instructed to so advise the City Council:

Resolved, That this association has read with interest, and strongly approves of the presentment of the grand jury and the comments of the chief

justice thereon, especially the demand for the immediate establishment of a juvenile court and the severe criticisms on the condition of the city jail, and would again urge upon the City Council to carry out the wishes of the electors as declared on the plebescite in January last.

And we would further urge all associations affiliated with this association to impress upon the City Council the necessity for prompt action, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the City Council and to the associations affiliated with this society for immediate action.

(Signed) GEO. HEALY,
Secretary.

Report of Committee.

Executive Report.

The executive recommended that the Electrical Workers be allowed to use their room rent free during the time they may on strike. Concurred in.

Recommend that janitor be allowed to purchase one dozen cuspidors, electric light globes to replace broken and stolen ones, and to obtain assistance

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in removing the stoves and pipes for the summer months. Concurred in.

Letter from Woodward Departmental Stores asking for information as to the whereabouts of James Jeffries, formerly an officer of the council. Executive recommend that secretary reply and give necessary information if possible to secure same.

Recommendation concurred in after a motion by Smith-Lipsen that the secretary be instructed to write and advise that we are not aware of his whereabouts - was defeated by a vote of 18 to 8.

An appeal from Winnipeg Trades & Labor Council for funds to fight the court decision in connection with the strikes of plumbers and machinists in that city.

On motion of Ley-McVety the secretary was instructed to send \$10.00.

On motion the order of business was suspended to allow Miss Daly, international organizer of the United Garment Workers, to address the council. Miss Daly spoke at some length on the necessity of a label campaign in this city and urged the delegates to foster the spirit of unionism in the homes, for it was useless for the men to talk unionism and their wives to fight it through purchasing power being spent on non-union goods.

The executive recommended the following accounts for payment: Caretaker Burns (broom), 40c; manager Wage-Earner, salary, month of April, \$100.

The accounts were ordered paid on motion of Haddon-Cross.

The executive recommended concurrence with the resolution passed at

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the mass meeting held in the city hall demanding the resignation of Magistrate Williams and also suggested that copies of the resolution be printed and sent to each union in the city, with a request that it be endorsed and forwarded to the attorney-general, and further, that we appoint two delegates to assist in any movement necessary for the maintenance of the right of free speech.

Delegate McVety explained the causes that had led up to the trouble and also cited cases where the magistrate had been most unjust in his

decisions, more especially in connection with juvenile offenders.

The following resolution was then read, and on motion the recommendation of the executive was concurred in unanimously:

Whereas, The decisions of Magistrate Williams have become a stench in the nostrils of decency, as exemplified by his conviction of the boy Finlayson, despite the fact that no crime had been proven against him, the boy being sent to the reformatory for a period of five years.

In the conviction of, thereby placing the stamp of criminality upon the boy Leech, although the boy had committed no theft and there was no evidence against him.

In his persistent conviction of street speakers of one class in the community, while others are allowed to use the street unmolested.

And whereas, These decisions are contrary to all right and reason and are not incidents, but have characterized his course since taking office.

Therefore be it resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting he is wholly unfit for the office and we demand his dismissal by the authorities responsible for his appointment, and that a copy of this resolution be furnished such authorities.

Delegates McVety and Hoover were appointed delegates to the proposed Free Speech League.

Parliamentary Committee.

Chairman McVety reported that the last meeting had resulted in no quorum.

President Sayers reported progress in the matter of the Laundry Workers' Union.

Delegate McGeer reported that he had interviewed the incinerator engineers and they preferred the 12-hour shift without firing to the 8-hour shift and fire. The association, however, were strongly in favor of the shorter day.

Motion by Wilton-Curtis that the committee be requested to continue their researches in the matter.

Secretary-treasurer and manager reported they had arrived at an understanding as to the proper method of

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complying with the recommendation of the auditing committee in the matter of a separate account for Wage-Earner accounts and recommended that a check be drawn for \$35.15 to deposit in the new account. On motion of Ley-Staples the report was concurred in and secretary-treasurer instructed to draw check.

Reports from Unions.

Building Trades Council report trade good, and excellent results derived from the corps of business agents now in the field.

Cooks and Waiters made a general report on the conditions obtaining in their trade and urged the membership to call for the card.

Bartenders' delegate reported in connection with their business and also urged the members to patronize houses displaying their card.

Cigar Makers reported no improvement in demand for local cigars.

Roll Call.

Thirty delegates answered the roll.
New Business.

The executive committee reported and asked for permission to purchase outstanding shares.

After lively discussion and on motion of Thomson-Curtis a special committee was appointed to look into the matter and report.

Ley, McVety, Thompson, Staples, Wilton, McGeer, Cross were appointed on the committee.

President Sayers reported that different bodies were endorsing the stand taken by the park commissioners in claiming Deadman's Island as a part of the city parks and asked that the council endorse this view of the situation.

Moved by Smith-Morency that this council endorse the action of the park commissioners in this matter. After some discussion, in which it was pointed out that it made no difference to the council and that the matter would have to be fought in the courts, the council decided by a vote of 14 to 5 against the motion.

Good and Welfare.

Delegate Thompson suggested that the night of meeting of the executive committee be changed to allow of a better attendance of delegates.

The president added Delegate Wilton to the parliamentary committee.

The council then adjourned, 11 p.m.
JAS. H. McVETY,
Acting Secretary.

W. W. HAYER,
President.

"OUR ALLIES."

During the week ending May 22nd we have been able to arrive at a proper conception of the number of Japanese in this city and Province. The streets at times resembled the Bund in Yokohama and we must remember that all of these people were imported by the men who are now active in spreading the naval expansion idea and telling us to be patriotic to our country, when at the same time they are taking our jobs as fast as possible and handing them over to the Japanese. Far be it from our intentions to blame the Jap for improving his condition; he is only doing the same as hundreds of other emigrants from European countries have done, and we doubt if our own countrymen behave themselves either at home or abroad in the creditable manner the visitors or their resident countrymen have done during the week of celebration.

The jingoistic and misleading statements of the demagogues who seek to embroil the country in war have been brought home to roost, and the calm way in which the reception passed off may be accepted as an indication that some other cry must be raised to throw the workers from the correct and narrow path to political salvation.

FAKE LABOR AGENT CAUGHT.

"No person has ever been authorized to demand or receive money or any other consideration or promise, beyond that of faithful discharge of duty, from individuals seeking employment with the United States Geological Survey."

This is a statement made by the director of the survey, written in answer to an inquiry as to whether one D. P. Coble had been authorized to hire assistants for Alaskan service and to require a deposit of \$45 from each as a guaranty that he would stay with the work throughout the season. The offender, Coble, came to Oakland, Cal. from Vancouver, B. C., with his unique scheme for obtaining money from young men, who would be attracted by a trip to Alaska. His plans were carefully laid. He hired an office at Oakland, forged letters of authorization in Director Smith's name, had letter-heads and blanks printed, and even engaged steamship berths to Alaska to lend color to the scheme. Thirty men answer his newspaper advertisement to go to the ter-

ritory at \$60 a month and found, but unfortunately for him, one of the thirty was an astute member of the Oakland detective force. Coble was all ready to receive the deposits when the Oakland authorities interfered. They had telegraphed to the office of the survey in San Francisco and to the director at Washington, and as a result of the information received, Mr. Coble was transferred to the city jail, where he is at present awaiting the action of the federal grand jury and is facing a probable sentence of \$1,000 fine or three years' imprisonment, or both. His arrest was most timely, as it appeared that on the following day he would have collected the money and departed for Mexico.—Ketchikan Daily Miner.

THREE-YEAR LABOR PACT IS MADE.

An arbitration agreement of far-reaching importance to this community was agreed recently by the central labor body of this city and through its operation no labor disputes are likely to arise in Great Falls, for three years.

This agreement, which was offered by the Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly to the Board of Commerce, representing the employing and business interests of the city, and including 21,000 union men, provides that for the next three years there shall be no increase or reduction of wages; that employers signing it shall employ union labor; that all disputes arising between employer and employees shall be submitted to a board of arbitration consisting of twelve members, six of these to be selected by the Board of Commerce from among the employers and business men, and six from the labor unions, no two from any union. The finding of this board shall be binding on both sides.

Evidently the Eastern press has been uncooled by a lot of jingoistic patriots when they tell about the necessity of building Dreadnaughts to keep the jobs of the white workers secure from the competition of the Asiatics. On this coast those responsible for the war scares and other nonsense are the employers of labor, who were instrumental in importing the Asiatics and who now employ them exclusively in many industries.

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SHALL WE LIE DOWN?

Simultaneously in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver the police have started a policy of discrimination against those who use the streets for the purpose of propagating doctrines dealing with the conditions of the working class.

In all three cities, speakers have been arrested and fined, and in this city the decision of the magistrates has been upheld by the supreme court. The issue cannot be said to differ materially from other contests of a similar nature occurring in the United States, except that trials here are in every case held by a magistrate alone, while in the states, offenders may insist on a trial by jury. This materiality reduces the chance of conviction and removes from magistrates a great deal of their usurped powers.

No particular objection could be taken by anyone if the civic authorities decided to prevent ALL street speaking and enforced their mandate irrespective of whether the offenders were interested in material things or pinned their faith in the "Kingdom beyond the skies." In the three cities, however, no objection has been taken to the meetings of the Salvation Army, although they cause a greater congestion of traffic, create a great deal more disturbance, and, in addition, endanger human life by frightening horses with their alleged music.

Many eminent writers have written about the freedom of speech allowed in the British Empire as compared with other countries, but unless a firm stand is made by labor, the alleged sacred rights will rapidly disappear, and at the instigation of those whom we have elected to power, sworn to uphold and defend them.

Naturally, the first people to come under the ban of the authorities were the Socialists, who, at times, desire to use the streets as a forum; and in the first instance the prosecution was only to prevent street speaking, but when the case was appealed to the supreme court, the judge decided that street meetings, processions or demonstration of any kind are illegal, which means, in effect, that the police may prosecute the members of any organization who parade for any purpose.

The wide scope given the police by this decision makes the question a serious one, not only to the Socialists who desire to use the streets, but to every member of organizer labor, and a determined stand should be made by all sections of the working class against this police tyranny.

The Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg have recognized the importance of conserving this right and have appointed a committee to act in conjunction with other organizations, who have decided to fight the policy

of discrimination pursued by the civic authorities.

In this city the same course should be followed, and a fight kept up until either the policy or the officials responsible for it are changed.—A Trade Unionist, in Western Clarion.

HE EARNED IT.

One bleak winter morning a cold looking individual walked into a small cafe.

"Morning," he said cheerfully, addressing himself to the white aproned attendant behind the bar.

"Morning," was the reply.
"How'd you like a sherry and egg this morning?" continued the stranger.

"Well, now that does sound good to me. Are—are you going to—treat?"

"I'll furnish the eggs if you will contribute the sherry.

"Done," agreed the proprietor.
"All right. I'll be back in a minute," the frosted one called over his shoulder as he walked around to the door.

Into the street he made his way and halted before a grocery store in front of which the clerk was sweeping the steps.

"Morning," he said, good naturedly.
"Morning," came the reply.

"A little raw this morning," he pursued.

"Yep."
"How'd a sherry and egg go this morning?" he asked, rubbing some heat into his hands.

"Best thing I've heard today," announced the clerk, interested.

"Tell you what I'll do," the stranger continued; "I'll furnish the sherry if you'll furnish the eggs."

"Sure."
"Sure."
"All right; trot out three eggs and follow me."

And the stranger led the way back to the cafe.

"Here's the eggs," he announced to the proprietor.

"Here's the sherry," replied the proprietor, mixing the drinks.

"Here's how!" the three exclaimed in unison and they drank the concoction and replaced the glasses on the bar.

"By the way," said the proprietor to the grocery clerk, "you contributed the eggs, didn't you?"

"Yep," said the clerk, smacking his lips.

"And I furnished the sherry, didn't I?"

"Yep."
"Well then, stranger, where do you come in?"

"Why, gentlemen," replied the stranger, as he bowed his way out, "my position is easily explained. I'm the promoter."

A Novel Boycott.

Girls known to associate with policemen are being boycotted by their sex at Broken Hill, Australia. This is on account of the action of the police during the strike.

Mr. Wage-earner:

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A VISITOR.

During the month we were visited by Mr. C. R. Cass, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor. He was greatly interested in the labor situation on this side of the line and gathered copious statistics on the lumbering and other industries of this Province.

He informed us that the organizations in the territory south of the imaginary line are progressing favorably, but they have active competition from Asiatics there as on this side, although the Hindoos are practically an unknown quantity.

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CHILD LABOR

By James A. Reynolds.

(Member Ohio State Legislature and General Executive Board,
Machinists' Union.)

Throughout nature there is nothing so woefully appalling, nothing so brutally cruel or so horrible as the spectacle presented by the human species when for profit it exploits and sacrifices its own offspring.

All other creatures exercise the greatest care and watchfulness over theirs, safeguarding them from every harm, and, when occasion demands it, giving up their lives that their young might live. Even birds of prey have been known to pick the flesh from their own breasts to feed their starving fledgelings. Wolves disgorge and suffer the pangs of starvation in order that their whelps may live.

The entire brute creation instinctively protects the young, as if in obedience to some natural law, and it is not until man is reached in his highest development that this law is violated. It is not until civilization in what we claim to be its highest type is reached that man with a full knowledge of what he is doing grinds the bone, blood, and flesh of his children into money. With a brutality that is strictly human he cheerfully offers up his children as a sacrifice upon the altars of Mammon. For the sake of profit he does what the lower animals will sacrifice their lives to prevent.

Swine are looked upon with horror, when, during a period of mental aberration, they devour their progeny, but man does the same thing every day in the fullness of his mind's vigor, without creating the slightest flurry in his equanimity. He devours them when he steals their childhood from them and is guiltier far than the dull brute who gnaws the bones of her helpless brood. When he robs them of their young lives by imprisoning them in a factory and consuming what their toil produces he is as truly guilty of devouring them as if he had actually driven his teeth into their flesh.

Nowhere in all nature can the horror be duplicated; nowhere is there such a terrible example of debased depravity as that presented by child labor.

Our present system is responsible for it, for the evil came into it with the advent of capitalism. There was no child labor as we know it and understand it until the early part of the last century, when the factory took the place of the workshop and the workers' labor became a commodity. The introduction of machinery for production and production for profit took the children from play and placed them at work. It was the death knell to childhood and to childhood's joys. Thorold Rogers, in his "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," graphically tells how the evil started and how the crime was propagated. This is what he says:

"Now we come to the second great fall in English wages. As the first was founded on the robbery and mon-

opolization of the land, so the second was founded on, not the robbery, but the monopolization of machinery, the instruments of production. Watts' steam engine dates from 1765. Hargreave's spinning-jenny from 1767. Arkwright's spinning machine from 1768. Compton's spinning-mule from 1776. These, with other inventions, revolutionized industry. Adam Smith celebrated that revolution in 1776 by writing the 'Wealth of Nations.' Household industry was ruined. Factory building ran like wildfire, capital seemed mad. What compunctions of conscience were felt—were stilled by Adam Smith's new gospel of each for himself. Malthus declared that there was no help. 'If the poor suffered why were they ever born? Why did they not stop having children? There were too many people.' England's clergy were dead. The land seemed conscienceless. 'Not 40 per cent. nor 50 per cent., but 1,000 per cent,' said a manufacturer, 'made the fortunes of Lancashire.' Men were worked like horses and housed like swine. When men grew too expensive, women and children were used. Men rocked the cradle when they were not too drunk; children yoked in the factories, stopping scarcely a day for childbirth. Children of six and seven toiled naked in the mines or were shut up in burning and stifling factories. Manufacturers stood up in Parliament and said: 'The children like it; why else did they work?' London parishes sold or pawned out orphan children to the factories. One manufacturer bargained to take one idiot child with every twenty healthy ones, the horrors of the age seemed incredible. It was the triumph of *laissez faire*."

Professor Rogers' terrible picture of this terrible time is not overdrawn or too highly colored, for a Parliamentary investigation made during the period to enquire into the conditions of labor

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reported facts that are now scarcely believable. Children were forced to work twelve hours a day with little or no intermission except to partake of food that was scanty and of the coarsest quality; they were made to sleep six and eight in a bed and the beds were overrun with vermin. Two shifts were worked and the beds were never allowed to cool, for as soon as the one shift got to resume work in the factory the other shifts were ready to take their places. No sanitary precautions were taken and the little children were herded together regardless of sex. Little girls became mothers at twelve with all the responsibilities of maturity thrust upon them. Of a truth it was a fit beginning for the blackest of all crimes that was ever perpetrated, the damnable one of child labor.

Although the picture is not now so appalling, nor the moral depravity so terrible, yet the exploitation is still going on and the child tribute is paid to the god of greed.

Mr. Raymond Patterson, chief of the Washington bureau of the Chicago Tribune, has performed a public service of distinct value by devoting his trained energies recently to a study and exploitation of the subject of child labor in the United States. His investigation extended from the tenements of New York to those of Chicago, and from the coal breakers of Pennsylvania and the glass works of Pittsburg to the tinshops of the Chicago stock-yards. Mr. Patterson's conclusions are fraught with suggestions of not only national, but of rational importance.

For example, he shows that the percentage of illiteracy is greater among the children of school age in Chicago than those of New York or Boston, where the tides of immigration are constantly pouring into the

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country children of European birth and rearing. This condition is due directly, according to Mr. Patterson's observation, to the public indifference on the subject of child labor. It appears, therefore, that Western communities, which are supposed to be more typically American than those of the East, not only are behind the East in caring for their coming generations, but that they are actually behind Europe in this vitally important matter.

The most serious aspect of this subject—indeed, we may call it appalling—is, in light of Mr. Patterson's careful investigation, the stunting of the moral and intellectual growth of children who perform labor regularly for a wage. It is in this phase of the matter which calls for national attention, and if memory is not at fault, President Roosevelt referred earnestly to it in one of his messages to Congress. The state seemed quit as incapable of dealing properly with the subject as with others of more material character, such as the regulation of transportation rates, the sanitation of the great sources of food supply, etc., and necessarily the Federal Government will, after awhile, be forced to extend its surveillance over the daily life of the people.

Summarizing the results of his observations, Mr. Patterson says he believes the time has come for legislation on the subject which home people may call radical. That is to say, the law from this time forth should step in and say that no child shall be permitted to work unless he is physically fitted for it, unless he has a sufficient mental equipment to give him a fair start in life, and unless he has reached the age at which his growing days are comparatively over.

The evil of child labor is deep rooted and deadly and goes further into the social structure than one imagines at first glance. Recent statistics issued by the British Government relating to recruiting for the army show that 90 per cent. of the young men who appeared for enlistment were rejected because of their physical unfitness, all directly traceable to child labor and the conditions it always entails.

The problem is a deep one, yet easy of solution. Legal enactment strictly enforced would put an end to it. We hold the power; we have it in our hands already for application if we but apply it.

If we would save our class we must be our own saviours.

The problem will never be solved while conditions exist as they are.

When we change these conditions child labor will be numbered among the evils that were.

A COMPARISON.

Alderman Crowe says the contract system will save the city money, and immediately suggests that \$500 be spent to entertain himself and others at the Seattle exposition, a suggestion that was too raw even for his contractor colleagues. The contract system may result in gains, but we believe it will be gains for the contractors.

DEMAND THE LABEL.

Little or no excuse exists for the workers of this city accepting any goods that do not bear the UNION LABEL. The advertisers in this paper sell nearly every article of commerce, boots, hats, overalls, cigars, tobacco, printing, clothing, either tailor or ready made, suspenders, gloves, etc., and any of them will be pleased to secure label goods of any description if you insist on having them.

Throw Out Ballast.

Horace Bixey, the doyen of Mississippi pilots, is still at the wheel at eighty-two, and tells this story as a temperance argument:

"Once, I remember, a passenger of ours fell overboard. We fished him out with a boat-hook after he had been soaking on the bottom half an hour or so. We laid him limp and sopping on the deck, and a steward ran for the whisky bottle. As I pried the man's mouth open to pour some whisky down his throat, his lips moved. A kind of murmur came from them. I put my ear down close to listen, and I heard the half-drowned wretch say:

'Roll me on a bar'l fust to git some o' this water out. It'll weaken the licker.'

Organizations of employees on eleven American railroads are at present affiliated with the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor.

Joe Martin was once asked if the grants of lands and coal mines by the British Columbia legislature were legal, and his reply was in the affirmative. He was then asked if the workers of this province were to awake from their slumbers, take control of the legislature and pass laws taking away the concessions given to capitalists of the province, would that be legal? "Yes," was his reply, "perfectly legal, but, of course, it would not be right." The legal right is based on the power to enforce, and when the workers take control of the state, many actions on their part that are now judged illegal, by the courts, will be found to be entirely proper and within legal rights.

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For eggs that you know are sure
—Come to the Olympia Cafe.

Setro Bancroft, Prop.

81 Cordova St. W.

ALWAYS SEASONABLE.

Keep up the agitation for free speech and a free press, for it is only by doing this that we can hold these precious rights. Eternal vigilance in this direction is of greater necessity now than it ever was before. Talk about it persistently, for the subject is always in season.

THE RULE REVERSED.

The Board of Trade favors the importation of Asiatic laborers. The unions might, and quite consistently, advocate that their membership deal exclusively with Jap mill owners and contractors, and if none can be found, arrange to secure a supply from Japan.

SOCIALISTS GAIN IN FINLAND.

As a result of the elections just closed, the Socialists of Finland are represented by 84 members in the Diet and polled 320,000 votes, a gain of four members and 10,000 votes.

Probably Mr. Bell Irving and his brother jingoes were not aware that a considerable number of the war vessels of Great Britain bear the mark "Made in Germany" on the armour plate, the German 9 inch plate being superior to 12 inch armour plate made in Great Britain.

It is good to be a member of a union, but better to be a voter on election day. Is your name on the list?

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

U. B. C., THE BEST BEER BREWED IN CANADA.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE

Street Railway Men's Union.

Although we are one of the largest unions in the city and subscribe in a body for this paper, this is our first appearance in the reports from Unions, but we hope to be represented regularly in the future. Unlike other trades, our employment is fairly constant and our Union grows correspondingly with the growth of the business of the tram company who can be said to be one of the fairest employers in the city or province.

The sporting section of our membership are actively preparing to defend the football cup won last year and as we have to win it three times we cannot afford to sleep, at least not until the third winning.

Stone Cutters' Union.

Owing to jurisdictional fights an effort is being made to form a Stone Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and President Gompers is now conferring with the International off-

cers of the different organizations controlling the stone working trades to see if something cannot be done to strengthen this branch of the Building Trades Department.

Trade locally is fairly good but there are sufficient men for all the work that is offering.

Bartenders' Union.

We are pleased to be able to report that the Cecil Hotel has come to an arrangement with our Union and is now fair to organized labor. This was brought about through the activities of officers of different locals of other trades, together with our business agent, Geo. Morency.

Nearly all of our members are fully employed and we are negotiating with a number of hotels that have formerly been unfair to our men. We find that nothing assists us as much as the members of other crafts calling for the card in houses that are without it at the present time and we hope that the good work will be kept up until every house in the city employs nothing but Union help.

Typographical Union.

Work in the jobbing line has been very slack during the past month with plenty of men to fill all vacancies offering. During the month every local of our trade is required to make their nominations for the position of delegate to the next International Convention which will be held in St. Joseph, Mo.

Delegate Pettipiece has not yet returned from Edmonton where he has been engaged in his capacity of Western Organizer in bettering the conditions of the printers in that vicinity.

Bricklayers and Masons' Union.
Wonders will never cease. The members of our Union have started a baseball team to compete for the cup donated by the Trades and Labor Council and held at the present time by the Cigarmakers Union. By the way, they are shaping at practice in the other teams of the city and the other teams of the city will have to look to their laurels.

Although the manager is (Black) he has great faith in the ability of his team to paint red rings around their competitors, so the rest of the Unions had better look out.

W. W. E.

Garment Workers' Union.

The members of our Union are still fighting away trying to compete against the product of the Chinese by inducing a demand for the garment workers' label which is a guarantee that the girls employed receive a sufficient wage upon which to live decently and that they are employed in sanitary and ventilated workshops.

Union men are altogether too lax and apathetic in their support of the label, this being clearly proven by the few members of our Union employed in the city, compared with the population.

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.

Because our civic authorities insist on spending money to entertain the Asiatic warriors is not a sufficient reason why YOU should purchase goods from these people, thereby lowering the standard of living, if not of your own, then some other man's mother, sister or daughter. Insist on the label and see that it is made of cloth and sewed on the garment, as bogus paper labels are being used by some manufacturers.

Cigarmakers' Union.

A word on prohibition or local option at this time should not be out of place, for, in my opinion, this so-called reform will seriously affect our personal liberty.

If these people are permitted to dictate what we are to drink, it is but a short step for them to say what we should eat, wear and smoke and where we should spend our time. Some of the religious institutions already prohibit their ministers from chewing or smoking, and I have heard them boast that the next fight would be made against the "obnoxious weed" tobacco.

For centuries religious fanaticism has kept the world immersed in blood, and so intolerant have they become that the same thing is likely to occur again. Read the history of the Reformation, Spanish Inquisition, or the murder of the Huguenots on St. Bartholomew Day in France, and you will agree that there is danger in allowing this fanatical class of society to usurp any further power in the land.

We do not defend the saloon that is run in violation of the law, neither are we opposed to reforms that have for their objective the raising of the human family, but we are strenuously opposed to this attempt to lead the workers of Canada up the dark alley of prohibition in search of emancipation.

Our organization is progressing far

For a first-class meal,
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Q ARE made of the highest grade Havana Tobacco by Union Workmen in Kurtz's Cigar Factory.

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

Ask for them and see that you get them.

vorably and the following are some of the statistics showing the good work that has been carried on with a payment of dues amounting to 30 cents per week. Loans to travelling members, \$46,613.40; strike benefits, \$32,423.00; sick benefits, \$184,755; death and disability claims, \$220,979; out of work benefits, \$101,483.50; total benefits paid in 29 years, \$8,372,783.60.

These figures show the beneficial results of organization and our Union depends to a considerable extent upon the demand by members of other Unions for the Blue Label goods.

Why will you persist in using Eastern non-union cigars when you can get union-made goods that enable members of our organization to live decently, for the same price you pay for the others.

J. C. P.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 213.

The workers should endeavor to pen their ideas in these columns from time to time in order that the paper may consist of more than an elaborate cover. Papers that are able to pay large sums for contributions usually are able to fill their columns, but this paper depends on the intelligence of the workers themselves to write their own reading matter. Although we fall sadly in our duties in this respect, time and education are working wonders, and in the future we may expect the workers to take the place in society for which they are intended.

Every worker has vast obstacles and problems before him and it behooves all to think in order that they may be able to act wisely when the time for action arrives. Every organization now has its official journal containing many articles which would lose nothing by repetition, and discussions upon many of these subjects would be beneficial to all concerned.

In these days of strenuousness, many questions should and do arise in the minds of those who do the world's work regarding the way to raise the standard of the human family, but still too many say, "Why worry about the other fellow? This policy will never

result in any very material improvement in the conditions of the workers, and until all can be induced to use the grey matter that has been given to them, the workers will always remain "the under dogs."

Electrically speaking, the city of Vancouver is rapidly coming to the front for up-to-date electrical appliances, fire alarm systems, telephone systems and electric railways and the extensions are all being made by members of our organization. Some of the companies apparently desire to treat their employees fairly, and the Railway Company must be mentioned in this respect. Both of our locals are growing fast and we hope for a continuation of the good feeling existing between the employer and employee, which goes a long way toward smoothing the pathway of the workers and allowing him time to inform himself on the finer qualities that underlies the coarse exterior, caused, to a large extent, by the hurry and bustle incidental to obtaining a livelihood.

Every electrical worker in the city is a subscriber to this paper, and we hope every one of them are trying their best to boost the official organ of the Trades and Labor Council both with Union men, advertisers and the general public.

E. C. K.

Electrical Workers' Union.

(Inside Men)

Our local has at last made a stand for the closed shop, but in order to convince the employers of the necessity of granting our requests, we were compelled to call a cessation of work by our members.

In opposing the closed shop, the employers show a woeful lack of consistency, as they have recently completed and perfected an organization whereby the prices of electrical work are to be kept at a profit-making figure, and yet the refuse to allow the workers to use the same methods as they themselves find so efficient and necessary to the welfare of their business.

With the assistance of the other

trades engaged on buildings we hope to arrive at an amicable arrangement in the near future.

CARPENTERS' UNION.

As expected, the demand of the carpenters for \$4.00 per day was almost entirely successful, few contractors refusing to pay the new rate, and the major part of the men who found it necessary to quit have been placed on other jobs.

General Organizer Dowler has been busy during the month and reports the placing of a couple more charters. He was in the city for a few days and reports the workers willing to organize where it can be shown that tangible results will follow. "Pete" has had a vast experience in organization work and should be able to improve the conditions of the carpenter in the smaller towns of the Province.

The local has placed another agent in the field to assist S. Kernighan, the amount of work being altogether too much for one man. Secretary Sumner O'Brien secured the appointment and is hustling as hard in his new position as he did in the old.

PLUMBERS' UNION.

The inauguration of the card system has been the means of placing at least one firm where they properly belong—on the unfair list. This came through our union calling off the men from a job because there were non-union men employed and the employer showed his true colors by discharging every union man in his employ.

Nearly all of our membership are fully employed, however, and we expect to place the few unemployed in the near future. One of our general organizers, F. C. Fay, has been with us for a few days looking over the situation, and he expresses himself as well satisfied with the outlook in this vicinity.

Our district convention of the northwest has just closed in Butte, Mont., and our delegates, A. Cleary and Roy Anderson, have returned to the city. Delegate Cleary was able to secure the office of fourth vice-president of the district, which speaks well for this city.

G. H. C.

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Roosevelt On Socialism

By George Allan England.

Mr. Roosevelt has killed Socialism in America. True, it has often been killed before. President Elliot has killed it, so has Professor Mallock, so have many other leaders and teachers of the common people. Socialism is used to being killed. It is an ill-bred corpse, indeed, which refuses to stay dead. This last slaughter, presumably, will do the trick once for all. One can hardly conceive of Socialism presuming to survive after Mr. Roosevelt has eviscerated it.

Mr. Roosevelt's slaughter of Socialism, in the Outlook, is a redoubtable performance. Here are some of the charges which he brings against this singularly lively cadaver:

- 1—Socialism teaches free love.
 - 2—It insists that "no man shall have the right to what he earns."
 - 3—It involves "every conceivable form of monetary corruption, immorality, licentiousness and murderous violence."
 - 4—It is synonymous with anarchy.
 - 5—It would destroy society.
 - 6—It would degrade us, or such of us as could survive it, to the condition of "skin-clad savages."
 - 7—Its advocates are not clean-living men and women.
 - 8—One of its leaders edits a paper which "not merely practices every form of malignant and brutal slander, but condones and encourages every form of brutal wrong-doing."
 - 9—Its literature and propaganda are "pornographic."
 - 10—It is "criminal nonsense."
 - 11—It teaches that all wealth is produced by manual labor, and denies the part of "guiding intelligence."
- There are other charges against it, but these, I think, will suffice. My gracious goodness, what a wicked thing Socialism must be! It deserves to be killed, I swear!
- Odd, however, now that I come to think of it, that Mr. Roosevelt confines himself to generalizations, and

omits to quote any specific statements, cite any Socialist book, pamphlet, paper or platform. Odd that he simply swings right-and-left, without the usual formality of sticking to the facts or even of coming within measurable distance of them. Odd, indeed!

To take up each of these charges, to analyze it, discuss it fully, refute it, would require the space of several columns. All that I can do is make a few remarks, and trust to the intelligence and good common sense, manhood and Americanism of my readers to judge where the truth lies.

1—In the first place, Socialism does not teach, preach or practice free love. For the full development of free love, I respectfully refer investigators to those "higher up" our plutocrats, our actress-buying millionaires, our senators and others in authority. Every American knows pretty well where to find free love. He will not find it among Socialists.

2—In the next place, Socialism insists that every man, who toils, whether with hand or brain, shall have a full equivalent of the product of his toil. This is a fundamental Socialist demand. It appears in all Socialist platforms. It is an official, formal demand of the party. Compare it with the statement, please, in Mr. Roosevelt's second charge.

3—Next, Socialism stands for peace, for evolution, for the cleaning out of the Augean Stables of "High Finance."

4—Socialism and anarchy are antithetical in every way. Ask any anarchist what he thinks of Socialism, and you will find that Socialism has no more bitter enemy than the anarchist—unless, indeed, it be our friend who has just killed Socialism with his treacherous pen.

5—Socialism aims not to destroy society, but to save it. The job of destroying is already taken. Capitalism has it.

6—Regarding the "skin-clad savages," any large city today can show many such a one, clad only in skin and a few rags—yes, and starving, too, which never happens to the savage so long as any of his tribe have food. No, Socialism does not aim to produce skin-clad savages, but well-fed, well-clothed, rational, happy and contented men and women, unexploited, unafraid.

7—Go among Socialists, attend their meetings, see them in their homes, and then tell it to the four winds, if you will, that they are not clean-living!

8—Regarding the "slandorous" publication and its editor, meaning thereby the Appeal to Reason and Eugene V. Debs, let me say that for two years the government has been trying to convict this paper for issuing alleged "scurrilous" matter, and has repeatedly postponed the trial, though the paper has been asking for that trial. Believe me, if one scrap or iota of opportunity existed for the government to show a single falsehood in the charges raised and maintained by the

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↑
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Phone 447.

Appeal, that little sheet wouldn't last five minutes. Verb. sap.

9—Ye who seek pornography, I warn you all away from Socialist literature. For verily, you can read a thousand pages and find none. Try it brother, and see for yourself!

10—Socialism is "criminal nonsense." Again I say, read and find out for yourself!

11—No school of thought recognizes more fully than the Socialist philosophy the prime necessity of directive and managing ability. No school would more gladly pay just compensation for such management. Mr. Mallock raised this issue, and was beaten on it, two years ago. Beaten badly. The Socialist objects not to directive ability, but to parasitism. To non-resident, non-managing, coupon-clipping and bond holding capitalism. This is fact, not fancy. Think it over.

I like to do my own thinking. So do you. Nobody's opinion about a thing is quite so satisfying as an opinion we form for ourselves. Therefore I say, get a Socialist book, a pamphlet, a paper, even, and see what it's all about. Have you ever read one? No? Then your opinion is not valid. Neither should you take your ideas second-hand—not if you are an intelligent, live, red-blooded American.

Mr. Roosevelt has, in this diatribe, far overshot the mark. He has shown the animus back of his statements. "He doth protest too much." The very violence and spleen of his attack invalidate it.

Furthermore, his charges are rendered void by the fact that thousands of ministers, writers, teachers, persons

of means, of light and learning, have embraced and are today embracing Socialism.

It is significant that Mr. Roosevelt's first public utterance since leaving the White House, his first unofficial attack, should be against Socialism. Straws show which way the wind is blowing. This straw shows what is coming—what Mr. Roosevelt and plutocracy fear.

It is also significant that the Outlook is said to be controlled by the Standard Oil.

Think it over.

DIFFERENT HERE.

On April 1, the nine hours day was introduced in all technical establishments of the German army. The workers will continue to receive for nine hours' work the same salary which they now receive for ten hours.

As a mark of their detestation of militarism and war, the National Syndicate of French Railway employees announced recently at Chartres that the men of the West of France and State railways had approved of their suggestion, viz.: to refuse to carry out instructions that may be issued with reference to the transportation of troops to the frontier in the event of war being declared.

The New York Herald has discovered that the tariff "is a matter of life and death to the wage-earner." Well, well; we didn't know, but probably all the poor souls who passed away this winter shivering and hungry and desperate really died of the tariff—and we thought they starved to death.—The Call.

GOING TO WORK.

The son of the publisher of the Labor Unit was watching the linotype operator.

"Well, my boy," said the operator, "are you going to be a newspaper man when you grow up?"

"No, sir," replied the lad.

"What are you going to do?"

"I'm going to work," was the quick response.

HUSH MONEY.

Husband—"In reviewing your weekly accounts I see that you haven't made any entry of the amount I gave you for the purchase of soothing syrup."

Wife—"Yes, I have; that's entered under the head of hush money."

The registrar has removed the names of all dead men from the voters' list. All live men should be enrolled. Are you on?

P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is slated for the position of superintendent of the government printing bureau at Ottawa, in succession to Mr. McMahon, who has been promoted to assistant king's printer. Mr. Draper is at present head foreman in the bureau.—Hamilton Herald.

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GARMENT WORKERS ORGANIZER.

The delegates of the Trades & Labor Council enjoyed a rare treat at the last meeting of that body. They were treated to a clever speech on unionism and the trade label by Miss Daly, national organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, who has been making a trip from New York to the Pacific coast in the interests of her organization. Miss Daly spoke bitterly of the local Chinese labor, the sewing trades especially, she said, being monopolized here by the Chinese, who are crowding out the white women. In contrast to this detriment to labor in Vancouver, she cited the cheap labor of emigrants, sweatshops and prisons which flooded the Atlantic field with poor goods, paid for at the price of children's and women's lives.

Miss Daly especially urged the Vancouver unionists to work harder for labor union agitation here, to purchase only union label goods, and to inaugurate a regular union labor education in the homes of all workmen.

If you are not on the voters' list, ring up phone 1380 and find out an easy way to have your name recorded—free.

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

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Phone A 1146

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The Manager is the only person authorized to do business with patrons for the Trades and Labor Council, to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

1744 Ninth Ave. West,
or
Labor Hall—Tel. No. 1380.

Contributions are solicited from correspondents, elected by their respective unions, to whom they must be held responsible for contents. Copy must be in by 20th of the month.



VANCOUVER, B. C., JUNE, 1909.

REMOVE THE UNJUST.

The feeling against the police magistrate has at last taken definite form, thanks to the men who use the streets of a forum, and probably had such unjust punishment not been inflicted on street speakers the juvenile offenders might have been subjected to the caprice of Mr. Williams for years to come.

The mass meeting in the city hall decided in no uncertain manner the course necessary to remedy matters, and the recital of comparative sentences made the blood of many in the audience run cold.

One comparison that has been previously overlooked should be mentioned, the cases of the men who were found sleeping in a C. P. R. box car and who received a sentence of six months with double leg irons, the other being that of a strikebreaker who murderously assaulted a man seventy years of age with a hammer and left him for dead, receiving only thirty days' imprisonment.

We are unable to say whether the relative position of the C. P. R. in these cases had anything to do with the sentences, neither do we wish to intimate that such was the case, but it seems strange that the alien strikebreaker should have escaped so lightly and the guileless country lads, guilty of no other crime than sleeping in a dirty box car should be sent to prison for a term of six months and subjected to the additional degradation of double leg irons.

Even the minister of justice apparently has not a high opinion of the brand of justice handed out in Vancouver, if we are to judge by the number of alleged criminals set free by his order, and if the higher authorities have no respect for the interpreter of the law, it cannot be expected that the ordinary workingman will regard him very highly.

The action of the Trades & Labor Council in endorsing the resolution passed at the mass meeting and instructing that it be printed and forwarded to the different unions in the city for endorsement can be accepted as an indication of the solidarity of the workers on this question and of their desire and willingness to continue the fight for equal rights until victory crowns their efforts.

We have no desire to use the streets for improper purposes, neither do we wish any privileges, but we do expect the same rights as others, and expect to continue the fight until every person, whether a licensed fakir, religious enthusiast or workingman are either all permitted to use the streets, or all refused permission to do so.

The police might better devote more time to rounding up the crimps who infest the waterfront, and leave honest people to look after themselves.

THE LOCAL OUTLOOK.

An unusual amount of interest is being shown by the general public in the intentions of the organizations comprising the building trades. Daily we are asked, "Is there to be a strike in the building trades this year?" and when we state our inability to answer, the usual rejoinder is, "It would be a great pity if the progress of our city should be retarded by a cessation of work."

Strange to say, the people who are most interested and are making enquiries are not worried about the conditions of employment of the men, neither do they care what the existing rates of pay may be, their sole interest appears to be in keeping the men at work, irrespective of conditions.

There are still a few who believe in the identity of interest of the employer and the employe, and who deprecate any attempt on the part of the men to secure better conditions at the only time there is the remotest chance of success, and yet no interest was taken when the ghoulish contractors took advantage of conditions and reduced the wages to the extent of 40 per cent. during the past winter when

men were plentiful and work was scarce.

Expressions of deep interest must, at this time, be heavily discounted and every advantage taken by the building trades in an effort to regain the conditions and wages prevailing before the onslaught of the employers, who will grant just what they are compelled to, no more, and it behooves the men to have just the same consideration for the employer as he had for them during the past year.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Events of this year should make clear to the workers of this city the close connection between the civic elections and industrial conditions. The necessity of defeating rabid anti-unionists has never been more plain than during the past few months. The present Council contains seven members, who, if not active members of the employers' associations, are at least strongly in favor of their program. First we had the refusal of the Council to carry out the will of the people in connection with the shorter work day for civic employes, then it was decreed that the bulk of civic laborers should be wiped out altogether in order that grasping contractors should secure the city work and compel the workers to bid actively against one another for jobs, and last, but not least, we find a resolution in favor of the open shop, while not passed by the city fathers, coming from a source that will establish a connection in the minds of any of the workers of the city.

Even the police authorities appear animated by a strong desire to browbeat and harass the workers, as illustrated by the discriminative policy of allowing one section of the community to use the streets for meetings and arresting others for the same offence.

Be it said to the credit of the members of the force that they, as individuals, will compare favorably with any other force in the country, and it may be that they, too, have been coerced by the same influences responsible for the effects already noted.

In our opinion, the incidents referred to can all be traced to the memorable day when the present city fathers were elected and to the apathetic and indifference of the workers can be attributed the evil results. Our policy of fighting the Employers' Association for 364 days and then electing their members to positions of

power, is about as nonsensical as to ask a man who seeks your life with two guns to divide up to allow you a fair chance.

A CONTRAST.

Comparisons are said to be odious, but are at times necessary, in order that full value may be gained from their teachings.

In marked contrast to the desire of the Employers' Association for long hours and small pay, we have been asked by one of the largest firms in the city and one of our largest advertisers to draw the attention of our readers to the desire on their part to close their stores earlier, more especially on Saturday evenings. It has been pointed out that the major part of the unionists of this city stop work at noon Saturday and should be able to complete their shopping before 6 p.m., thereby allowing the stores to be closed and the clerks freed early in the evening.

With this view we agree, more especially as the suggestion comes from the employer, but we cannot help drawing the attention of the clerks themselves to the necessity of organizing and making some move to better the conditions of their own employment.

The Trades & Labor Council are always willing, yes eager, to help anyone showing a disposition to help themselves, and a campaign of early closing could best be pushed by the Council, assisted by delegates from a clerks organization.

However, we hope that the question of early closing will be taken up by our members and an endeavor made

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to assist an employer to make conditions better for his staff, requests of this nature coming so seldom that they are worthy of our best attention.

NATIONALISM.

The yearly report of the Department of Labor points to a revival of the national spirit in the organization of labor in this country, more especially in the Maritime Provinces and among railway employes.

If anything is necessary to point out the folly of the workers attempting to fight an international question with a national weapon, the action taken by the Senate in throwing out the bill intended to prevent American organizers from working in this country should prove beyond question that nationalism should be as dead a letter for the workers as it appears to be for that prehistoric body, the Senate.

Despite the statements of Senator McMullen that the Canadian members were sending their good money out of the country and that none of it ever came back, and that the American officers of international organizations were a lot of agitators who should very properly be excluded from Canada, the other members of that august body, with all their ignorance of the

question refused to allow the measure to become law.

Behind this wave of nationalism can be seen the fine Italian hand of the employers' associations, who say in effect, "Don't do as I do, but do as I tell you," although the logical conclusion would be that what was good for the employe would do nicely for the employer.

Just so long as the Canadian workers will work for less wages than their brethren to the south and will vote to continue the present form of property ownership, the employers will be fairly well satisfied, but the moment they become animated with a desire to take part in a great movement, one that is intended to raise their standard in human society, a howl goes up about excluding the "American agitators" and a lot of other foolish twaddle about Canadians being able to take care of themselves.

The workers are, however, as well able to take care of themselves as their employers; they require money and the employers, scabs, and both get the greater part of their supplies from other countries than Canada.

The experience of the more intelligent trade-unionists has demonstrated the fact that their successes, if any, were due entirely to the strength of their organizations, and there are few

organizations that can ever attain strength within the limited scope of the few industrial centers of this country. National unions may prove successful as fraternal societies, but if the movement is to be a militant one and to make real progress, all barriers must be swept away and the workers take their places in the international movement which knows no flag, country, tongue or religion, and bows to nothing but a majority vote of those in the movement.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Very few members of organized labor in America are aware that the movement to make May 1st the day on which labor would celebrate, originated in the United States and was first endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, although for centuries previous it had been celebrated by such childish sports as the crowning of the May queen, etc.

INCORPORATED 1863

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309-315 HASTINGS ST. W.

At an international convention of workers held in the city of Stuttgart in the year 1887, the day was made an international holiday and has since that time been celebrated more or less in every country in Europe, although the workers of the country in which the movement originated have been the most backward in following out their own suggestion and recommendation.

Wherever celebrations have been attempted in cities, trouble with the armed minions of the law has usually resulted, not because the holiday makes were more unruly on that particular occasion than on other holidays, but because the capitalists fear the spread of any movement that savors of internationalism. In rural districts the same celebrations are held; men, women and children gather for a day's sport, and the contention that the human animal is of a peaceful disposition when unmolested is amply borne out. A celebration of this kind was held this year at Giltsons Landing in Howe Sound, and when we enquired whether there had been any unpleasantness, the answer was, "There were no police present."

This statement either proves that the common people change their manner entirely when away from the restraints of the city, or else proves clearly that the police are offensive in their methods and attempt to foment trouble in order that the department may assume credit for suppressing riot.

The latter view is borne out by the press reports of the attempted celebration in Detroit, in the "land of the free."

A large number of Socialists and others had gathered for a quiet meet-

ing in one of the parks, but before a single speech had been made, or a banner unfurled, 200 policemen charged the crowd of men, women and children, 75 of the thugs having been provided with horses in order that none should escape their wrath. The crowd was driven helter skelter from the park, and so cruelly and relentlessly did the police pursue the crowd that the park commissioners afterward stated that \$4000 would be required to restore the gardens to their normal condition. The "brave" cops, after clubbing the women, went to a photograph gallery and had their photos taken.

Strange to say, these servile minions of the ruling class were at one time workmen and were picked because of their willingness to do as ordered. In many American cities of the middle west the workers have already taken control of the civic bodies, and wherever this policy has been followed, the activities of the police have been curbed. When the workers of Vancouver follow the lead of their American brethren and elect men from their own ranks, trouble with the police force will have become a thing of the past.

SLOW BUT STEADY PROGRESS.

Gradually, but none the less surely, the working people of the civilized world are casting aside and disenfranchising themselves from the many influences that are responsible for retarding and still further enslaving that vast army of toilers to whom the world is indebted for every convenience and luxury.

Contrary to the predictions of the capitalist press, the awakening of the

DRINK U. B. C. BEER.

Pushed By Unseen Hands

Wonders will never cease and the unexpected will happen at the most unexpected times and from the most unexpected places. Who would ever think of associating the Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany with anything of a Socialistic nature, or promoting anything that had been clamored for by organized labor and the labor representatives in the German Reichstag? Yet, such is the case, for the Kaiser has not only taken the initiative in having a very drastic and stringent mining law passed, but out-Herod's Herod by putting the responsibility for its full enactment in the carrying out of all its provisions in the hands of the labor unions.

It may be remembered that after the terrible mining disaster of Radbod, which cost the lives of several hundreds of men, the Kaiser sent his son, Prince Eitel Fritz, to the scene, who, despite the obstacles placed in his way by the management, insisted upon receiving a deputation of the miners and upon hearing what they had to say.

On returning to Berlin he made his report to his father, and the result of it is to be seen in a most remarkable clause added to the mines bill, then under discussion in the Prussian

legislature. It is a clause of a most Socialistic character, since it gives to labor organizations the right of supervision over the arrangements made for their safety in the pits. Of course, this right is limited to the men employed in the mines concerned and to their organization, and does not extend to any outside labor unions.

The minister of commerce, Herr Delbruck, was at first inclined to make representations against the provisions of this clause, but was informed that the sovereign had added it himself and that he absolutely insisted upon it, and that if the house by any chance declined to pass it he would refuse to give his consent to the mining bill. This has proved successful, and with a somewhat ill grace the measure was voted; and from now on miners throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom of Prussia will have a very potent voice in the organization and maintenance of efficient means for their protection while at work in the bowels of the earth. If this Prussian law, initiated and brought into effect by the Kaiser, were to be adopted in other countries, there would be a far smaller number of mining fatalities. — *Machinists' Journal.*

workers is, in countries where the use of the ballot has been conceded, taking the form of parliamentary representation, but in the absolute monarchies of the world the workers are gradually removing the despots, and by the same route thousands of workers have traveled throughout the centuries, whenever they have dared to question the right of the monarch to rule and rob.

Far too long have we allowed ourselves to be led by religious institutions by whom we are taught to submit meekly to our afflictions, and if one cheek be smitten, to turn the other. At the last analysis, the church has usually been found on the side of one or the other of the old political parties, who naturally refused to change the conditions of the toiling masses, because it would interfere with the quarterly or semi-annual dividend.

As an instance, the Church of Rome for years has not taken part openly in politics, but during the recent elections in Italy they openly contested a considerable number of seats against members of the working class party. The result of their effort, however, was not entirely satisfactory, as they secured only five seats, while the workers won thirty.

Since then the Pope has decreed

that any member of the church who affiliates with the advanced working class movement is to be excommunicated and banished from the church, and a number of expulsions have already taken place in the United States.

Differences between the old political parties are also being patched up, and in hundreds of elections throughout the world the strength of the workers has forced the capitalists into one camp in a last desperate effort to pre-

vent the workers securing representation in the halls of legislation. Despite all obstacles, the international labor movement is growing by leaps and bounds, and never in the history of the world have we been so well represented in the parliaments of the world as in the year of grace 1909.

Probably the great prosperity of America is responsible for us being far behind our European brethren, both in the matter of representation as well as in general understandings on international questions, and a peculiarity about districts in our own country where the workers are represented in Parliament is that the electors and the elected came originally from some part of Europe.

To the failure of the capitalist class to continue the much boasted period of prosperity and the success of the labor press in heralding the statistics on unemployment and misery, we are indebted for this awakening of the workers, and the international proclamation of peace, endorsed by the workers of every land, is a cheering message, one that will not soon be forgotten, and we echo the hope that the day is not far distant when the workers of all countries will no longer be compelled to fight one another, either industrially or at the behest of their market-hunting masters, but will all gather under one banner and at last make possible that beautiful dream, "The Brotherhood of Man."

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SAILORS COINED INTO PROFITS.

"There is no hope for him; he is a slave." Thus spoke British seaman Daniel Ronald before Judge Henderson, who acted as commissioner in the shipping master enquiry, the evidence and proceedings of which were suppressed by the Dominion Government, but are now being exposed in the columns of the "Saturday Sunset."

The above answer was given in reply to a question, "Is not the British sailor a free agent?" Were it not for the fact that Ronald is a sailor of wide experience, a British subject, had personal experiences with the crimps who SELL sailors to masters who desire blood money and a man who understands every phase of the problem confronting the working class, we would hesitate to believe it possible that a country with a secondary national anthem, entitled "Britain Never Shall be Slaves," would permit the existence of such damnable conditions as were exposed at the investigation made possible through the activities and demands of the Typographical Union of this city.

The Dominion Government was not thankful to the printers for causing the exposure of Government officials, in fact they were so dissatisfied that they have not paid the solicitor engaged by the printers to watch the interests of the men, although payment was promised by the member for this constituency at that time.

We do not think that the present Government is any worse than one composed of Conservatives would be—neither are they any better—but the time appears ripe for a change in the conditions forced on the sailor by crimps, shipping masters, mission-

aries and ship masters, or a renunciation of the sentimental belly wash in connection with Dreadnaughts and the necessity of protecting the "hempire."

For the benefit of those who believe in increased armaments we wish to say that the exposures in the "Sunset" were taken up by the board of trade, who, after referring them to a committee composed of men engaged in shipping, decided that there was nothing they could see to be done to alleviate the conditions of the men who go down to the sea in ships, and they shortly afterwards passed the famous resolution calling upon the workers to assist in increasing the fighting force of the nation.

The workers should understand the reasons for their action; in the first instance, any improvement in the condition of sailors would interfere with the profits of that section of the board interested in shipping, while the prospects of war promises opportunities for the disposal of "embalmed beef" and other products that are not saleable at the present time, hence the refusal to improve the sailors' conditions and the desire to foment war.

There is no justification for the workers finding fault with these people, or the Governments that are composed of men drawn from their ranks, neither can the word of an experienced sailor be questioned when he says, "the British sailors are slaves"; both speak as representatives of different classes in the community, one representing the employers, whose material interests compel them to keep the cost of production or distribution down to the lowest possible figure; the other representing the working class, speaking with a full knowledge of the strength of the position of the employ-

er under the present system of society, and at the same time animated by a desire to secure the best possible working conditions and the highest remuneration.

The sea-faring section of our class have the least opportunity to improve their condition, few opportunities to use the ballot, and a very slight chance to improve their minds, and in consequence will have to be protected by those more fortunately situated.

The experience has been that whenever questions involving profits are balanced against the conditions of the workers, profits always win, and no improvement can be expected until the workers elect men who are more interested in the welfare of their class than in protecting the interests of their masters—the employing class.

THE GOOD WILL RISE.

We have received the first number of "Labor's Realm," published by the Regina Trades & Labor Council.

The paper conforms as nearly as possible in makeup to its esteemed contemporary, "The Western Wage-Earner," and it is therefore unnecessary to say that it is a creditable production.

EXPEND A LITTLE REAL MONEY.

Labor papers continue to report the appointment of organizers by the A. F. of L., some of them in localities where there is nothing to organize but gophers.

The Western provinces do not require any more honorary appointments, but will appreciate the appointment of a "live" paid organizer who will do business in this Western country and earn the per capita tax already paid to the A. F. of L. and pave the way for more.

The productivity of machinery is ever increasing, labor-displacing devices are ever being introduced, the "ancient" as well as "modern" nations are now using all the means science and invention can give to them for wealth production, but—the world gets no bigger and jobs are ever getting fewer. Think it over, sleep on it. Then think it over again.

It is not intelligence that many men lack: it is principle, especially when they have placed their allegiance to some hoary old institution. The last thing in the world they want is the truth.

Well-informed.

The Stranger—Do the people who live across the road from you, Rastus, keep chickens?

Rastus—Dey keeps some of 'em, sah.
—Christian Advocate.

DON'T FORGET RAINIER BEER RAINIER.

THE FREE SPEECH LEAGUE.

The formation of the Free Speech League is the culmination of a desire for fair play which has been stirring for some years among reformers of one complexion and another.

There has come to be an unwritten but rigidly enforced law that only religious speakers would be left free to hold meetings on the streets of Winnipeg. Creeds and beliefs and threats of all fantastic hues so long as they pertain mostly to the next world are given the right of way, and when the point of obstruction is reached and passed there is no police protest.

But let some enthusiasts whose religion deals with this world, and with the conditions and governments which exist in it proceed to expound his doctrines, and the law obtrudes itself to hustle him off.

That there might be good grounds for denying men the right of addressing their fellows on the public streets, it appears that eighteen months ago the by-law giving rights to street preachers was repealed—all on the quiet—in the city council.

The position of affairs now then is this: That the police are actual and entire censors of outdoor speech, and they rigidly exclude political and sociological speakers.

It is not likely that this absurd condition can be maintained after public attention has been properly and effectively drawn to it. There will have to be a change, and the Free Speech Defence League comes forward in that behalf.

It is an old contest this, and has been fought out in most of the cities of the old land, and we notice since the rise of the Socialist party in the States a number of cities there have gone through the mill. It is worthy of note how the powers that be gladly tolerate almost any kind of so-called religious spelling on the highways, but at politics and economics they shy and buck.—Winnipeg Voice.

After all the sentimental gush about a "White Canada," the Board of Trade now suggests that the head tax be removed from the "Chinks" to permit the importation of cheap laborers for land development purposes. It would be an excellent idea if they would take the Dreadnaught they proposed building a week or two ago and use it as a transport for Asiatic laborers, but then the C. P. R. might object.

OUR NAVY.

People who imagine the Japs are doing nothing but menial labor are not well informed. There is at the present time a cannery boat at one of the Skeena river canneries with a Jap captain in command, while the engineer and other help are white men. Probably Bell-Irving is having this Jap commander trained for the Dreadnaught he desires built.

The hatters' strike is still on, but you can still obtain union-made hats. Ask to see the label under the sweat band.

Run by a Union Man for Union Men

Palace Cigar Stand

37 HASTINGS ST. W.

AN "AGRICULTURAL LABORER."

Because William Jolly never did any hard work in Scotland before he came over with the Salvation Army immigrants, he proceeded to steal numerous small things and in that way avoided work. That was what he told Magistrate Williams this morning. He said he was strong and his health was good, but could not get used to hard labor. The magistrate wanted to know if he didn't think that by a little persistence his hands would become hardened to honest toil and he replied that he could never hold a job long enough to find out. He was sent up for 30 days and in the meantime arrangements will be made for his deportation to Scotland.

CONVENTIONS THIS MONTH.

June 7, Toronto, Canada, Pattern-makers' League of America.

June 7, Milwaukee, Wis., International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters.

June 7, Washington, D. C., International Association of Marble Workers.

June 21, Omaha, Nebr., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

June 21, Syracuse, N. Y., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

June 28, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, etc.

In another column we give the particulars of an official analysis made by the United States Government of a tobacco extensively used for cigarettes and which is manufactured by the tobacco trust. A demand for the cigar makers and tobacco workers' labels will guarantee you against trust products and will assist the members of those organizations materially.

COUNTERFEITS.

Attention is drawn to the article contributed by the Garment Makers Union in which they draw the attention of the unionists to the use of **BOGUS LABELS** made of paper and gummed on the garments.

The only label to be recognized is made of cloth and is stitched to the article, whether it be shirts, pants or overalls. When making your next purchase, see that you get the proper label.

A Retainer Defined.

Tommy—What is a retainer, pa?
"A retainer, my son, is the money people pay to us lawyers before we can do any work."

"Oh, I see. It's like those slot gas meters. The people have to pay their money before they get any gas."—Tit-Bits.

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Every kind is here and at lowest prices

Fine Swiss ribbed cotton vests, trimmed with lace, low neck, long or no sleeves.....	\$0.25
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Fine ribbed cotton vests, shaped high neck, long sleeves, button front, ribbons.....	.40
Swiss ribbed lisle thread vests, finished around neck and sleeves with lace and beading.....	.50
Fine ribbed lisle thread vests, crocheted lace yoke, edged with silk draw.....	.75
Zimmer knit lisle thread vests, shaped styles, trimmed with lace and ribbon, short sleeves and sleeveless.....	.85c .75
Fine ribbed mercerized cotton vests with crocheted yoke and silk draw.....	1.00
Fine ribbed silk and cotton mixtures, crocheted yoke, silk draw, sleeveless.....	1.35
Silk plated vests, fine ribbed, crocheted silk lace yoke, silk ribbon draw, sleeveless.....	1.50
Ribbed white cotton drawers, knee length, with lace frill or fitted knee, open or closed.....	.35
Ribbed white and black cotton drawers, knee length, with lace frill.....	.45
Fine ribbed cotton drawers, umbrella style, with deep frill of lace.....	.75
Extra large sizes are shown in ribbed cotton vests, shaped styles, with or without sleeves, plain or trimmed with lace.....	.35c 40c and .65
Finest quality ribbed cotton drawers in extra large sizes, open or closed.....	.75

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CIGARETTES**

UNION MADE

HIS HOLINESS AND THE LADIES.

Thoughtful students of the politics of the day will have observed that His Holiness the Pope has made two significant pronouncements. The first about three months back bade all Catholics to leave the Socialist movement. The second, quote recently, has anaethemized the woman's suffrage movement. These pronouncements, of course, are perfectly in harmony with the policy of the churches, and in regard to the second item the following few facts may be of use to our readers.

In the very earliest days of Christianity the question as to whether woman was human or merely animal was one that taxed the wits of argumentative theologians to their utmost limit. We find, in the fourth century, a council of the church gravely debating the questions, "Ought women to be called human beings." Although the council eventually decided that they were entitled to that privilege, we find in the next century that they were, in all Christian lands, placed in the markets as articles for sale. This deplorable condition of affairs lasted until the tenth century. In that century Christian women gained a great privilege, viz.: the right to sit at the same meal table as their husbands.

But the church, not satisfied with thus humiliating our mothers' sex, acquiescing in the general structure of feudalism, blessed, aided and abetted and indulged in the financial benefits of the horrible law of Marchetta, Droit de Seigneur, or Droit de Jambage. The writer has no hesitation in exposing lightly the details of this horrible and particularly Christian law.

The law of Marchetta, which was in vogue throughout Christian feudalism from 500 A.D. to 1550 A.D., provided that the feudal lord had the right to make any woman on his estate his mistress for three days immediately following her marriage. This was the limit of ecclesiastical bestiality and was the cause of many uprisings during the years of its enforcement.

The law of Borough English by which the youngest son became heir to property took its inception from the results of Marchetta, which naturally threw doubt upon the parentage of the first born.

The clergy used Marchetta as a means of extracting money from the newly married man, as they, owing this right, generously agreed to sell it to the husband for a sum.

To Canadians it must be intensely interesting to know that the edicts of Mary transferred the law of Marchetta to Canada, when the French were in complete possession of that land.

Woman had then escaped from this degraded position, and as she climbed each step of that long ladder the Church has attempted to fling her

back. This last pronouncement of the Pope is in perfect harmony with the historical policy of the churches and will spur on all true revolutionaries to more ardent fight for the economic enfranchisement of man, woman and child, regardless of color or caste.

F. M. T. in Western Clarion.

A BURNING SHAME.

Joe Cannon rises to righteous indignation to denounce Samuel Gompers for trying to "pack" the house committees on labor and the judiciary. The idea that the president of the American Federation of Labor should have the nerve to ask to have something to say about the selection of the committee that is to deal with labor legislation fills the speaker with rage. Van Cleave and Parry are attending to the job of appointing that committee, with a few suggestions from the civic federation.

Of course, if there was anything in the theory that the present government is for all the people, Gompers would be perfectly correct in expecting to have a voice in labor legislation. But since that theory is an iridescent dream, and the workers of the United States have voted to let the capitalists run it, any attempt on the part of organized labor to butt in is nervy.

Cannon is right. The time to have offered suggestions on the make-up of congressional committees was last fall.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

A PROGRESSIVE MOVE.

The amalgamation of the National Union of Railway Trackmen and the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees is another step in the direction of the consolidation of interests by the railway workers. The maintenance of way employees have been singularly successful in the last two years in securing better conditions for the men who look after the railway roadbed, and the recent amalgamation will strengthen the organization by the addition of over 5000 members. The general president of the B. M. W. E. is A. B. Lowe, a Canadian and well known in the east. The amalgamation was brought about in a large measure through the efforts of Mr. Lowe, and is a creditable piece of work with which to mark his first term as president of the organization. Cape Breton members of the P. W. A. take notice.

ANOTHER EXPLODED FALLACY.

Laurier, Lemieux & Company have decided that it would be "class legislation to pass the 8-hour day bill introduced by A. Verville (Liberal), and instead of forcing a division on the question, thereby placing the government and opposition on record, the alleged labor member from Montreal promptly withdraws the bill for another year, and proves conclusively that he is nothing but a tool in the hands of the Liberal party.

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 credit in the best of company.

"The Spencer Quite Right"

is made from the finest stock only, on the most stylish and up-to-date lasts by Union labor. It is a shoe that gives us satisfaction to sell. There is satisfaction in selling a good article—satisfaction to the one who sells and the one who buys, and we have absolute confidence in this shoe. Made in several dressy orthopedic lasts of patent colt, vici, velour calf, Russia and tan glaze.

Our Specialty at \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$6.50

Try a pair on our word.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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"DAVID HARUM"QUALITY QUANTITY
and Union Made

EMIGRATION NECESSARY FOR PROFITS.

The president of one of our large Canadian railways is credited with saying that "emigration to this country is necessary to keep the workers disciplined."

I would say emigration is necessary to keep the workers suppressed. Further it is necessary that the suppression continue, if the present system is to continue. That there must always be an unemployed army, if the capitalists hope to keep control of industry. This is how I analyze it. Labor is a commodity on the market, the exchange value of which is governed by its cost of production.

That is, the wages of the worker are governed by the amount necessary for him to exist, and perpetuate. The price of this commodity will, like all others, rise and fall, according to supply and demand, and the social standard of living will vary accordingly.

For instance, if there be a scarcity of labor on the market, wages will rise, likewise the worker's standard of living. If there is a surplus of labor on the market, wages will decrease and the worker's standard of living will be lowered.

This shows that unemployment is necessary to the capitalist that he may keep wages down and profits high.

Further, it shows that the interests of the capitalist and the worker are diametrically opposed to each other, and it is absolutely impossible for anyone to serve the interests of both.

AN EXCEPTION.

Early last month the constitutional amendment in favor of prohibition was defeated in the Iowa Senate by a vote of 26 to 21. This settles the matter for another two years, during which time the forces for and against the proposition will be put on their mettle and fight every inch of the ground throughout the state.

FREE OR SLAVE—WHAT DIFFERENCE?

In the congress of 1776, John Adams, afterward president of the United States, observed:

"That as to this matter, it was of no consequence what you called your work people, whether by that of free men or slaves. That in some countries the laboring poor men were called freemen; in others they were called slaves, but the difference was imaginary only. What matters it whether a landlord employing ten laborers on his farm, gives them annually as much as will buy them the necessaries of life, or whether he gives them the necessaries at first hand?"

IMPORTANT MEETING.

The third annual convention of the Northwest Consolidated District of Machinists was held at the Foley hotel St. Paul, during the past month. This district is one of the five railway subdivisions of the International Association of Machinists and has jurisdiction over all railroad lodges and machinists west of Chicago and the Great Lakes, and north of the Union Pacific, including all that part of Canada west of Port Arthur. There is in operation in this territory about 210 shops and roundhouses, 49,513 miles of railway, using 8,720 locomotives and employing on railroad work alone 4,012 machinists. Representation to the convention is based on systems, each system being allowed one delegate for every 300 machinists or fraction thereof.

A great deal of important work was disposed of and steps taken to secure a greater uniformity in railway agreements. The organization has become a militant progressive body and has been the means of materially improving the conditions of men employed in railway shops.

During the session a discussion took place concerning a new organization launched by the railway companies under the title, "the Railway Employes and Investors Association," the alleged aim of the society being the enactment of legislation favorable to railway corporations. This association was condemned strongly by the machinists and the membership warned not to ally themselves with it, as the real purpose appears to be the disruption of labor organizations.

The principal officers were re-elected, with the exception of Jas. H. McVety, 1st vice-president, Vancouver, B. C., who resigned owing to his having accepted a position as editor of a labor paper in that city. President, Thos. Van Lear, St. Paul, Minn.; 1st vice-president, R. J. Shore, Winnipeg, Man.; 2nd vice-president, W. F. Milligan, Dubuque, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, Lewis Harthill, St. Paul, Minn.

The next convention will be held in St. Paul one year hence.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Pres. Van Lear will be in Vancouver early this month on a trip of inspection and organization.—Ed.

ALWAYS THE SAME.

The Fort William and Port Arthur Trades and Labor Councils have asked the government to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions prevailing in the construction camps of the G. T. P. after the government practically refused to order the intervention of the Railway Commissioners.

It appears to be worse than useless to say that no hope need be entertained of securing any improvement in the condition of the poor slaves employed on the G. T. P. or any other railway.

Should a commission be appointed, they will report after the railway is completed or the government will suppress the report in the same way as they did that of the Shanghai Commission expanelled in Vancouver.

Oldtimers who worked on the construction of the C. P. R. main line

DRINK U. S. BEER.

Patronize Home Industry

TRY THE NEW CIGAR

THE

SUNSET

ASK FOR THEM

Made of the best material
and by Local Union
MenFred Weiss
ProprietorGabe Thomas
Manager

and the Crow's Nest branch inform us that the road was partially ballasted with the bodies of foreign laborers.

My brothers, you are barking up the wrong tree, the only way to control corporations and trusts is for the people to own them, and this can only be done by first obtaining control of the Government at Ottawa.

ITALIANS INVENT ELECTRIC SWITCH.

Consul Jerome A. Quay of Florence writes that Dante Bechi and Galileo Serafini, two mechanics of that Italian city, have lately invented a very useful apparatus for use on electric tram cars by means of which rail switches may be shifted to any point desired without stopping the car.

This electric mechanical switch consists of a box containing an electrical apparatus hermetically closed, from which two wires start and are connected with an upper contact. Inside the trolley there are two invisible contacts, which, through two wires, lead to two communicators placed on the platform. The switch needle under the manipulation of the driver, is brought in contact with the trolley wire some 10 or 15 yards before reaching the switch, and the course of the car is turned to the right or the left, as desired, without stopping the car, says the Philadelphia Telegraph.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

A FABLE.

A Traveler from a Distant Country came to Victoria in the Season of Plagues, of Rains and Sessions. Among the Strange Sights he beheld was a man who progressed by Walking Backward, and, turning to a Native, the Traveler begged him to explain this strange Phenomenon.

"That locomotively reversed Personage," replied his Courteous Informer, "is a Legislator. He walks Backward because the God he worships is Precedent; and he is ever under the illusion that he is Backing out of his Deity's Presence."

"How interesting!" exclaimed the Traveler. "But do All your legislators walk backwards?"

"No," said the Native, "not All. Many of them progress Sidewise like a Crab."

"But why, Pray, why?"

"In order to sidestep Issues, of course," responded the Native, patiently.

"Then what ever gets Done in this Remarkable Country?" cried the Traveler.

The Native looked Pityingly upon him. "The People, of course," he said. —Liberator.

TELEPHONES IN TRAIN SERVICE.

The Canadian Pacific railway are installing telephone systems for the purpose of handling their trains, and many and varied are the reasons advanced for adopting the new system.

Probably the real reason is the fear that the telegraphers are becoming too thoroughly organized and will eventually demand better conditions unless they can be frightened by the telephone method.

VALUE RECEIVED IN CIGARS
Smoke

"DAVID HARUN"

QUALITY QUANTITY
and Union Made

THE "HOBO."

Some fifty years ago there was not a "hobo" in America. Now they tell us that there are fifty thousand. Yes, fifty thousand men who would rather beg or steal a living than enter the ranks of the wage-earners.

I am not including the rich parasites, but just the plain, ordinary "hobo," who comes begging a hand-out at the back door, year after year. As the unemployed question becomes more acute, as the competition for jobs increases, hundreds are added to the ranks of this vast army.

And what is going to be done about it? Some people say that they are a lazy lot of worthless cads, who would not work if given an opportunity.

I admit that a great many of them are of this stamp, but the question is, what made them "hobos?" There must be some cause for these men taking to this roaming life which is filled with many hardships and dangers. It is because they were not given an opportunity to earn a decent living; because they were tired of uncertain unemployment, which at the best only meant starvation wages. No, these men are not a worthless lot. The day is coming when these soldiers of fortune are going to rise, and be reckoned with and that day is coming soon; when they are going to join hands with their own class. For we are comrades. Don't judge them too hard; for next year, next month, perhaps tomorrow, you may be a "hobo."

BURY THE HATCHET.

A conference is being held in Chicago between representatives of the International Association of Machinists and the Elevator Constructors Union with the hope of settling the jurisdictional fight now existing between the two organizations.

The budget speech in the Great Britain House of Commons, will most likely put a quietus on the Dreadnaught agitation.

A HERO (?) RETIRED.

What's this? The news comes from St. Louis that Mr. James W. Van Cleave, president of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, has resigned as head of that organization. The withdrawal is reported to have been brought about "through antagonism shown to Van Cleave by manufacturers all over the country after his fight against Gompers, Mitchell and other labor leaders." Another report has it that Van Cleave was breaking down under the severe strain required to transact the business of the union-smashing alliance. Either or both reasons may be accepted. Van Cleave has undoubtedly discovered what a great many others of his kind has learned, and that is that it is no holiday picnic to drive the workers of this country back to slavery. The man or organization setting out to destroy the trade unions can expect to fight every inch of the way, and even where the union-busters are outwardly successful the battle is not ended, for they seldom if ever can live down the contempt and hatred that they have engendered among the people who stand for fair play. Pullman was successful, but he went down to his grave despised by nearly everybody in this nation; Carnegie was successful, but he is spending millions of dollars to whitewash the "damned spot" called Homestead, and other equally famous, or infamous, gentlemen who have undertaken to play the role of tyrant and brutalize and impoverish the people have gone the same way. A few more years and he names of Parry, Post, Van Cleave and their kind will be a stench in the nostrils of all thinking and right-minded persons. Labor has a mission to perform, and that is to wipe out injustice and inequality in economic and political affairs by the inauguration of a social democracy, and no two-penny agitators of the Van Cleave, Post and Parry breed can balk the working class. The thing for labor to continue to do is to stand pat and strengthen its lines. It has nothing to fear but its own moral cowardice, for after all the blustering union-busters are really only human (or nearly so) and can do very little harm if labor is true to itself.

Buy nothing but union label goods and mention this paper to your dealers.

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GLOVES

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OVERALLS

EVERYBODY DRINKS RAINIER BEER. WHY?

THE BRITISH WAR SCARE.

Vickers Sons and Maxim, makers of guns and war materials, is a company capitalized at twenty-six million dollars. This company, if it does not make guns and other things for the destruction of men, cannot pay dividends. If dividends are not paid the owners of the shares will find their stock certificates valueless. Consequently the shareholders have a direct interest in seeing that this company obtains large army contracts for the making of destructive material.

When peace reigns over the world, then the nations have little need for war material. When, however, nation becomes suspicious of nation, then there will be great activity in the giving forth of contracts for guns and the other things which companies like Vickers Sons and Maxim make. Consequently the owners of the shares of Vickers Sons and Maxim have a direct interest in making Great Britain suspicious of other nations.

Recently in Great Britain a systematic campaign has been undertaken to arouse the British nation against Germany. M. P.'s have gravely announced that Great Britain must arm herself more thoroughly, and the aristocracy have been engaged in arousing the English martial ardor.

Among the shareholders of Vickers Sons and Maxim are forty-one titled gentlemen and seventeen M. P.'s. The speaker possesses a hundred thousand dollars' worth of shares. These gentlemen cannot be altogether disinterested in seeing large army contracts go to the company in which they are interested.

There are other companies, coal companies, shipbuilding companies, steel companies and many others in which British members of Parliament and Lords are interested. Surely these gentlemen have one eye out on their interests when they make such frantic efforts to increase the war appropriations of the budget which will eventually be paid over to themselves in dividends.

Merchants are willing to handle union goods if you demand them and refuse substitutes.



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THESE BE OUR MASTERS.

They own us, these task masters of ours; they own our homes; they own your legislators. We cannot escape from them. There is no redress. We are told we can defeat them at the ballot box. They own the ballot box. We are told that we must look to the courts for redress; they own the courts. We know them for what they are—ruffians in politics, ruffians in finance, ruffians in law, ruffians in trade, bribers, swindlers and tricksters. No outrage too great to daunt them, no petty larceny too small to shame them; despoiling a government treasury of a million of dollars, yet picking the pockets of a farm hand of the price of a loaf of bread. They swindle a nation of a hundred million and call it finance, they levy a blackmail and call it commerce; they corrupt a legislature and call it politics; they bribe a judge and call it law; they hire blacklegs to carry out their plans and call it organization; they prostitute the honor of a state and call it competition.—Frank Norris, in *The Octopus*.

SHUT UP! YOU'LL MAKE MY SLAVES DISSATISFIED.

The boss in a brickyard tells one of the men to hurry. A bystander asks the boss why he tells the man to hurry. "Why, I pay him to hurry." "How much do you pay him?" "Two dollars a day." "Where do you get the money to pay him?" "I sell bricks and get it." "How many bricks does this man make a day?" "On an average, a thousand." "How much a thousand do you get for the bricks?" "Ten dollars." "So, instead of you paying him, he pays you eight dollars a day to stand around and tell him to hurry?" "Well, I furnish the machinery to make the bricks." "Where did you get the money to buy the machinery?" "I sold bricks and got it, but don't ask any more damphool questions, or the men will hear you and go to making bricks for themselves."—*Ex.*

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES AT THE RECENT "PEACE" MEETING HELD IN CHICAGO.

Samuel Gompers—"The only thing which war creates is widows and orphans; in all other things it is the brutal and consummate art of destruction. If by chicanery the statesmen of the nations are so persuaded that they will not put an end to war, the great masses of the people of all nations will see to it by mutual agreement that there shall be peace and perpetual peace."

Carl D. Thompson, Socialist—"It is the working men who do the fighting; it is the working men who build the battleships; it is the working men who mine the coal which makes steam for the battleships; it is the working men who move the trains which carry the troops; it is the working men who telegraph the army orders across the country; and when the working men will not join the army; when the working men will not mine the coal or make the ammunition, or operate the trains—then there will be an end of

The worker receives the treatment he votes for, no better, no worse. How do you vote? Or are you in the class with lunatics, Indians, children and women—no vote?

METHOD IN THEIR MADNESS.

From an old country exchange we learn that 49 members of Parliament hold stock in the great shipbuilding companies of Great Britain, which probably accounts for the "war scares" whenever trade falls off in the mercantile service.

Union Men, Patronize

Honig's Book and Stationery Store

133 Hastings Street East

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UNION MADE

Factory, 46 Water Street
Phone 2565

IT WILL KEEP AN EYE ON YOU.

"The chief end of business is net profit." So says the opening sentence of a folder advertising the Universal Recorder. And what is the Universal Recorder? It is a new machine that is soon to be put on the market to help in keeping a close tab on all workers in factories, shops and mills.

It is claimed for this machine that it can simultaneously keep a record of:

The running time of various machines.

The work of individual workmen on these machines.

The time of the workmen in and out of the factory.

The movements of the night watchmen throughout the factory, and several other "useful" things from the employers' point of view.

This interesting advertisement goes further to elucidate the virtues of this "useful machine." "The Universal Recorder will collect this information and day in and day out present to the manager in their proper sequence the facts relative to these details of his business, so that he may make his comparisons and thereby cheapen his production, hold down the running expenses and readjust the wages of his employes."

The advertising man for the Universal Recorder next branches off into the field of economics and remarks that: "A number of employes paid wages for performing certain duties are just so many investments of capital, and they should be accounted for just as carefully as stocks, bonds and like securities. A manager cannot adjust wages with judicial fairness if he has not before him a personal record of each man employed."

This "judicial fairness" plea becomes a basis for something nearer and dearer to the employer's heart, the cheapening of production, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

The primary object of the employer in purchasing this machine will be to add to the "joys" of the workers. The most watchful of human foremen may fall at times to report when a workman, near the close of the day, fatigued from long hours, does not turn out as much produce as usual. But this machine will move with the accuracy of the clock; it will control the factory slaves.

ANOTHER DELUSION.

The good people have a new idea. They are as delighted with it as a child with a new toy. Wherever I go I hear them chortling about it.

The Civic Federation is frantic over it, and Morgan's men, and Harriman's men, and their lawyers and clergymen talk everywhere about it as one of the great discoveries of the age.

It appears a solution has been found for the class struggle, and the solution is profit-sharing.

Andrew Carnegie believes in it; thought about it late.

M. E. Ingalls, chairman of the Big Four railroad, is sure that profit-sharing is the only solution of the problem of capital and labor.

George W. Perkins of the United States Steel, declares that profit-sharing will put on end to all war between capital and labor.

The idea is to allow workingmen to buy shares of stock. When they become stockholders they will rob themselves with one hand and dividend themselves with the other.

As stockholders they will be in favor of putting wages down, of extending hours, and of breaking up unions.

They will want to pile up dividends, and in order to pile up dividends they will declare war on labor agitators.

Incidentally they will learn to believe in big dividends. They will have no objection to the Standard Oil making 84 per cent. a year on its capital stock. On the contrary, they will begin to hope for 200 per cent., so that every dollar that works will earn two dollars a year.

It is a bright scheme, and ought to help in the campaign of breaking up the unions and impoverishing the workmen.

It ought to help, also, in the campaign against Socialism, because the more men there are who own stocks, the more men there will be to fight for capital against labor.

We have recently had a fearful expose of conditions in Homestead and Pittsburg. The total disregard for life, the driving, agonizing toll of twelve hours a day, in the most exhausting work in the world, the low wages, the despairing, hopeless workers, the lack of unity and fraternity among them are all evidences of the power of the Steel Trust.

WHEN, OH WHEN!

The working class have elected lawyers and preachers and "friends of labor," time out of mind, to represent them in the halls of legislation and a fine mess they've made of it. Pretty soon Labor will wake up and begin to elect representatives of their own class. They'll do more than that. They'll discover that the real foundations of the working class state are in the shop and in the mine where Labor is employed.—A. M. Stirtton.

The American Tobacco Company, which is known as the tobacco trust, has launched a brand of cigars known as "Judge Wright," in appreciation of the decision handed down by that gentleman against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. The labor journals that have ornamented their columns with the Douglas shoe ad. should boost the "Judge Wright" cigar.—Miners' Magazine.

But the Steel Trust shares profits with these poor victims of toll. Many of them have a share or two of stock. Some of them get as much as five or ten dollars a year without working for it.

Isn't it wonderful! And that is the plan of the good people to solve the class struggle!

And I wonder what the workers think?

The pathos of it is beyond expression. We have seen workmen fight other workmen, but have we ever before had to perfect an example of workmen enlisted in fighting themselves?

I suppose it is just possible that in the next ten years or so we shall find two or three million trades union stockholders.

They will then become reasonable, and allow their fellow capitalists to repeal Sherman Anti-Trust acts and imprison labor leaders, to hire Pinkertons and use the militia, to lower wages and lengthen hours, to break unions and crush strikes, and to rob and impoverish widows and orphans, all because they have learned as they labor and sweat how pleasant it is to have one dollar change each year by magic into two dollars.—Robert Hunter.

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TRUSTS SELL HAY AND ARSENIC.

The above is the government official analysis of one of the most popular brands of smoking tobacco manufactured by the trust. It was made by the chemist of the pure food bureau of the agricultural department.

This shows one of the beneficial effects of the new law. The tobacco in question is smoked by hundreds of people in Vancouver. There is hardly a dead wall in the city which does not contain an advertising poster of the tobacco asserting it is the only genuine smoking tobacco.

Whole walls of houses are covered with a large picture advertising its virtues. It is one of the oldest brands on the market. Many smokers when they go into a tobacco store and are offered some other brand of tobacco will shove it back and call for the brand analyzed and say, "Throw that stuff away. I want some real tobacco."

The neat little sack containing 63 per cent alfalfa, 6 per cent arsenic, 1 per cent opium, 3 per cent of fluid and actually 27 per cent of tobacco is handed out to them. They roll it in a paper doped with more opium and brag on the fine brand of tobacco they are receiving.

"Smoking fodder" has long been a term of contempt applied to some of the cheap grades of tobacco, but now it can also be applied to some which are supposed to be the "real thing." For when we find out that in buying a much advertised article we are really getting sixty-three per cent alfalfa, that comes pretty close to making the article "fodder" in the strict sense of the word.

The farmers of this locality need no longer despair at not being able to compete in the tobacco market with those of Kentucky and other states. For alfalfa grows plentifully hereabouts, and as long as this grass furnishes the principal ingredient in "first-class" tobacco, there ought to be a ready sale for it to the tobacco trust.

The injurious effects of any such doped up trash as this is easy to un-

derstand. The arsenic exercises a very depressing influence on the system, while the opium forms a habit, very hard to break. It is on the formation of this habit that the trust depends for continued and increasing sales.—Cigarmakers' Official Journal.

UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

The first thing that struck Columbus when he landed in America was the absence of real estate; neither corner lots, country places nor factory sites. Calling a likely looking Indian brave, he asked, "Have you a deed for this land?"

"Indeed we have not," replied the Indian.

"Then how did you get it?" continued Columbus, meanwhile counting up on his fingers the vast fortune that lay before him even at one hundred dollars per lot without sewer, gas, water, paved streets or even policemen.

"Our ancestors discovered it," responded the Indian, as well as the difference in their languages would permit.

"That will never do," exclaimed Columbus, in disgust. "We have come to discover it again and discover it right. This will be a discovery in deed as well as in fact." Then, turning to one of his crew of the name of Astor, he handed him a deed to Manhattan Island. Among the others of his crew he sold, bargained, conveyed, transferred, set over and otherwise distributed all the rest of the land, except that lying west of the Mississippi River. This he divided into two portions. One of these portions he gave to the transcontinental railroads and the other portion he set aside as a basis for future land frauds.

Needless to say, real estate offices sprang up everywhere, prices immediately advanced and all subsequent immigrants had to pay rent.

In the beginning the Lord made Heaven and earth and Adam took a deed for the earth because it was more accessible.—Ellis O. Jones, in Life.

SOCIALISM SANCTIFIED.

It is refreshing to learn that Commissioner Coombs of the Salvation Army, has added another subject to his lecture program. Speaking recently in Nanaimo, his subject was Christian Socialism, and we have no doubt that he was able to convince his audience of the common purpose of the Socialist Party and the Salvation Army, more especially when referring to the "sweat shops" operated in Great Britain by the latter organization.

The hallelujah chorus will have to be strengthened if the workers of Canada are to remain convinced of the sanctity of the Army Officers and their dealings in human merchandise.

The Commissioner, it must be admitted, has plenty of nerve when he attempts to justify the action of his organization in Hawthornthwaites constituency, where the electors have long since had their eyes opened to the methods of such organizations as that represented by Staff Commander Tatlow and Commissioner Coombs.

OUR INCONSISTENT MAYOR.

Mayor Douglas goes the limit by first refusing to carry out his election pledge in connection with the eight-hour day for the civic employes on the ground of extra expense and afterwards voting money for the purpose of feeding a bunch of armed murderers wearing the uniform of the Mikado, not because he has any loving regard for them, but merely for the purpose of being "mentioned in dispatches" and in the hope of turning a few more bales of Canadian merchandise toward the shores of Japan.



President Suspenders

are the most comfortable suspenders because the principle at their back adjusts itself to every bend of the body. Every pair guaranteed. Look for "President" on the buckles. Trimmings cannot rust. Made heavy or light, wide or narrow.

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

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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 B 1965; Sergeant-at-Arms, L. Thompson; Trustees, A. Beasley, 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, 825 Nelson street; phone 3999; Sergeant-at-Arms, R. Cross, 1356 Howe street; Business Agent, Geo. Williams, phone 1380.

VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 228—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; L. Ward, A. Ward, D. McLean. Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Messrs. Pettipiece, Benson, Hoerle, Wilton and Neelands.

JOURNALIST AND PRINTERS' UNION OF AMERICA, VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 126—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall at 8:30 p.m. President, J. Wallace Green; Vice-President, Geo. Falne; Treasurer, W. Lechner; Recorder, G. W. Isaacs; Secretary, W. Kilgour, 49 Cordova street.

CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 227—Meets in Labor Hall on the first Tuesday in each month at 8 p.m. President, A. Heuft, care Mainland Cigar Factory; Vice-President, R. Craig, care Kurtz Cigar Factory; Secretary, J. C. Fenser, care Mainland Cigar Factory.

BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE NO. 674—Meets Labor Hall, every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 2 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. President, C. R. Leer; Vice-Pres. Bert W. Mottislaw; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, George Mowrey, Tourist Hotel.

SHAYERS LODGE NO. 125, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WAGERS—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:15 p.m. J. L. Hadson, President, 535 Homer street; H. S. Watkins, Recording Secretary, 947 Baymour street; Jas. H. McVety, Financial Secretary, 1744 Ninth avenue west, phone A1146.

SHAYERS AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA, UNITED FEDERAL UNION NO. 22—Meets at 7:30 p.m. 3rd Tuesday in each month at Labor Hall. President, J. Nesbitt, 1023 Harwood street; Treasurer, R. C. Alexander, 1875 4th avenue west; Secretary, I. Gowler, Box 1254.

SCOTTISH STONEWORKERS OF BRITISH AMERICA, VANCOUVER BRANCH—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 4 p.m. President, W. A. Miles; Secretary, Edward Norton, Box 124.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, UNION 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 Wiles; Treasurer, A. Taylor; Recording Secretary, W. W. Burrough, 98 Larne 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.

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BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION NO. 22, TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS 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, 422 Powell street; Financial Secretary, H. Whitesides; Treasurer, J. Cosgrove; Business Agent, John Sully, phone 1250, 1255 Eighth avenue west.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 212—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Hall 8 p.m. H. W. Abercrombie, Pres., 609 7th ave.; Geo. Jenkins, Rec. Sec., Cedar Cottage, B. C.; H. H. Pres. Fin. Sec., 2342 2nd ave.

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 124—Meets in O'Brien's Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. President, J. W. Blackwell; Vice-President, R. Cross; Financial Secretary, F. Harris; Recording Secretary, D. Campbell; Treasurer, W. Pavler.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BELLWORKERS LOCAL UNION NO. 221 (Inside Men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall. Executive meets alternate Wednesdays. President, C. K. Bogart, 552 Granville St.; Financial Secretary, A. Montgomery, Quints Hotel; Recording Secretary, F. H. Thompson, 2525 Oak St. Phone B3517.

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BRANCH NO. 2—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. in French-Canadian Hall, 552 Granville street. President, S. Ruffel; Secretary, G. F. Read, 1517 Barnard 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.

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