

# The Western Wage-earner

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

Volume 1, No. 7

VANCOUVER, B.C., AUGUST, 1909.

50c. per Year

## Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Proceedings.

Labor Hall,

Vancouver, B. C., July 8, 1909.

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

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

### Credentials.

From Leather Workers' Union—A. Letroadec and C. Curtis.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters—G. W. Williams Geo. Worth, Ed. Lothian, James Campbell, W. W. McKenzie.

Bricklayers and Masons—H. Behnke. Typos—L. Ward, vice A. R. Hoerle, resigned.

Cigarmakers—R. Craig, H. Lipsen, A. McKenzie.

Musicians—R. Babcock. Plumbers—Messrs. McWhinnie and R. Clark.

Molders—L. Bull, J. Taylor, D. McGeer.

Street Railwaymen—J. A. Aicken, S. Thompson, F. A. Hoover, A. J. Wilson, W. Dunmore.

Painters—A. Gothard, Smith, Morgan, Fraser, Scott.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

#### Executive Report.

Executive members present: Dels. Sellars, chairman; S. Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer Campbell, Pres. Sayers, and the secretary.

Communications: From Postmaster McPherson in re letter box at Labor Hall. Filed. Concurred in.

Caretaker Burns re 14½ ft. concrete walk fronting on Homer street (Labor Hall). No action recommended. Concurred in.

The following accounts were recommended for payment: Statistician Sellars, stamps, \$1; A. R. Burns, wages June, \$60; McTaggart & Moscrop, \$1.20; J. A. Flett, Ltd., \$2.40; Sec. Treas. Campbell, June wages, \$10; Sec. Pettipiece, June wages, \$10; stamps, \$1; The Western Wage-earner, card for May, June and July, \$3; Chas. W. Jordan, five certificates, and interest accrued, \$14.50; Sinking fund, \$30; B. C. Electric, June account, \$6.30.

Trades Council account, No. 2 (Wage-earner): E. T. Kingsley, July Wage-earner, \$125; Manager McVety, \$7.85.

Accounts approved.

#### Statistician's Report.

A splendid report for the term end-

ing July 1 was presented and received, Statistician Sellars being tendered a hearty vote of thanks and the report to be published in the official paper of the Council, The Western Wage-earner.

#### Financial Secretary's Report.

Secretary-Treasurer Campbell submitted his report for the six months ending this date, which was referred to the auditing committee and afterwards placed in The Wage-earner for the convenience of affiliated unions.

#### Wage-earner Report.

Managing-Editor McVety's report was referred to the auditing committee, same to be published along with other officers' report in The Wage-earner.

#### Delegation Heard.

At this juncture the regular order of business was suspended so that a delegation from the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council could be heard. Pres. Feeney and Secretary Stoney gave the members of organized labor in Vancouver a hearty invitation to co-operate with their council in the 1909 celebration of Labor Day, and announced that a championship lacrosse game had been scheduled as one of the many attractions. Visiting delegates thanked for their invitation and promised a reply at the earliest possible date. Referred to new business.

#### Civic Campaign Committee.

Chairman Benson reported progress for the committee elected to confer with the Socialist Party and the Building Trades Council with a view to participating in the next civic elections. Initial meeting had been held and Del. Benson hoped to have definite report at a later date.

#### Special Committees.

Del. McVety reported that his committee had been unable to interview Attorney-General Bowser relative to securing power for member of Trades and Labor Council to take put naturalization papers, for the reason that Mr. Bowser was still out of the city.

Committee appointed to inquire into alleged grievance of Iroquois hotel manager, reported that it was simply a case of the hotel management breaking a signed and sealed agreement with the Bartenders' Union, and nothing could be done to retain the Union card at the Iroquois.

#### Wage-earner Report.

Managing-Editor McVety reported that the Street Railwaymen's Union (over 400 members) had subscribed for the wage-earner in a body; advertising patronage was holding its own, and with a little more attention from union men the paper could be made

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much more serviceable and interesting.

Sec. Pettipiece asked Typo. delegates what their Union had done with regard to subscribing for The Wage-earner, as he had been unavoidably absent from the last meeting. This information was refused.

Ward-Neelands—That secretary be instructed to write for reason for non-subscription to Wage-earner. Lost.

**Roll Call.**

Thirty-eight delegates present.

**Reports from Unions.**

Painters—Del. Gothard asked why safety box in Dominion Trust Co.'s vaults was used by the Council for deposits, since that firm was unfair to organized labor. Not using it; will be discontinued.

Bartenders—Del. Morency reported that their Union card had been removed from the Iroquois hotel by process of law. Dougal House still unfair.

Tailors—Del. Larson reported regarding the organization of a branch at New Westminster. Urged label demand.

Typos.—Del. Benson reported endorsement of action of Council in holding joint meetings of Socialists and members of organized labor.

Cigarmakers—Del. Craig said that if the union men of Vancouver would be consistent for a few days and demand Union Label cigars, the membership of his organization would be doubled in thirty days. Reported political activity among Cigarmakers, and that some twenty names had been placed on the voters' list. Label campaign being waged, but with assistance of the union men themselves half the battle would be won.

Leatherworkers—Del. Letroadee reported membership doubled in last few months; members going after eight-hour day; urged teamsters and others to demand their Union Label, a facsimile of which will appear in The Wage-earner next month.

Civic Employees—Del. Raleigh pointed out the comparatively small membership of his union, and asked for the co-operation of the organization committee of the Council and the placing of an organizer in the field if possible. To which the Council agreed; meeting of executives of both organizations to be held.

**Nomination of Officers.**

Next meeting of the Council being the end of the current term, nomination of officers was in order and following was the result.

President—Del. Sellars (Builders' Laborers').

Vice-President—Del. Benson (Typographical); Del. Thompson (Street Railwaymen).

General Secretary—Del. Pettipiece (Typos).

Sec. Treas.—Del. Campbell (Carpenters, Bro.).

Statistician—Del. Haddon (Machinists).

Sergt-at-Arms—Del. Ward (Typos); Del. Lothian (Brotherhood Carpenters).

Trustees—Del. Letroadee (Leatherworkers); Del. Babcock (Musicians); Del. Worth (Bro. Carpenters); Del. Hoover (Street Railwaymen).

Hospital Delegates—Del. Babcock

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(Musicians); Del. Aickerr (Street Railwaymen).

Juvenile Protective Association—as H. McVety (Machinists).

**New Business.**

Pettipiece-Wilson—That this council co-operate with New Westminster in the celebration of 1909 Labor Day.

Amendment: Letroadee-Smith—That the question be laid over till next meeting. Carried.

McKenzie-Curtis—That store-room be granted by the executive committee to unions having baseball and other sport equipment free of charge. Carried.

Thompson-Letroadee—That secretary be instructed to again write Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor urging the appointment of a local man or the sending of an organizer to this territory. Carried.

**Finance Statement.**

Trades and Labor Council receipts, \$23.50; Trades and Labor Council disbursements, \$139.40; Trades and Labor Council account No. 2, (Wage-earner), receipts, \$141.00; expenses, same account, \$142.85.

Council adjourned at 10.45 p.m., to meet July 15th.

W. W. SAYER,

President.

R. P. PETTIPIECE,

Secretary.

**Labor Hall,**

Vancouver, July 15, 1909.

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

Minutes previous meeting read and confirmed.

Credentials received from the Building Trades Council for Geo. Fordyce, vice Bro. McCogherty, resigned. Received and delegate obligated.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.**

**Executive Report.**

Executive committee reported having met a committee from the Civic Employees Union relative to organization work and some progress was made.

Managing-Editor McVety was author-

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to publish an advertisement in the daily papers announcing that the Council was not publishing any Labor Day special, and that any such undertaking by other parties being foisted on advertisers was in no sense authorized by the council. Concurred in.

The following accounts were recommended for payment: Cowan & Bookhouse, printing account, \$14.50; Brotherhood Carpenters, phone account, \$6; J. H. McVety, wages, June account No. 2, \$100. Concurrence.

Typos were authorized to sublet work room in their leased quarters in Labor Hall to Allied Printing Council.

At the request of Bro. of Carpenters the president was authorized to have room 3 kalsomined.

Municipal Election Committee. Del. Benson reported for special committee re municipal campaign. Referred to new business.

**Wage-earner Report.**

The financial report of the Wage-earner up to June 30, showing a balance of \$388.15, was referred to the auditing committee.

**Roll Call.**

Thirty-nine delegates present.

**Reports of Unions.**

Electrical Workers—Del. Ellis reported that his union (linemen) were in favor of New Westminster for Labor Day.

Builders' Laborers—Del. Payne reported that his union had subscribed to the Wage-earner in a body, some \$100 in all.

Tailors Union—Del. Ley reported his organization in favor of New Westminster for Labor Day.

Brotherhood Carpenters—Del. McKenzie reported his union in favor of New Westminster for Labor Day. Also that the Brotherhood had added their members to the circulation of The Wage-earner, some 400.

Painters—Del. Alex Gothard reported in favor of New Westminster for Labor Day.

Street Railwaymen—Del. Aicken reported that his union had elected a committee to secure names for the parade list and that political action was being urged to secure the defeat of Labor. His organization had written to its International to

urge upon the A. F. of L. executive the necessity of sending an organizer into this territory. Work of delegate to Juvenile Association was one of progress; other unions should assist in the laudable work.

Machinists—Del. Haddon reported in favor of New Westminster for the celebration of Labor Day.

Nomination and Election of Officers. President—H. Sellars (Builders' Laborers); acclamation.

Voce-President—S. Thompson (Street Railwaymen); acclamation, Del. Benson (Typos.) having withdrawn.

General Secretary—R. P. Pettipiece (Typos.); acclamation.

Secretary-Treasurer—James Campbell (Brotherhood Carpenters); acclamation.

Statistician—Del. Matheson (Machinists); acclamation.

Sergt.-at-Arms—Ed. Lothian (Brotherhood Carpenters); acclamation.

Trustees—A. Letradec (Leatherworkers); F. A. Hoover (Street Railwaymen); J. H. Ley (Tailors); acclamation.

Hospital Delegates—J. McGeer (Molders); J. H. Ley (Tailors); acclamation.

Juvenile Protective Association—Jas. H. McVety (Machinists); acclamation.

Acting-President McVety installed the new officers and President Sellars took the chair.

**New Business.**

Letradec-McGeer—Whereas the demand for the Label of the Leather Workers on horse goods has been neglected by the owners and drivers of horses, especially by the members of affiliated unions and

Whereas, we believe it inconsistent that the products of non-union labor should be used in a parade, which is for the purpose of showing the strength of organized labor, especially to convey members and guests from place to place; therefore be it

Resolved, That in any parade controlled by this Council, no harness, saddle or other horse equipments be allowed except those bearing the Union Label of the United Brother-

hood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine all harness in any such parade, and if they found horses with equipments which do not bear the Label, they shall be put out of such parade.

After considerable label discussion the motion prevailed.

Pettipiece-McVety—That the special committee's report on municipal elections, and the letter from the Vancouver Local of the Socialist Party of Canada be received and made a part of the minutes.

Dels. Benson, Ley Wilton McVety, Ward and Pettipiece took part in the discussion which followed. The motion carried.

McVety-Ley—That the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to secure necessary books for his office. Carried.

McVety-McKenzie—That the secretary be instructed to write Attorney-General Bowser as to what action had been taken by his department in removing Magistrate from the police court of Vancouver.

Pettipiece-Benson—That the secretary be instructed to write the officers of the United Mine Workers of America, conveying the greeting and hearty approval, endorsement and support of this council in their fight against the coal operators and "national" unions of the east. Unanimously affirmed.

Beasley-McVety—That the secretary be instructed to write Mrs. Ross relative to her mission before the Council this evening, and before the Council recommended further financial support to the Tranquille Sanitarium to find out why the Board had not fulfilled its agreement to see that "the prevailing rate of wage" was paid during the construction of the new addition; the matter to be taken up again at next meeting. Carried.

Del. Thompson raised the question of the employment of Hindus on civic work, but the matter was laid over for further information.

Council adjourned at 11:20 p.m.

R. P. PETTIPIECE,  
Secretary.  
H. SELLARS,  
President.

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#### The Boy's Sacrifice.

He was a good little boy and very thoughtful. It was during a long spell of dry weather, and he had heard of the great scarcity of water throughout the country.

He came to his mother and slipped his hand into hers.

"Mamma," he said, "is it true that in some places the little boys and girls have scarcely enough water to drink?"

"That is what the papers say, my dear."

"Mamma," he presently said, "I'd like to give up somethin' for those poor little boys and girls."

His mother gave him a fond look. "Yes, dear. And what would you like to give up?"

"Mamma," he said, in his earnest way, "as long as the water is so very, very scarce, I think I ought to give up bein' washed."

The general office of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at Indianapolis is now situated in an up-to-date fireproof building just erected by that organization. The office occupies the first floor and basement. The second floor is occupied by the Journeymen Barbers' Union and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

## UNION CORRESPONDENCE

### BARTENDERS' LEAGUE.

During the month the officers for the ensuing year were elected, the result being as follows:

President, Wm. Mottishaw; Vice-President, A. Shaw; Secretary and Business Agent, George Morency; Chaplain, Chas. Leer; Inspector, Herbert Hunt; Guardian, Theo Marshall; Trustees, Wm. Elliott, M. Kauffman, J. Norton.

We are pleased to see one of our old members, Mr. H. Parkin, has formed a partnership with Mr. W. Gardner and taken over the Yale Hotel now being thoroughly renovated, and a considerable addition being also added. We wish him every success in his new venture.

The Grim Reaper has again visited our membership, this time removing from our midst Brother Peter Lynch, who was a faithful member for a number of years. The funeral was held under the joint auspices of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and Local No. 676 of our league. GEO. MORENCY.

### BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

With the advent of warm weather, our membership are kept busy trying to make enough to keep them during the coming winter when trade becomes slack. Our agent, Sam Kernighan, is earning his money hustling around keeping the jobs in good shape from a union point of view, in which he has been fairly successful.

General Organizer Dowler is in Victoria looking after the interests of the craft in that city, but finds time to look over the local situation occasionally.

Our union has subscribed to the Wage-Earner for the entire membership of the union and we intend to show our appreciation of the efforts of the Trades & Labor Council in starting a publication that is published in the interests of the working class by the working class.

### MACHINISTS' UNION.

Predictions of a busy year in the iron trades have not been fulfilled, although few of our members are employed, there has always been sufficient work to handle all the work that is offering.

Our membership are now considering the organization of a local in Westminster to look after the interests of the machinists in that city and vicinity, the distance and expense preventing the members to attend the meetings in this city, except at irregular intervals.

This would also be the means of strengthening the Trades & Labor Council in that city, which has, however, done heroic work, considering the few organizations affiliated.

### COOKS' AND WAITERS' UNION.

The union has not been in as flourishing a condition as might have been expected in a city of the size of Vancouver, but a rapid improvement is expected during the coming month.

We have had the assistance of Vice-President Hesketh of the International for a short time, and he has outlined a policy whereby we hope to again become a first-class militant organization.

We regret that Bro. Hesketh was unable to make a longer stay, but trust he will return in the near future to give us a further boost.

### BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION.

Everything is progressing as favorably as could be expected with our organization, the membership increasing rapidly and nearly every member working. We are pleased to report the election of one of our delegates to president of the Trades & Labor Council, an honor that comes too infrequently. We trust he will be a credit to our local and will fill the office in which he has been elected in as cap-

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able a manner as he has filled every office previously held by him.

Our members are particularly interested at this time in having their names placed upon the voters' lists, both municipal and Provincial, in order that they may be in a position to register a protest against the treatment accorded labor measures by the representatives in both the City Council and the Provincial Legislature. Are you on the list?

#### ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION.

Extensions in telephone systems and street railway lines has taken many of our prominent members out of the city for a time, but we are still doing business at the old stand.

We are busy looking after those of our membership that are not enrolled upon the voters' lists and hope the workers of the city and Province will register an effectual protest when the opportunity again presents itself. It is possible to talk and kick for 364 days and be a dead one on the 365th day. Get on the lists and vote.

#### STREET RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

Having been appointed scribe for the above union for the ensuing term I hope deficiencies will be overlooked on account of my inexperience in the work.

As a first effort I cannot do better than compliment the Trades and Labor Council on the result of their venture in the field of journalism, they being the council in Canada to own and publish their own official organ, which is second to none in the Dominion of Canada.

Opinions differ as to the merits of the contents, but our union has signified their approval by subscribing for their entire membership, which is in the neighborhood of 450. Some of the other organizations do not appear to recognize the value of the publication, although their membership benefit materially in the production and in the propagation of labor agitation.

Let us all unite and put our hearts and souls into the venture and make the paper a grand success, keeping in mind that if we do not furnish articles for publication we have little room for complaint when others do so and their articles do not conform to our ideas.

Every effort should be made by the different delegates to the Trades and Labor Council to have their own locals subscribe in a body for the paper and not rest satisfied until they have done the same as the progressive unions—subscribed in a body and appointed a correspondent to keep the members of organized labor informed as to the progress of your own particular branch.

S. THOMPSON.

#### TAILORS' UNION.

When this appears in print the convention of the Journeymen Tailors of America will be in session in the city of Buffalo, New York. The list of delegates indicates a large attendance, a notable point being the large attendance from Canada, every local of any importance from Victoria in the West

to Montreal in the East being represented.

It probably falls to the lot of every International, at some time in its existence, to be bothered with jurisdiction or factional fights, and our organization will have the onerous duty of settling a dispute with the tailors of San Francisco who have withdrawn from the International and started an independent local. Owing to the vitriolic nature of the published accounts of the dispute, it will probably be found a difficult problem to solve the difficulty, but an earnest effort should be made in the general interests of the craft.

#### Leather Workers' Union.

Although in existence for some time, our Union has not come to the front in the manner it should until recently, but now that we have got acquainted we hope to be one of the most lively in the bunch affiliated with the Trades Council.

Believing that due appreciation should be shown of the Council's efforts to operate a labor paper, our Union has subscribed for the entire membership, and in order that organized labor may become familiar with our label, the editor has kindly consented to "run" it in this issue. Look for it on leather horse goods.



#### Barbers' Union.

Something in the way of a novelty for the Journeymen Barbers' International union is soon to take place. The novelty will be in the form of an international convention, and may be called a novelty because it is the first that the organization has held in five years. It will be held in Milwaukee beginning October 5, and will occupy about one week. The organization was formed in 1887, in Buffalo, N. Y., at a meeting that was attended by five men representing five local unions of barbers. The membership when formed was about 150, and the membership in good standing, at the present time, is about 25,000. The conventions of the international were held each year until 1894, when it was decided that they should be held each three years, and since then there has been no international convention of the barbers. In support of this policy the argument is advanced that considerable money is saved. One of the matters that will be brought up at the Milwaukee convention will be a proposition to establish a home for barbers, something after the nature of the home of the International Typographical union. Jacob Fischer, international secretary of the barbers, visited the printers' home several months ago, and expressed much satisfaction with what he saw. He will make a report of his visit during the convention.

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**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.**

President James Lynch, in his report to the 1909 I. T. U. convention at St. Joseph, Mo., says:

The last convention declared it as the sentiment of the gathering that all typographical unions should show in a practical manner their belief in the power of the labor press by subscribing for labor papers as a body where these papers were in existence.

This recommendation of the convention is repeated and endorsed here. The labor press should be maintained and sustained. Only in this way can labor have an efficient mouthpiece through which to express its aspirations and its desires. In the main, the labor press is a credit to the labor movement, with the possible exception of two or three glaring examples to the contrary. Every movement has publications assuming to speak in its behalf, but which in reality do harm and injury to the cause. This is none the less true of the labor movement. The labor press, however, with the inconsequential exceptions noted, is entitled to support and commendation.

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In reference to the class of publications referred to here, it may be well to quote from the committee on president's report at the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor:

"We note what the president says in his report as to the labor press, and desire to express our thanks to the editors of the official journals of our national and international unions, as well as to the bona fide labor press. We fully realize many of the disadvantages under which the editors of bona fide labor papers have to work, but we desire to commend them for their untiring efforts and devotion to our cause. However, we realize that there are publications issued which masquerade as labor papers, but which in reality are but vultures upon the body politic, and whose columns are open to the highest bidder, particularly those bidders who are in opposition to our movement. For this class of so-called labor papers we have nothing but the utmost contempt, but would urge upon our members and friends, wherever possible, to give their support to the regular bona fide labor papers."

**CIGARMAKERS' UNION.**

As an evidence of the prosperity that appears to be affecting everyone, one of the local factories has closed for a period to allow the surplus product to be disposed of. Whether this is an indication of the superior ability of our membership, or the failure of the members of organized labor to call for the UNION LABEL goods, we are unable to say, but the fact remains that our membership is not growing proportionately with the growth of the city.

We recently had the pleasure of attending a lecture by Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M.P.P., under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Canada, the subject being "Local Option, and Its Relation to the Socialist Movement."

The speaker handled the subject in a manner that indicated a very considerable amount of thought, and the average listener learned many truths about a movement that is merely in-

tended to embroil the working class in discussions that will prevent them properly attending to matters of real importance.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's marvelous memory for statistics stood him in good stead, and he showed plainly that the drink evil was increasing at an alarming rate, despite the fact that many sections of the country had gone "dry." His quotations and figures were all taken from literature published by the "Local Option" authorities, and if the salvation of the working class rests on the local option movement, they will be a long time unsaved.

The speaker did not attempt to underestimate the evil of the liquor traffic, he himself being a teetotaler for the past five years, but he pointed out the connection between the present capitalist system and the evils of drink, prostitution, poverty and unemployment that are increasing to an alarming extent, despite the efforts of so-called reformers to check or remove them. The evils, Mr. Hawthornthwaite contended, could not be removed by dealing with the eruptions appearing upon the surface, the cause must be ascertained and removed.

**Typographical Notes.**

The Printing Trades Council and Typographical Union are again considering the advisability of stirring up a strong label agitation. Probably no other trades appreciate the value of others patronizing the label as well as the printing trades and it is to be expected that they will be as strong in demanding the label of other crafts as they are in urging the others to demand their label.

We are pleased to announce that Wm. Brand, a member of the Typographical Union, who has been sojourning at the Printers' Home in Colorado Springs for some months past, has returned to the city greatly improved in health. It is the wish of every member that his improvement continue steadily until he is again able to resume work at the trade that means his livelihood.

**RAINIER BEER. RAINIER BEER.**

# Smoke Only the Best

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## RED HERRING SEASON.

Rumor hath it that the B. C. Provincial elections will be pulled off this fall, and indications are not wanting that, on this occasion, rumor hath the correct dope. The henchmen of the capitalist parties are abroad in the land searching out the places where they may to the best advantage cast their bread upon the waters that it may return with many votes. Politicians are now full of promise and are discovering a surprising keenness in the perception of the wants of the various communities in the matter of roads, bridges, ditches, wharves, dredges and such like devices and desires dear to the heart of the ruralite.

Such being the case it behooves the Socialists to be girding up their loins for the fray and to be gathering together as speedily as possible the wherewithal to meet the hundred dollar fines imposed upon them for their temerity in running candidates of their class.

The red herring is also being prepared to trail across the path of the workers and lead them off the scent of their enemies. "A White Canada" will no longer serve. It was drawn across the trail at the last elections and served its purpose well, for the workers are as green as the historic peach which in an orchard grew for the especial beatification of Johnny Jones and his sister Sue. Both the old

parties declared themselves for a White Canada and no one can complain that the pledge was not redeemed to the letter, for it snowed to beat the band last winter.

In the coming campaign a new issue will be at stake. For to these many moons the social and moral reformers have been going up and down the land from Dan to Bersheba and from Sooke to the Crow doing their masters' work in arousing the goodly and the godly against the liquor traffic. So "Local Option" is evidently destined to be the issue between the two old parties. As both parties will of a certitude declare for Local Option the real point in dispute will be as to which of them should be the chosen instrument to deliver us from the wiles of the Demon Rum and turn us over to the tender seductions of blessed Peruna. To thirsty souls who have dire foreboding of the drought in store for us, there may be a grain of comfort in the knowledge that Peruna carries 17 per cent. more alcohol than does Scotch.

Local Option is apparently, with quaint humor, so-called, because it aims to leave us no option in the matter of beverages, but delivers us strait-jacketed to our brothers who are appointed, divinely, doubtless, to be our keepers.

Local Option is clearly for our benefit, fellow slaves and sinners, for there is no mention of curtailing the

inebriety of our betters. Whenever Local Option shall have turned our beastly rum shops into ice-cream parlors and the drugstores into dispensaries, the Hotel Vancouver, the Canadian Club, the bar in the Parliament Buildings, et al. will still be found doing business at the old stands. And who shall dispute the wisdom of it? Is not a sober workman much more to be desired than a drunken one? As for our masters, as they toll not, neither do they spin, what odds if they be drunk or sober?

So sobriety holds out to us the alluring prospect of being better slaves. Also they tell us we shall be fatter slaves, but believe them not. Look upon our Mongolian and Aryan brothers, how sober they are and how excessively lean. To-day, by virtue of the fact that the majority of us insist that drink shall be included in our standard of living, the sober minority may save or enjoy the price of thirst. But when we become all sober, perforce, the cost of maintaining a thirst will be struck off the wage scale and our standard of living will be by that much reduced.

But what boots it to show the blind? Let Local Option come. Let all our reforms come and be done with. The sooner the stock of red herrings is exhausted the better. At least there is one pack of hounds that are hunting with noses to the ground and who are by no means to be turned aside from the bloody trail of the beast Capital; who know no rest nor stay till he is torn from his lair and the working-class is freed of the galling yoke of its masters and the petty tyranny of their servants.

The world for the workers, nothing less shall serve us.—Western Clarion.

## THE EMPTY CHAIR.

It was a sale of wild animals, and a handsome tiger had just been knocked down to the highest bidder, a stranger.

The late owner of the circus sidled up to him.

"Are you starting a show?" he asked.

"No," was the answer.

"Bought the tiger for someone's purpose?"

"Yes, for myself."

The showman glanced reflectively at the tiger and then at its purchaser.

"Now, young man," he said, "you needn't take this tiger if you don't want to. There are plenty here who will take it my hands. Surely you don't want a brute like that?"

"But I do," said the young man quietly. "You see," he added by way of explanation, "my dear mother-in-law has lived with us for ten years. A fortnight ago she left us forever, and—and I miss her." He paused to steady his voice. "So I've bought the tiger," he said.

"I understand," said the showman. "Say no more." And he turned away to hide his emotion.—Lillian Scraps.

## THE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM.

Work cannot be found for the unemployed without wrecking the capitalist system and the capitalist system will be wrecked unless work is found for them.—D. C. McKenzie.

## GOING TO THE A.Y.P.?

When you pack your grip see that it is a good one and worthy of a visitor from prosperous Vancouver.

The BAGS and SUIT CASES we are showing are built on steel frames, with good handles, reliable locks and catches, and reinforced corners.

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INCORPORATED 1869

### EXCLUSIVE.

A negro wished to join a large fashionable church on the boulevard near the alley in which he lived, because it was convenient and because he loved the superb music, the beautiful windows and the magnificent interior of the building. But the pastor knowing the poor fellow would not be welcomed by the aristocratic members, and would be grievously snubbed, advised him to wait and pray over the matter. Meeting the darkey soon after, he asked: "Well, Rastus, what do you think by this time about joining our church?" "Wall, sah," said Rastus, "Ah done 'actly as yo' sayed. An prayed 'n Ah prayed, 'n las' night de Lawd he sayed to me: 'See hyer, Rastus, deen yo' be awerrin' yo' haid no mo' 'bout joinin' dat 'ristocratic ch'rch. Ah've bin a-tryin' to git into dat ch'rch masself fur de las' twenty year, and Ah done hain't had no luck yit.'"—Christian Socialist.

If the wage-earners want to enjoy more of the enjoyments and comforts of life they must learn to write the law. To do this they must vote for their own class interests.

## DAMN A BREADFRUIT

(By Amator Veritatis)

Apropos of the strike of Japanese plantation hands in Hawaii, I recall a bit of conversation I had on a train some time ago with one of the biggest sugar men in the islands. His point of view was certainly thought compelling and full of real value. Needless to say, the planter did not know my political complexion, or he wouldn't have loosened up as he did.

Our talk had drifted from one thing to another, from trusts to tariff and from panics to president, until (some-what guided by my questions) it landed on the sore topic, labor.

"Humph!" growled the planter, poisoning his Havanas in midair. "Humph! Labor! Say, it's going all to hell, down there on the islands, do you know it?"

"How so?" I inquired, with interest. "Well, this way: It's getting new-fangled ideas, imported from the States. It's beginning to get uppish and insolent—beginning to organize and demand things—to want shorter hours, more pay, and all that sort of thing. Even to talk about strikes! Think of that, will you? A strike in Hawaii! Say!"

"Too bad," I sympathized. "Yes, sir," he continued, puffing excitedly. "And all due to labor union ideas creeping in there among those Kanakas and Japs. It's an outrage, I tell you! Why, years ago when I first started in the business, who ever heard of such a thing? But now it's everywhere. Oh, the place is going to hell, fast—all due to United States influences, every bit. I'd ha' shut 'em all out, ideas, American workmen and all. But no; they've been creeping in, creeping in, and Lord knows what'll happen there yet. Why, even the Kanakas may organize in time, and then where shall we be?"

"Terrible!" I murmured. "They've been dying off a bit, haven't they, those brown fellows? Rum and the white man's diseases have sort of thinned them out, eh? So Stoddard says in his books, anyhow."

"So!" "Yes. When the islands were discovered I understand there were 200,000 or more natives, and now there are only about 30,000 of Hawaiian blood. Beside that—"

"These unions," the planter interrupted, not heeding my mild statistics "are going to wreck the whole place, that's what. To say nothing of the climate and the damned oranges and bananas and breadfruit. Damn a breadfruit, anyway!" He gazed out of the car window with visible wrath.

"Why say that?" I asked. "The fruit's very good, isn't it? Very nourishing and dirt cheap?"

"Yes, hang it—that's just the point! Don't you see?"

"No, not exactly," I admitted. "Why, it's just this way. Suppose you have a bunch of men working for you, and they don't like the hours or the pay, and the woods are full of fruit—climates mild—living easy to

get—what happens? The bloody rascals—simply walk out! They work when they please and they quit when they please, and they go and lie under a blank-blank fruit tree and eat fruit. And profits go to the devil! Now, if all the fruit and stuff could be fenced in on private ground, there'd be some show, but as it is—rotten conditions, rotten, vile!"

"But you're speaking of the former days, I take it?" said I. "The land is being protected now, I infer?"

He smoked a moment in silence before replying.

"Yes, thank God," said he. "But just as we were getting the swine where they ought to be, along came American labor and Japanese labor and all these new fool ideas and began to upset things again. Oh, it's hard luck, something savage."

The train thundered past a switchyard, then flashed by a large pile of

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iron rails, a car shop, a factory.

"Now, there" exclaimed the planter, with vehemence, "is something like! This country has certainly got things cinched. You turn men loose here and they'll find it blamed poor picking. Just let them try to sit in the shade of that factory, or gnaw those rails there, or lunch on bricks and mortar, and they'll devilish soon get enough and quit. But out in Hawaii, even yet, the bloody climate and the fruit and all make things pretty near impossible for us solid citizens. There ought to be something done about labor out there, that's what, sir, that's what!"

"There will be before so very long," I replied, confidently.

"Let's hope so! They need a lesson, those fellows do!"

"They do," I concurred. "So does labor everywhere, to teach it certain valuable facts. Well, good-day. I've enjoyed your conversation tremendously. "Good-bye." I got up and went forward into the next car.

The last I heard of my planter was mutterings and grumbings of indignation, through which like lightning through thunderpeals, darted forth: "Damn an orange, sir! Damn a banana! Dam a breadfruit! That's what! Damn a blank blank breadfruit!"—Daily Socialist.

#### Truly Barber-ous!

Barber—Anything on, sir?

Customer—No thanks!

Barber—Getting a little bit thin on top, sir.

Customer—Quite true.

Barber—Ever tried anything for it, sir?

Customer—No, never thought of it.

Barber—We have some excellent pomade here sir. Warranted to make hair grow on a billiard ball.

Customer—How much?

Barber—Sixpence one shilling and one-and-six, sir.

Customer—And can you really recommend this pomade?

Barber—Most highly, sir! Now, look what a head of hair I've got. And this, sir (removing his wig), is what I looked like before I used it.

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#### AN ANCIENT AGREEMENT.

Someone with a taste for delving among musty documents has dug up the information that as far back as 1680 a union got into trouble with the authorities in New York.

Here is the article of agreement, which shows the beginning of agitation in American labor circles:

"Articles of Agreement Made By and Betwixt Wee, the Coopers in this City Underwritten, Doo Agree upon ye Rate and Prizes of Caske that is to Say, for every Dry Barrel, Two Shillings and sixpence, and for every Halffe Dry Barrel one shilling sixpence. For every tittle Barrel for Beefe or porke, three Shillings, and Wee, ye Underwritten, Doo Jointly and Seavorably Bind ourselves that for Every one that shall sell any Caske Before mentioned under the Rate of Prizes above, Sd., that for every Such Default, fifty Shillings he or they shall pay for the use of the poor, as Witness our hands, this 17th Day of December, 1679. Dierch Jansen de Groot"

The 22 signatories to this agreement were haled before the Governor and Council and Mr. Mayor, and mulcted each in the sum of two pounds ten shillings and sixpence.

Thus did the corporation council of the city of New York deal summarily with its first infant trade union in 1680.

The price of sugar has fallen, so we may expect some wise one to start agitating for a law to prevent the trust from lowering prices.

The day of the capitalist has come, and he has made full use of it. Tomorrow will be the day of the laborer, provided he has the strength and the wisdom to use his opportunities.—H. De B. Gibbins.

#### SHE GOT THE LETTER.

The postoffice official put on his severest manner.

"You say you mailed the letter about half an hour ago at a window in the east corridor?" he asked.

The beautiful woman dabbed a handkerchief at her soulful eyes and at the tip of her classic nose.

"Yes, yes," she said.

"To whom was it addressed?"

She told him.

"And now you want to stop that letter?" he went on, still more sternly.

"You want to get it back? Why?"

"Because," said the woman with unpremeditated frankness, "I am afraid his wife will get it."

"Oh," said the stern official.

She got the letter.

#### CORNERED.

Five young men went into a shop recently to buy a hat each.

Seeing that they were in a joking mood, the shopman said:

"Are you married?"

"They each said yes."

"Then I'll give a hat to the one who can truthfully say he has not kissed any other woman but his own wife since he was married."

"Hand over that hat," said one of the party, "I've won it."

"When were you married?"

"Yesterday," was the reply, and the hat was handed over.

One of the others was laughing heartily while telling his wife the joke, but suddenly pulled up when she said:

"I say, John, how was it you didn't bring home one!"—Bystander.

The city Authorities report that no extra clerks have been employed on account of the additions to the voters' list. Have you registered?

ALL DEALERS HAVE OUR GOODS.

**STATISTICIAN'S REPORT.**

I herewith present for your consideration my report as statistician for the term ending June 30th, 1909.

We commenced the term with 29 affiliated unions and 82 delegates on the roll, and during the term secured the affiliations of the Painters and Decorators with 3 delegates, the Amalgamated Carpenters with 5 and lost the affiliation of the Brewery Workers, leaving at present 30 organizations and 89 delegates in the Council, a gain of 1 union and 7 delegates.

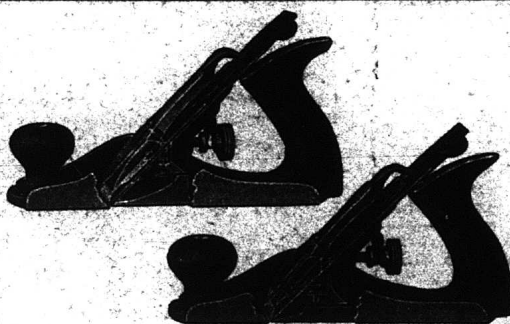
The following is a list of attendance at the meetings held during the term:

	Ac-tual.	Post-sible.
January 7.....	28	82
January 21.....	50	85
February 4.....	42	85
February 18.....	44	85
March 4.....	44	85
March 18.....	45	89
April 1.....	39	89
April 15.....	42	89
May 6.....	41	89
May 20.....	31	89
June 3.....	37	89
June 17.....	31	89

The following is a complete list of affiliated unions, with the actual and possible attendance of their delegates:

Name of Union.....	Ac-tual.	Post-sible.
Bricklayers and Masons.....	17	60
Brotherhood of Carpenters.....	48	60
Bartenders' League.....	18	60
Bookbinders.....	3	12
Barbers.....	14	36
Builders' Laborers.....	32	60
Cigarmakers.....	17	36
Civic Employees.....	14	24
Cooks and Waiters.....	16	36
Commercial Telegraphers.....	0	24
Electrical Workers.....	24	36
Iron Molders.....	11	36
Machinists.....	43	60
Musicians.....	0	24
Printing Pressman.....	1	12
Plumbers.....	11	24
Street Railwaymen.....	47	60
Structural Iron Workers.....	6	12
Stonecutters.....	0	24
Typographical Union.....	35	60
Tailors.....	30	48
Garment Workers.....	5	24
Building Trades Council.....	13	24
Bollermakers.....	5	24
Theatrical Stage employees.....	1	24
Moving Picture Operators.....	0	24
Leather Workers.....	6	12
Pattern Makers.....	6	24
Painters.....	26	33
Amalgamated Carpenters.....	24	35

During the term I have sent out notices of the delinquency of 61 delegates and yet the report shows only 13 unions averaging 50 per cent. in the matter of attendance, 13 unions less than 50 per cent., and four, the Musicians, Commercial Telegraphers, Stonecutters and Moving Picture Operators, have never been represented during the term. At four meetings only have half the delegates been present, and while this is better than any of the four previous terms, there is still room for a considerable improvement. We should remember that we are not here as individuals, but as representatives of our several organizations, and it is our duty to



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attend every meeting and look after their interests.

I would like also to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that there are about 20 unions that are not affiliated with this body and they should be looked up and invited to affiliate and assist thereby in the improvement of the conditions of the working class.

In conclusion, I would ask the delegates to see that their respective unions take action when delinquent delegates are reported and thus assist in improving the report of the statistician for the ensuing term.

Fraternally submitted,  
(Sgd.) H. SELLARS,  
Statistician.

The Business Agents of the Carpenters and Bartenders, and the caretaker of the Labor Hall, are empowered to record your name on the voters' list. See any of them at the Hall after four o'clock.

Industrially the interests of wage-earners are helplessly opposed to each other; politically their interests are identical. The plane to unite upon should be self-evident.

**AN APOLOGY.**

We wish to draw the attention of the readers to a mistake that was inadvertently made in a recent issue. In the minutes of the Trades Council the report from Bartenders' Union was made to read that they were having trouble with the Eagle Hotel. This should not have appeared and we wish to tender our apologies for having mentioned a hotel that has always been fair to the organization of the Bartenders, and we trust the Eagle will not be overlooked by our readers on account of the publication of the article in question.

"Is it fate to work one day, that he may be able to get enough food to work another? Is that to be his only hope—that and death?—Bob Ingersol.

The City Council is an elective body and the workers are the electors, if you don't like the present Council's methods, prepare to oust them at the next election.

Whenever you feel like registering a kick against the Federal, Provincial or Municipal governments, first see that your name is on the list of voters.

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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., AUGUST, 1909.

### TRADE UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM

Father Time, assisted by the persecutions of the employing class, both on the industrial field and in the halls of legislation, is rapidly removing the scales from the eyes of the members of the working class, and especially from those of the organized workers. The allegiance of the average trade unionist to the old political parties is becoming an unknown quantity, but the majority are not yet sufficiently advanced to support the third political party, although the old prejudices are gradually being removed.

An article appears in this issue in which the writer sets forth the arguments most frequently met with among those trade unionists who at least understand the necessity of entering the field of practical politics.

Few who have not studied out the problem for themselves, understand the reasons why it is impossible for trade unionists, as such, and the Socialist Party to join hands in a political issue. The different purposes for which the two organizations were formed is entirely overlooked, and it is expected that the Socialist will readily drop his platform at any time the trade unionist signifies his willingness to assist in the election of men pledged to a platform of shorter work-days, abolition of child labor, and other measures intended to alleviate the immediate conditions of a section of the working class, but which do not in any way tend to shorten the life of the present system of society.

During the periods of feudal serfdom and chattel slavery the worker required no Union, and not until the be-

ginning of the wage system was there any opening whereby the worker could improve his condition by organization. The Trade Union, therefore, was organized for the purpose of securing increases in the wage allowed by the master and really has no other object, as all the other questions handled by Unions, such as the regulation of apprentices, etc., control indirectly the rate of wages of the particular craft affected.

It will therefore be apparent that the abolition of the wage system will certainly abolish the necessity of the trade union, and, indeed, the concentration of industry and the improved machinery of production have increased the number of unemployed to such an extent that the union is no longer able to create a demand for the labor-power of its membership by withdrawing it for a time from the market.

The moment the union becomes unable to improve the conditions of the worker by increasing the wage, or reducing the hours of labor, at that moment the organization becomes a mutual admiration society and is no longer recognized as a militant organization. Through the causes already enumerated, assisted materially by court decisions, trade unionists have been driven to attempt to secure control of the machinery of government in different parts of the world, but where the effort has been made as trade unionists, the results have not been worthy of more than passing notice.

The organization of the Socialist Party, composed almost exclusively of working people, 60 per cent. of whom belong to trade unions, has for its purpose an entirely different program, and, instead of attempting to reform the present system of society, aims to educate the workers to the necessity of a complete overthrow of the capitalist system of exploitation of the working class. In this aim they are being materially aided by the capitalists themselves, who, owing to their inability to dispose of the surplus value stolen from the workers, are unable to operate continuously the machinery of production, thus causing the unemployed problem, for which none but the Socialists have offered a comprehensive solution.

The trade unionist desires to reform the present system and the Socialist aims to overthrow it: Where then is the common platform upon which both parties can unite? The unionist favors the enactment of laws that will improve his conditions of labor, but the Socialist cannot see how any real and lasting good can be accomplished

without the working class first obtaining control of the State and afterwards gradually removing the industries from the control of the capitalists, and carrying on production for the use of all the people instead of for the profit of the few. Some of our readers may urge that common ground has been found in Great Britain, but a study of their policy does not show that anything has been accomplished, except to shake the solidarity of the different parties by incessant fighting between the members who were elected on platforms that do not lead in the same direction and cannot therefore be expected to harmonize under any circumstances.

It is generally conceded by even the most rabid anti-Socialists that Messrs. Hawthornthwaite, Williams and McInnis have faithfully represented the working class during the several terms they have been in the Provincial House and, if trade unionists were elected to the House they would have to work hand in hand with the Socialist members, if they desired to make a creditable showing. The only Independent Labor candidate ever elected in this Province, W. Davidson of Slocan, became a Socialist during his period of service in the House.

The only solution we can offer the trade unionist who wishes to enter the political field, independent of the old parties, is to study the position taken by the Socialists, and, if it is found that their representatives are active in the interests of the working class alone, then, they are worthy of our best support.

On the other hand, if unable to agree with their policy, or the efficiency of their candidates, nothing remains but to continue voting for the representatives of the old parties until convinced of the uselessness of such a policy.

### "THE MASTER'S VOICE"

The Mine Owners of Alberta have a faithful henchman in the person of the Editor of the Coleman Miner, but faithfulness counts for little unless a reasonably consistent policy is followed.

After the Provincial election the Miner, commenting on the election of Mr. C. M. O'Brien, referred to the large percentage of foreign population in the Rocky Mountain constituency and suggested that "The Illiterate Dagoes and Slavs" should be prevented from voting until they could pass an examination in the English language.

During the recent strike of the United Mine Workers every effort was

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

made to sow dissension and strife among the men, but the effort was so crude that little or no results were obtained. On the conclusion of hostilities the Miner drew a beautiful picture of the joy of the miners on the resumption of work and then goes on to ask, "What good has the strike done?" After answering this question to his own satisfaction, the Editor then proceeds to lay the cause of the strike to agitators and suggests that any person not having a stake in a camp should be arrested and punished for advocating a strike. "This law would prevent many unnecessary strikes and would be a decided advantage to the miner, who has intelligence enough without agitators, to vote for a strike when he sees fit for himself to do so."

The same "ignorant Dagoes and Slavs" who did not know enough to vote for any but a Socialist candidate and whom the Miner suggested should be disfranchised for so doing, are now considered to be intelligent men, able to look out for their own interests without the assistance of agitators, provided, of course, that they consider their interests lie in the same direction as those who control the fountain head of information used by the editor of the Miner. Workingmen who understand their class interests sufficiently to elect men to the legislative halls from their own ranks can be safely said to be intelligent enough to place rags like the Coleman Miner where they properly belong—in the bunkhouse stoves.

**ASIATIC EXCLUSION.**

Because Elsie Sigel, the daughter of an aristocrat, was murdered by her Chinese paramour, the capitalist press of America has devoted a great deal of space to the discussion of the morals of the Asiatics in general and the Chinese in particular. Just why this case should receive such notoriety is not clear to the workers who have labored for years to secure the exclusion of the Asiatics, but without doubt the only way to secure the exclusion is by offering the daughters of employers of labor upon the altar of Chinese immorality.

This young woman was supposed to be a Christian missionary, but the beautiful presents given her by a number of her pupils soon reduced her to the standard of a common harlot, her perfidy to her first Chinese lover finally causing her death. The blame for this murder and thousands of ruined young lives must be placed upon the

employers of labor and the Churches, upon the employers for importing these people to compete with white men and women on the industrial field, and upon the Church for its willingness to sacrifice young women in the hope of finally turning a few Celestials from Confuciusism to Christianity. From close observation on the Pacific Coast we judge that the only reason the Chinese frequent the Mission schools is for the purpose of securing an education in the English language and for the company of the young girls sent to these places by the Churches. The same opinion appears to prevail in the Eastern States, judging from the remarks of the Rev. Thos. P. McLoughlin, who started a Roman Catholic Mission among the Chinese in New York City some years ago, but abandoned it because he considered it useless:

"I believe for the most part," he said, "that the only object Chinamen have in joining Sunday schools is to learn English. The number of real converts made, balanced against the records of blighted lives of young white women, shows that the game is not worth the candle."

While he was living among the Chinese, at No. 29 Mott street, Father McLoughlin was asked by a delegation of them to start a Sunday school. He acquiesced and a few days later he

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37 HASTINGS ST. W.

was visited by several Chinese in reference to the school.

"These men had seen a number of our young pretty women who called at the mission," Father McLoughlin added, "and they asked me if the school would have young women teachers.

"'Oh, no!' I said, 'I am going to do the teaching myself.' The faces of all of them fell, and after jabbering among themselves they reached for their hats and the spokesman told me that unless they could have young women teachers they had given up the idea of becoming Catholics.

"That experience convinced me of the absolute insincerity of the Mongolian. They had figured that by means of the individual teacher system they could get well acquainted with the girls and their presents and groveling ways would do the rest."

The Asiatics are not here on the invitation of the working class, the employers are responsible for their presence and if the employers' female relatives are paying with their lives for the avarice of the employing class, we see no reason why the workers

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should be unduly interested in the matter. We are opposed to assisted emigration from any country and maintain that the workers of the world must settle their own problems, in their own countries and in their own way.

#### THE LICENSE BOARD.

The work of the Licensing Board of this city has, during the past six months, earned the commendation of every respectable citizen. Even ministers of the Gospel have come forward to commend men whom they are usually too free in condemning, and it should be a source of gratification to the commissioners to be commended rather than cursed, which is the usual method of treating elected officers.

Although a number of hotels have been summarily dealt with for infractions of the law, there still remains a number of disreputable dives that should receive the immediate attention of the authorities. It is not to be expected that hotels can or will rise about the level of those who patronize them, but the case we have in mind is one that is aiding to a considerable extent in the ruination of young girls, who, if their parents exercised proper restraint, would be in their beds hours before the time they are seen frequenting these dens of vice.

The restaurant, a part of the premises in question, appears to be the rendezvous of numbers of young girls who take their places at the tables in the ladies' section and await the coming of gangs of hoodlums who parade up and down in front of the tables, and

who, it can readily be understood, are there for no good purpose.

We understand, of course, that hotels are operated for profit and that the more people frequenting a hotel, the more liquor and food will be sold; but we believe that hotelkeepers should differentiate between children and adults, even at the expense of profits.

In any case, the commissioners should have night inspection of some of the dens referred to, and if these statements are found correct, the licenses should be summarily cancelled and the proprietors prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

#### THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

The decision in the case of Editor Warren of the Appeal to Reason, who was arrested for offering a reward for the abduction of a murderer, comes in marked contrast to the public commendation by President Roosevelt of the abduction of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone at the instigation of the Mine Owners of Colorado.

The murderer for whom Warren offered the reward had fled from the State of Kentucky into an adjoining state, the Governor of which was of the same political faith as the murderer, consequently extradition was refused and Warren, desiring to show the contrast between the treatment of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners and that accorded the ex-Governor of Kentucky, offered a reward of \$1,000 for his return to the state officials of Kentucky.

For this he has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,500 and to spend six months in jail, although a stay of judgment has been granted to allow

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of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Government are of the opinion that this kind of treatment will crush the labor press of the country and especially that valiant little sheet, The Appeal to Reason. But they apparently overlook the fact that the ranks of labor will continue to furnish men for the educational work, and the faster they are removed and cast into prison, the faster the working class will become enlightened to the true remedy for all their sufferings.

The labor press has been responsible for securing the freedom of many workers during the past few years, Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone owe their freedom to the good work performed by labor papers, even Bloody Nicholas of Russia has been thwarted in his attempt to extradite political prisoners from the United States, and last, but not least, the Socialist dailies of New York and Chicago have secured the discharge of the Commissioner of the police force of New York City through an expose of the persecution of a youth by the authorities of that city.

The United States Government has determined to crush the only papers the workers can rely upon for authentic information, and for that purpose have employed a large force of detectives in an effort to secure evidence that will enable the Post Office Department to shut the offending papers from the mails. In the case of weekly publications, this will be a serious handicap, but the dailies of New York and Chicago will, with the assistance of an aroused working class, continue to enlarge their sphere of usefulness, until at last the workers will recognize their full value and forsake the capitalist sheets altogether.

The power of our press has brought this punishment upon the Editor of the Appeal, the power of the press must be employed to save Warren and

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others from punishment by Courts that are prejudiced against the working class, and in order that a long and mighty roar may go up, let every worker spend a portion of his earnings in support of papers published in the interests of the working class alone.

#### TRADES CONGRESS CONVENTION

The month of September will see the delegates to the Dominion Trades Congress gathered in the historical old city of Quebec, the occasion being the annual convention of that body.

The geographical situation of the meeting place will, in all probability, preclude the possibility of a large attendance from Western points, owing to the financial obligations entailed. In view of the personnel of the delegates, the West will watch closely the acts of the convention, in an effort to decide whether the reasons given for the withdrawal of the Mine Workers are correct. Mr. Frank Sherman, ex-President of District No. 18 of that body, stated that "the Congress was too conservative in action and too LIBERAL in politics," and the action of President Verville, M. P., in withdrawing the Eight-hour Day Bill without forcing a division, lends color to the statement of Sherman. We have read Mr. Verville's speech in defense of his bill, and after doing so, become more convinced than ever that the bill should never have been withdrawn, but that a division should have been forced, this usually resulting in the education of a number of the workers, who, instead of doubting the honesty of the Government, now doubt the integrity of the President of the Dominion Trades Congress.

We have followed closely the proceedings of the past session and have been unable to see anything gained for labor through the endeavors of Mr. O'Donoghue, who was retained by the Congress for the purpose of "begging" for favorable legislation. Owing to the absence of a statement of expenditures we have been unable to ascertain the amount of expense incurred in this way, but we are free to admit that if the total were but ten dollars it was money wasted. The money might better be expended in organizing work and in the propagation of doctrines that will eventually result in the election of men who will work from the inside of the House and at no cost to the workers.

We trust the deliberations of the delegates will result in lasting good to the cause of labor and that the

officers will be chosen from delegates removed from the sphere of influence of the Liberal Government, by this means securing the co-operation of many organizations who have in the past held aloof on account of the political complexion of the majority of the principal officers.

#### MORE LIGHT.

The settlement of the C. P. R. mechanics' strike has again been brought into the limelight through the filing of a suit for \$20,000 against the railway company for services alleged to have been rendered by Mr. G. A. Potts, a solicitor of the City of Winnipeg, in arranging the settlement.

It will be remembered that the two months' strike was terminated just prior to the date of the Dominion elections last fall and was brought about through the efforts of the Provincial Government of Manitoba, for whom Mr. Potts appeared to be acting. During the second month of the trouble, intervention was attempted by numerous bodies, municipal, political and ministerial, but the Conservative politicians were able to offer better terms than the others, and their offer, poor as it was, appealed to the committee in charge of the affairs of the strikers as the best that could be expected, and was therefore accepted.

The intermediaries who acted on behalf of the political parties stated plainly that they expected to secure the support of large numbers of electors if they were able to settle the strike, and naturally, when matters were arranged by the Conservative party, their organs made the most of the occasion while on the other hand, the Liberal organs and labor papers

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that have always acted as a tail for the Liberal kite, alleged that the men had been sold out by their leaders, and even went so far as to state the amount that had been received.

So strong and insistent were the charges of the Liberals against the leading committeemen of the strikers, that the strikers themselves elected an independent committee, representative of all parts of the railway system, and sent them to Winnipeg to conduct an investigation of the settlement. After a four-day session, during which the evidence of those responsible for the settlement was taken, it was decided unanimously, "That while they condemned the judgment of the committee for accepting the terms offered, they exonerated them from even the suspicion of having received any consideration either monetary or otherwise."

Since the publication of the report, the matter has been dismissed from the minds of those concerned, and the claim for \$20,000 comes as a complete surprise to everyone. Mr. Potts, in his statement accompanying the

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claim, sets forth that his expenses in connection with the settlement amounted to the trivial sum of \$350, which appears to furnish further corroboration of the findings of the Investigation Committee, that the strikers "were not sold out."

The defense of the railway company has already been fyled, in which they deny in toto the claim that Mr. Potts was retained in any capacity by them.

We sincerely trust that the case will come to trial, not that we are particularly interested in the settlement of the monetary considerations involved, but in the hope that the evidence adduced will forever relieve the representatives of the men of the suspicion of double dealing and place them in a position to secure substantial damages for the libelous statements published by the newspapers in different parts of the country.

In addition to this, the educational value of the case must not be lost upon the working class neither the politicians nor the railway officials have carried out their pledges and it behooves every worker to study closely the alleged identity of interest between himself the old political parties and his employers.

### THE DIVORCE SCORE CARD.

Not even so stern a critic of American divorce in high life as Mrs. Humphry Ward overlooks its compensatory feature. When her money-hunting but otherwise edifying English bridegroom makes a gesture which might look as though he had hit his vulgar but very rich American bride in the eye the latter's maid bobs right up to witness it. Generally speaking, divorce in high life is deleterious, but for the servants it is simply a wind-fall. For particulars, see newspaper accounts of any recent case.

In the most select circles, we understand, it has become the practice for servants to provide themselves with score-cards. Should the mistress hurl a soup tureen with good aim the nearest servant simply makes a cross opposite the date in the column headed "Hits." Should the master appear in a semi-intoxicated condition the domestic witness draws a semicircle in the appropriate column. With the help of these convenient cards a servant is enabled to testify with accuracy and effect in any proceedings for divorce, separate maintenance or alimony—and to exact an adequate price for that ability. A servant whose card is liberally dotted over with three-beggars and home runs, so to speak, considers his fortune made. It is even said that exceptionally promising scores are now accepted at the bank as collateral.

## TRADE UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM

(J. L. Haddon)

The ranks of trade unionism comprise men of widely varying views. Opinions differ among our membership no less than elsewhere. We have with us those who think our unions should be unions pure and simple, and we have others who advocate making them political bodies.

That concerted action on the part of the workers can accomplish greater results than individual action, will not for a moment be refuted, and trades unions have come into being because of the fact that unity is strength. With the workers in each particular branch of labor united, demands aiming at the betterment of our conditions can be successfully made—our wages can be increased, our hours of labor lessened. While much has been accomplished in the direction of organizing the various crafts, much still remains to be done, and a great proportion of our membership are devoting their time and energy to the good work of educating others to the belief that in joining hands, they not only help themselves, but help their fellows. When every worker shall have become an interested and energetic member of one or other of the unions, we shall have arrived at a happy state of affairs, and he that is a trades-unionist pure and simple aims at nothing more than bringing about such a condition. He is content to be a good union man, to do all in his power to help himself and his fellow worker, and to treat politics as a matter altogether separate and apart from his union.

We have others who take a different view, holding that while unionism affords relief for the present, it provides no lasting remedy for the disadvantages under which we labor. They maintain that nothing of any consequence can be accomplished until the workers unite at the polls and legislate for themselves.

If a Socialist—as I take it—is one who believes that the social state at present obtaining needs reorganizing, then every worker must needs be more or less of a Socialist, whether

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he calls himself one or not. Every worker must surely see that something is wrong and that there is room for improvement in our methods of government. But by what means the alteration shall be made, or to what extent things shall be reorganized, is where opinion differs. Unfortunately we cannot see eye to eye, and so we make little progress.

The platform of the Socialists of today is too drastic and extreme to suit the average union man. It aims too far ahead, and at the same time neglects the requirements of the present. Its adherents become so enraptured in the picture they have painted for the future, that they are apt to regard as too small for consideration such things as working for the cause of the union. While we number among our Socialist brothers many of our most energetic union men, the majority of them regard the time spent at our union meetings as time almost wasted.

Inasmuch as the platform of the Socialist party is too far-sighted to claim as adherents the whole membership of our unions, would it not be wise to consider a modified scheme under which Socialists and semi-Socialists could work in harmony. As trades-unionists we may be Socialists

or we may not, but our aims are similar in many ways, the difference being that the Socialist is too radical and the unionist is not sufficiently alive. What is wanted is a combination of all labor in politics which would embrace not only Socialists, but all who earn their bread by labor. We have members who do not call themselves Socialists, but who would gladly join forces with a party under a different name, with a modified platform.

In Great Britain we have noted considerable advancement in labor legislation, and the good work done there was not altogether the work of Socialists. So, too, in New Zealand and Australia there are labor parties working for the uplifting of their class, and succeeding, too. And these are not called Socialists, though some of the individual members of the parties are no doubt Socialists of similar belief to those of our local party. Perhaps there is something in a name. At any rate, the working class in the two last named countries has been more successful in legislation than we have here, and their success is no doubt due to the fact that they adopt a platform which permits both the radical and the moderate to participate in the work. Let us adopt a policy where we can attempt small things and be sure of accomplishing them, rather than attempting big things which we cannot yet accomplish, and let us make our union meetings our schools for education along these lines.

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**"SAVED" AGAIN.**

The latest despatch from Boise, Idaho, is to the effect that the notorious Harry Orchard, the confessed murderer of ex-Governor Stuenkel, wife-beater, deserter, gambler, Pinkerton spy, etc., has again come to the penitent form and renounced his manifold sins and wickedness. Since his adoption by the state, Harry has been saved a number of times, the most notable occasion being during the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone when he secured absolution in order to turn public opinion against the man whom he afterwards perjured himself to hang.

A number of attempts have been made to secure a pardon for this bloody degenerate, but the labor press has watched so carefully that it has been found impossible up to this time. This latest conversion is no doubt the first move in the game of hoodwinking the people, and to pave the way for the pardon of a scoundrel that never should be allowed to escape unhung.

**BUILDING TRADES DISPUTE.**

It was a fluffy fuss the Building Trades Council of New York had the other night, if all that is told about it is true. The Grave Diggers' Union demanded admission and the bigger union didn't care for their companionship.

"You guys'll put us all on the frits," they complained, peevishly. "Our bosses will begin to talk about us as grave robbers, first thing you know. Naw, you can't come in. Beat it! You don't belong, anyhow. You're not builders."

The grave diggers patiently represented that they were builders as much as the excavators are who dig the foundation holes for buildings. "A hole's a hole," they insisted. The excavators resented that. "We dig holes in which buildings are erected."

That gave the grave diggers the opening they had been planning for. "Yep," said they, "you do. A building is a place for people to stay in, ain't it? Well, so's a grave. And people stay in our holes longer than they do in yours by a dern sight."—Machinists Journal.

**THE "RAT" UNION.**

We read in the daily press that the Canadian Typographical Union, wired their approval of the action taken by the Provincial Workmen's Association in "scabbing" on their brother miners who belonged to an International Union. Surely this is not the bunch of Ottawa Government printers who were expelled from the International Union for refusing to pay the assessment levied in connection with the Eight Hour Day campaign? Their right to use the term Canadian is about as ridiculous as if they had said, "We, the people of Canada, in convention assembled, etc."

The right of the employer to enjoy privileges forbidden to the working class, is based on the power to enforce that right by might. See?

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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.

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### RECEPTION OF BLOODY NICHOLAS

The National Council of the British Labor Party passed the following resolution with regard to the approaching visit of the Czar to Great Britain: "This council, recognizing that the cause of elementary human freedom in Russia has been, and is being, crushed with inhuman barbarity and bad faith, and that the direct and personal responsibility of the Czar for both is established beyond question, enters its unqualified protest against the proposal of his Majesty's Ministers to give the Czar an official reception in this country, and calls upon the 882 branches of the Independent Labor Party in all parts of the United Kingdom to denounce and oppose the reception by every means in their power."

#### A SURE SIGN.

The praise showered upon the Le-mieux Act by employers of labor, can be accepted as proof that it is fulfilling its purpose in keeping the working class where they belong.

## The Goose and the Gander

(M. Blatchford in the London Clarion)

ACT I.

Sauce for the Goose.

Scene I.—Board-room of the Joltum and Joggleton Railway Company. (Baldheaded directors sitting around a long table, in an advanced state of drowsiness.)

The Chairman (Lord Smashmeup, glaring at Mr. Doublechin, the General Manager, through gold-rimmed eye-glasses): Now, Mr. Doublechin, what is this preposterous claim you have to lay before the Board?

General Manager: Why, my lord, it is a demand on the part of the men for—er—more wages, and—er—shorter hours.

Fiery Director (with military air and a red nose): What infernal cheek! (Other directors chime in with his well-feigned indignation, disgust and astonishment.)

Chairman (in tones of haughty injury): On what possible grounds is this—this impudent and extravagant request formulated?

General Manager (with a contemptuous smile): Mainly, my lord, for purely sentimental reasons. They appear to suppose that as they are over-worked and underpaid, life is scarcely worth living.

Fiery Director (with a snort of scorn): Oh, damn it, you know, we can't listen to such rot as that! (Murmurs of "Hear, hear!" "Not likely!" from the other directors.)

Chairman (indignantly): Really, gentlemen, I am at a loss to understand what the working classes are coming to. Why, I understand that very few of our men work more than fourteen hours a day; and hardly any of them get less than sixteen shillings a week. Do they expect to be petted and pampered like—like—lap-dogs? Do they expect to wallow in lazy luxury at the expense of the shareholders of the company, who are quietly putting up with a beggarly seven per cent.? Gentlemen, such conduct can't be tolerated. You will tell them, Mr. Doublechin, that their preposterous request is refused.

Fiery Director (Noisily): Yes, hang it, tell 'em to—to go to the devil. (Approving cries of "Quite right!" "Dash it!" "Decidedly!" etc., from the other directors. The Manager bows and retires, the Board adjourns to luncheon on whitebait, chicken, champagne and cigars, as the scene closes.)

Scen II.—General Manager's Private Office. Manager seated at table.

Clerk (Announces): Mr. Slowgo to see you, sir, on behalf of the men. (Enter heavy person with thick beard like bottle-brush on chin, rest of face slightly in want of shaving. He is attired in a prehistoric frock-coat, and an Early-English top hat.)

General Manager (haughtily): Now sir, my time is very valuable. Say what you have to say as briefly as possible. Now, what do you want?

Slowgo: Yes. Well, I am deputed to see you on behalf of the servants of the Joltum and Jogg-

General Manager (Interrupting!): Oh, indeed? And who are you? And by what right are you here?

Slowgo (with some warmth): I, sir, am the general secretary of the Conglomerated Society of Railway Ticket Punchers, and I have to lay before you a—

General Manager (Rising and ringing bell): That will do, sir, that will do. I don't know you or your society, and I don't want to. If our servants have any grievance, they must submit it to us themselves; the company positively decline to recognize any paid agitators or mischief-makers whatever. (To clerk, who answers bell): Smithson, show this person out. (Slowgo, breathing heavily, gets his top hat well down over his ample ears as the curtain falls to slow music suggestive of Britons never being slaves.)

ACT II.

Sauce for the Gander.

Scene I.—General Manager's Office. Mr. Doublechin, reading daily paper and smoking a cigar. The tramping of many feet and the murmur of many voices heard without. (Enter elderly clerk, in great excitement.)

General Manager (Testily): Now then, Smithson, what do you want, and what is that row in the yard?

Smithson (Nervously): Well, sir, it's the men, sir. Come to see you in person, sir. There's hundreds of 'em, sir.

General Manager: Eh! Oh, well, let them send in a deputation, and tell the others to go back to work instantly.

Smithson: Beg pardon, sir, but they won't, sir. They say, sir, you said they must make their complaints in person, sir, and they've come to do it, sir. The yard's crammed, sir, the traffic's stopped, and—

General Manager (Fiercely): Oh, that's it, hey! Confound the fellows. I'll make an example of the ringleaders. The idle impudent dogs!

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Scene II.—The Station Yard, crammed with guards, porters, shunters, ticket clerks, signalmen and dray-drivers.

General Manager (Angrily mounting wagon): Now, then, my men, what is the meaning of all this?

Men (In chorus): We've come to complain to the company about our grievances, since you won't have any truck with Slowgo, our general secretary. That's what we've come for.

General Manager: Well, I instructed you to send a deputation to see me. Why didn't you do it?

Men (Again in noisy chorus): What! To be snapped at for coming? You wanted to deal with us personally. Well, here we are.

General Manager (Not seeing what else to do): Oh! Ah! Yes. Very well, then. Now, what is it?

Slowgo (General Secretary of the Conglomerated Society of Railway Ticket Punchers, disguised as a one-armed shunter, steps forward. Points finger at General Manager): All right, sir, who are you, and by what right are you here?

General Manager (Glaring through eyeglasses): Who am I? Why, confound your impudence, I am the General Manager of the Joltum and Jogleton Railway Company, and am deputed by the company to—

Slowgo: That's enough. We've nothing to do with you.

Men: Ah! That's so. Chuck it. We ain't havin' any o' that.

General Manager (Sparks flashing through his eyeglasses): Why, you infernal, impudent scamps. I'm the— Slowgo (with a leer): Close your face and hop it. We don't want you. The company wouldn't recognize our general secretary, and we won't recognize their general manager. See?

General Manager (Fuming with rage and fury): Oh! You can't be such fools as to think the directors will meet to—

Slowgo: We don't want the directors; we won't see the directors. Hey, lads?

General Chorus of Men: Not likely! Directors be jiggered. Etc.

General Manager (Gulping wildly, perspiration and blue spots breaking out all over him): You won't see the—why, what the devil and all his imps do you—

Slowgo (Jeeringly): We're the serv-

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ants of the company, and we've come here to lay our complaints before the shareholders of the company. And we'll stop here till you fetch 'em. Hey, men?

Men: Ah! That's what. We don't want no truck with paid officials and mischief-makers; it's the company we want.

Tableau! Blue Fire! Shrieking Whistles! (General Manager comes undone in seventeen places, falls fainting into the arms of his clerk, and is fanned by a telegraph messenger on right. Slowgo, on left, tears off his false nose and whiskers, scrambles into his pre-historic frock coat and strikes an attitude with one hand on his false front, the other waving his Early-English top hat. Group of Railway men in wagon in centre, waving the banner of the Conglomerated Society of Railway Ticket Punchers, as the curtain falls, to the soothing strains of "We Won't Go Home Till Morning.")

Audience (As they go out): Well, that there Slowgo isn't such a fool as what he looks, seemingly; and anyhow, what's sauce for the goose ought to be good enough for the gander.

**THE RESULT OF PATRIOTISM.**

One body of miners on strike against a corporation, and their tools, the militia, while another section remain faithful to the corporation to the tune of "The Maple Leaf Forever" furnishes an excellent example of the brand of patriotism taught by the Employers Associations and corporations generally, and the readiness of the workers to accept the teachings.

**"NO OPTION."**

The United States Steel Trust has posted notices in all its plants forbidding workmen leaving the shops during the day at noon, as well as at other times. Nothing is said about drinking, but it is understood that all the notices are intended to prevent workmen going to the saloons for intoxicants. This is prohibition scientifically applied.

**THE WORKERS POSITION.**

Fifteen years ago Robert G. Ingersoll, in one of his most eloquent speeches, made a dramatic plea for workmen to combine that they might secure control of the executive, legislative and judicial departments.

"Capital," said Ingersoll, "has always claimed and still claims the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the bank, club house or parlor. Workingmen, when they combine, gather in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and navy, the legislature, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of 'exchanging ideas.' When the poor combine it is a 'conspiracy.' If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a 'mob.' If they defend themselves it is treason.

"How is it the rich can control the departments of government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than rich. Why tainly more poor than rich. Why not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, legislative and judicial departments? Will they ever find how powerful they are?

"A cry comes from the oppressed, the hungry, from the despised, from men who despair and from women who weep. There are times when mendicants become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner under which the noblest and the bravest battle for right."—Machinists' Journal.

There are many ways of skinning a cat—but the first thing to do is to get the cat. So with workingclass legislation. First get the franchise; then learn how to use it.

Politicians beg from workmen one day in the year, and workmen beg from politicians the other 364.

*Hill & Kerfoot*

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#### DOUKHOBOR HABITS.

Imagine a community of nearly 700 men, women and children, without a doctor, a lawyer, a dentist, a druggist, store, saloon, butcher shop, jail or police officer, pauper or courtesan, where all of the population are vegetarians and teetotalers, so far as alcoholic beverages are concerned, and who neither chew nor smoke tobacco, and you will have an idea of the Doukhobor settlement at Brilliant, formerly Waterloo, on the Columbia river, about 25 miles from Rossland.

The inhabitants are Socialists, pure and simple, as everything is held in common. The men and the women work for the community, and all property is owned by the community, and all moneys derived from the sale of the products of the soil goes into a common fund. They constitute one big family. The children, until they are able to work, are allowed to play or to attend school, where a rudimentary education is given them. As soon as they are strong enough to toil they join the ranks of the workers and become part of the producers.

There are no drones in this human hive. When old age comes on and the limbs become unfit for arduous toil, the superannuated Doukhobors are treated just the same as when they were useful to the community. One of the Doukhobors explained this to the Miner representative, about as follows: "Old men and old women, when breakfast comes, eat breakfast; when dinner comes, have dinner; when supper comes, have supper. Rest of time they sit in house if weather is bad, but if weather fine they go out in the sun and enjoy themselves. When they want shoes, hat, coat, vest, they go to shop and get them."

#### EATING UP CAPITALISTS.

Among the finny tribes of the rivers and lakes the big fish eat the little fish. In the same way among the capitalists, the little capitalists disappear and the big capitalists become more swollen in appearance.

The economics of capitalism are based upon the theory of perpetual competition. The idea put forth is that if competition is given free reign then goods will be sold at the lowest possible cost. If the price goes up beyond a fair margin of profit then others will enter the field and compete.

But competition is warfare and in warfare there must come victory for one side or the other. When victory comes the conquered are despoiled and the spoils add strength to the victors.

Competition is still at work in the economic arena. But the competition is no longer between individuals. The competition is between large aggregations of capital and between groups of men who control the labor of thousands of men. This competition results in the victors and the vanquished. The defeated capitalists are eaten up as it were by the bigger capitalists.

When a few of the bigger capitalists have caused all the lesser capitalists to disappear from off the face of the country, the organized workers in the form of the industrial state can eat up the few big capitalists.—Cotton's Weekly.

#### HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR ADDRESS?

The following subscribers were removed from the list because of advices received from the Postoffice Department that they had moved without giving their new addresses. Has your paper been stopped because of your own carelessness?

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Olding, J., 917 10th Ave. E.  
Wenstone, A., 1259 Alberni St.

#### VALUE RECEIVED IN CIGARS

Smoke

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QUALITY QUANTITY  
and Union Made

Milford The Clerk.

Interviewed on his return from the Bristol Conference of Clerks, Mr. W. J. Read, the President of the National Union of Clerks, gave a gloomy account of that organization's position in the world of Labor. In the last census upwards of 500,000 persons described themselves as clerks, and yet the membership of the union only amounts, after 20 years' existence, to 2,000! It is the old story. The average clerk, in shabby silk hat and painfully-brushed frock-coat, though the average "salary" of his miserable trade is actually not more than 25s. a week, regards himself as infinitely superior to "those Labor fellows" in dirty overalls who get double his wages. Mr. Read showed his interviewer one advertisement for a clerk in "City office" who was required to deposit 25 pounds as security to win a "salary" of 15s! And on the troublous question of competition by women he told one significant and typical story. A girl who was engaged to be married to a clerk at Hull conceived the happy thought of increasing the joint income by seeking a situation for herself, and eventually succeeded in securing a clerkship at 15s. a week. With pride and joy she hastened to communicate the good news to her lover. He did not seem as pleased as he might have been expected; he had just got the "sack"; she had taken his place at lower wages!—British Clarion.

Honored Trades.

The profession most honored in this country is that of lying. That is why politicians and lawyers are held in so high esteem.

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

### WHY?

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

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

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## THE PREDICTION OF A PLUTE.

Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the United States treasury under Theodore Roosevelt, made the following remarkable statement in an address to the students of Chicago University on March 1, 1907:

"When our manufactories grow bigger than the United States then there will be war, the bloodiest war in the history of mankind. The time is coming when the manufactories will outgrow the country and men by the hundreds of thousands will be turned out of the factories. That of itself is not so bad, but when we realize that we pay out in wages as much as the rest of the world put together, we begin to see the seriousness of the situation."

"The factories are multiplying faster than our trade, and we will shortly have a surplus, with no one abroad to buy, and with no one at home to absorb it, because the laborer has not been paid enough to buy back what he created."

"What will happen then? Why all these men will be turned out of the factories. Thousands of them hundreds of thousands. They will find themselves without food. Then will come the great danger to the country, for these men will be hard men to deal with."

"The last century was the worst in the history of the world for wars. I look to see this century bring out the greatest conflict ever waged in the world. It will be a war for markets and all the nations of the world will be in the fight as they are after the same markets for the surplus of their factories. One great source of danger is the unearned increment of our wealth. I admit that

I have profited by that source myself but I realize now it is all wrong. I remember the first time I was guilty of getting something for nothing. I bought a piece of land in Iowa and sold it in a short time at a large advance. I admit those dollars looked good to me then. Now I know that no lasting good can come from the possession of wealth that is not earned."

No person will accuse the Hon. Shaw of being a rabid "soap box" orator trying to incite the great upwashed to revolt but were any workman to make such a statement in public he would soon be landed in the "pen" as is the case in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Montreal.—Ferne Ledger.

## EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Unlike the general movement for the enfranchisement of women, the aristocratic ladies of England who are now receiving such notoriety on account of their demands for the ballot, do not believe in, nor are they asking for equal rights in the matter of suffrage. One of the more prominent ladies stated recently that "she believed those who have property should be allowed to vote." We were never quite convinced of the good intentions of these ladies, and suggest the necessity of their petition being refused, until such time as every woman in Great Britain is included, whether she be of plebeian birth and without property, or born with a silver spoon and millions.

## BOYCOTT.

The Hon. Jonathan Josephus Kirby, Jr., p.g., the new thing in the National Association of Manufacturers, asks the plutes to boycott all Y. M. C. A.'s that permit the labor question to be discussed in their buildings. Kirby is a very moderate old scout. He might have included a few churches and public buildings and private halls. Of course, this cheap imitation of a petty czar doesn't oppose free speech and press. Of course not!

## "GOD KNOWS."

By Nelson Reickard.

"God knows!" Yes, indeed, but it seems rather odd  
Our mentor and guide should refer us to God  
For answer to questions, so simple, so grim.  
Yet ask us to trust all our questions to Him.

God knows our resources were never so great;  
That unemployed millions could quickly create  
The wealth that would furnish food, shelter and  
and clothes—  
Why, then, are we idle and starving?  
God knows.

Suppose the few owners should order us chumps  
To get off their earth; 'twould require some long jumps  
To reach the next planet, and then just suppose  
The Martians might kick us off Mars, too. God knows.

Our wives and our children are hungry and cold;  
What then? there's no work? "Let them starve," we are told.  
Tis overproduction, as every sign shows,  
But why that brings famine, Great God only knows.

God knows that young children—mere schoolgirls and boys—  
Are robbed of their schoolings, their youth and its joys,  
And ground into profits, in mine, shops and mill  
That dainty, rich men may be wealthier still.

God knows why the blacklist is legal and just,  
And the workingman's union an illegal "trust";  
Why boycotts and strikes are enjoined everywhere,  
While fines for rebating are wholly unfair.

God knows why we workingmen vote for such things,  
Then curse the result which our own action brings;  
We strike with our friends, but we vote with our foes;  
Some time we may vote as we strike—but God knows.

—Bricklayer and Mason.

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### LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.

More and more is manual labor being displaced by machinery. Take it on the farms in the United States, for instance. Seed potatoes are now cut and planted by machinery. A self-feeder on the threshing machine displaces two men. Blast stackers and gasoline engines as applied in agriculture, have abolished the constant labor of 150,000 men.

The hand shearer has been supplanted by a machine on stock farms that makes 3,000 clips per minute.

The combined header and thresher with a crew of five men can do the work that the old style machine required 20 men to do, and yet even the old style machine could do the work of 500 hand scythes and flails.

Shelling corn used to give many thousands a chance to earn an honest living—a few dollars, at any rate; it required a good worker to shell five bushels a day, but now two men with a machine can shell 1,500 bushels a day.

It required a swift worker to gin five pounds of cotton, but now two men with a machine will turn out 4,000 pounds a day.

One of the remarkable inventions of the century is the derrick pontoon that loads and unloads coal at seaports, making thousands of manual laborers unnecessary. The new device has nine hydraulic grabs, which grab down into the hold of a vessel pull coal weigh and register it and drop it through chutes on to barges and railroad cars. It can handle 5000 tons daily.

Down south a machine is coming into general use that plants tobacco, cotton and other products. A large planter is authority for the statement that with the cheap iron slave a profit can be made with five-cent cotton.

The manufacturing of boots and

shoes offers some very wonderful facts in the matter of displacement of human labor. In one large and long-established manufacturing plant in an eastern State the proprietor testified that it would require 500 persons working by hand processes to make as many boots and shoes as 100 persons now make with the aid of machinery, a displacement of manual labor of 80 per cent. In another class of the same industry the number of men required to produce a given quantity of boots and shoes has been reduced one-half. One operator can now stitch 1,000 pairs of shoes a day; in the old days it required a very fast worker to sew six pairs a day.

### HELP YOURSELF.

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

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

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

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

With all my heart I protest against a system in which the lapdogs of the rich are the social superiors of the children of the poor.—E. V. DEBS.

### DOORS OPEN OUT.

One meaning of the "open shop" is that if the workman don't like the treatment he gets from the bosses the door is open and he can go. If he complains in any way the door is open and he MUST go. But the "open shop" is closed to all who have the manhood to register a kick when wages or shop rules are not fair to the workmen. The open shop is only open to those who leave manhood outside.

### PAYS ITS WAY.

The Minister of Militia says that the Canadian Militia has more than saved the cost of maintenance by suppressing strikes. The general opinion is that the militia is intended to protect our country, but we thank Sir Frederick for his kindly explanation regarding the ownership of the country.

### SIMPLE AND CHEAP.

Conditions of employment in Germany may not be ideal in all particulars, but in the matter of expressing their opinions and conducting the affairs of a dispute with employers, German workers appear to have much more freedom than is accorded workmen in Britain or America in similar circumstances. It is not so long ago that the right of a labor union to distribute circulars at the entrance of theatres stating that the house employed non-union musicians, was upheld by the courts, and now comes the report that the reichsgericht, the highest court of law in the German empire, has rendered a decision in which it held that a boycott, when declared by a union or a society for reasons which appear to that society to be good, so long as it does not extend to any attempt to spread the boycott beyond the confines of the union, is not only not against public policy, but also legal in every sense. The court further declares that the boycott is a legitimate means of warfare between associations of commerce or of labor or between labor organizations and commercial firms.

The decision is enlarged by the explanation that where a striking union is an integral part of a political party the members of the political party may be solicited to join the boycott, since the organizations are in essence one and the same, and the political party may to all intents and purposes be considered the parent body of the union.

Perhaps the presence in Germany of a solid phalanx of 3,125,000 labor votes has had something to do with giving the workers some legal status in the conduct of their affairs.

### The Secret of Power.

Official Japanese statistics show that Japan's imports from the United States in 1908 amounted to \$39,000,000. The share which merchandise from the United States formed of the total imports into that country was 17.8 per cent. The exports from Japan to the United States were \$61,000,000, or 32.6 per cent of the total exports.

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**IMPROPER DEFENSE.**

"Prisoner at the bar, you are charged with having entered the kitchen of the complaining witness and stealing therefrom three loaves of bread, said act constituting burglary. Guilty or not guilty?"

"Your honor, I admit having entered this man's kitchen and taking a couple of loaves of bread, but—"

"Then you plead guilty?"

"Not yet, your honor. You see the man who complained against me cornered wheat and forced up the price of bread. I did not have enough money to allay the pangs of hunger suffered by my children, and I thought it was only just that the man who caused their suffering should help dispel it. So I broke into his house and took two loaves of his bread. I could have taken many valuable things, but all I wanted was something for the kiddies to eat. So, your honor, I think there are miti—"

"That will do, sir!" sternly commanded the judge. "On your own admission you are guilty and you are sentenced to jail for sixty days. People of your class must be taught that property rights must be protected."

"But I was protecting my children, and they are more to me than this man's—"

"Thirty days more for contempt of court."

A moment later court adjourned, and while the prisoner was being escorted to jail and his hungry children were crying for bread, the judge was being escorted to a fashionable cafe by the man who had doubled the price of bread.

After all, human life is the cheapest thing on the market—W. M. Maupin, in the Commoner.

VALUE RECEIVED IN CIGARS  
Smoke  
**"DAVID HARUM"**  
QUALITY QUANTITY  
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**THE IRRELIGION OF THE PROLETARIAT.**

Mr. Chas. Booth, the well-known sociologist, at the close of his vast inquiry into the religious state of London, which his army of assistants by street, and often house by house, states that "the mass of the people make no profession of faith and take no interest in religious observances. The great section of the population which passes by the name of the working classes, lying socially between the lower middle class and the 'poor,' remains, as a whole, outside of all religious bodies. The churches have come to be regarded as the resorts of the well-to-do, and of those who are willing to accept the charity and the patronage of the people better off than themselves. The average working man of to-day thinks more of his rights or his wrongs than of his duties and his failure to perform them. Humility and the consciousness of sin and the attitude of worship, are perhaps not natural to him."—From "Social and Philosophical Studies" by Paul Lafargue, page 10.

**Honest Calling Degraded.**

The Marquis de Castellane, who has been hot-footing it after some of the Gould millions, only to fall down hard, seems to be earning an honest living. He has taken up newspaper work and is correspondent for several American dailies. The discredited aristocrat in writing of political matters in France, is forced to admit that Socialism is gaining tremendous power, and that in all likelihood the "Reds" will defeat the present ministry. "I can announce," says Castellane, "that M. Clemenceau, who is styled France's great prime minister by his admirers, and is dubbed reactionary by his enemies, will soon lay aside the care of office to devote the remainder of his life to philosophical literature. He who took an active part in the Commune; has had a Parliamentary career for 40 years behind him, and who overthrew ministries, now finds himself unable to cope with the growing forces of Socialism."—Cleveland Citizen.

**A SECOND ELIOT.**

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, adverted to labor unionism in his baccalaureate address this year, and, if he is correctly reported, called it the industrial menace of the nation. He spoke of the alleged practice in the labor unions of "standardizing" the day's work, and of making the output of the poorest workman the standard. This, he suggested, tends to cut down industrial efficiency and to cripple the nation in the race for commercial supremacy. Like most college men, Dr. Wilson fails or refuses to look the real problem in the face. \* \* \* Trade unionism is a symptom, not a disease. When labor is unoppressed it never organizes. When natural opportunities for self-employment are so free that all men may employ themselves at will, the labor union is unheard of. When placer mines were open to the first comer in California, and later in Alaska, there were no miners' unions. No man cared whether he held a job or not. If he lost his job, he staked out a claim. But when all the mines went under private ownership, the miners organized. The Western Federation of Miners is the fruit of fenced-up opportunities. \* \* \* As to restriction of output, Dr. Wilson should remember that such efficient machinery is now used, and laborers work such long hours, that when all are at work they make things faster than the world can buy them. Output must be cut down. How to do it is the question. The employer prefers to do it by employing a smaller force of more efficient men; but this leaves many out of work. The labor unionist prefers to do it by shorter hours of work. Falling in this, he may, and in many instances does, reduce output by less work per unit of time. How would Dr. Woodrow Wilson do it? By such a readjustment of things that the laborer would receive the full product of his labor, the necessity for restriction would disappear. Laborers everywhere would have their purchasing power so increased that "overproduction" would vanish with "underconsumption." Until men everywhere had all they wanted of everything, labor could go on without any glut of products. But is Dr. Wilson in favor of that?—Milwaukee Journal.

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**VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 225**—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, J. Whitehead; executive committee, J. Ellis, O. Shoemaker, R. Hoerle, L. Ward; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council; L. Ward, A. Ward, D. McLean. Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Messrs. Pettipiece, Benson, Ward, Wilton and Neelands.

**COURTIERS BARBERS UNION OF AMERICA, VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 128**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Labor Hall at 8:30 p. m. President, J. Wallace Green; Vice-President, Geo. Payne; Treasurer, W. Lechner; Recorder, G. W. Isaacs; Secretary, W. Kilgour, 49 Cordova street.

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**TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA, UNITED FEDERAL UNION NO. 22**—Meets at 7:30 p. m., 3rd Tuesday in each month at Labor Hall. President, J. Nesbitt, 1825 Barwood street; Treasurer, R. C. Alexander, 1815 4th avenue west; Secretary, I. Gowler, Box 1254.

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**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, Summer O'Brien; Treasurer, J. Robinson; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, S. Kerhghan. Phone 1380, Labor Hall.

**COOKS' WAITERS' AND WAITRESSES' LOCAL 22**—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday in Labor Hall at 8:30 p. m. President, D. Bell; Secretary and Business Agent, Chas. Davis, Saddle Rock Restaurant.

**OPERATIVE PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 68**—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. 32, 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, 522 Powell St. President and Business Agent, J. Sully, Phone L4019. Headquarters for men, Cigar Store, 122 Hastings St. E.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRIC WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 612**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Hall, 8 p. m. H. W. Abercrombie, Pres., 600 7th ave.; Geo. Jenkins, Rec. Sec., Cedar Cottage, E. C.; H. H. Free, Fin. Sec., 2386 2nd ave.

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**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRIC WORKERS LOCAL UNION NO. 601 (Inside Men)**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p. m. in Labor Hall. Executive meets alternate Wednesdays. President, C. K. Bogart, 552 Granville St.; Financial Secretary, A. Montgomery, Quinte Hotel; Recording Secretary, F. H. Thompson, 2596 Oak St., Phone B2517.

**BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, N. O. LOCAL NO. 1**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m. in Labor Hall. President, J. Campbell, Jr.; Recording Secretary, J. Tompason, Box 52; Financial Secretary, J. James, Box 53; Business Agent, W. W. Sayer, phone A4019.

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

**BRANCH NO. 3**—Meets alternate Mondays at 8 p. m. in Fairview Hall, corner Seventh avenue and Granville street. President, P. Pearson; Secretary, Wm. Horsburgh, 2185 Seventh avenue west.

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

The municipal review issued by the city of Winnipeg states that day labor has proven itself cheaper and more satisfactory than the contract system.

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