

The Western Wage-earner

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In the Interests of Organized Labor

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Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Proceedings

Labor Hall, Vancouver, B. C.,
June 3rd, 1909.

Regular meeting of Vancouver Trades & Labor Council convened at 8 p.m. President Sayer in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials.

Street Railwaymen's Union.—C. McLeod, vice C. Goering, resigned.

Communications.

From the Victoria Trades & Labor Council asking for information regarding the cost of building, maintaining and operating Labor Hall. On motion of Benson-Hoover, the Secretary was instructed to reply, giving the necessary information.

Executive Committee Report.

Committee recommended that the secretary be instructed to reply to a letter from Minico, Ont., enquiring re conditions in this vicinity. On motion, the recommendation was concurred in.

Letter from the secretary of the A. F. of L. in reference to the placing of an organizer in this district was ordered filed.

C. W. Jordan, city, wrote asking regarding some shares in Labor Hall held by him. On motion the secretary was instructed to write, giving the desired information.

The Street Railwaymen's Union asked that an effort be made to locate football supposed to have been donated to the union winning the cup and which they have been unable to secure up to this time. The executive recommended that a special committee be appointed to ascertain the present whereabouts of the ball, and on motion the recommendation was concurred in. President and secretary to be the committee.

The following accounts were recommended for payment, and on motion the recommendation was concurred in:

Caretaker Burns, salary.....	\$60.00
E. T. Kingsley, printing circular letters	5.50
Dominion Trust Co., rent of safe deposit box	5.00
A. R. Burns, for help in removing stoves and pipes.....	1.20
Sinking fund	30.00
Thomson Bros., balance type-writer account	10.00
Wage Earner Accounts.	
E. T. Kingsley, printing, wrapping and mailing June issue.....	\$135.00
Jan. H. McVety, paid to P.O. Dept. and general postage...	8.60

Parliamentary Committee.

Chairman McVety asked that additional members be added to the committee and stated that the next meeting would be held on June 11th. Delegates Sellars and Burroughs were appointed on the committee.

Organization Committee.

President Sayer reported briefly on the Laundry Workers' Union and requested the Council to hear ex-President Scott of that body.

On motion of Cross-Mabbitt, the request was granted and Pres. Scott introduced to the meeting. He spoke at some length on the difficulties of maintaining an organization necessarily composed of a large percentage of persons who are merely transient employees and who do not remain a sufficient length of time to allow an effective organization to be built up. He, together with others, were, however, willing to reorganize and wished to have the Council appoint a committee that would assist them in the work.

On motion the report was received and a special committee, consisting of Delegates Morency, Sayer and Benson, was appointed to assist in the work.

Hall Committee.

Delegate Thomson reported that few delegates had attended, and at the suggestion of the president, Delegate McVety was requested to get the committee together.

A discussion here took place regarding the Electrical Workers' strike, and the president reported that a number of men were in the hall who had been imported by Cope & Sons from Winnipeg to fill the places of the strikers. While the contracts held by the men appear to have been signed in Winnipeg, it was later found that the men had been compelled to sign again at Field, B. C., in order to make the contracts legal within the Province of British Columbia.

Free Speech Committee.

Delegate McVety reported in connection with the fight for free speech and stated that a committee representing the Socialist Party of Canada and the council had interviewed the mayor and had alleged that the police were discriminating against the workers. It was also pointed out that no objection would be taken if everyone was prevented from speaking upon the streets, but that strong objections would continue until equal privileges were given to all. The mayor had told the committee that he thought a fairly strong case had been made out and that he would call a special session of the Police Commission to deal with the matter.

Since the interview, an attempt was made to summon a member of the Typographical Union, L. T. English, but when the matter was again taken up with the mayor, he had taken action and no further trouble had resulted. Delegate McVety further pointed out that he had been informed

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that a character known as "Happy Bill," a religious enthusiast, had been fined \$25 or imprisonment for thirty days, and that he had stated he would not pay a fine and had not yet been taken into custody for failing to do so in view of the heavy fines imposed upon members of labor organizations, the delegate thought the fines should all be remitted or enforced.

On motion the report was accepted and the delegates instructed to continue their activities in behalf of equal rights to all.

Roll Call.

Thirty-three delegates answered their names at roll call.

Reports from Unions.

Bartenders reported that the Arlington was again O.K., but they were having trouble with the Iroquois, Terminus and Eagle. Replying to a delegate, Business Agent Morency reported that the Dougall was still unfair, and this statement was corroborated by the Cooks and Waiters as far as their union was concerned.

Delegate Thompson asked the status of the Vancouver Cafe and was informed that chances appeared good for making that house O.K. in the near future.

Bookbinders reported that a number of their delegates were not receiving copies of the Wage-Earner. Manager suggested that they furnish him with the names of those not receiving the papers, which the delegate agreed to do.

Amalgamated Carpenters reported favorable progress and their membership increasing every meeting.

Questions by Members.

Delegate Thompson asked regarding a letter received some time ago from Victoria Trades & Labor Council, in reference to the celebration of Labor Day in that city and pointed out that it was about time something was being done to find out the sentiment here and to reply to the Victoria brothers.

Considerable discussion took place regarding the celebration, and it was pointed out that a committee had already been appointed by the Building Trades Council to wait upon the Council with the idea of co-operating upon a general celebration of some kind.

On motion of Benson-Wilton, the secretary was instructed to write the different unions asking their opinions regarding a celebration and whether a parade was to be part of the program. Carried on division, 12-12.

Receipts.

Wage-Earner \$ 80.50
Trade & Labor Council..... 88.20

Disbursements.

Wage-Earner \$243.66
Trades & Labor Council..... 122.70

The Council then adjourned, 10:30 p.m.


JAS. H. McVETY,
Acting Secretary.

W. W. SAYER,
President.

Labor Hall,
Vancouver, June 17, 1909.

Regular meeting Vancouver Trades and Labor Council convened this evening at 8:15 o'clock, Past President McVety in the chair.

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Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials.

From Civic Employees' Union, No. 1, J. H. Holroyd, vice Bro. Swinnerton, resigned. From Barbers' Union, W. Leckner and C. Webber, vice J. Bruce and Geo. W. Isaacs.

New delegates were received and obligated.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Executive Report.

Communication from Chas. W. Jordan requesting purchasing of certificate. Committee recommended that same be redeemed. Concurred in.

Communication from J. MacGrath, Chicago, agent condition of building trades labor market here. Recommended that it be referred to Sec. Williams of the Building Trades Council. Concurred in.

From Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, acknowledging receipt of donation of \$10 to assist Plumbers' Union there. Filed.

From S. L. Fulton, of The Western Call re that publication. Recommended that it be referred to Managing-Editor McVety. Concurred in.

The following accounts were recommended for payment: B. C. Electric Railway Company, \$11.35; Secretary's salary for April and May, \$20, and \$1 postage, \$21; Managing-Editor McVety, salary for May, Wage-earner, \$100. Concurred in.

Organization Committee.

Secretary Pettipiece reported having received letters from the headquarters of the Laundry Workers, the

Teamsters, and International Union of Steam Engineers re organization in Vancouver. Referred to the Organization Committee.

Special Committee.

The Special Committee appointed to look into the conditions under which civic incinerator employees were working, reported progress.

A Grievance.

The Council rules were here suspended to hear the Manager of the Iroquois hotel agent an alleged grievance with the Bartenders' Union. After the case was stated a special committee consisting of McVety, Williams and Sec. Pettipiece were named to intercede and see what could be done in the premises.

Roll Call.

Thirty-three delegates present.

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Reports from Unions.

Del. Payne of the Builders' Laborers, reported that his union had gone on record as favoring going to New Westminster for Labor Day.

Del. Morency of the Bartenders' Union, reported in re the friction with the manager of the Iroquois hotel. Election and Installation of Officers.

Del. Isaacs being no longer a delegate, a vacancy was caused as Trustee and Member of the Executive. J. T. Stables of the Amalgamated, being the only nominee, he was duly elected and installed.

New Business.

Del. Benson-Morency. That a committee be appointed to confer with the Vancouver branch of the Socialist Party of Canada, and the Vancouver Building Trades Council, with regard to taking common action at the forthcoming elections.

Dels. Benson, Paine, Ley, Mattinson, Staples and Pettipiece participated in the discussion, after which the motion was carried unanimously.

Committee named to act: Dels. Benson, Ley and Staples.

Mackenzie-Hadden—That the secretary be instructed to write the city hall for copies of the civic voters' list.

Amendment by Dels. Ley-Mattinson—That delegates be instructed to see that their respective unions take a roll-call vote as to whether their members' names are on the civic voters' list or not; and that it be the duty of each delegate to start an agitation for the securing of every wage-earner's name on the list. Amendment carried.

Delegates Payne-Curtis. — That a committee be appointed to wait on the attorney-general, Mr. W. J. Bowser, and endeavor to devise some method of securing empowerment of a Trades Council delegate to take out naturalization papers. Carried.

Committee: Delegates Payne, McVety and Stables.

Questions by Members.

Delegate McKenzie of the Brotherhood desired to know whether the statistician was notifying unions of the non-attendance of their respective delegates. Statistician Sellars replied in the affirmative. Absence from two meetings forfeits delegateship.

Delegate Hooper asked if the Council was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The secretary replied, "Not now; used to be; only chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, like nearly every other labor council in Canada."

Delegate McKenzie-Rawleigh.—That \$10 be voted to the Trotter fund of the Trades and Labor Congress. Carried.

Delegates Ley-Barroughs.—That the executive committee be empowered to wait on Brig. Howell, upon the advent of his visit to the city, in the name of the council. Carried.

Delegates McKenzie-Williams.—That the secretary be instructed to write the local postmaster, asking that a letter box be placed at the corner of Dunsmuir and Homer streets.

Receipts: Trades Council, \$33; "Wage-Earner," \$137.

Disbursements: Trades Council, \$46.25; "Wage-Earner," \$100.

Adjourned at 10:45, to meet on Thursday, July 8th, the next date of meeting falling on July 1st.

R. P. PETTIPIECE,

JAS. H. McVETY, Secretary.

Acting President.

THE REVIEW IS WRONG.

That St. Paul Bricklayers' Union gained a distinguished accession to its membership last week, when Rev. Robt. McIntyere, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, stationed in St. Paul, was initiated. The attendance was large, and the ceremonies imposing in consonance with the event. Bishop McIntyere was a bricklayer early in life, and has never lost interest in the craft. He is loyal to the principles of unionism, and means to show this by an active participation in the work of the union.—Colorado Industrial Review.

The above in the Review published in Pueblo, will hardly be accepted by advanced men in the labor movement. A man who has been raised to the dignity of a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, does not occupy the same position in life nor does he belong to the same class as the bricklayers.

Not belonging to the wage-earning class, how can this pillar in the church be expected to be loyal to the laboring people? The bishop does not live in a hovel nor does he come and go at the sound of a whistle. A bishop mingles with the upper strata of society whose bank accounts enable them to pay for cushioned pews in a fashionable church. The upper strata of society has no friendship for organized labor, and the bishop cannot afford to forfeit the good will of the "upper ten" by being "loyal to the principles of unionism."

The bricklayers made a mistake when they initiated a prelate of the church in a labor organization. He does not belong there, no more than Taft, in the Steam Shovelers' Union, or "Billy" Bryan as a member of the International Typographical Union.

Did Taft, after being made a member of the labor movement, show any symptoms of receding from his former attitude towards organized labor?

When a committee of the American Federation of Labor waited upon the member of the Steam Shovelers' Union in the White House a short time ago the gentleman who was donated a card in a so-called labor organization, gave that committee to understand that he had a wholesome reverence for that dictum that comes from a judicial tribunal, known as an injunction, and against which organized labor has protested for years. "Billy" Bryan, as a member of the International Typographical Union, when interviewed relative to the penalty that was meted out to Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, very calmly replied, that it was not his policy to criticize the courts, but console the trinity of labor officials by declaring that the sentence of the court, was "unique." The membership of organized labor should be confined to the wage-earning class, and when a labor organization opens its doors to bishops and two politicians who can command nominations for the Presidency of the United States, there is strong evidence that some party or parties is or are using the labor organization as an asset to satisfy personal ambitions.

The admission of any other class in a labor organization, save that class that alone is eligible to membership only weakens the labor organization and can only result to the detriment of the working class.—Miners' Magazine.

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**THE POLICE AND
THEIR ALLIES**

According to government as it exists today, might is right. I am not going to attack that position; it is too strongly entrenched to make any attack on it successful. The press is one of the mightiest factors of our civilization. It is supposed to defend every official under the government. And it does. The reporter for your daily paper will take the word of the police when writing up articles about a prisoner. Consequently, police officials acquire a lying tongue when talking to reporters. Police officials disregard the truth more recklessly than any types of men I have ever seen. Even a hardened convict could learn lessons in lying from these gentlemen of the club and pistol. Your street man or agent could not but admire the degree of fluency attained by these blue-coated defenders of the virtues of our civilization. The remarkable skill in prevarication shown by police officials will cause laughter, but the effects of their words are enough to make the angels shudder with grief.

If it please the police officials they tell the reporters that the prisoner just taken in is a "dangerous character," "menace to society," "suft to be at large" and like capitalistic phrases. And the reporter, faithful to his salary ignores the prisoner every time. Quoting from a pamphlet written by Charles Badlong, a man who served three years in the Rhode Island State Prison: "The press is largely responsible for the unjust attitude that the public assumes towards prisoners. Sometimes a poor fellow without a cent in the world will be driven by hunger to steal something. The papers are notified that a bold and daring robbery has been committed and the desperate criminal has been captured by a heroic band of blue-coated and brass buttoned guardians of the public weal. The reporters, eager to secure "copy" for their various publications, hastily assemble at the station house where the prisoner is confined; hear the glowing accounts of the police in which said police are represented as being the bravest of the brave, and then with lurid imagination proceed to write up the affair. Ofttimes there is scarcely a word of truth in the entire article." Having been a newspaper reporter myself, I am in a position to know something about it. I can truthfully say that in all my experiences I never knew a criminal case to be correctly reported. The press is so strong that it forms the minds of the people for them. Very few people think for themselves, allowing their editor to take this burden from their shoulders. Consequently, the editor will print just anything that suits him. But should you reader try to get even a letter that does not lie in with the editor's opinion into the paper, particularly, if you are a person of "no importance" it will be ignored. Try it and see.

The press makes or unmakes statesmen. It elects the officeholders, it pro-

jects the police, it sways the minds of the vast majority of the people just as easily as the policeman swings his club. The son of President Taft, if raised from infancy to manhood upon Socialist literature, would be an agitator. It is said that under our present form of capitalistic government it is impossible for people to think for themselves. Perhaps this in most instances is true. The newspapers should treat criminal matters with a deep pall of silence. As it is today crime is popularized to a high degree. It is popular! And the reader must take what is given him in his newspaper. The capitalistic press of today is to a great extent responsible for the constant increase in crime. They aid and abet the officials in "striking terror to the heart," thus encouraging the monstrous brood known as the yeggs and police officers. The newspapers sympathize and support all connected with our vile administration of justice. So "crime-waves" and "reigns of terror" occur and the people are stampeded and terrorized by the officials, while the press popularizes it with ex-

tra editions and all the people have to do is to foot the bills and pay their taxes.—Arthur Scales in International Socialist Review.

Comrades John Collins and Dan A. White, who are doing special propaganda work in the Machinists and Iron Moulders' unions in the New England States, under direction of the National office, are being cordially received.

Several of the Iron Moulders unions in Massachusetts have asked that Comrade White be sent back for return dates when arrangements can be made for big open meetings.

In Illinois a number of Machinists unions have called special open meetings or arranged Smoke Talks for Comrade Collins and have requested return dates.

Both organizers are with the unions of their trade five nights each week. On Saturdays and Sundays there are no union meetings, and these two nights are given to Socialist propaganda meetings arranged by the locals of the party.

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UNION CORRESPONDENCE

Dominion Trades Congress.

John Morley, president of the Edmonton Trades & Labor Council, and a prominent member of the Barbers' Union, has been appointed vice-president of the Congress for the Province of Alberta, in place of Frank H. Sherman, resigned.

Bricklayers and Masons.

Unlike the majority of the other tradesmen engaged in building, there is a larger number of our members unemployed than is usual at this time of the year, which is probably due to the amount of cement work being used in place of brick and stone. However, when the larger buildings get under way we hope to be able to report a larger number of men employed.

The question that is most prominent before us at this time is the necessity of contesting the civic elections to break the power of the Employers' Association. To do so our men must be enrolled on the voters' list, and it is up to every member who can prove an annual payment of \$40 rent, to go to the City Hall and fill out the necessary forms.

Plumbers' Union.

We have received a copy of the decision of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in connection with the jurisdictional dispute that has for some time existed among the three organizations in the plumbing and steamfitting trades. Two of the organizations have accepted the decision, while the third, The International Association of Steam & Hot Water Fitters & Helpers of America, have rejected the finding of the Council and will henceforth not be recognized as eligible for membership in the Building Trades Councils throughout the jurisdiction.

Owing to the resignation of D. A. McDonald, formerly twelfth vice-president of our International, G. H. Cog-

hill, the local business agent, has been elected to fill the position. He will have general supervision over Western Canadian territory, but will still remain as a resident of this city.

Are you in favor of the Employers' Association governing the city? Are you doing anything to assist members of your class to obtain control? Get on the municipal list and vote as you strike.

Elevator Constructors' Union.

The business agent of the Building Trades Council, G. W. Williams, has organized a local union of the International Elevator Constructors' Union of America.

This organization claim jurisdiction over all work connected with the assembling of elevators. Owing to the growth of the skyscraper type of building the elevator constructors have become a recognized trade and are affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. At the organization meeting, W. C. Watson was elected president and G. Gorby, secretary. The meetings of this union will be held in Labor Hall.

Women are allowed to vote in municipal elections. There is a heap of men that don't—because they are too lazy to go to the City Hall and be enrolled. Are you in this class?

Builders Laborers' Union.

Affairs of our union are progressing favorably and our agent is kept busy looking after the new men who are arriving in the city. Our membership is increasing steadily and we have a good grasp of conditions throughout the city.

Enroll on the voters' list and take your places as "live ones."

Building Trades Council.

Conditions in the building trades may be said to be normal, the card

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system, is working out fairly satisfactorily and the membership of all unions is increasing rapidly. The strike of the Electrical Workers has influenced the affairs to some extent, a number of contracts having been let for the electrical work before the strike occurred.

Barbers' Union.

Owing to private business, our veteran delegate to the Trades and Labor Council, Geo. W. Isaacs, has resigned and his place was filled at the last meeting. "George" has always been on the firing line in any movement connected with organized labor, and we hope he will again be able to take his place in the ranks of the Council's delegates.

Are you registered as a municipal and provincial voter?

STRUCTURAL WORKERS.

Notices like the following are going the rounds of not only the labor press, but many of the dailies as well:

"A bloodhound has been elected an honorary member of a Cleveland local of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, and a large photograph of the fine animal hangs in the office of the union's secretary. The way it came about was as follows:

"The ironworkers were having some trouble with the contractor on a large building in Cleveland. A local detective agency employed to 'protect' the building sent the hound along with its guards. Bloodhounds are especially keen in scenting out and running down thugs. This one in Cleveland mixed with guards and union pickets until he was able to decide for himself which side was entitled to his support. He then deserted the detective agency bunch and allied himself with the union forces. As he was not 'working at the business' he could not be admitted as an active member, but seems well satisfied to be upon the honorary roll."

Electrical Workers' Union.

During the month we were visited by Vice-President Mike Sullivan, Vice-President of our International, who came to look over the field in connection with the strike of the inside men. He expressed himself as well-satisfied

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with the way affairs were being conducted, but was unable to remain for any considerable period owing to trouble existing in other centres. "Mike" was here a few years ago at the time of the telephone strike and expressed surprise at the growth of the city and our Locals.

PIONEER DIVISION NO. 101, STREET RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

As we go to press we are advised of the election of officers of the above Union as follows:

- President, J. Aikens.
- Vice-President, S. Thompson.
- Recording Secretary, R. Harris.
- Financial Secretary, F. A. Hoover.
- Treasurer, C. Taylor.
- Conductor, C. J. Wilson.
- Warden, J. O'Flynn.
- Sentinel, J. Alexandra.
- Delegate to Trades and Labor Council, J. Aikens, S. Thompson, F. A. Hoover, A. J. Wilson, W. Dinsmore.
- Delegate to Juvenile Protective Association, S. More.
- Press Correspondent, S. Thompson.

MACHINISTS' UNION.

Our organization is progressing favorably and there are few members unemployed. During the month we had the pleasure of a visit from Wm. Hannon, sixth Vice President of the International, and Thos. Van Lear, President of the North West Consolidated District of Machinists.

A special meeting of the local was held to allow the membership to meet them. The officers reviewed the troubles and trials that have occurred through the industrial depression and urged the members to maintain the organization at its present high standard, pointing out that nothing but an aggressive militant organization could hope to withstand the tempests prevailing at this time.

While urging closer affiliations in the trade union field, emphasis was placed on the necessity of educating the workers to a fuller realization of their power on the political field.

students already being aware that while the trade union has done good work for those within their ranks, the centralization and concentration of capital lessening the power of the different organizations leaving them with no other option but political action.

Both speakers made a hit with the audience, and needless to say, the visits of these men come altogether to infrequently.

Amalgamated Carpenters.

The advent of the bumper season of the year is bringing grist to our mill in the form of increased membership, and to cover the different sections of the trade, another branch, No. 4, has been organized.

J. T. C. Smith, formerly business agent in Winnipeg for our union, has been visiting some of the other towns of the Province, and reports favorable progress.

Our membership are much interested in the move made by the Trades and Labor Council with the idea of contesting the municipal elections which should have the endorsement of every worker in the city.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Rev. Stelze is Likely to Meet Opposition in Toronto.

The brewers' official journal contains a red-hot attack upon Rev. Charles Stelze, labor commissioner of the Presbyterian Church and fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L., who is anxious to form a Christian labor temperance fellowship at the coming convention in Toronto. The brewers demand that representatives of religious institutions be barred from seats in Federation conventions, as they are emissaries of the anti-saloon agitators and seeking to create strife in order to divide labor and distract its attention from the main issues—the bread and butter problems. It is likely that something will be said on this question at Toronto next November.

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PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

The above council reports things working satisfactorily, except for one or two small details. Moore & Co. are now fair, they having been granted the label of the council.

Non-label matter comes in slow and we would urge union men to return same at every opportunity, paying special attention to local matter not bearing the label, and patent medicine pamphlets, the majority of which are printed by notoriously "scab" firms.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD.

"What little boy can tell me the difference between the 'quick' and the 'dead'?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

Willie waved his hand frantically. "Well, Willie?"

"Please, ma'am, the 'quick' are the ones that get out of the way of the automobiles; the ones that don't are the 'dead.'"

How many of our members are not on the voters' list? Remember, you are not a factor on election day unless you have your name on the list. Why not do it now?

YOU OWE IT

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

WHY?

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

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Vancouver Gas Company, Limited.

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OBITUARY

PAINTERS' & DECORATORS' UNION.

The sympathy of our membership and of organized labor is extended to Messrs. S. J. and Alex. Gothard in their hour of bereavement, caused by the death of their sister, Mrs. Fuller, who died recently in Victoria.

The circumstances are particularly distressing, as Mr. Fuller is left with two very small motherless children, and Mrs. Fuller's parents were absent in England at the time of her death.

STREET RAILWAYMENS' UNION.

We announce with regret the death of Bro. Connacher, an old and respected member of our union. He has been sick for some time and death came as a merciful relief.

A man of extraordinary height he will be remembered by many who will not recall him by name, but his memory will always be kept green in the minds of the older employees owing to his many sterling qualities.

UNITED MINE WORKERS.

Owing to continued ill health, President Sherman of District No 18 has resigned.

He has held the office for the past five years, and during that time has seen his organization make many moves for the betterment of working conditions and the political education of the membership.

As might be expected, Sherman has made many friends during the time he has been at the helm in District No 18 and has at the same time antagonized a vast number of members who disagreed with his policy.

His greatest difficulty appears to have been in reconciling the interests of the workers on the economic field, with the political opinions he claimed to hold, and for trying to be staunch to the old and new political parties, he was recently expelled from the Socialist Party of Canada.

We hope the rest from his arduous duties will restore his broken health.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION.

This month the cigarmakers have followed the good advice of the Trades Council in placing their members on the voters' list.

Needless to say we had our difficulties, especially in the cases where naturalization papers had to be taken out. In all, we have placed 20 new names on the list and they are educated for which class to vote. We only regret that we have not more to place on the list, but we hope that in the near future to raise that number of new voters to 200. Before the new

voters' list is issued, every cigarmaker in Vancouver who can qualify will be a registered voter. Other unions sit up and take notice.

The cigarmakers read with pleasure of the success the Printers' organizer has had in signing up Hon. Frank Oliver's paper in Edmonton. They also feel elated over the Hatters' victory in the States, and hope the demand for union labelled hats will greatly increase in this and every city on the continent, but that Arcade building, is enough to give us all a nightmare, not over its height, but to think it is being erected throughout by unfair labor.

Business with us is not very good, the cheap Eastern scab cigars with their attractive bands, catches the eye of too many union men in Vancouver. Gentlemen, those golden bands cost money, can't you see that the cost of them must, and is, taken out in the quality of the tobacco in the cigar. Moral, Smoke Union Made Cigars. J. C. P.

A Reminiscence.

The retirement of a local officer of the Canadian Pacific Railway brings to mind a good story arising out of the strike last year.

Large numbers of scabes were employed in the shops and in an effort to amuse them and keep them sober over Sunday, this particular official conceived the idea of lining the scabs up in the yard and holding church service. The performance started with due decorum, until remorse and itch got the better of the scabes, and they became very restless, this feeling not being improved by the appearance of a bunch of pickets. The master mechanic, too, was apparently getting in beyond his depth and he suddenly decided to close the service, his closing remarks being about as follows: "I am not used to preaching, but if you behave yourselves the company will take good care of you, but if you don't work better and keep sober, I'll fire the whole lot of you. Amen."

PATRONAGE.

The merchant who does not advertise at all may or may not be your friend, fellow worker, but it is a foregone conclusion that he who liberally patronizes the columns of all other papers and refuses to advertise in your paper, is not looking for the workingman's patronage, does not wish it, and is not desirous of your friendship.

You will find those who advertise in these columns are worthy of your every consideration, for we shall use every precaution to protect your interests.

When you patronize the man who advertises in your paper, see that he knows where you saw the advertisement. You will find this a benefit to you as well as to the paper.

DISPUTES BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND MEN.

The Labor Gazette for June reports that during May there were fifteen trade disputes in Canada, an increase of two as compared with May, 1908; 32 firms and 4,759 employees were affected, loss of time being approximately 96,357 days. Industrial accidents occurred to 275 individuals, working people, in Canada during May, of which 93 were fatal, and 185 resulted in serious injuries. Lumbering headed the list with 27 fatalities, while railway service came second with 23.

ARE WE ALIVE?

A determined effort is to be made to secure a number of seats in the City Council at the next election. Are you on the municipal voters' list? Any person paying rent aggregating \$60 per year is entitled to a vote and can to have their names enrolled by applying to the City Clerk's office for a form to fill out.

If you think a worker can administer the affairs as well as a contractor, get your name on the list and assist in placing our men where their influence will be felt.

Dan Stewart & Co.

THE LEADING TAILORS

Style and Fit Guaranteed

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

118 Hastings Street West Vancouver, B.C.

DON'T FORGET RAINIER BEER RAINIER.

Smoke Only the Best

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

Cigars

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.

THE PRIORITY LAW

This was overheard on a street car:
Q. What is 'the priority law'?

A. The "priority law" is a scrap among printers over situations.

Q. Why should they quarrel over the situations?

A. Well, you see, it is this way: There are three classes of printers. The aristocrat, holding the regular situation, comes first; he constitutes the bloated bondholder class. The earth and the fruits thereof are held by divine right. He swaggers into the office like a millionaire, majestically removes his outer garments, fudges around for his apron and waits for time to be called. He constitutes the preferred stock in the grand galaxy of the right to work. Next is the middle class, who are close up to the situations, and who exercise the lockstep behind the "regular," waiting for him to slip off the earth so he, the "near-regular," can just skip a step or two faster and land the coveted job. Then there is the proletariat, who once in a while hears rumors of a job, sounding something like the mythological fables of the ancient pagans. When he enters the office he doesn't unbutton his coat, because the possibility of work is so far removed he dislikes the wear and tear on the buttons and buttonholes through useles activity.

Q. Why are printers classified like that?

A. That is done to curb the foreman. There are good foremen and bad foremen—mostly bad. Theoretically, a foreman is hired to get out the paper, but in fact, when he hands a foremanship, he ignores the theory of his employment, and if he is not curbed by the "priority law," he will devote his entire time to giving out jobs to printers the color of whose hair matches the furnishings of the office; they will, of necessity, belong to his lodge; the printer who surreptitiously hands the foreman the reddest apples or is always on the job with "two-fers" will be "it." No one could ever land a situation whose acreage of bald spot

outmeasured that of the foreman.

Q. Doesn't competency count for anything?

A. Nope. It is perfectly legitimate to get "over the scale" for preferred-stock competency, but illegitimate to demand a situation for preferred-stock competency.

Q. Isn't one card as good as another?

A. Not in looking for a job, but after you land the job the card is better.

A. Why, that's easy. When looking for work, you must begin at the bottom of the ladder.

After you get the job, under the bonus or piece system, you are privileged to work your d—d head off so there won't be any work left for the other fellow.—George J. Knott, in the *Typographical Journal*.

THE WORM TURNS.

The law of compensation is operative in everything, even in the Vancouver City Council. The Council Chamber was made the battleground of an entirely unauthorized and unconstitutional struggle between Capital and Labor, with the result that the laborers employed by the city were handed over to one or two contractors, or cut adrift altogether. Now comes the compensation. Those three—Independent, and for a long time unrelated, arms of labor militant, the Trades and Labor Council, the Building Trades Council, and the Socialists are united in a common aversion. On the strength of it they're going into civic politics," says the *Vancouver World* in referring to the action of the Trades and Labor Council in appointing a committee to confer with the Building Trades and Socialist Party with a view to contesting the civic elections.

While this policy is a new departure in Canada, it is being followed with considerable success in many cities and towns in the middle states where the elected Socialist council members have demonstrated their ability to handle the municipal affairs to the satisfaction of the working class.

OFFERS WOMAN \$2.00 A WEEK

Methodist Book Concern Has the Nerve to Demand a Good Character, Too.

When the eight-hour day was inaugurated by the printers, the Methodist Book Concern refused to concede the shorter day, and as the contest waxed warmer the inside working of the concern became public. It was shown that, while publicly its promoters were advocating prohibition and morality, privately they were printing all sorts of advertising for liquor houses and also literature that was of the raciest kind, from which they drew a good revenue in their printing department.

Lay members who belonged to various unions took the matter up and the position of the promoters of the institution became unusually uncomfortable.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., dated May 21st, opens up the matter again. The Nashville Labor Advocate states:

"It is uniformly supposed that a woman needs food and clothing, the same as anyone else, and it is conceded that it costs money to pay for these necessary articles. It is also generally believed that sheiter must be provided, and those who foot the bills necessarily know that \$3.15 would be a small estimate of the cost of food, or 15 cents each meal.

"Suppose a girl rooms with another girl and the two get a room for \$6 per month, even then it would cost 75 cents each week for room rent. Then washing costs something, say from 50 cents to \$1 per week, leaving 10 cents for paper, stamps, etc., and her board would increase the amount to not less than \$5 per week, with absolutely not a copper left for saving.

"What, then, will be your surprise to hear that the Methodist Publishing House, that is in competition with public printers, offered a young woman the munificent sum of \$2 per week from morning until night, at the same time requiring recommendations as to character?"

The Methodist Book Concern or any other employer asking a woman to work for \$2 per week has a pile of nerve to ask for a certificate of good character. If she had a good character, she would hardly be able to keep it long on \$2 per week, and if she did not have a good character she would not be looking for a job that only paid that amount. What a munificent inducement to a woman to be good, eh?—Michigan Union Advocate.

W. S. HARVEY CO.

Clothing and Furnishings
Hats and Caps

305 Granville St. Cor. Smythe

WHEN YOU HAVE THAT TIRED FEELING, DRINK U. B. O.

**GET YOUR
JOB INSURED**

By Ben Hanford.

This is to the worker—man or woman, boy or girl—with a job. Especially to the man with a good job. The better his job, the higher his wages, the shorter his hours and the greater his independence, the more important that he should read this.

Notwithstanding the fact that you have employment, you cannot have failed to note that many of your fellows are out of work. The unemployed woman, the unemployed child! You see them, and you hear them.

How common to see some man with sneaking step and hangdog look come into the shop and in low tones ask: "How is work?" "Do you think there is any chance to catch on?" "Who's the foreman?" No doubt you have had that experience more than once. You know just how hard it is to get a job when times are good. But when times have been bad for years! It is almost as easy to break into the United States Treasury as to get into the shop or office and ask for work. Once in, you must put your "best foot forward," and ask that louse with a lion's power (called superintendent or foreman) if he (or she, or it) "needs any help." In times like these you know the answer.

Then you heard last evening of an old shopmate of yours—a long time out of work—who had been evicted. He had come to you for a loan, but you "couldn't spare it." Besides, why didn't he save his money when he had a job? Of course, he was not as good a workman as yourself. Then your side partner tells of another old shopmate who is ill, and that his family is in want. He also had long been out of a job. But you know that he was never very bright, and did not seem able to catch the new wrinkles in the trade—as you do so easily.

Another old friend and fellow worker has died. You and the boys took up a collection to keep his body from the potter's field. He had been ill and out of work so long that he was not in good standing in the union. But you know he was always on the square, and his body shall be saved from a pauper's grave if it breaks you to do it.

If only he and yourself and other workers could be saved from a pauper's life! In the papers now and then you read of some workman who has given up the search for employment and committed suicide. Of course, you know that self-destruction is the act of a coward, and you are not a

coward. You know everything the boss wants you to—you are so smart.

Slowly, however, if you have sufficient sense to do your boss' work and hold your job, two or three things dawn upon your mind. You see conditions are such that not only some men out of work, but many men are out of work, also many women—the hopeless, helpless army of the unemployed.

In that army you see men who are not inefficient. You can find there men who are young, strong, skillful, and honest—in a word, men who are almost as smart and good as you are.

Then, at last, if you possess the intelligent self-interest of the primal paleozoic protoplasm, you find that you have something more than a sentimental or academic interest in the problem of the unemployed. That, brother and sister, is why I wish you to read this.

If there is to be a standing army of the unemployed, if it is to be great in numbers, and if its ranks are to be kept full by the draft, then it is a matter for your very serious consideration—for it might get you, even you. So long as the unemployed army is made up of scoundrels, bums and inefficients, as the boss says it is, of course it is none of your business. What is it to you that an old man or an inefficient man should die for want of a chance to work and earn a livelihood? You are not inefficient, nor are you old—perhaps you never will be old. But when the ranks of the unemployed army are filled with men of intelligence, honest men, industrious men, thrifty, skillful and efficient men—men who have every virtue that a boss demands in a wage-slave—in a word, men so like yourself—that is a different proposition. Yes, if strong, smart and able men are to be drafted into the army of the unemployed, it might get you—even you, strong and intelligent as you are; faithful, conscientious, alert and awake to the interests of the boss as you have always been.

That is the point. Last week I pointed out that if a man wished to insure his life, he must do so before he died. So with your job. If you would insure your job (which is your life), you must do it before you have lost your job.

Mr. Man With a Good Job, do you understand that your job is your life? That it is food, raiment and shelter to yourself and to your family? Lose your precious job, and how quickly yourself and family are in want. How quickly you may be mustered into that pitiful army of the unemployed. To join the army of the unemployed is to go to the devil in the hurry-up wagon and walk all the way and arrive ahead of time.

So Mr. Good Workman, you had best insure that job without delay. How? There's only one way. You will never be sure of your job till you are the owner of the tools and materials that you use at your work. Socialists propose that all the men who work shall be the owners of the things necessary for the production of wealth, you will own your job. Then you will own yourself. Then you will be a man. A free man. Mr. Man With a

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INCORPORATED 1869

Good Job, get busy now. Delays are dangerous.

Any day may see you in that army of the unemployed. Then it will be too late. The best way, the only way, to insure that job is to work for Socialism. You can save yourself! Not so. In the labor movement, the man who tries to save himself by himself is going to be lost and damned. And it will serve him right.

A lawyer came into court drunk, when the judge said to him: "Sir, I am sorry to see you in a situation which is a disgrace to yourself and family and the profession to which you belong."

This reproof elicited the following colloquy:

"Did your honor speak to me?"

"I did, sir. I said, sir, that in my opinion, you disgraced yourself and family, the court and the profession by your course of conduct."

"May I—I please your honor, I have been an attorney in-in-in this court for fifteen years, and permit me to say, your honor, that this is the first correct opinion I ever knew you to give."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

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ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE

By Robert Hunter.

The people of this country should know something of the ideas now agitating the people of France.

A spirit of unrest is now pervading that country, and our daily papers comment from day to day upon the symptoms of that unrest.

We spoke recently of the syndicalist movement. Let us consider now for a moment the anti-militarist movement.

The French are weary of bloodshed. For several hundred years great international wars have been fought across her territory. Millions of lives have been lost. Again and again her people have lain exhausted, with fury spent, and all resources impoverished.

These outbursts of militarism have left the French with little heart for mass murder.

In select circles humanists have softly declared their abhorrence of bloodshed, but only within the pres-

ent generation has anti-militarism become a determined and revolutionary force.

Today it has spread to the mass, and the working class—peasants and industrials—discuss anti-militarism with religious intensity.

It is due to the work of Gustav Herve that anti-militarism has become almost a mania.

Herve is, perhaps, the most despised and feared leader in France. He is released from prison only to be sent there again after some new assault upon his country.

He is a Breton, stubborn, obstinate, and fanatical. He is gifted beyond measure. Powerful intellectually, he is an orator of surpassing qualities. His devotion, probity, personal self-abnegation, draws to him a multitude of disciples. In his oratorical quiver he has all the known shafts, piercing with ease and perfect accuracy the armor of all opponents. Ridicule, satire, emotion, irony, contempt, invincible logic, are used with the skill and perfection of a master.

He signs himself "the man without a country."

He has no nation—except the working class. It is his church, his family, his country.

He will admit of no kinship with the exploiting class. He loathes it with the power of his whole being. He has declared against it war to the knife. He means to fight it to the end.

Capitalism is to him an international thing, using the mask of patriotism to disguise itself and ward off assault.

Its tentacles are intertwined around the world, and they are the same whether disguised as German, French, English or American.

To him the only foe of man is capitalism, and its hold can never be loosened so long as the workers of the various countries continue to cut each others' throats in the interest of capitalistic domination.

To Herve the problem of life is simplified. The world is divided into two antagonistic groups—the exploiter and the exploited. There is nothing else, and he refuses to limit his concept by religious, patriotic, nationalistic, racial or other consideration whatsoever.

He will not admit into his mind such a thing as country. He will admit of no such thing as a boundary that may be used to separate the brothers of all lands. He would as soon be robbed and oppressed by German capitalists as by French capitalists.

He has no interest in the quarrels between capitalists as to which should control the markets of the world, or the power of exploiting certain peoples and territories of the world.

He would rather be hanged and quartered, burned at the stake, or torn to pieces on the rack, than go to war against the workers of another nation.

It is said that he once told some French soldiers at the time of a strike, "If your officers order you to shoot down your fellow workmen, turn about and shoot your officers."

Herve openly violates every ethic and law of patriotism. As soon as he is released from prison he goes into the streets to preach desertion from

VALUE RECEIVED IN CIGARS
Smoke

"DAVID HARUM"

QUALITY QUANTITY
and Union Made

the army, insurrection and treason. He makes no attempt to conceal his views, or to cover his acts.

He loathes the present order to such an extent that if it permitted him freedom, gave him one word of praise he would consider himself a criminal.

In quiet, sluggish America, these acts of Herve seem very unreal, very melodramatic.

It is with the greatest difficulty that the ordinary Britisher or American understands the uncompromising devotion to an ideal which actuates now, and has ever actuated, the choicest spirits of France.

But certain great modern ideas—syndicalism, anti-militarism and Socialism—are being taken up by the French with a devotion no less wonderful than that which they showed in all their earlier revolutions.

The student of France cannot doubt that the nation is on the eve of new developments.

The battle of Valmy, small and unimportant as it seemed at the time, was not more significant than many apparently trifling struggles now taking place in France.

It may well be that a far-seeing observer watching the manifold phases of the present unrest in France might say now as Goethe said after the battle of Valmy, "From this place and from this day forth, commences a new era of the world's history."

The Spirit of Discontent.

Bill Nye used to tell this story of a Frenchman who was visiting in America. After opening his mail one morning he wore so gloomy an expression that his hostess asked him if he were ill.

"No, no," he replied sadly; "but I am dissatisfied. My father is dead."—Lippincott's.

Just What She Wanted.

A gentleman wished to make his wife a present of a lace scarf, but had no desire to pay an extravagant price.

"I want you to buy a nice lace scarf for Cousin Amelia," he said to his spouse. "Choose something nice—something you would get for yourself."

The wife, however, had her own ideas as to generosity in buying presents, and the purchase, when she made it, consisted of a very simple article.

"H'm!" said the husband. "Is it what you would have chosen for yourself?"

"Exactly!" she replied.

"Well, my dear, keep it, I meant it for you!" he explained, with an amiable smile.

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THE "POOR" EMPLOYERS.

Chicago newspaper publishers will have to hand over to the stereotypers in that city about \$50,000, the same being back pay for about two years. June 1, 1907, the stereotypers made a request for an increase in wages from \$3.75 to \$4.00 per day. The publishers refused and fiddled around for time. Finally the matter went to arbitration, the stereotypers claiming the \$5.00 rate from the expiration of their old scale, June 1, 1907. The arbitrators found in favor of the men. Now the unionists will get about \$500 each. If they hadn't been organized they wouldn't have received a pleasant look. In the two years the stereotypers paid out in dues less than \$25 per capita, so that they are fully \$475 to the good. Does it pay to organize? Everybody possessing good sense seems to think so.

We Control the Police.

Back of the policeman with his club is the commissioner. Back of the commissioner is the mayor. Back of the mayor are the votes that put him in office. And back of a majority of those votes are workmen who have not yet learned to see beyond their noses in matters political and economic.

The great Irish agitator, Daniel O'Connell, was at one time defending a man accused of murder at Clomell. The circumstantial evidence was so strong against the prisoner that the jury had already determined upon their verdict of guilty, when the man supposed to have been murdered was brought into court, alive and unheurt. The jury were desired to return their verdict at once, and they did so, but it was one of guilty.

"What!" exclaimed the astonished judge. "What does this mean? If the man has not been murdered how can the prisoner be guilty?"

"Please your honor," said the foreman, "he's guilty. He stole my bay mare three years ago."—Omaha World-Herald.

QUOTATIONS FROM TOLSTOI.

"The root of every slavery is the use of the labor of others; and hence the compelling others to it is founded indifferently on my right to the slave, or on my possession of or on my possession of money which is indispensable to him."

"By dint of a long course of reasoning, I came to this inevitable conclusion, which was drawn thousands of years ago by the Chinese in saying, 'If there is one idle man, there is another dying with hunger to offset him.'"

"For the man with ten servants, liveries, coachmen, cooks, pictures, pianofortes that will infallibly appear strange, and even ridiculous, which is the simplest, the first act of—I will not say every man who is not wicked; to cut his own wood with which his food is cooked, and with which he warms himself; to himself clean those boots with which he has needlessly stepped in the mire; to himself fetch that water with which he preserves his cleanliness, and to carry out that dirty water in which he has washed himself."

"Money represents labor. Yes. Money does represent labor, but whose? In our society only in the very rarest, rarest of instances, does money represent the labor of its possessor, but it nearly always represents the labor of other people, the past or future labor of men, it is a representative of the obligation of others to labor, which has been established by force."

"Slavery is far from being suppressed. It has been suppressed in Rome and in America, and among us; but only certain laws have been abrogated, and the word, not the thing, has been put down. Slavery is the freeing of ourselves alone from the toil which is necessary for the satisfaction of our demands, by the transfer of this toil to others, and wherever there exists a man who does not work, not because others work lovingly for him, but where he possesses the power to work for him, there slavery exists."

WHEN THE UNION WAS BORN.

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

When machinery was applied to industry, and mill and factory took the wants, he would get what he wanted. place of the country blacksmith shop; when workers were divorced from their tools and recruited in the mills; when they were obliged to compete against each other for employment; when they found themselves in the labor market with but a low bid or none at all upon their labor power; when they began to realize that as toolless workmen they were at the mercy of the tool-owning masters, the necessity for union among them took root, and as industry developed, the trade union movement followed in it wake and became a factor in the struggle of the workers against the aggressions of their employers.

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor on their visit to Toronto to arrange for the convention were rather surprised to find that they had practically no choice in deciding on the place in which to hold the sessions of the big labor body. The only building that in any way met the requirements was Massey hall, and it has been secured for convention purposes. Each alternate row of chairs will be removed to make desk room for the delegates. The headquarters of the Federation will likely be located at the Rossin house during the sessions. The hotel will be a busy place during the convention. The president, secretary and eight vice-presidents (with their clerks and stenographers) each require separate offices, and the old hostelry will look more like an office building than a place of refreshment and repose during the three weeks the A. F. of L. headquarters will be there. Between 500 and 600 delegates are expected to be present, and the out-of-town attendance will probably total about 1000.—Hamilton Herald.

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or
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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., JULY, 1903.

THE PUBLIC DECEIVED.

Trotter certainly has had a herculean task keeping the workers of Great Britain informed on the machinations of the Salvation Army. The "General" never misses an opportunity of advertising his "blessed" Army and the glorious schemes, originated by the officers, for the alleged purpose of raising the "submerged tenth." Every anniversary is used as a pretext upon which to gather a multitude of people in the hope of separating them from some of this world's goods.

The anniversary of the "Social" Department was celebrated recently by holding a meeting in the Albert Hall, London Eng. which has a seating capacity of approximately 7,000 people.

The audience, all forgetful that they were, in a measure, lowering the standard of living in the Colonies, lustily applauded a kinesiograph view of General Booth's transformation process. Pictures were shown of the people as they came to the Army, ragged and dirty, the next view showed them after they had been washed and supplied with clean clothes, while the following scene is supposed to represent the cream of the nation (as stated on many occasions by Salvationists when defending their emigration policies) embarking for Canada. The final view shows the emigrants landing at Quebec or Halifax, where they are met by representatives of the Employers' Associations who kindly pay their fares to clean lucrative employment in different parts of the country, the larger number going to places where

strikes are in progress or expected.

There is no time wasted throughout the performance by going into a labyrinth of detail, no mention is made of the Hanbury Street Elevator, the rag picking establishments or any of the many other sweat shops operated by the Army, neither is the condition of the Canadian workers taken into consideration, the whole scheme being the transference of large numbers of workers to Canada to assist the employers in beating down the standard of living of those already here.

Employment offices are usually condemned for charging workers for the privilege of obtaining employment, when as a matter of fact they receive only the small sum paid by the men themselves, but in the case of the Army the emigrants are expected to pay their way, the railways, steamship companies pay a commission on the tickets sold by the Army officers and the Canadian Government pays a bonus for every emigrant landed in this country under the auspices of the Army.

The trafficking in human being by this organization however, cannot be properly compared with that of a common employment office, because the work of the Army is conducted in the name of the Lowly Carpenter of Nazareth who would blush with shame if confronted with proofs of the nefarious schemes worked by the Army in an effort to hoodwink the people and assure a fat living for General Booth and his many relatives.

Organized labor throughout the world is meeting with some success in tearing the mask from the faces of the hypocrites who exploit labor under the cloak of religion and who conceal their real purpose by continually shouting, "hallelujah" and "throw your money on the drum friends" the greater emphasis being placed upon the call for funds.

Thousands of our membership are, however, still held by the thralldom of religion and we must continue the campaign until it will be no longer possible for religious or other institutions to continue their exploitation of the workers.

WHITE MEN SCAB ON THEIR ALLIES.

A novel case occurred in the Police Court recently. It appears that the Union Steamship Company has been employing Japanese firemen on their boats alleging that white men could not be obtained. The treatment of the

Company was, however, even worse than the Japs were used to and so they ceased work. The Japanese for some reason or another have scruples about scabbing upon one another and the Company, with their usual consistency, hired white men to fill the place of strikers, although they have not been able to secure white men under ordinary circumstances. In order to break the strike and to force the whites out of their jobs, the Company had the Japs arrested for desertion, as they were signed on the ship's articles and must complete their terms of service irrespective of conditions. The solicitor for the Company stated that inasmuch as the Company had been places of the Japs, and had been compelled to hire whites to take the put to considerable expense, the Jap strikers should be made to pay the wages of the white scabs who had been employed to assist in their defeat.

The magistrate declined to assess the Japs with the expense, but charged them with half the costs of their own prosecution and ordered them to return to work.

A large percentage of the white workers are opposed to attempting any organization work among the Japanese, apparently laboring under the hallucination that they are an inferior race, this doctrine being freely propagated by the section of the press that draw their inspiration from the same source as their revenue—The Employers' Associations.

Labor organizations were formed originally for the purpose of eliminating the ruinous competition among the workers and as the competition becomes greater, the necessity of changing the form and scope of the organizations to meet the new conditions should be apparent to the thinking members of organized labor. Up to this time the employers have been able to play one race against the other, and so long as the workers will allow that condition to obtain, their lot will indeed be a sorry one.

This is the first instance that has come to our notice where whites have taken the places of Japs and whenever such a state of affairs exists there is a crying need for assistance that will enable the Jap to use his natural aggressiveness for the betterment of his own condition, as well as that of the entire working class.

Capital knows no creed, flag, nationality, religion or color and until the workers adopt the same code of ethics and stand shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy there is small

WHEN DRY, CALL UP PHONE 783.

chance of any material improvement in our conditions. The Japanese have, with the consent and assistance of the employers, captured several industries in this Province although a continual fight has been made by the white workers for their exclusion; if their presence is desirable to the employer, their organization becomes absolutely necessary and cannot be undertaken too soon by the workers.

LIVING UP TO OUR REPUTATION.

The trade unionists of this Province enjoy a world wide reputation, as the most progressive on the continent, not merely on account of their activity in trade union matters, but on account of the prominent part they have taken in working out the political salvation of the class to which they belong.

A number of years ago it was found that the Western men could not be expected to conform to the political ideas in the East, and to clarify the situation and secure the best results in the different parts of the country the Dominion Trades Congress decided in Convention that each Province should be given local autonomy and asked to call a convention of delegates representing the different organizations, for the purpose of deciding the political faith of their own particular provinces. Such a convention was held in this city and every organization in the province was represented. After a long and fruitful discussion the delegates decided that there was no necessity of organizing another political party as the field was already covered by the Socialist Party of Canada.

However, before the decision was arrived at, a number of delegates representing coast Unions attempted to break up the convention by bolting from the hall, but their action in no way interfered with the business and the meeting regularly adjourned after taking the action already noted. Since that time the Locals of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers have faithfully followed the instruction of the convention and supported the candidates of the Socialist Party, securing the election of one member in the Provincial House and putting up excellent fights in many other constituencies.

The coast locals have not taken kind-

Run by Union Man for Union Men
Palace Cigar Stand
 37 HASTINGS ST. W.

Gordon Brysdale, Limited

575 Granville Street

*Three Particularly Good Lines of
 Women's Ribbed Cotton Vests*

Women's extra fine ribbed cotton vests in low-neck, short or no-sleeve styles, finished with crocheted beading and tape; at each **15c.**

Women's ribbed cotton vests in three styles, low neck, short, long or no sleeves, finished with tape; at each **20c.**

Women's cotton vests in one dozen different styles, square or round neck, plain or fancy yokes; some are lace finished; at 25c and **35c.**

Gordon Brysdale, Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

ly to the instruction of the Convention and have made no gains either in Municipal, Provincial or Dominion elections, their votes being scattered around in a way that indicated their lack of understanding in matters political.

Having always been taught to speak respectfully of the dead, we in passing wish to note the demise of the Independent Labor Party and the Asiatic Exclusion League, both of which were expected to be the means of securing representation in the halls of legislation for the working class, but whose existence materially assisted the old parties in defeating the representatives of the great international movement of those who toil.

Since the convention, many of the prominent members of labor organizations have allied themselves with the Socialist Party, in fact it may safely be said that 60 per cent. of the entire membership of that party are at the same time members of some trade union and working away as best they can to improve the working conditions of the workers.

History tells us that most of the great movements of the world owe their growth to repression and we have no reason to believe the rule has changed to any extent in this age. With the growth of industry and the development of the resources of the

province the capitalists have become firmly entrenched in the halls of legislation, each year tightening the chains of bondage more securely around those compelled to labor for their daily bread.

Vancouver, being the largest city in the Province, conditions here have naturally more intense than in the smaller towns, and the employers, finding they were unable to curb the power of the unionists have taken possession of the City Council, making their presence felt immediately after their election.

The lesson has not been wasted on the workers, who recognize that if representation is a desirable thing for the employer, it should be equally good for the men who furnish the means of production. The action of the Trades & Labor Council in appointing a committee to act with the Socialist Party in contesting the next municipal election, expresses concretely the result of methods employed by the civic authorities in the different branches of city life.

Already, beneficial results have been secured by a joint committee in the matter of street speaking, and it is our sincere hope that an arrangement may be arrived at whereby the workers of this city and province will support a party that stands for the working class and that class alone.

PACIFIC BOTTLING WORKS, PHONE 783, SOLE AGENTS.

When you want the best
go to

H.O. LEE

Grocer

Butter and Fruits a Speciality.

Try our Money-Back Tea
at

3 lbs for \$1.00

Equal to any 50c tea on
the market

2425 Westminster Ave.

PHONE 322.

TROTTER'S WORK.

A report has been issued by the Dominion Trades Congress showing a deficit of over \$400 in connection with Organizer Trotter's work of unmasking the Salvation Army in Great Britain.

The unions have been asked to respond liberally in order to wipe out this debt, and a strong effort should be made by the different bodies to show their appreciation of the able work carried on by the Congress in connection with the immigration policies of the Canadian Government and the Army.

Probably no investment ever made by unions has brought as great returns, and although Trotter was denounced by the leading papers of Great Britain, if the capitalist papers can be called leading, nevertheless, he succeeded in awakening the workers of

the Old Country to a realization of the purposes for which they were unwittingly being used.

The Trades & Labor Council has made a donation, and the lead should be followed up by every organization in this city and throughout Canada.

A PREMIUM ON BUTCHERY.

Despite the hysterical ravings of the capitalist press about the necessity of "protecting the hempire" and the destrability of military drill as a means of maintaining a robust constitution, the physical standard of the militia is steadily falling.

The flower of the working class no longer offer their services to the state, and the rank and file is now composed of men suffering from deformities, and mere youths who are not of a sufficient age to have developed either physically or mentally.

The employers are becoming alarmed by this condition of affairs and in an effort to check the deterioration, the Ogilvie Milling Company has issued the following order:

"As an incentive for the members of our permanent staff to join the Canadian militia, the management have decided to grant to those joining any militia corps one week's extra holiday each year during their militia service, and in the event of any of them being called out on active duty, their position with the company will be held open for them, and without prejudice to their promotion, until they are relieved from such active service. This order to become effective at once."

Evidently the large corporations view with apprehension any falling off in the numerical or physical strength of the forces upon whom they rely in case of strikes. The Ogilvie Milling Company is practically owned by the same shareholders as the Canadian Pacific Railway and they will not hold any prejudice against an employee of the milling company who may be required to assist in the subjugation of the employees who may be engaged in the railway service and become dissatisfied with the treatment received at the hands of the "Csars" placed in control.

As a further reward for faithful services during strikes, the Company very kindly consents to "hold open their positions" and should there be any promotion during the time the soldier is away fighting for his employer the company also undertakes that the soldier secure the promotion the same as if he had not been absent.

A NEATLY KEPT LAWN

attracts the attention of
visitors to your home.

To secure the best results with a minimum expenditure of labor power you must have first-class tools.

We have the latest in ball-bearing lawn mowers and universal lawn shears, with which you can trim close to walks and fences without bending your back.

Forbes & Van Horne, Ltd.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

52 Hastings St. West

An extra week's holiday is also offered, but it is presumed that this will be granted at the time the force goes to the woods to become sunburned and to become familiar with the gun they are expected to use on their fellow workmen.

No threat is contained in the order, but it can be taken for granted that membership in the militia will be one of the qualifications required to retain employment in any of the many mills of the Ogilvie Company.

A system of society that places three fourths of the earth in the hands of one-fourth of the population, and allows the one-fourth to control the three-fourths of the people, by compelling those who have employment to subdue those for whom there is no employment, cannot be justified by any member of the working class, and if there be no justification for the existence of such a state of affairs, nothing remains for us but to take control of the machinery of government at the earliest possible moment.

**THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS
STRIKE.**

The strike of the inside wiremen still continues, despite all efforts to secure a settlement. The Electrical Contractors appear to have the support of the Employers Association and a strenuous effort is being made to defeat the men in their attempt to secure decent working conditions.

VALUE RECEIVED IN CIGARS
Smoke
"DAVID HARSH"
QUALITY QUANTITY
and Union Made

RAINIER BEER. RAINIER BEER.

Unlike the majority of the other trades, the major party of the electrical contractors are what is commonly known as "small fry" and obtain their supplies from one of the larger firms, in this instance, that of Cope & Sons, the head of the firm being President of the Association. Naturally, he holds the whip hand owing to his ability to control the supply of material and although many of the individual contractors appear willing to settle with the men, there is a strong force in the background that is preventing a settlement and at the same time forcing the small contractors to the wall.

Large numbers of men have been brought from Winnipeg, where they are hired through the National employment office and the Theil Detective Agency, but the product does not appear to be satisfactory and many of the men have been discharged for incompetency, while the few that are working are indifferent mechanics.

At the beginning of the fight several members of the Union started a shop on their own account and have been receiving excellent support having been able to keep the majority of the strikers employed. Every obstacle has been placed in their way and a strong effort has been made to cut off their supplies.

For a time they were able to purchase their material from the Canadian General Electric Company at the usual rates quoted to the trade, but sufficient pressure has evidently been brought to bear upon that Company to induce them to refuse any more material, except at retail rates. The manager of the shop had hoped to be able to secure everything necessary, in Canada, but has been forced to change his base of supply to Seattle on account of the action taken by the local houses.

The fight is evidently widely supported by the Employers Association, who, now that they have a number of their sympathizers entrenched in the City Council feel the time opportune to resist the legitimate demands of the organizations employed in the building trades. It is to be hoped that the other Unions in the City will contribute liberally to assist the Electrical Workers (should they request assistance) and inasmuch as they have demonstrated their willingness to help themselves, by directly competing against the employers in the electrical business, it behooves every union man to look up their advertisement in this issue and divert

GIFTS IN JEWELRY

PEOPLE patronize Birks when they want the best in jewellery. The Birks' quality is hammered and soldered right into their productions.

We maintain on their premises a completely equipped factory employing expert diamond setters, goldsmiths, silversmiths, polishers, engravers and designers.

All our diamond settings are made in our factory. We sell at eastern prices.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS, Limited

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths

Geo. E. Trorey

Managing Director

Cor. Hastings and Granville Sts.

as much work as possible to the new firm.

PROHIBITION.

The charge is frequently made by superficial thinkers and especially by those hysterical folk who are more or less actively interested in the prohibition movement that is sweeping through the country, that poverty and unemployment is largely the result of intemperate and chronic drunkenness.

These good people have some specific case in mind, the neighbor across the way or some relative or acquaintance unable to control his habits, and who, if not intemperate and dissolute in one direction, would in all probability lose all self-respect in another.

But it is not true that poverty and unemployment is caused by excessive indulgence in liquor. All those who have made a careful investigation of this proposition are agreed that drunkenness really cuts a very small figure in causing poverty or chronic idleness, and many of the deepest students of this problem present facts to prove that the reverse is true, i.e., that lack of employment and poverty produce drunkenness.

If the consumption of liquor begets pauperism, how does it come that tens of thousands of total abstainers are poor? And how does it happen that in prohibition states and counties there are great numbers of unemployed and impoverished workers and that wages are as low or lower as in other states where prohibition does not exist?

The late Carroll D. Wright, a total abstainer, we believe, while United States labor commissioner directed an investigation of the causes of unemployment in 1903 and gave the result in the Eighteenth Annual Labor Report (page 42). During some portion of the year 1903 nearly 50 per cent. of the workers were unemployed, according to this governmental report.

Commissioner Wright and his investigators enumerate the causes of idleness as follows: Closed establishments, 56.96 per cent.; sickness, 23.65

per cent.; strikes, 2.67 per cent.; accidents, 1.66 per cent., and drunkenness, 26 per cent.

These figures conform pretty closely to the estimates made by some of the trade unions that compile statistics relating to work and wages. The so-called drink evil is the least of working class troubles.

When less than one per cent. of unemployment (and consequent poverty) is caused by over-indulgence in liquor, it appears to us that our prohibition friends would be quite consistent if they turned some of their misplaced energies in the direction of studying economic conditions and tried to learn the reasons for—

The closing of establishments;
Sickness among the workers;

Strikes against oppressive conditions;

Accidents that might be avoided;
And, above all, learned something about low wages, trustification of capital, labor-displacing machinery, centralization of production, and the open shop fanaticism of a few insatiable plutocrats who are hungrily grabbing the few nickels and dimes that the workers are still allowed to spend for beer and cigars and amusements.

Is your name on the voters' list.

THE PROGRESSIVE MAN

wears our clothes because he appreciates the advancement that has been made in modern Ready-for-Service Clothing during the last few years.

Let us show you our lines of Buck Brand Union Label goods.

Deshrisay Wardrobe

613 Granville St.

U. B. O. THE BEST BEER BREWED IN CANADA.

JAMES STARK & SONS, LIMITED

Corner Cordova and Cambie Streets

Attend the Big Removal Sale

for the biggest and best bargains in
Dry Goods, Suits, Waists, Under-
wear, Millinery, House Furnishings,
Dress Goods, etc.

Everything must be cleared before
we move to our new store at 29-31-
33 Hastings St. (now The Fair.)

STARK'S GLASGOW HOUSE

Corner Cordova and Cambie Streets.

PROTECTION TO LABOR.

From a letter by John R. Waters in the New York Journal of Commerce.—An American workman out of a job strolls down to a pier where he watches the unloading from a liner of thousands of cases, bales and barrels containing foreign merchandise, nearly all of which pays customs duties ranging from 20 to 200 per cent. of its foreign market value.

He has been told that these high duties are levied so that American manufacturers may get big prices for domestic goods and be thereby enabled to pay handsome wages to their men.

He is simple enough to believe this, being apparently willing to ignore the economic law that employers do not pay any more in wages than enough to keep the operative's body and soul together, except as they are compelled by an excess of demand over supply.

There are three other facts which prove that he is being deliberately exploited, although they are also ignored by him and his leaders. They are:

1. That per diem wages in the United States are relatively higher in trades not protected by the tariff than in those that are so protected.
2. That the item of the wages of the labor in the cost of producing a ton, a bushel, a gallon, a yard, a dozen, or a gross of anything raised or made in this country is, with very few exceptions, no greater in dollars and cents than in other countries.
3. That the cost of living is the basic criterion of wages. If a man's

earnings have all to be used up in keeping him and his family in comfort, he is manifestly no better off here than in another country where, although wages are lower, living is proportionately lower.

But there is one factor which is inevitably borne in upon the exploited American workman out of a job, and that is, that the same liner whose cargo he is contemplating also brought over two or three thousand immigrants upon whom a duty of only \$4 per capita is levied and who in a week or two will be competing with him for the few jobs that may offer, and who, incidentally, by their demand for shelter, will be stiffening the rent of the tenement where he herds.

DIFFERENT HERE.

The police court affords some opportunity for humor. Police Clerk Menzie is a Baptist, Chief McAuley claims the Methodist as his denomination, and Police Magistrate Creasor comes of a well-known Presbyterian family. A few mornings ago a half dozen husky fellows of various nationalities lined up as vagrants—having been given the hospitality of the cells for the night. Knowing the circumstances, the police magistrate intimated as soberly as he could that those who were Baptists would receive five years; those who were Methodists, three years, but that all Presbyterians could go. Needless to say the clerk and chief appreciated the joke when

the whole squad filed out to fresh air and freedom, looking as grave as though they had escaped by a hair's breadth a dire fate, though some of them couldn't have picked out a follower of John Knox from a Liberal on a bet.—Owen Sound Times.

REMOVE THE LOAD.

"A heavy dray broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the dray was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were sitting a lot of Monopolists.

"A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the dray. They stayed so long and discussed so hard that the people finally created them into a Legislature.

"Then they called in a lot more men, called Political Economists, who decided that the man had always been so crushed; it was his natural condition, and it was useless to think of releasing him.

"Other professors said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the dray—and so it would.

"Next, chairs were endowed in universities to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too much overproduction on top of him; that even if he got out he could not walk, because of lack of experience in walking.

"Then came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be saved before the stuff could be taken off; finally, that if his heart could be got right he need not have the weight taken off at all!

"And the Theologians secured a life job for centuries, just for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere than where he was.

"Finally a man came along and said, 'Why, take the stuff off and let the man go free.'

"That man was a Socialist."

Union Men

require comfortable, Union-Made
SHOES

We already have a large
trade among Union men
and will appreciate yours.

COLVIN & McROBBIE

307 Hastings St. Next the
Arcade

ALL DEALERS HAVE OUR GOODS.

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 glace.

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

Try a pair on our word.

David Spencer, Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

DICK MAPLE'S GEMS.

Patriotism is the stock in trade of rogues.

Bear in mind, Mr. Voter, that you cannot destroy the poison in the young serpents by pulling the fangs of the old ones.

It looks devilish queer to us to see some old rogue giving back a part of that which he has stolen, and calling it CHARITY!

So long as the voters permit those who won't work to make and execute their laws, just that long the idlers won't have to work—Dog-gone it, Ike, why don't you wake up?

OUR CIVILIZATION.

And the children? Twelve hours of work for children! O, misery. But not all the Jules Simon of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, not all the Germainys of Jesuitism, could have invented a vice more degrading to the intelligence of the children, more corrupting of their instincts, more destructive of their organism than work in the vitiated atmosphere of the capitalist factory.

Our epoch has been called the century of work. It is in fact the century of pain, misery and corruption.—Lafargue in *The Right to be Lazy*.

WILLING TO CHANGE.

While little Bess was being put to bed a thunderstorm set in and she began to shiver at the thought of being left alone.

"Oh, there's nothing to be afraid of, dearie," said her mother. "I must go down to stay with papa, but God is right here with you and he won't let anything harm you."

For the moment the child was pacified, but presently there came a clap that made the windows rattle.

"Mamma," piped a tremulous little voice from the upper landing.

"Yes, dearie!"

"Won't you please come up here and stay with God and let me go down and stay with papa."—Harper's Magazine.

SOLDIERS AND SOCIALISM.

The "Daily Chronicle" Berlin correspondent writes that, according to a list published by the War Office, 123 Public-Houses and restaurants in Greater Berlin are taboo for the Berlin garrison. Year after year the number of "lokals" which the Berlin soldier may not enter goes on increasing. The vast majority of these houses are places which Social-Democrats frequent for political purposes or which take in Socialist literature. Some half dozen places are included in the list because they are regarded as the resorts of immoral persons.

MARXIAN PHILOSOPHY.

While small property in land creates a class of barbarians standing half way outside of society, a class suffering all the tortures and all the miseries of civilized countries in addition to the crudeness of primitive forms of society, large property in land undermines labor-power in the last region, in which it stores up its strength as a reserve fund for the regeneration of the vital power of nations, the land itself. Large industry and large agriculture on an industrial scale work together. Originally distinguished by the fact, that large industry lays waste and destroys principally the labor-power, the natural power, of human beings, whereas large agriculture industrially managed destroys and wastes mainly the natural powers of the soil, both of them join hands in the further course of development, so that the industrial system weakens also the laborers of the country districts, and industry and commerce supply agriculture with the means by which the soil may be exhausted.

THE STRONG ARM.

"A strong man armed keepeth his house." Labor is strong and it is armed. Why, then, should it submit to the pillage of the spoiler? If workmen scatter like sheep and cringe like cowards, they become an easy prey to those who would live in splendor upon the fruit of their toil. The fellow who deserts a good cause and hides away from danger because he is afraid of being hurt in battle richly earns the contempt of good men. Numbers avail not, and strength is of little value without courage to nerve the arm and steel the heart for victory. It is the strong, brave man who arms himself and offers his all upon the altar of the cause that he knows to be right, who is the pride and the glory of his race. And we rejoice to know that labor has just such heroes. Their blood has dyed with crimson glory every battlefield of earth. They were as ready to face suffering and torture in the dark dungeons and meet obscure and ignominious death as they were to win glory amid the eclat of battle.—Roanoke (Va.) Era.

MILITANT UNIONS.

During the last three years the Carpenters' Union has had the greatest increase in membership, the Typographical Union the greatest reduction of working hours with the greatest cost of strikes, and the Machinists' Union had the greatest number of strikes and won a larger percentage of their fights than any other craft.

SMOKE

TUCKETT'S T. & B. CIGARETTES

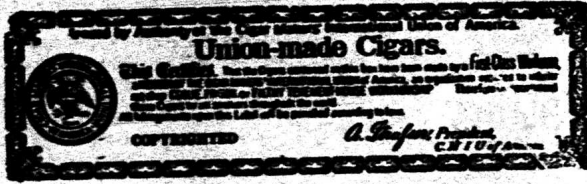
UNION MADE

WHEN THIRSTY CALL FOR RAINIER BEER.

DEMAND THE LABEL

The following are a few of the labels the readers of this paper are expected to look for when purchasing goods. It will be noted that there are two different Hatters' labels, one being that of the American Hatters, while

the other represents the handwork of the Hatters of Great Britain. You can obtain goods bearing any of these labels from our advertisers, and when asking for the label on the goods, don't forget to mention your paper.



CIGAR MAKERS.



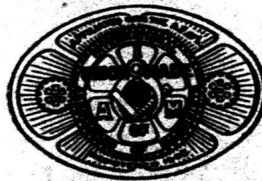
UNITED HATTERS OF AMERICA.



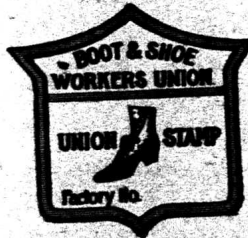
HATTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.



GARMENT WORKERS.



MACHINISTS.



BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.



PRINTING TRADES

We have received a number of complaints in reference to the non-delivery of copies of this paper. Every case has been investigated and we have not found one case where the address on our mailing list is not correct.

The major part of the complaints appear to come from subscribers who have their mail addressed to houses

where a number of people reside, and it would appear that the paper sometimes falls into the hands of the wrong party.

We will be pleased if you will send us a card whenever you fail to receive your copy by the 5th of the month and we will endeavor to locate the party at fault.

DR. DEIMEL LINEN-MESH

Underwear

Is the modern underwear, and has many good features to recommend it. It is woven in such a way that the air is allowed to circulate around the body, keeping the skin active and healthy and less susceptible to temperature changes.

It is strictly a non-irritant. It can be sterilized by boiling it.

For Booklets containing all information about the Deimel system and price list see

T. B. CUMBERTSON & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS
245 Hastings St. 630 Granville St.

DRINK U. S. G. BEER.

Mr. Wage-earner:

You know as well as we do that a dollar saved is a dollar made. Now, we can save you dollars on groceries, because our prices are lower than elsewhere and as our qualities are higher, it pays to buy from us.

Our fresh fruit and vegetable department is always loaded with the latest the market affords, and at our usual low prices.

"We Guarantee Our Goods"



Andrews & Nunn

MOUNT PLEASANT'S LEADING GROCERS

2333 Westminster Av. Phone 938

AN INTERNATIONAL REMEDY.

The Japanese plantation laborers of Hawaii have organized to increase wages and to better the miserable housing conditions imposed upon them. The plantation owners have decided as an opposition move to stimulate immigration of the contract labor variety. Being backed up by the territorial government, they are taking advantage of a ruling of the Bureau of Immigration at Washington, permitting state and territorial governments to import foreign labor. A. J. Campbell acting as agent for the planters, left Honolulu on May 25th, destination unknown.

The recognized method of publicly expressing your wishes is by the ballot, but you have no voice in constitutional government unless you are interested enough to spend a few minutes of your time in getting your name put on the voters' list.

Wood, Hallance & Leggat, Limited

25 to 29 Hastings St. --: 8 to 12 Cordova St

SEE
US
FOR

Paints, Oils, Brushes,
Carpenters' and Machinists'
Tools
General Hardware
Stoves and Tinware
Ship Chandlery

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

A TRIBUTE TO PETTIPIECE.

Mr. R. P. Pettipiece, international organizer of the Typographical Union, has returned from Edmonton, where he has been sojourning for the past two months in the interests of his organization.

He was able to arrange satisfactory working conditions for the members of the craft and secured an agreement covering the Bulletin, owned by the Hon. Frank Oliver.

The Vancouver World referred to the matter as follows:

"We congratulate the Hon. Frank Oliver on a conclusion of successful negotiations with the International Typographical Union, resulting in the affixing of the union label on the fair surface of the Edmonton Bulletin. Like some other employers the Hon. Frank Oliver, who's paying union scale of wages, rather shied at union control, but thanks to the diplomacy with which one of the oldest and best of trade organizations put the matter before the directors of the Bulletin, the card system has become effective in that particular 'shop.' It is worth noticing, by the way, that union principles are decidedly in the ascendant in Alberta, the provincial government there being the only one in Canada which demands the union label on all its printing. The Alberta provincial government, he it observed, is a Liberal one."

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

GO TO THE

Bismarck

9 106 HASTINGS STREET W.

TELLS ALL ABOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA.

One of the returned holiday makers, who had resumed his place at the table, told of a trip across the boundless prairie. They were talking about the illimitable stretches on which thousands were yet to find homes and independence. One member of the company, a son of Erin, said: "Gintleman, yez think this is a big country. Just wait til yez get to British Columbia. Shure, that's the biggest country in the wuruld. Av British Columbia was all spread out flat loike Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Alberta, it wud fill the whole av the Pacific Ocean. Why, to make room for British Columbia it had to be rowled up, and crumpled up, and humped up into great big mountains rachin' to the sky. An' the mountains had to be made on a mighty big scale to make room for the gold, and the silver, and the lead, and the coper, and the coal that they're fairly crackin' and bustin' wid. An' the rivers, wait till yez see the rivers! They had to be big to make room for the millions av salmon that are crowdin' in eager to settle in the interior of the country.

"I suppose you men from Ontario think yez know something about trees? Wait til yez see the trees. It's a nice marnin's walk round some av them. An' they have to climb the trees wid ladders to cut them down. An' the fish! Gintlemen, O'm a bit av a westerner myself, and I can tell a good yarn, but on me honor, OI couldn't lie about the fish no matter how hard OI tried.

"Yes, things are built on a mighty generous scale in British Columbia."

Mrs. Ruis commits suicide because Vanderbilt quits making dates with her, and divorce court evidence is showing Mrs. Gould to be a dead game sport. However, as neither of them did it for a living, they cannot be classed as "fallen women," but could move in the best society money can buy.

ORCHARD ALMOST FORGOTTEN.

There was a time when the name of Harry Orchard was flaunted in the columns of the public press almost daily, and even men with saintly faces who harangued from pulpits made the self-confessed criminal the text for a sermon. For a time, the unrivaled Harry was in the public eye, and, like all degenerates, enjoyed with supreme satisfaction the glare of the limelight.

But regardless of the fact that Harry was at one time considered a valuable ally and tool of a mine owners' association, he has at last passed into an obscurity that is almost sorrowful to contemplate.

During the reign of Gooding as governor, Orchard was treated as a guest of the state, and did not suffer the humiliation of the ordinary convict.

The Gooding administration realized that Orchard had rendered heroic services in an effort to convict a labor organization of the red-handed crime of murder, and, for the service, he was looked upon as a reformed sinner, worthy of being treated with a courtesy that is sometimes extended to the convicted banker who has plunged into the gambling hell with the funds of depositors.

But Harry is no longer enjoying life at the expense of the taxpayers of the state of Idaho. A new warden of the penitentiary at Boise, Idaho, has failed to see the sprouting wings of an angel on the former pal of James McParland, and has seen fit to wound the dignity of the once pampered pet of the conspirators by subjecting him to perform menial service behind the walls of the state's prison.

Harry is no longer the lauded idol of a Mine Owners' Association and a Citizens' Alliance. The combination that used this dupe to pollute his lips with perjury have deserted him and he now wears the hated livery of the common convict and is now training his stomach to assimilate the coarse food that must be masticated and digested by the hundreds of unfortunates who are yearning for the time when freedom unlocks the prison doors.

There are no more automobile rides for Harry, and the salaried thugs of a detective agency are no longer extending invitations to the peerless reprobate to join them in a carnival of debauchery in a "red-light palace" in the "bad lands."

Harry is practically forgotten by the paid bloodhounds who used him, and even the preachers, who once showered encomiums of praise upon the deluded bigamist, wife deserter, thief, gambler, and self-confessed murderer and bomb-manufacturer, have ceased to remember the once petted darling and flattered fool, who raped his last remnant of manhood and honor, to shine as the star-actor in a cold-blooded conspiracy.—Miners' Magazine.

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THE VOTERS' LIST.

A persistent rumor is heard that there is to be a Provincial election held this fall and there are still a large number of workers that have not taken advantage of the opportunity to record their names upon the list of voters.

There will be a large number unable to vote, although their names are upon the list, owing to absence in different parts of the country trying to keep connected with a meal ticket, but every worker who has been a sufficient time in the constituency should be recorded, whether he is sure of remaining or not.

If you do not know how to become a voter, ring up phone 1330, Labor Hall, or attend there any afternoon between four and five o'clock and you will be looked after.

SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP.

63 per cent of the membership of the Socialist Party of the United States are members of trade unions, and 41 per cent of the unionists who belong to the party are mechanics.

Seventy-one per cent of the entire membership of the party are native born Americans, the other 29 per cent being composed of English, German and other European nationalities.

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THE PRODUCTS OF CAPITALISM.

What shall we do with the tramp? appears to be the all important question in the East at the present time. Let him continue to hit the grit. It is more healthful for him to tramp all over the country than to loaf in one town, and better for the town. The tramp is something that should be distributed all over the country. He is the best possible object lesson to thrifty citizens of an insane immigration policy. So long as the government of the country allows corporations to import the lowest class of Europeans and Asiatics in order to reduce wages, there will be tramps. There never has been a time in the history of Canada when there was a necessity for the importation of labor. The number of tramps is increasing each year, still the importation goes on. Take the employees of the B. C. Copper Company, when it was in operation, as an example. Fully one half of them were unable to read or write English. In this we are not referring to the Scandinavians, who have no superiors as mine or smelter workers, and who identify themselves with every movement tending towards the prosperity of the community in which they reside. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal company is another example. English is not heard as frequently among the employees of that company as is some other language. These ignorant foreigners obtain work in two ways: First by taking a lower wage than residents of the country; and, secondly, by paying a portion of their wages monthly to unscrupulous foremen. The greed of employers and an imbecile immigration policy are responsible for the tramps. Large employers will continue to import cheap labor so long as they are allowed to do so by the government, without any thought as to the qualifications of these foreigners for citizenship. Let the tramp swarm all over the country. If he can't get work he can at least do missionary work among people who do not know how to protect themselves at the ballot box. What this country really needs is more tramps, swarms of them, to show in its true light the immigration policy of the government. Canada needs millions of European toughs in order that the supply may not run out.—Greenwood Lodge.

URGENT BUSINESS.

It is supposed that business letters are deficient in humor. Still there have been exceptions, and the latest, sent by a member of the well-known wholesale soap-making firm of (let us say) Cake and Son, is one of the most brilliant.

A retail dealer in a small way had sent for a consignment of their goods. "Gentlemen," he writes, "wherefore have you not sent me the sope? Is it because you think my money is not so good as nobody else's? Dam you. Cake and Son, wherefore have you not sent the sope? Please send sope at once and oblige, yours respectfully, Richard Jones. P.S.—Since writing the above my wife has found the sope under the counter."—Dundee Advertiser.

WHO'S WHO IN PRINTERDOM.

Who gives instructions clear as mud
And when your art begins to bud
Who "jumps upon you" with a thud?
The Foreman.

Who, in one hollow, wedge-shaped
line,
Can fifty frightful "bulls" combine,
Reset and make them worse each
time?
The Operator.

To lift whose ads. you can't begin,
And who, with self-complacent grin,
Leaves out the words that "won't go
in"?

The Adman.

Who marks in commas just for fun,
And when the job is nearly run
Finds errors plain as noonday sun?
The Proofreader.

Who so abhors monotony,
Each page a different length must be?
Who hides his string ends carefully?
The Make-up.

Who bends the chase like Cupid's bow,
And when the type moves too and
fro,
Who plugs a quad and lets her go?
The Stoneman.

Who puts the form on wrong end to,
Who sets his guides a mile askew
And can't tell pink from Prussian
blue?
The Pressman.

When quoin or key on half-tone lies,
Who starts the press with dreaming
eyes
And feeds the sheet in cornerwise?
The Feeder.

Who cleans the brayer with a spade,
And thinks he knows the bloomers'
trade;
Whose ways are in his name betrayed?
The Devil.

Who sweetly lauds his fellow's art,
And flawlessly performs his part;
Whose work defies the critic's dart?
Why, I don't believe I've met the
gentleman.

Paul J. Peters, in Inland Printer.

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OUR NAVY.

The Department of Marine is to have \$15,000,000 to spend on an assortment of cruisers, torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. These will hold receptions at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John and help to brighten the social atmosphere of the Canadian Atlantic ports. We are told they are to be manned by British Jack Tars—the same sort of chaps who are shanghaied and robbed as a matter of course in British Columbia ports—and afterwards they will be manned by reserves drawn from the fishermen of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Now I submit that British Columbia is being badly treated in this matter. I think the Liberal patronage committees of Vancouver and Victoria should enter a protest. Why should Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick get all the warships while British Columbia has only the Kestrel? We like the sight of gold braid and the rolling gait of Jack Tars—even if we do allow them to be robbed and kidnapped by alien crimps—on our streets just as well as they do in Montreal or Quebec. Our streets are infinitely more in keeping with gold braid than the filthy thoroughfares of Montreal and I am sure Jack ashore would prefer our straight easy grades to the torturous and precipitous avenues of Quebec—provided we could keep him out of the hands of sea thugs like Sims and Hansen.

Of course, we haven't a hardy race of native fishermen to draw upon for naval reserves but we have 3,000 sturdy naturalized Japs who could give novelty to the Canadian fleet by shouting huzzah for the Mikado. After securing places for these husky brown fellows by driving out the white fishermen at the point of the gun I think it is an outrage that British Columbia is not to have the benefit of their services in defending the British Columbia coast from the decks of the Canadian navy.

But think of the never ending opportunities for loot which that Canadian navy will furnish for the Otta-

wa politicians and quit your grouching. Talk about the Intercolonial as a vote getter. It is not a circumstance to a navy. Think of all the officers needed, all the voters among those fishermen—and that suggests a reason why British Columbia won't get any of these warships, Japs don't vote—all the supplies to be bought, the commissions to be paid, the armchair jobs in the Canadian Admiralty—and every dollar to be spent in Brodeur's, Pugsley's and Borden's (Sir Fred.) provinces. And none of the dry land provinces will be in it, nor British Columbia which has a marine front. Really it's a shameful piece of grab. If I were a Grit patronage monger outside of an Atlantic province I would not stand for it—by jingo, I wouldn't.—Saturday Sunset.

The Sunset mourns because the new battleships are to be confined to the Atlantic coast, but they have evidently overlooked the fact that it was the British battleships that kept the Chinese in this port and the same ships that gave over the fishing industry to the Japs.

FREE SPEECH.

Prompt action on the part of the Trades & Labor Council and the Socialist Party saved a lot of trouble over the question of street speaking. The two bodies appointed a committee who waited upon the chairman of the Police Commission and alleged that the police were discriminating against the workers and in favor of the Salvation Army. The matter has been investigated and the police have apparently been instructed not to allow their personal feelings to influence them in the matter.

AN APOLOGY.

In the June issue we referred to Alderman Crowe's scheme to send the council to Seattle at the expense of the city, which was temporarily turned down. We stated the scheme was even "too raw" for Crowe's contractor associates, but having found out our mistake, we hasten to apologize to the associates.

THE ARMIES STARVING THE SCHOOLS.

When the Turkish soldiers in Asia Minor sack and burn the schools, we are all horrified at their sad lack of civilization, but a French writer comes forward to remind us just at this time that the so-called civilized nations are robbing the schools to support their soldiers, which comes to about the same thing. If a man spent five times as much for guns as for his children's schooling he would be considered a lunatic or a desperado, yet it appears that this is precisely what the powers of Europe are doing. The Paris review, *Mon Dimanche*, says:

"France spends about five times as much on her army as she does on the intellectual training of her children. Germany gives to educational purposes one-third of the amount she devotes to military purposes. In Austria and Russia the proportion between school and caserne expenditure is as two to nine. Italy spends upon her army nine times as much as she devotes to public education. Belgium is exemplary in that her military and education budget stand as eight to four. The only exception to this rule of priority in military expenditure is Switzerland, which devotes twice as much to the education of her children as she lays out on the purchase of powder and shot and the pay of her defenders."

ELECTIONS IN DENMARK.

The results in the general elections have just been received, and the Socialists have increased their seats from 16 in 1906 to 35 at the present time.

As in our own country, the burning question of the campaign was the military and naval expansion of the nation and the doubling of the Socialist representation speaks volumes for the peace-loving Danes.

For an article in which he allows himself to judge the intervention of the Civil Guard in a strike, a correspondent of the valiant Socialist journal of Bilbao (Spain), "La Lucha de Clases," named Manuel del Gado, was sentenced by court-martial to six months' imprisonment.



PACIFIC BOTTLING WORKS, PHONE 785, SOLE AGENTS.

Are We On the Verge of a World-Wide War

Europe seems to have gone war-mad. Not since the time when Peter the Hermit was preaching the first crusade, or when the dancing mania swept across the continent, has Europe been in a greater state of hysteria.

In England this mob-insanity has outrun all bounds and has transformed the collective mind into a condition where, if it were the mind of an individual, he would require the services of a strait-jacket.

When great portions of the population talk seriously about an invasion by means of airships, or see an army of invaders already landed in the form of German waiters in the hotels and restaurants, it is hard to find words to characterize the mental condition of that population. Yet both of these contingencies have been widely and earnestly discussed in England during the last few months.

This frenzy is but the logical climax of the military craze that has swept over the entire capitalist world during the last twenty years. Nation after nation has entered into the wild race of armament. The inventive genius of the world has been directed toward improving the means of murder. Each such invention has meant the destruction of all that existed before, for an outgrown weapon is almost worse than none in modern war.

Such a race could have but one end, and that end is not far distant. The whole object of the contest has been to bankrupt the opponents by out-competing them in military preparations.

It was the application of the same principle to warlike preparations that has always ruled in capitalist industry. As has often happened in industry, these competitive preparations now threaten bankruptcy to all concerned. Each nation is imminent danger of being whipped into bankruptcy by its own army and navy.

The only alternative to this is a

rest. In other words, we are apparently about to enter upon a period of analogous to that which takes place just before the formation of an industrial combination. We seem to be in a sort of unstable governmental equilibrium that can be settled only by the formation of an international governmental trust.

To be sure it would be foolish to push such an analogy too far. It is only suggestive.

There is another reason that is driving modern capitalist governments on to war. Armies are organized to further the interests of a class of exploiters against both external and internal foes.

In every European nation, but especially complete domination of some one nation and the disarmament of all the others in England and Germany, the working class is awakening to the knowledge of its slavery, and of the way out.

A great war might possibly arouse jingoism and false patriotism to such an extent that the working-class movement would be set back several years. In time of war reason gives way to blind sentiment. The flag and the country become shibboleths, behind which almost any rascality may hide.

As yet the one force that could stop a war—the organized workers—is not strong enough to control the government. Moreover, it is against this force that the military spirit has been roused.

We are therefore in an extremely critical period. The Socialists are strong enough to arouse fear and hatred on the part of the exploiting rulers. They are not strong enough to seize and control the government. The result is that they but add to the hysterical condition of the ruling class.

At the same time, the burden of militarism is also approaching a crisis. It cannot be borne much longer by most modern nations.

The logical conclusion of these facts, world-wide war that shall end in the

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if logic can be connected with such an insane situation, is a terrible test of strength—a world-wide war.

But there is another force that is holding back from such a catastrophe. While the Socialists are not yet strong enough to seize governmental powers, such a war might easily so arouse the masses of the workers that before the end of the conflict a triumphant working class would seize power.

War is the last desperate gamble of capitalism. It has been the most bloodthirsty of all the social stages since savagery. It would not hesitate to stake all upon one last bloody throw of the dice.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

LOOK OUT FOR LABEL IN HATS.

The United Hatters are up against a new proposition in connection with the injunctions, arrests of innocent members, suits for damages and other things. The new trouble is a fake label and it is so near the real thing that people who do not look good at it are liable to get fooled. We advise everyone who buys union label goods to take a good look at the genuine label and don't buy a hat that has a suspicious looking label in it.

A SOLDIER'S OATH.

A finer example of what military law is, could not possibly be given than that of the German Emperor when addressing some newly joined recruits a few years ago. Britains law is the same as that of Germany.

He said:
"Recruits! Before the altar and the servant of God, you have given me the oath of allegiance. You are too young to know the full meaning of what has been said, but your first care must be to obey implicitly all orders and directions. You have sworn fidelity to me. You are the children of my Guard. You are my soldiers. You have surrendered yourselves to me body and soul. Only one enemy can exist for you, my enemy. With the present Socialist machinations, it may happen that I shall order you to shoot your own relatives, your brothers, or even your parents—which God forbid—and then you are bound in duty implicitly to obey my orders."

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ROCKEFELLER'S CALF.

Once upon a time, the organizer having his audience in a pleased frame of mind, asked if it was right for one man to hire another and make fifty cents a day off of him. A vociferous chorus of "Yes!" was their answer. Then would it be right for one man to hire a thousand and make five hundred dollars a day off the labor of these?" Here quite a few began to think and there was only about a dozen who answered, "Yes." "Would it be all right to keep on with the process, making profit from labor until one man owned the earth and all the rest of us were dependent on him for jobs?" A dense silence followed. The speaker again asked in tones audible half a mile, "Is the principle of making a profit off labor until we have developed the trust and a nation of wage-slaves—is the principle right?" One lone individual, a would-be funny Reuben, loudly answered, "Ya-as!" Here the speaker put a hand to his ear. "Excuse me, but my hearing is not as good as it once was, did I hear a human being reply or was that Rockefeller's calf blatted?" Then the crowd roared with appreciative laughter, but on election day most of them voted for the principle they condemned this time.

Another time a hearer interrupted after requesting permission, "I believe it is their own fault that people are poor. I came to this town without a dollar and today I am fairly well fixed. Others who came here when I did have nothing yet."

"Of what does your property consist, Mr. K.?"

"Well, I have half a dozen houses I rent out and—"

"Do you mean to say that had every man who came to this city been as industrious and saving as yourself, each could have owned six houses and rented them to others?"

"I most certainly do."

"Now, Mr. K., I think you believe that and I would not make fun of any honest enquirer, but tell me, if each citizen today owned six houses, to whom would he have rented the five he did not occupy?" Dense silence.

Then "Jed" Knight spoke up from the crowd, "Maybe the houses would have stood empty, but their wives could have taken in each other's washing and got rich! And I know of some boys who used to trade shirts every morning and each make a profit off the other to the extent of \$10 or so apiece, and yet each continued to wear his original shirt."

"Where is there anything sensible in the profit system? It is good for a few, perhaps, but very hard for the many.—E. Francis Atwood, in "The Lantern."

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SLAVERY.

There is perhaps nothing so efficacious in ruffing the profound dignity of the average workingman as the assertion, or even the faintest suggestion that he is a slave. A slave! under Britain's banner of freedom! The insinuation is utterly beneath the contempt of that independent spirit who at 6 or 7 a. m., or at any given time, obediently answers the seductive call of a two-foot brass whistle, bends his eager steps in the direction of somebody else's "Industrial Monument," undergoes a transformation from a man to a number and proceeds to embody the best part of his being in dividends for the "company" until the voice of the whistle again is heard, whispering: "Thou art now free to get thyself to the bosom of thy family and engage in an intellectual discussion with thy wife as to which is cheapest—beef steaks or pork chops. And see thou go early to bed, for if thou return not tomorrow in good condition to perform thy stunt something is, in good sooth, liable to drop, and it may be thy grub supply."

Oh, no, he isn't a slave; he gets "paid" for all that. Why, he ought to be thankful that he has a job! What would he do, indeed, were there no capitalists to give him a chance to work. Of course, the fate of the capitalists could they obtain no one upon whose labor to subsist, is quite another question.

It is scarcely necessary to enter here into a lengthy discussion of the origin and growth of slavery, sufficient let it be for our purpose to casually observe conditions as they at present exist. To compare the slave of former times with the elegant product of capitalism known as the wage or salary worker, is to enact a cruelty upon the memory of those who have gone before.

A slave is one who, having no will of his own is compelled to devote all his energies in promoting the well-being of another and be subject to the slightest wish of that other. When I see men begging from other men permission to exist, sometimes being denied or having permission granted

under a condition that places them absolutely in the power of the men to whom they must apply, it seems to me that, here indeed are slaves. But when I hear these same creatures prate of their freedom, I discover a slave who is so utterly servile as to be slave of an idea that he is not a slave.

Were it not that the spirit of true freedom stirred in the hearts of certain of the oppressed, I think the sun would withhold his rays and the moon withdraw herself from the heavens in disgust. Come, slaves! Shake off your lethargy, rally to the scarlet standard of Socialism and Liberty and let us hasten the dawn of a social system wherein it will be no disgrace to be a "workingman."—Spee, in the "Voice."

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Pat and Mike enlisted in the British army. After their first drill, the captain, thinking the circumstances opportune for a little lecture on patriotism, demanded, eloquently:

"Soldiers, why should a man die for his king and country?"

This struck Pat as a proper question. Turning to Mike, he said:

"Faith, Molke, the Captain is right! Who?"—Everybody's.

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VANCOUVER COUNCIL BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT, A. F. OF L.—Meets every Monday evening in Plumbers' Hall, 313 Cambie street. President, F. Blair, 1777 Robson street; Vice-President, A. H. Richmond, 541 Robson street; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, J. G. Smith, 835 Nelson street; phone 3899; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. Cross, 1856 Howe street; Business Agent, Geo. Williams, phone 1280.

VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 222—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 Trade and Labor Council, Messrs. Pettipiece, Benson, Hoerle, Wilton and Neelands.

JOURNEMEN BARRBERS UNION OF AMERICA, VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 180—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Labor Hall at 8:30 p. m. President, J. Wallace Green; Vice-President, Geo. Paine; Treasurer, W. Lechner; Recorder, G. W. Isaacs; Secretary, W. Kilgour, 43 Cordova street.

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

BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL UNION NO. 679—Meets Labor Hall, every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. President, C. R. Leer; Vice-President, W. Mottishaw; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, George Moraney, Tourist Hotel.

SHAVE LODGE NO. 128, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:15 p.m. J. L. Hadson, President, 535 Homer street; H. B. Watkins, Recording Secretary, 947 Seymour street; Jas. H. McVety, Financial Secretary, 1744 Ninth avenue west, phone A1146.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA, UNITED FEDERATED UNION NO. 22—Meets at 7:30 p. m. 3rd Tuesday in each month at Labor Hall. President, J. Nesbit, 1923 Harwood street; Treasurer, R. C. Alexander, 1875 5th avenue west; Secretary, I. Gowler, Box 1274.

JOURNEMEN STENOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 12—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m. President, Wm. Miles; Secretary, Edward Nor- ston, Box 119.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, STONE- WARE 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 Lorne street west; Financial Secretary, F. A. Hoover, 513 Westminster avenue.

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

COOKS WAITERS AND WAITRESSES, LOCAL NO. 22—Meets every Friday night at 8:30 o'clock. Chas. Davis, Secretary and Business Agent, 15 Hastings St. E. Hall for rent suitable for socials, dances and socials.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 22—Meets in Labor Hall first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. President, H. Reede; Vice-President, J. Hutson; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Tyson; Financial Secretary, Geo. Montgomery; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. McDonald, Oxford Hotel.

BUILDERS LABORERS UNION, NO. 22, TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA, meets every alternate Tuesday in Labor Hall, Homer St., at 7:45 p.m. Secretary, Geo. Payne, Room 7, 222 Powell St. President and Business Agent, J. Sully, Phone L4019. Headquarters for men, Cigar Store, 122 Hastings St. E.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 212—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Hall, 8 p.m. H. W. Abercrombie, Pres., 660 7th ave.; Geo. Jenkins, Rec. Sec., Cedar Cottage, B. C.; H. H. Free, Fin. Sec., 2286 2nd ave.

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS UNION, LOCAL NO. 122—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 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 221 (Dunsmuir Area)—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall. Executive meets alternate Wednesdays. President, C. K. Bogart, 553 Granville St.; Financial Secretary, A. Montgomery, Galbraith Hotel; Recording Secretary, F. H. Thompson, 2694 Oak St., Phone B3517.

KNICKERBOCKERS AND MASONRY INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, B. C. LOCAL NO. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m. in Labor Hall. President, J. Campbell, Jr.; Recording Secretary, J. Tommison, Box 13; Financial Secretary, J. James, Box 23; Business Agent, W. W. Beyer, phone A4219.

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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.

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

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