

# The Western Wage-earner

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in the Interests of Organized Labor

Volume 1, No. 9

VANCOUVER, B.C., OCTOBER, 1909.

50c. per Year

## Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Proceedings

Vancouver, B. C.,

Labor Hall, Sept. 2, 1909.

Regular meeting Vancouver Trades and Labor Council convened this evening at 8:10 p. m., President Sellars in the chair, and all other officers present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

### Credentials.

International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, No. 213—C. Chesney, vice A. C. Parker, resigned.

Brotherhood Painters and Decorators, No. 138—J. A. Peck, vice P. Smith, resigned.

Credentials received and delegates obligated.

### Reports of Committees.

#### Executive Committee.

Executive Committee met on Sept. 1st, with the following members present: Vice-President Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer Campbell, Statistician Mattinson, Delegates Hoover, Ley, Letroadec, and Secretary Pettipiece. President Sellars (ill) arrived later in the session. Organizer Young present.

Communication from Local Union Operative Plasterers' International Association, No. 89, re vacating Labor Hall. Referred to Organization Committee. Concurred in.

Managing Editor McVety reported that more advertising solicitors were doing business in the city on the prestige of organized labor, though unauthorized in any way by the Council. In one case quoted a cheque payable to the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council had been endorsed and cashed. Authority was asked to prosecute, which was recommended. Concurred in.

Delegate McVety reported for the Sub-Committee in re Labor Hall, and submitted written advice from Solicitor Macdonell. After prolonged discussion a motion prevailed unanimously that the committee recommend to the Council that it be authorized to proceed with the organization of a joint stock company as indicated in Solicitor Macdonell's letter under date of Sept. 1, 1909. Referred to new business.

Communication from City Clerk inviting delegation to attend special meeting of civic bodies to discuss the Great Northern Railway proposals regarding the development of False Creek. New business.

The following accounts were recommended for payment: Trades Council account No. 1: McTaggart & Moscrop, \$4.50; A. R. Burns (August), \$60; A. R. Burns, sundry, \$1.30; Secretary-Treasurer Campbell (August), \$10.30; General Secretary Pettipiece (August), \$10.70; Allied Printing Trades Council, refund, \$2. Account No. 2: E. T. Kingsley (August), \$155.25; postage, \$11.25.

Concurred in.

### Audit Committee.

Delegate Benson reported for Audit Committee that the books of officers had been examined and found O. K. Received.

### Organization Committee.

Delegate Aicken reported that no meeting had been held, and asked to be relieved of the chairmanship, as he had not the time to devote to the work. Report received and resignation accepted.

### Parliamentary Committee.

Delegate McVety reported that members of the committee had not attended, though notified in writing, and asked that the entire committee be relieved of office and a new committee struck by the president. Received and concurred in.

### Labor Day Committee.

Delegates Harrison and McVety reported that everything was all ready for a fitting celebration of Labor Day at New Westminster. Received.

### Special Committee.

Managing Editor McVety reported having entered proceedings against three advertising solicitors on charges of securing Council cheques and endorsing same. Received with thanks.

### Hospital Committee.

Delegate McGeer reported regarding alleged grievances existing as to the nurses in the General Hospital, and asked for permission to submit a resolution covering same, to be forwarded by the Council to the City Council. Received and concurred in.

### Roll Call.

Statistician Mattinson's records showed 47 delegates present.

### Reports from Unions.

Cocks and Waiters.—Delegate Perkins reported Hotel Fortin signed up; Acme Restaurant, union; Davenport, non-union. Asked for further assistance from unionists in demanding their card.

Bartenders.—Delegate Harrison reported the Strathcona and Iroquois Hotels unfair to his organization; Hotel Fortin signed up during the week.

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**Bricklayers and Masons.**—Delegate Bink reported re the new Arcade building, and drew attention to some inconsistencies on the part of the building trades.

**Painters and Decorators.**—Delegate Gothard reported that the Hotel Fortin had been unfair to his organization.

**Building Trades Council.**—Delegate Midgley reported that the Bricklayers and Masons as yet were not affiliated with the Building Trades Council.

**Cigarmakers.**—Delegate Craig reported that more members of his organization would be employed if the unionists would insist on having their label when purchasing cigars.

**New Business.**

**Letroadec—McGeer.**—That the Executive Committee be authorized to proceed with the organization of a joint stock company, as recommended in the Executive report, with a view to building a new Labor Temple for organized labor in Vancouver at the earliest possible moment. A general discussion followed, and the motion was carried on an aye and nay vote of 35 to 7.

**Midgley—Gothard.**—That the communication from the local S. D. P. be again taken up by the Special Council Committee and report at the next meeting.

**McVety—Beasley.**—Amendment that the matter be given a six months' hoist. Carried by a vote of 19 for to 15 against.

**Mattinson—Bink.**—That two delegates be sent to the Council in obedience to the invitation of the City Clerk to attend a special meeting of civic bodies to discuss matters pertaining to the development of False Creek. Carried on a vote of 21 for to 11 against. Committee named: Delegates Benson and Sinfield.

**Ley—Gothard.**—That no delegates be sent to the September convention at Quebec of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Non-concurrence by a vote of 15 to 8.

**Pettipiece—Benson.**—That credentials be given to Delegate Aicken of the Street Railwaymen's Union, who is to attend a convention of his own organization at Toronto on October 4th, the difference in expense to be borne by the Council, \$125; and that the Executive Committee be empowered to arrange for the advance of the amount at its special meeting to be held on Thursday, Sept. 10th. Carried.

**Letroadec—Midgley.**—That the vote of the last meeting to the B. C. Anti-Tuberculosis Society of \$25 be reconsidered. Carried.

**McGeer—Midgley.**—That the action of last meeting in this respect be rescinded. Carried.

**Letroadec—Ley.**—That the secretary be instructed to write President Mrs. Ross, stating reasons for above action. Carried.

Receipts, account No. 1, \$181.75; disbursements, \$83.80.

Receipts, account No. 2, \$80.25; disbursements, \$166.50.

Council adjourned at 11:25 p. m.

H. SELLARS, President.

R. P. PETTIPIECE, Secretary.

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Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 16, 1909.

Regular meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council convened in Labor Hall auditorium this evening at 8:10 p. m., President Sellars in the chair, and all other officers present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

**Credentials.**

**Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators.**—Pavler, Stuart and Wenstone, vice Morgan and Fraser, resigned.

**Cigarmakers.**—Arthur Blee, vice A. McKenzie, resigned.

**Brotherhood Electrical Workers, No. 213.**—Roy Anderson.

Credentials received and delegates obligated.

**Communications.**

From Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack inviting the Council to send a representative to the St. John's Ambulance Association. Upon motion, Del. Harrison, 723 Dunlevy avenue, was appointed.

**Reports of Committees.**

Executive Committee.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Sept. 9, at which the furthering of the organization of a joint stock company to proceed with the erection of a new Labor Temple was generally discussed, resulted in a motion directing President Sellars and Del. McVety to prepare rough draft articles of incorporation for the Vancouver Labor Temple Company, in conjunction with Solicitor Macdonell, under the Companies' Act, and report to next meeting of the Executive.

Upon motion, Sec.-Treas. Campbell was instructed to issue a cheque in favor of Del. J. A. Aicken for \$125 to defray expenses as delegate to the Quebec convention of the Trades and Labor Congress which convenes on Sept. 20th.

Regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Sept. 15.

Mrs. Walker and Miss Burton of the Garment Workers' Union were present with regard to the use of a bogus label of their trade in Victoria. Refer-

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red to Organizer Young and the open Council.

The secretary-treasurer was instructed to give the information asked by the Builders' Laborers relative to amount of interest due on certificates.

The following accounts were recommended for payment:

No. 1 account—B. C. Electric, \$1.87; B. C. Electric, \$7.27; Dixon & Murray, \$5.20; J. A. Flett, Ltd., \$1.45; Jas. H. McVety, sundry, \$1.40; Brotherhood Painters and Decorators, \$12.67.

No. 2 account—J. H. McVety (Sept. Wage-Earner), \$103.10; Vancouver World, advertising, \$5.

Concurred in.

Secretary-treasurer was instructed to keep separate book account of expenses in connection with the organization of Vancouver Labor Temple Company. And was also authorized to secure necessary rubber stamps.

After some discussion, the rent of the Labor Hall auditorium was fixed at \$4 per meeting.

The report of President Sellars and Del. McVety, including a rough draft of articles of incorporation of the proposed joint stock company, was received, and the whole reviewed clause by clause.

Upon motion of Secretary Pettipiece and Del. Ley, the Executive Committee recommends that a special meet-

ing of the Trades and Labor Council be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, at which Solicitor Killam will be present to review, with all the delegates present, the whole question of adoption of articles of incorporation of the Vancouver Labor Temple Company, in order to facilitate the erection of a new Labor Temple at the earliest date possible.

Haddon—Wilson.—That the report of the Executive Committee be adopted and the recommendations concurred in.

**Special Committee.**

Del. Sinfield reported as one of the special committee appointed to attend the joint meeting of civic bodies for the consideration of the development of False Creek, going into the proposition at length and indicating a very close investigation into the question.

A number of motions and amendments were offered, and it was finally moved and seconded by Harrison—Benson: That the Trades and Labor Council place itself on record as in favor of the civic land being leased rather than sold; and that provision also be made for the employment of white labor only. This was concurred in.

**Roll Call.**

Statistician Mattinson reported 39 delegates present.

At this stage of the proceedings Del. Wilton rose to a question of privilege, and asked leave to introduce resolutions of deep moment to labor in this territory.

The request was granted, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed and the secretary instructed to wire same:

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 16, 1909.  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier,  
Premier of Canada,  
Ottawa, Ont.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, representing over 6000 locally affiliated members of organized labor, and voicing the emphatic conviction of every wage-earner in Western Canada, in regular meeting assembled tonight, desires to notify your government that we will not peacefully stand for the proposed further wholesale importation of Oriental labor into this province at the behest of merciless profit-seeking railway contractors. If the working conditions were made fit for animals, there are lots of available jobless men in Canada. We demand fulfillment of election promises and such action as will disprove that government is but the executive committee for corporate interests. Better no G. T. P. than to add to the huge non-voting Oriental population which already controls the fishing and lumbering resources of this province. Further importations will aggravate a serious menace. We refuse to be reduced to an Oriental standard of living. Answer.

Secretary also instructed to send the following telegram to the secretaries of all the central bodies throughout Western Canada, including Victoria, New Westminster, Revelstoke, Nelson, Fernie, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Brandon, Winnipeg, Firt William and Port Arthur:

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 16, 1909.  
Secretary:

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council urges immediate wire-burning protest at Ottawa to prevent proposed wholesale importation of non-voting Orientals to accept G. T. P. Railway construction; conditions already made unbearable for white labor. Note our telegram to Laurier.

**Reports of Unions.**

Brotherhood Carpenters.—Del. McKenzie reported regarding benefit concert being held under the auspices of his Union.

Musicians.—Del. Babcock reported the initiation of six new members last meeting, and that the Majestic Theatre was the only picture-moving house in the city employing a union orchestra.

Bartenders.—Del. Harrison reported the Strathcona and Iroquois Hotels on their unfair list.

Painters.—Del. Peck suggested that the various business agents for unions in the city arrange for joint meetings so that differences could be adjusted relative to firms and places fair to one and unfair to other unions, mentioning the Strathcona and Fortin Hotels as instances.

Garment Workers.—Del. Mrs. Walker reported re the use of a bogus label by a Victoria firm in their line of business.

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**Letroadec—Lothian.**—That the secretary be instructed to write the Victoria Trades and Labor Council re above. Carried.

**Organizer Young** was given the floor at this stage of the proceedings and addressed the Council with regard to the situation above alluded to.

**Building Trades Council.**—Del. Midgley reported that Organizer Young had done some good work for his organization.

**Electrical Workers, No. 213.**—Del. Chesnay reported good progress in his craft.

#### Labor Day Committee.

**Dels. Harrison, Babcock and McVety** reported for the Labor Day committee, and regretted the small attendance of Vancouver unionists at New Westminster's celebration.

Upon motion, the secretary was instructed to convey the hearty thanks of this Council to Secretary Stoney for the entertainment provided, and the satisfactory conclusion of their initial Labor Day celebration.

The committee was relieved, with thanks.

#### New Business.

**Wilton—McKenzie.**—That we reconsider the adoption of the Executive

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

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Committee's report, and that the date of the proposed special meeting be fixed for Friday, October 1st, instead of Thursday, Sept. 30. Carried.

**Wilton—Chesnay.**—That the Council engage a stenographer to take verbatim report of proceedings of meeting on Friday, October 1st. Carried.

**Hamilton—Craig.**—That the Council name a delegate to appear before the Forestry Commission to give evidence from a consumer's point of view, and to protest any further concessions being made to corporations by the government. Carried on a vote of 19—10.

**Del. Hamilton** appointed by the president.

**Del. Peck** asked re correspondence in the Council's paper The Wage-Earner, and was told by Managing Editor McVety "to get in the copy."

#### Notice of Motion.

Secretary Pettipiece gave notice of motion that at the next meeting he would move that the by-laws be altered to make it necessary for delegates to the Council to have at least three union labels on their wearing apparel before being entitled to a seat in the Council.

#### Financial Statement.

Account No. 1—Receipts, \$148.40; disbursements, \$154.87.

Account No. 2—Receipts, \$254.75; disbursements, \$208.10.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

R. P. PETTIPIECE,  
H. SELLARS,

President.  
Gen. Sec.

#### A CANADIAN UNIONIST.

A few disgruntled politicians are attempting to form a purely Canadian Miners' Union in the Crow's Nest Pass. The Fernie Ledger recently published the names of the men alleged to have thrown in their lot with the new organization and every name was of foreign derivation.

The Ledger is wasting a lot of valuable space advertising the illegitimate offspring of the Coleman Miner, and might with profit confine its attention to the work of the United Mine Workers. Keep the tender plant from the

sunlight and the result is speedy death.

#### HAYWOOD TO SPEAK HERE.

"Bill" Haywood, formerly secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners and one of the three officers of that organization who were charged with the murder of an ex-governor of the State of Idaho, is touring the upper country and addressing meetings of miners and other wage-earners. It is altogether likely that he will address a meeting in this city during the present month. The Fernie Ledger, the official organ of the United Mine Workers, speaks very highly of Mr. Haywood's work in that vicinity. Vancouver workers may with profit attend his meeting and learn first-hand some of the methods adopted by the capitalists in their efforts to break up the Western Federation of Miners.

#### "ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?"

When the C. P. R. stock goes up the plute organs rejoice. They rejoice openly and brazenly. They make no bones about it. Labor is going to get skinned some more and the plute press is glad. But when the workers strike for more pay than the plute papers become solemn. They lecture labor on the evil of its ways. They are afraid that the workers are going to hurt trade. If the strikers lose and scabs are imported and the railway lines or mines run as usual and labor is getting skinned right along, the plute papers say that the situation "is improving." Then the plute papers try to coddle the workers by a notice of their union stuck away in some obscure corner. You working jays are easily fooled.—Cotton's Weekly.

When the steel trust came to the conclusion that the process of starving the strikers into obedient submission was rather slow, the state constabulary was used to murder them in the name of "law and order."—Miners' Magazine.

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LETTERS OF O. U. GRUMP.

By Nicholas Klein.  
deare deluded mr. Editor:—for some time i have been thinkin of ritin you a letter explainin all erbout trades yoonyun. Iarst chewsday i had okashun to be in Newark at a kouny fair and i saw the work of the yoonyunists in that neck of the wooks, and i want to say that the yoonyun are a menace to this nashun.

Would you believ it, they woudnt let anybody be a waiter, a hosshoer, a oysteropener, a umbretel fixer, a brick-layer, a karpinter, a typesetter or any other perfeashun unless they jined the yoonyun 4thwith inkludin nishlashun fees on request. Do you no what this must siggerfy? Do you no were our bosted liberty is wen we must face sitch a kalamity? They even go so far as to make all the onist politishiners of Newark and wicinity jine and pay no dues, makin them onerabel members, pars word and all i serpose.

these fellers i tell you air gettin mighty bold, next thing you no they will organiz regler millingtery kompanies. the president of the yoonyun will be the brigadeer general; the secretarier will be the Kolonial, the arserer will act as the kaptin of the kompany, the responding secretarier will be the Stargent, and the walking agent will be the leftenant. every rekroot will wear epyllets and be a sojor of the yoonyun of the workers.

I of the trades yoonyun speechers in remarking a few remarks said: "we must stick together. we must not be jined asunder." "we must not allow a scab to work," he continued, "we must organiz all the trades into 1 big yoonyun & katch the FOE by the coat-tails until labor shall be on top of the pile."

now mr. Editor it seems to me that these fellers be as bad as the soshullists if not wus. they dont want a man to work unless he pays dues for the grate privilag and they make him swear to support the konstitooshun of the yoonyun and support the offisers insted of swearin to unkelsam and supportin his politishiners.

i dont like their tachtiks or dues books, i dont like their pars words or their swearin. i feel like cursin every time i see a yoonyun get workin men riled with their nonsenz.

of cours i want you to no that there be 2 kinds of yoonyun. for egg-sample, Maria and i formed a yoonyun some 20 yers ago. it was a calm niht in jewly. all natur was at rest, and nary a sephyter puffed the seereen jow tux i usua touny wite. ruenis to jine a yoonyun. we had bien kul-len flours all day, just she and i and drivin sorrer away from her Nativ Lair. i said, "Mariar, will you let me kiss you"? she only said "NAY," we nayed. i then made her a member of my yoonyun and she has bien the president, vice-president, sekretarier, and the hole yoonyun ever since.

it is troo that we have had a few strikes,—on both sides, a lockout on more than 1 okashun, and an inkreas quite often, but thru it al we hav never had need for a arbitrayter. ours has bien a good yoonyun, a happy 1.

studints of perlitiker ekonomii kant be 2 kareful in seperatin the good

from the bad, the harmful from the harmless. ther B yoonyun and yoonyun, and 1 kant be overkarfull in thes here matters.

tryen to rase wages, and rasen the dickens while doin this trick is 1 thing, and rasen twins or triplets is another. with the trades yoonyun it is "dont let the unyoonyun man work!" with our yoonyun (Mariars and mine) it is in the words of Heiney the poet:

"2 Soles with a singel thot,  
2 harts that bete as 1."  
as ever, O. U. GRUMP.

EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW.

Harry Thaw, who killed one of the most noted architects of America, is still fighting for his liberty. Had Thaw assassinated an ordinary laboring man he would have in all probability been acquitted at a preliminary hearing. But Thaw killed a man who was a power in the "Smart Set" and though recognized as a libertine and a man who had little respect for the chastity of the gentler sex, yet White stood high in those circles of society that exercise in influence on the courts. Thaw, however, thought having committed a deliberate murder, has been able to establish the proof of insanity, and after serving a short period in a sanitorium will be returned to "society" to continue a debauched life among the "swells" of the upper strata of our desirable citizenship. Had Thaw belonged to the proletariat class, his carcass would long ago have been deposited in the potter's field, but as we are "all equal before the law" Thaw still lives with every prospect of again enjoying the gay life in the near future.

HAYWOOD A SURPRISE.

W. D. Haywood is one of the strongest men in the labor movement today. He is both powerful in body and also strong in mind. He is a whirlwind speaker and much after the style of J. H. Hawthorathwaite, the Socialist of Nazimmo. In Morley hall last Saturday evening he spoke for almost two hours and there was not a dull moment while

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he was on the platform. Of course a great many of his statements were radical; he was bitter to a marked degree against the capitalist class. His recital of his imprisonment in the Caldwell jail with Moyer and Pettibone for 18 months touched the hearts of his hearers deeply. Marcus Martin and James Lemmon were on the platform with Mr. Haywood and both of these gentlemen also made short talks. —Moyle Leader.

NO VOTE—NO JOB—WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

How many Orientals are employed by the government in the post office, or any other thing owned and operated by the state? None, of course. Now, if the workers owned the government and it in turn took over collectively-used industries, would the workers, the majority, not determine who should be employed, how many hours of labor would be required and the amount each worker was entitled to, based on the social product? —R. P. P.

The Indian made his squaw do the work, but she didn't have much to say. Too many union men pile all the work of the organization on the shoulders of the officers and heap abuse on their heads.

The man who could run a labor paper—much less any other kind—to suit everybody is with the angels now.

REGISTER TO-DAY.

The next general elections in this province are to be during the first week in December. To dismiss Bowser and Williams, first of all, see that your name is on the voters list.

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**CAPITALISTS.**

Capitalists are those who own capital. That is all that makes them capitalists. Apart from their capital they are just ordinary human beings and do not particularly interest us. As capitalists they have no other attributes than their ownership of capital and perform no other function but to own capital. Not all seeming owners of capital are capitalists, however. Small contractors, merchants, farmers, etc., may hold title deeds to capitalist property. But in nine cases out of ten they are compelled to surrender what surplus value flows into their hands to those "higher up." They are merely proxies for capitalists—stewards of the real owners. Capital is property in the means of wealth production when used to exploit labor. Capitalists are enabled to exploit labor by compelling the workers to sell their labor-power to them. The workers are compelled to sell their labor-power as it is of no use to them, they owning no means of production and having nothing else to sell to obtain the necessities of life. The Capitalists, therefore, owning or controlling the means of production, and having bought the labor-power used in production, own the wealth produced. Thus they own capital merely in order to exploit the workers of the wealth they produce. It be-

comes clear, therefore, that the value of capitalist property to the capitalist lies merely in the fact that it enables them to exploit the workers, and each property is of greater or less value according to the greater or less degree of exploitation it will further earn. The land, the buildings, the machinery are not themselves the valuable quantity, but only their function as a means of exploitation. Their value lies in that they endow the capitalists with the right to purchase at will the labor-power of every member of the working class. As their labor-power is their physical energy this virtually amounts to a right to purchase, for a shorter or longer period, every member of the working class. If, therefore, the workers are emancipated from this condition, capital at once ceases to exist. The capitalists are dead. The individuals may still continue to live, and it may be even necessary to provide against their starving to death, if that be deemed advisable. But certainly in no way can they be compensated. The compensate them for their property at its value as capital, that is, to the extent to which it enabled them to exploit the workers, is, clearly, merely to change the form of the workers' enslavement, without in the least changing its substance. There is really no case for compensation, as in the first place there is nothing to compensate with, and then there is nothing to compensate for. Al that the capitalists have that is of any value to them is the right to purchase the workers. Are we then, to buy our freedom, after we have been compelled first to win it?—Western Clarion.

**WOMAN'S IDEAL.**

It is positively shocking the way "woman has invaded practically every trade and profession." Why, women seem to swarm out of the ground in hordes and grab every job in sight. What is to be done about it? There are so many millions of them at it now that you can't stop them. But, yes, there is one way, too. Make home an awfully attractive that the women will be crazy to stay there. Let her have

her bedroom all in blue and white, with a dandy big polar bearskin before the hearth, where she can lie and play with her baby. Let her have all the conveniences so that the care of the house is reduced to the minimum. Let her have a big shady yard, where she can read and work and expand. Let her have a living room with music and warmth and beauty there. With nomes like this, how many women will rush out to get the privilege of working in the terrible atmosphere of the textile mills? How many will clamor for the three-fifty department store jobs? and the thousand other positions women are striving for? Some day women are going to have these things. The Socialists are going to see to it that they do.—Beasie Fiset.

The Steel trust, in proving that there was an "identity of interest" between employer and employee, had the commanding officer of the Pennsylvania Cossacks to proclaim the orders of a Goebel: "Shoot to kill!"—Miner's Magazine.

The "Labor Day" for wage-earners to demonstrate their strength on is Election Day. When the workers learn how to vote they'll know how to strike, and fight, too.

A provincial general hospital should be maintained in British Columbia. If the Vancouver general hospital cannot be made to fill the bill as a provincial institution, then let another be erected and maintained for the increasing number of victims of capitalist industry of British Columbia.

The purchasing power of a dollar today is at least 30 per cent. less than five years ago. This being so what becomes of the "increase" in wages? Relatively, and on the average, wage-earners are more poorly paid today than ever in the world's history.

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trade among Union men  
and will appreciate yours.  
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Arcade

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WE PAY  
**INTEREST**  
 ON DEPOSITS  
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**SAVINGS BANK**  
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 Granville & Robson Sts.  
 Cordova St., near Carroll  
 Westminster Ave. & Hastings  
 Hastings & Homer Sts.

*The Royal Bank*  
*of Canada*

INCORPORATED 1867

**WHERE THE FAULT LAY.**

"Tommy, that is the last helping of plum pudding I shall give you!" So spoke Tommy's mother. Tommy grunted.

"Once upon a time, Tommy," continued his mother, "there was a little boy who kept on eating more and more plum pudding till he burst! He died, Tommy, from eating too much plum pudding!"

Tommy finished his helping. "Ain't such a thing as too much plum pudding!" he murmured tightly.

"Well, then," said his mother, "why did the little boy burst?"

"Not *enough* boy!" remarked Tommy. And pushed his plate over again.

General strikes are evidently more disastrous to the working class than the usual kind. Am only about one-third an Irishman, but it strikes me that the success of the general strike in Sweden was the cause of its failure. The workers starved themselves into submission in a few days. What about having a try at the ballot box next time?—Leeds, in Western Clarion.

**UNION CORRESPONDENCE**

**Building Laborers' Union:**

Our organization is growing steadily and for a purely local organization is as good as any to be found in the country.

During the month we had a slight brush with another organization, owing to their refusal to prevent non-union men from working on their jobs, but the matter has been adjusted. Our membership are beginning to feel the limitations of a local union, and many of them apparently desire to become affiliated with the International of our craft. This would place us in closer touch with the other building trades and would prevent many misunderstandings.

During the first week of October the convention of all the Building Laborers' Unions of the Northwest States and this province will be held here, and it is expected that some action will be taken that will allow of a closer alliance between us, although we at present have a working arrangement between the Unions. As an integral part of the building trades structure, we must place ourselves in a position that will allow of our affiliating with the Building Trades Councils in different cities, and the sooner this is done the better for all concerned.

**Painters' Union.**

The Painter and Decorator, speaking of the coming convention of that body to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in December next, urges every local to send delegates, and speaks of the location of the meeting point as follows:—

"No fault can be found with the time or the place chosen for the holding of our next general assembly. This year's harvests promise to be the greatest ever known, business is steadily improving and the outlook for a busy fall is bright. The treasuries of the local unions should be in a healthy shape by convention time, and each should be able to send its full quota of delegates."

Cincinnati is not far from the center of population of Canada and the United States, although it is a thousand miles nearer the Atlantic than the Pacific. Still people who live within a hundred miles of each other are neighbors in the West, and a few hundred miles more or less will make little difference to our unions beyond the Missouri, except in the price of the ticket—and the Brotherhood pay for that."

**Brotherhood of Carpenters.**

Our Local is still alive and progressing favorably, except that the members do not attend the meetings as well as they should, despite the efforts of the officers to arouse interest in affairs. We hope the membership will take a tumble and show up a little more regularly in the future.

Our business agent, Sam Kernighan, is still trotting around unionizing work finding jobs for the members and se-

curing applications from the non-union men. The members can assist him materially by showing their cards promptly and in giving information regarding the standing of their work-mates. It requires the active co-operation of every man to make the machinery run smoothly, and we trust you will put your shoulders to the wheel.

The event of the month in Carpenter circles was the marriage of our president, Alex. Connacher. We all join in wishing him and his new partner all the joy and success possible.

Our Union has been honored by a visit from Mr. C. O. Young, organizer of the A. F. of L. He gave the boys some excellent advice, and we will be glad to hear from him again.

**Musicians' Union.**

Our Local now has a membership of over 100, and 6 new applicants were

*A Pleasing  
 Remembrance*

is the remembrance of having secured full value in making a purchase of any kind. We offer the very highest of qualities at the lowest of prices and we guarantee our goods. That's why you get full value from us.

We can get a great number of articles to advertise and sell at sensational prices, but we will not do it because we could not guarantee the goods.

Bring your grocery list to us. Come and join our host of satisfied customers and see how pleasant it is to know that your dollars are bringing you their fullest value.



**Andrews & Nunn**

**MOUNT PLEASANT'S LEAD-  
 ING GROCERS**

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# Smoke Only the Best

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

## Cigars

**Q** ARE made of the highest grade Havana Tobacco by Union Workmen in Kurtz's Cigar Factory.

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

Ask for them and see that you get them.

initiated at the last regular meeting.

Our difficulty up to this time has been in inducing the managers of the small theatres to employ Union musicians. We are glad to be able to report, however, that the Majestic Theatre is employing our members, and is the only theatre of the kind that is doing so.

The management appreciate the patronage of union men and state their receipts have increased 20 per cent. since making the change.

D. BABCOCK.

After a long period of silence, induced by our comatose condition, Local 28 wishes to notify the Union public that it still exists. We are still attempting to overcome the obstacles which have blocked our advancement for nine years, namely, the indifference of organized labor to our existence. I use the term "organized labor" in a general sense, as there are few Unions in this town but have helped, through some of their members, to support some of the Chinese restaurants of this city. If we had been supported by every Union affiliated with the T. and I. Council years ago, we should now be in a position to defy all employers of Oriental labor, instead—well, comment is unnecessary. Why waste good ink in pessimistic utterance bemoaning our failure to climb, when other Unions fail to discipline transgressors who through mercenary motives feed in cheap Chinese coffee

joint. Wake up! some of you Unions, and realize the truth, or die a natural death, and die quickly, for the Union that sees no good in any other Union should cease to exist.

It is understood in Union circles that the waitresses are about to organize into a separate Union. Good luck to them, for there is enough good material among the fair biscuit-maids to make a powerful Union.

An endeavor will be made to persuade our secretary to furnish a list of the strictly Union houses for publication in your next issue.

WM. ELLENDER,  
Press Secretary.

### Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Generally little is heard of the above Union, the whole of their membership being employed on railway and bridge work, scattered along the iron highway in small places with their places of meeting arranged to suit the greatest number.

During the month Mr. Hy. Irwin, of the International Executive Board visited the city in connection with the interests of the members. He is of the opinion that the organization was never in better condition than at present. Questioned regarding the efficiency of the Lemieux Act, Mr. Irwin was inclined to disagree with the favorable opinions so often expressed by his brother officers and was inclined to the belief that the legislation worked in exactly the way it was intended to

act as a deterrent on any body of men seeking improved conditions. His membership had no particular reason to speak favorably of the legislation because it had hampered them in securing beneficial results.

### Plumbers' Union.

John R. Alpine, general president of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, has reported to the membership from Salt Lake City where he is busy with a small controversy between Plumbers and their bosses. From there President Alpine leaves for Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and British Columbia cities. President Alpine is the seventh vice-president of the A. F. of L., and his coming to Vancouver will have a stimulating effect on all organized labor, and particularly those of the crafts he serves.

### Sterotypers and Electrotypers Union.

Mr. Charles A. Sumner, vice-president of the above Union has been in the city in the interests of the local membership. In small cities the number of members is usually small and a tendency exists to pay these men a scale far below others engaged in the printing industry. To remedy this is the purpose of Mr. Sumner and his efforts are likely to be crowned with success. He reports his organization in good condition and progressing favorably all over the country.

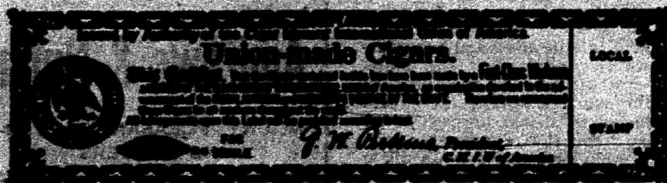
### Cigarmakers' Union.

No sooner had President Taft attached his signature to the new tariff law when the American Tobacco Co. announced that cigars manufactured in the Philippines by coolie labor would be on sale in its cigar stores.

A San Francisco dispatch has week stated that 500,000 cigars were admitted at that port free of duty. These were trust products.

Under the new law 150,000,000 cigars may be imported from "our possessions" duty free, and the likelihood is that the American Tobacco Co. will control the whole of the importations. Its agents had wires laid into the conference room of the House and Senate committees and the moment an agreement was reached the news was flashed into the Philippines, where the trust controls 17 factories.

### Demand Cigars Bearing this Label



Which Stands for a Living Wage

Vancouver Local 287.

556

**DON'T FORGET RAINIER BEER RAINIER.**

Phone 3738

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ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS

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## MACHINERY

Marine, Sawmill and Mining

Fowler Bros., Props.

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*"Everything  
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# EDGETT'S

LTD.

THE GREATEST  
VALUE POSSIBLE  
FOR YOUR MON-  
EY

A Store Full of Bargains

THE  
H. A. EDGETT CO.,

"The Store of Plenty"

besides scores of tobacco plantations, and in all probability the balance of the cheap products were on the high seas before Taft signed his pet measure.

For years the Cigarmakers' International Union had been struggling against coolie labor, child labor and convict labor, and now the Republican Party, aided by Democratic Bourbons, after preaching "protection to American labor" for a generation, deliberately aid one of the most merciless trusts ever created in delivering a smashing blow to 45,000 workmen who are banded together for the purpose of saving themselves and their families from being pressed into absolute slavery.

It is a fearful picture to contemplate, where a government (or, more properly, the plutocratic agents in control) maliciously assist in forcing American workmen to the level of Chinese and Filipinos.

What is to be done? Nothing can be done except to inaugurate and prosecute a vigorous campaign for the blue union label of the cigarmakers. Sumbers who are not in favor of supporting thousands of stalwart self-respecting American citizens should demand that the union label appear upon every box before they make a

purchase. There are just as good or better cigars made by skillful union craftsmen who love their country, as by half-starved, half-naked coolies on the other side of the globe.

If nothing else, this crime against American labor ought to condemn the trust-owned Republican part to oblivion.

### Tailors' Union.

The convention of our organization held in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., has passed into history. Many changes were made in the legislation governing the organization and some discussion arose regarding the jurisdiction of the union.

It was generally conceded that the trade of a journeyman tailor is gradually becoming extinct, this being due to a large extent to an increase in the number of special order houses and the growing tendency of the people to wear factory-made clothes.

Eventually the Tailors and the Garment Workers will of necessity become members of the same organization, if the clothing trades are to keep pace with the ever-changing methods of producing clothing.

An effort is to be made to straighten out the trouble existing in San Francisco between the International and an independent union located in that city. A committee of three was appointed, and they, together with the general secretary, will go to San Francisco immediately.

### Brewery Workers.

J. Schrier, secretary of the Brewery Workers' Union, at Seattle, has been again looking over the local field with a view to organization. He was also at Victoria and Nanaimo, and will likely have the parent body in Vancouver take jurisdiction over the two Island towns; and also extend to New Westminster. The Brewers, like the Street Railwaymen, follow the industrial plan of organization, i. e., all the employees of any given corporation are eligible for membership in the same union.

### Bricklayers' and Masons' Union.

The Bricklayers and Masons have now flourishing unions at Medicine

Hat, Alta., and Prince Albert, Sask. A convention of this organization was recently held at Regina, Sask., comprising delegates from all its unions in Western Canada between the Rockies and the Lakes, for the purpose of closer unity amongst the craft. A conference was organized to meet in Calgary, Alta., in December, 1910.

### Allied Printing Trades Council.

The Council at its last meeting received an application from Messrs. Diggon & Bingham, of Barnard street, Vancouver, for the label, which was granted.

Mr. Diggon is a past president of Victoria Typographical Union, and was also secretary of the Allied Trades Council of that City, whilst Mr. Bingham held a situation on the Post. We wish them every success in their undertaking.

There is still work to be done in returning non-label matter, and the council would like to see more interest taken in this—the work that brings results.

The usual routine business was transacted.

A. W.

### Street Railwaymen's Union.

President Aitken has gone East to attend a few congresses and conventions. He goes first to Quebec to attend the meeting of the Dominion Trades Congress, and afterwards to Toronto to the eleventh convention of our association. We are proud that organized labor of this city has selected one of our members to represent them at Quebec.

In the last issue we mentioned that our football team was practicing for the season's struggle for supremacy. Since then we have played two league matches, the first against the Vancouver Athletic Club team, resulting in a tie, neither side scoring a goal. The second match was against the Grandview aggregation, and the score was 3-0 in our favor. We are the only Union league in Western Canada, and I may as well add that any team with ambitions can secure satisfaction from us at any time.

Mr. C. O. Young, organizer of the

# CROOT & STEWART

The Big Union Tailors

Have Removed from 538 Hastings St. W.

TO

802 Granville St.

We Have a Large Stock of Fall Suitings.

Come in and see us.

PACIFIC BOTTLING WORKS, PHONE 783, SOLE AGENTS.



**WHEN YOU WANT**

to see our New Fall Suits and Overcoats.

We have taken infinite care and pains in selecting them.

First we made sure the tailors were all right. Then we selected the styles and patterns we knew you'd like, and lastly we made the prices as low as any honest merchant could make them.

Come to-day if you can.

**A. E. Lees & Co.**

Sole Agents for Campbell's Clothing

Cor. Hastings and Cambie Sts.

American Federation of Labor, attended a number of our Union meetings and gave a couple of excellent addresses which should be heeded by our membership.

—S. T.

**NEW WESTMINSTER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.**

"Whereas the wholesale importation of Oriental laborers as reported as being under consideration for work on the G. T. P. is entirely unnecessary, plenty of white labor being available for employment under conditions fit for white men; whereas the Orientals here have already gained control of and displaced the white labor in the lumbering and fishing industries and their further importation would be ruinous to white labor; and whereas the proposed immigration is merely to gratify the greed of railway contractors. Therefore, be it resolved that this New Westminster Trades and Labor Council in meeting assembled condemn further Oriental immigration as pernicious and in-

tolerable to white labor and as creating conditions such as no white workingman can endure and compete with in regard to a living wage, therefore this Council calls upon your government to prohibit any such move at once. Please answer."

The above resolution was telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Council, as a result of the meeting in the Labor Temple last night.

It was decided on the suggestion of Secretary Stoney to have an entertainment or function of some kind in the near future, formally to open the new Labor Temple. A committee composed of R. A. Stoney, R. E. Monteith and D. Rogers was appointed to have charge of the arrangements. Members of all labor unions in the city will be invited to attend.

The Labor Day celebration committee presented a report showing a handsome balance as a result of the Labor Day celebration held in this city on Labor Day. The report was received and the committee was discharged with thanks.

Reports received from the various labor unions in the city indicated that everything was in a satisfactory condition, and that practically everyone was working.

An amendment to the constitution of the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council providing for the election of officers once a year instead of twice was passed and will be finally adopted at the next meeting of the Council.

**To Hold a Dance.**

H. Knudsen raised the question of holding a dance in Eagles Hall on Thursday, October 13th, during the progress of the provincial fair here, the proceeds to go to the Trades and Labor Council. The suggestion met with the approval of the Council and a committee composed of H. Knudsen, D. Rogers and R. A. Stoney was appointed to have charge of the arrangements.

Those present were: C. Feeney, president; R. E. Monteith, vice-president; R. A. Stoney, secretary; H. Knudsen, F. Van Stavern, H. Schofield, G. Bacon, D. Boyle, L. Netherby, J. P. McMurphy, T. Turnbull, W. Dodd and D. Rogers.

**Machinists' Union.**

An effort is being made by our organization to raise the pay and reduce the length of the working day in localities that have up to this time been below the standard in their particular districts.

One or two of what are known as the Harriman lines in the North-Western States are now receiving attention, among them being the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. A demand has been made for an increase and it is anticipated that it will be granted without trouble.

The biennial convention of our association has just concluded its sessions in Denver, Colo., but it is still too early to judge the results. The election of international officers resulted in practically all of the old officers being re-elected.

United Garment Workers. Few organizations have made such

**DRINK U. S. Q. BEER.**

**WHEN**

you require anything in the line of **HARDWARE** or **FINE TOOLS** remember we carry a very full stock.

INSPECTION INVITED

**Forbes & Van Horne, Ltd.**

HARDWARE MERCHANTS  
52 Hastings St. West

strides in such a brief period as our, speaking internationally, and probably few trades require organization to the same extent as the clothing trades. Our membership has increased twelve or thirteen thousand by the merging of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union and a number of independent unions of men and women engaged in the trade, and last, but not least, our label has gone to the North Pole on the clothing of Dr. Cook.

Locally, our Union is in fair shape, but we are not growing as we would if the union men demanded our label on their clothing. In addition to the lack of demand, a Victoria firm is attempting to enter the local field with goods that do not bear our genuine label but a label belonging to another organization which closely resembles our own. The workers should familiarize themselves with our label, and when purchasing goods insist on having the real thing.



**Typographical Union.**

The Typographical Journal for the month of September contains a vast amount of information that should be read not only by those engaged in the printing trades, but by all trade unionists who desire to know more about the workings of one of the most highly developed unions in the Country.

Containing three hundred pages, it covers the usual field and in addition gives in detail the proceedings of the Fifty-Fifth convention as well as a comprehensive statement covering the operation and maintenance of the Printers Home in Colorado Springs, Colo. The convention made few radical changes in the laws, although the initiation and charter fees were greatly increased.

The question of supporting the labor press was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant the appointment of a special committee. The attitude of the International is well worth the obser-



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**H.O. LEE**

Grocer

Butter and Fruits a Specialty.

Try our Money-Back Tea

at  
**3 lbs for \$1.00**

Equal to any 50c tea on  
the market

2425 Westminster Ave.

PHONE 322.

vation of members of the Typographical and other unions, and we accordingly reproduce it in full:

"Your committee on press has before it an extract from the report of President Lynch in regard to the labor press, in which is urged the co-operation and support of our members to the end that we may build up a labor press in this country that will be a credit and pride to organized labor. We heartily concur in his views. We feel that a great many of our members do not realize the importance and absolute necessity of the labor press. It is true all labor papers are not perfect, but with more support from us and more co-operation a greater state of perfection would be attained and a vast amount of good would be done to organized labor.

"Realizing that it is within the power of organized labor to improve the standard and character and increase the usefulness of our labor organs, we recommend that each delegate bring before his union the urgent need of supporting our labor papers, to the end that we may have fearless and independent champions of our cause,

and that organized labor be accorded the respect and esteem of all men.

"We would further recommend that each union appoint a press agent who will furnish to the labor papers, as well as to other papers, such proceedings of our local unions as can be given out, which is likely to be of interest to the general public."

**NOBLE, GRAND, SUBLIME AND TRUE.**

Should we tell you that the following was written by Tom Paine, Voltaire, Brick Pomeroy, or Bob Ingersol, many narrow minds could not grasp either its meaning or beauty, so we will not tell you who wrote it, only say that the editor of this journal did not; however, we are sorry that we are not the father of it, but we will say that one among the greatest humanitarians the world has ever known penned the following beautiful lines:

"I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth. I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science, been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race. I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth—a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; a world where labor reaps its full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl trying to win bread with the needle—the needle, that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor"—is not driven to desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame; I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and function—and, as I look life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all, in the great dome shines the eternal star of human hope."

—Rip Saw.

**"CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS."**

Out at San Francisco, the other day, where the court was trying to

PATRONIZE

**Dunsmuir Cigar Stand and  
Billiard Parlors**

UNION-MADE GOODS

One Block from Labor Hall

McKAY & OLIVER  
Props.

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

get a jury to try the traction magnate, Patrick Calhoun, for bribing the streets away from the city, a broker named Graves, under examination, quite honestly said:

"My sympathies and prejudices are all with Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Ford and their associates. My friends are all of that class, and I never would vote to punish any of them."

"Do you mean to say," asked Mr. Heney, "that if sworn as a juror you would not convict the defendant if he was proved guilty by the evidence?"

"I wouldn't find him guilty under any condition!" exclaimed the broker.

There you have it: It is not the class consciousness that gets red in the face over a soap box, but that which may grow equally red over the cocktails at the club.

"My friends are all of that class, and I would never vote to punish any of them!"

Class consciousness in this country has always existed. But so far as it is a real force, it has had its origin in the men who have made of themselves a class fattening on the rest by frozen finance, monopoly and organized loot.

**THE CALHOUN-CLASS PRECED-ED AND CAUSED THE DEBS CLASS.** No agitator ever became conscious of any class until a class existed. The class of the clubs and the counting rooms and the syndicates is one pole of the magnet. The class of the proletariat is the other. The electric current of monopoly is the force that has made the opposite polarity of the two ends. Take away the decisive force of monopoly and mankind will cease to be class conscious, because classes in the economic sense will cease to exist. But as long as they exist, why not be conscious of them?

The monopolist class seem to be class conscious; how can the monopolized press be expected to remain unconscious of so palpable a fact?—*Minneapolis Daily News.*

**WORKINGMEN**

Require the best grade of clothing at a reasonable cost and our stock has been chosen to meet the most exacting requirements.

In addition to a fine stock of clothing, we handle a complete line of gent's furnishings.

**Deshrisay Warlike**

615 Granville St.

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## Western Wage-earner

Owned and issued by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

JAS. H. McVETY, Manager.  
Phone A 1146

Published first week in every month.  
Subscription price, 50c per annum;  
25c to unions subscribing in a body.

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

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

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

VANCOUVER, B. C., OCT., 1909

### THE NEW LABOR HALL.

The necessity of better hall accommodation has been so keenly felt by organized labor in this city that no serious objection to the erection of a new Labor Temple is anticipated. For a number of years the question has been raised time and again, but on each occasion has been dropped, owing to financial difficulties and to the lack of a comprehensive plan of procedure.

The growing importance of the movement, the increased value of the property and the consequent increase in taxation, has rendered the present building unprofitable, and this, in addition to the already well known objections regarding the poor accommodation furnished Unions, has rendered a move of some kind imperative.

Responding to the popular demand, the Executive of the Trades and Labor Council rose manfully to the occasion and outlined a plan whereby a suitable revenue producing building can be erected on the present site. The plan adopted is the one followed by the workers of every city in America that has a creditable headquarters for labor, and necessitates the organization of a company for the sole purpose of controlling the property interests of organized labor, leaving trade union matters to be handled as at present. The Unions, through their delegates to the Council, will control the property through, through the men they will elect from time to time to represent them, and in this way the same conservative policy heretofore followed will be con-

tinued. To those Unions and individuals who came forward and loaned their money in past years to make the purchase of the present site possible, the Council is prepared to show its practical appreciation, and we can say with confidence that the interests of Unions and individuals, as such, as well as the more general interests of organized labor, are being fully protected.

We trust that little credence will be placed in the wild stories circulated by irresponsible individuals, but that you will wait until the proposition is fully explained and if the foregoing statements are found correct, support the Council to the fullest extent.

### A WHITE CANADA ?

If the newspaper interviews with prominent officials of the Government and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway are to be relied upon, the Liberal election pledges in connection with the importation of Asiatics are about to be forgotten, not that we expected the promises would be carried out, except in so far as Canada can be made white through a bounteous snowfall and for which it would be unfair to blame the present administration. For any workman to expect that the Government, the executive committee of the employers, really intended to keep their promises in this connection, when the importation of a cheap non-voting worker is all that is required to keep the white workers submissive, is, to say the least, extreme folly. In the brief space of one year the Government has taken another bar from the fence supposed to exclude the Chinese and has permitted a large number to enter in the guise of professional men and students. The demand for cheap labor still continues, and in order to create an apparent scarcity of labor, the ghoulish contractors of the G. T. P. have made working conditions so arduous that even the Italians, who are, by the way, the best kind of railway laborers, and are not over-particular about conditions, refuse to stay in the camps. Not long since, a great powerful Canadian, recently returned from the G. T. P., was asked about the conditions of employment, and after a graphic description, concluded: "If I had to choose between the G. T. P. and suicide, me for the chill waters of Burrard Inlet." In marked contrast, and as if trying to preface the way for a further importation of Asiatics, the railway officials and some Government officers are giving out interviews setting forth the excellent conditions prevailing and painting a rosy picture of

the high wages paid, some of the rockmen even receiving the magnificent wage of \$3.00 per day of ten hours. No mention is made of the excessive rainfall and the consequent loss of time, the unsanitary camps, or the lack of hospital facilities, the purpose being to convince the public that only two thousand men are available and the contractors require 25,000, if the railway is to be completed by the time agreed upon.

With characteristic promptness, the Trades and Labor Council passed a pointed but temperate resolution on the subject and ordered it wired to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in addition to taking this matter up with other labor organizations throughout Canada. Sir Wilfrid's reply came promptly and suggested that the language contained was offensive, otherwise the answer was of the usual stereotyped variety typical of statesmen and politicians.

The premier states that no request has been received to allow Asiatics to enter the country, although the Ottawa correspondents three days before 12—12—WAGE-EARNER had announced that Mr. C. M. Hays and other Grand Trunk officials were in that city for the specific purpose of interviewing the Government on that question.

Organized labor is not interested in whether the Government has been approached. What we want to know is whether the Liberal administration intend to carry out the pledges made at the last election, and if not, why?

### PARASITES.

Every form of life, whether animal or vegetable, seems to be cursed by a parasitic growth, which, if not killed in its incipency, in time snuffs out the life of the body to which it has become attached. The workers, as a class, are no exception to the rule, and even the organizations of the workers, as such, attract an overwhelming number of leeches, who, if allowed to ply their trade, will irreparably injure, if they do not altogether ruin the standing of our organizations in the community.

Labor organizations have discovered the absolute necessity of a medium in which to voice their opinions and ideals, and have been fairly successful in the number and class of their papers, but it must be remembered that had it not been for the advertising received from merchants, few of our papers would today be in existence. The question as to the reason merchants give this advertising does not enter into the problem, the fact

WHEN YOU HAVE THAT TIRED FEELING, DRINK U. S. C.



remains they do give it and would give more to legitimate papers if guaranteed immunity, as far as our organizations are concerned, from the large number of advertising canvassers who travel from place to place, publishing anything from a Union Directory to a special edition of the local labor paper, sometimes with the permission of the Central Labor Union, but with or without the permission, in the majority of cases canvassing advertisements from the merchants in the name of organized labor.

It is generally admitted among the fraternity that papers published by labor bodies are the best propositions offering, and indeed, the schemes have proven so remunerative that a vast army of men now devote themselves to this employment exclusively and appear to be making an excellent living by thus exploiting the good name of labor.

The usual mode of procedure is for the promoters to approach the officers of the local central body and suggest the necessity of showing the merchants that labor is alive. If the necessity is not quite clear to the officers, a proposition is submitted whereby they will secure personal gain, and should this method prove effective, the main proposition is then explained. The usual terms offered in cases of this kind is for the promoters to take 60 per cent. after all expenses are paid, turning over the balance to the Unions. The officers then furnish all the agents of the promoters with credentials, written on the official letter-heads, signed by the president and secretary, and sealed with the seal of the organization, at the same time unwittingly endorsing every statement made in reference to the number of copies to be circulated, which is usually grossly exaggerated. Sometimes schemes of this kind net the Unions a considerable sum of money, but invariably the expenses are found to have been higher than expected, or else the schemers depart for pastures new before the day for settling up arrives.

Where the permission of the local officers has been refused, the procedure is slightly different. The scheme then is to get the endorsement of an organization in a neighboring town, even though it be very small; have the advertising contracts printed, to make it appear that both or even three cities are endorsing the proposition, although not stating so in writing, carefully suggesting this to the advertiser. To still further assist, the promoters engage an office on the same street as the headquarters of the Un-

ons, and should any questions arise regarding the bona-fidness of the undertaking, they ask that the check in payment of the account be mailed to the central body, but instead of giving the proper address, they give the address of their own office.

These methods have greatly injured the standing of bona fide labor papers, and the blame is largely upon the organizations themselves. Many Trades and Labor Councils, instead of owning their own organ, endorse some privately owned publication and are compelled to assume responsibility for any schemes carried on by the owners, although, in justice to a few privately owned papers, it must be admitted that they have been a great deal more particular than some of the Trades Councils themselves.

During the time the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council placed their endorsement on private enterprises, many nefarious schemes were carried on in the name of labor; merchants were swindled and the Council was disgraced in the eyes of the public. Since withdrawing the endorsement and starting a paper of their own, a strong effort has been made to prevent our advertisers from being swindled, and the result has been most beneficial for all concerned. Men using the name of the Council have been prosecuted, and prosecutions will continue as long as

Union Men, Patronize

**Honig's Book and Stationery Store**

133 Hastings Street East

cure money under false pretences. The Council's fiat has gone forth, and advertising canvassers, even though they have letters of recommendation from every central body in America, are wasting time and money coming to this city expecting to reap a harvest.

**THE COST OF LIVING.**

The above is a subject that is being generally discussed in every home, one of paramount importance to the working class under the existing system of society, yet, while it is generally agreed that the necessities of life have increased very appreciably in price, very few of the workers have attempted to acquire a knowledge of the details, or of the cause of the increase.

The usual reply to queries regarding matters connected with the subject are met with the stereotyped re-

**Gordon Brysdale, Limited**

575 Granville Street

**WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR**

**For Present-time Wearing**

For those who desire to make a change from lighter to heavier garments will find these particular lines decidedly to their liking. Not too heavy or too light—just the proper weight for right now.

Women's white fleeced cotton vests of medium weight; high neck, long sleeves and button front; drawers to match; at 35c a garment.

Women's white Merino vests of medium weight; high neck, long sleeves and button front; well finished garments; at 50c each; drawers to match at same price.

Heavy weight fleeced cotton vests and drawers in white or grey; at 50c a garment.

First Floor.

**Gordon Brysdale, Limited**

Vancouver, B. C.

**WHEN THIRSTY CALL FOR RAINIER BEER.**

# NABOB TEA

IS THE TEA OF QUALITY

Grown and packed on the sweet-scented island Ceylon

Sole Owners and Distributors

**KELLY DOUGLAS & COMPANY, Ltd.**  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

supporting one of the old political parties if prosperity is to be restored. The men are usually able to speak of the cost of rooms or board, but definite statistics can only be obtained from those women who have kept a close account of the family expenditures for a number of years and are, therefore, in a position to speak authoritatively on the increased cost of house rent, groceries, furniture and other staple articles necessary for the human family. A conservative estimate of the increase in this city, would, in our opinion, show the cost of living to have increased 40% during the past fifteen years. Attempts have been made to compare conditions here with cities in the immediate vicinity, but a true comparison is almost impossible on account of the local factors that must be taken into consideration, but which can not be intelligently used unless the statistician lives for a period in each city.

Passing from the local view, we find approximately the same changing conditions throughout the whole of Canada, and in fact all over the continent of America.

During the last twelve years the cost of food for the average working-man's family in the leading industrial centers has increased over 26 per cent. This is the report of the United States Bureau of Labor. It is based on an investigation of 2,567 families in the leading industrial centers of thirty-three States.

In 1896 these families expended an average of \$296.76 for food. In 1907 this same food cost them \$374.75. To be exact, the cost of food has increased since 1896 as follows:

1896.....	\$296.76
1907.....	374.75

1898.....	306.70
1899.....	311.05
1900.....	314.16
1901.....	326.90
1902.....	344.61
1903.....	342.75
1904.....	347.10
1905.....	349.27
1906.....	359.53
1907.....	374.75

The investigation dealt only with food. It was found that 42.54 per cent. of the family income was expended for food. The remaining 57.46 per cent. was used for clothing, rent and other expenses. In the large cities rent has risen faster than any other item. In many localities it has doubled since 1896. Clothing has also increased greatly in price during the same period.

Finally, the report stops with 1907, and never have prices risen more rapidly than in the last few months. Flour, meat, eggs, and everything else that goes to make up the items in the grocery bill, have gone skyward.

Taking all these things into consideration, a very low estimate of the total increase in the cost of living since 1896 would be one of between 35 and 40 per cent.

Dun's Review, the leading financial journal, some time ago compared the prices of 350 staple commodities in July 1, 1897, and December 1, 1907, and found that \$1,013 in 1907 would buy no more than \$724 in 1897. Hence if wages had remained apparently stationary, they had actually declined.

The statistics quoted, having been taken from all parts of the country, effectively dispose of the general argument that because the rate of wages may be higher in one locality than another, the worker is better off, or

lives better. For instance, when wages were \$1.00 per day in Dawson City, many workers (who were not in the Yukon) argued that the rate of wages would allow the men to save a great deal of money, but a reference to men who actually received the rate of wages referred to, indicates that they were in reality, on account of the high cost of necessities, worse off than if they had been working for the prevailing wage in the Coast cities.

Comparisons can only be made relatively, and when discussing the cost of living the wages and cost of living must both be taken into consideration. The term wages is seldom considered except in a monetary sense, but the money wage cannot be accepted as an indication of the real remuneration received by the workers. The real wage is what is bought with the money wage, the food, clothing, shelter, etc., of the worker. It is what the workers actually receive for their labor power. While the money wage, the price of labor power, may rise, the real wage may at the same time be falling. The same authorities already quoted concede that the money wage has increased 15%. Thus, we find wages have risen 15% and the cost of living 40%, but the real wage has fallen 25%, so instead of receiving 15% more, the workers are actually receiving 25% less for their labor power. A rise in prices, therefore, means to the worker, not so much a rise in his cost of living, as a fall in the ex-



## President Suspenders

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

Price 50c.

**DON'T FORGET RAINIER BEER RAINIER.**



change value of his labor power, that is, a reduction in his standard of living.

As the money wage has been referred to as the price of labor power, a consideration of price itself would not be out of place. Price is the approximate monetary expression of the exchange value of a commodity. Money itself arises out of the inconveniences attendant upon the direct exchange, or barter, of one commodity for another. To overcome these inconveniences, one commodity is chosen to which all other commodities are compared, and their exchange values are expressed in terms of this commodity.

The commodity chosen becomes in time segregated from all others and is looked upon as having a fixed value. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that in reality it remains a commodity and is subject to such fluctuations in exchange value as other commodities.

At present gold is the chosen commodity. In terms of gold the exchange values of other commodities are expressed. In the final analysis this is equivalent to comparing the exchange values of other commodities with that of gold. The gold itself being the product of labor, its exchange value is determined by the labor it embodies.

The improved methods of producing gold and the enormous increase in its production, however, naturally enough has decreased its value. Its relationship, therefore, with other commodities has changed, in other words, it takes more gold—or its equivalent—to purchase or exchange for a given quantity of food, clothing, housing, etc.

The reduction in the exchange value of gold, together with the inability

of the workers to secure increases in the money wage sufficient to offset the reduced value, is, therefore, responsible for the apparent increase in the cost of living, or the reduction in the standard of living. The loss of power on the part of the workers has been brought about through the improved machinery of production and the passing of the ownership of the machinery into the hands of large corporations, who, by virtue of their ownership of the machines, own the jobs of the workers. In the days of the small employer, when the machinery of production was less perfectly developed than it is today, it was possible for the mechanics, on account of the large amount of hand labor required, to temporarily affect the supply of labor power, thus affecting the price, by strikes, but the "all around" mechanic of a decade ago is rapidly being brought to the level of a "hand" or a machine tender, and the improvement of machinery is greatly increasing the number of unemployed, so it is now almost impossible for the great body of workers to dictate conditions

of employment or the money wage to be paid for their services.

The workers of today, powerless to produce for themselves because the ownership of the tools, the machine, has passed from their control, unable to force an increase in the money wage on account of the large number of their own class who are out of employment and compelled to compete against one another for jobs, are gradually but surely being brought to a very low level. At times, driven to desperation by the meagre wage and cruel treatment, efforts are made to improve conditions by strikes, either sectional or general, but, as if the odds against the workers were not already sufficiently great, the government, the executive committee of the employers, proceeds to use the powers of the state in the interests of their class, and the workers are enjoined by the courts, clubbed by the police and bayoneted by the militia, until, recognizing the hopelessness of winning the strikes, they openly revolt, but are again beaten into submission by the armed forces of the state.

The control of the machinery of government is, therefore, the keynote to the situation, and the workers can secure a bloodless victory by properly using their franchise privileges. Three political parties are in the field, two of which adopt the same bloody means of repressing the working class, while the third, composed almost exclusively of working men, 60% of whom are trade unionists, stands for our class and our class alone. Let every worker take into consideration the records of the different parties, ask himself if members of his own class are not sufficiently intelligent to represent his interests, and at the first opportunity cut the tenacles binding him to old political affiliations. The world belongs to the workers; let them take it by a proper use of their sole remaining privilege—the ballot.

P. O. Box 1563

Telephone 1494

# Pacific Coast Pipe Company, Ltd.,

Manufacturers of  
**Water Pipe**

Systems of Water Works Installed  
for  
**Domestic Supply  
Power Development  
Irrigation Plans**

A local industry using local material and employing white labor exclusively.

*Estimates Furnished*

*Vancouver, B. C.*

## ::: GIFTS :::

Ninety per cent. of your purchases from a jewellery store are presents. The point is, you want your gift to be of the highest quality because they should represent you for many years.

Whether in gold, silver, silver-plate, cut glass or a watch, you can nowhere be assured of better value, higher quality or a larger variety from which to choose than at

### **HENRY BIRKS & SONS, LIMITED.**

Jewellers and Diamond Merchants

Geo. E. Torrey

Managing Director

Cor. Hastings and Granville Sts.

**PACIFIC BOTTLING WORKS, PHONE 783, SOLE AGENTS.**

# A Good Shoe for Men

SETTING aside for a moment the question of price, consider the Shoe that is made to our specifications and which we consider good enough to brand with our own name and do us credit in the best of company.

## "THE SPENCER QUITE RIGHT"

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

*Our Specialty at 5.00, 5.50, 6.00 and 6.50*

Try a pair on our word.

**DAVID SPENCER, LTD.**  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

### THE DIGNITY OF THE COURT.

By Martin Luther Flanagan.

Counsel for the defence scornfully folded his arms and looked fixedly at the culprit. The culprit was not the man under arrest, but the policeman who had made the arrest.

"You say," thundered the lawyer, "that you saw this man knock down the person who claims to have been robbed, jump on him, kick him in the face and go through his pockets?"

"This is the man I caught," answered the now trembling officer.

"Why did you catch him?"

"He was running away."

"Why did he run?"

"He knew I was after him."

"Ah-ha. That was it. Now, can you stand there and blame a man for running when he knows a wild policeman is after him?"

"I—I don't remember."

"Now, why didn't you chase someone else?"

"There was nobody else in the street."

"So, then, having heard that a man was knocked down in a holdup, you chase the first helpless individual you meet, and when you catch him you accuse him of the crime?"

"No, sir. This man was running away from the scene of the crime and when I caught him he had the goods on him."

"How do you know he had?"

"I felt them in his pocket."

"What's that? You picked his pockets. I'll make a note of that. How do you know this is the right man?"

"Well—"

"Don't take all day. Answer out. From among the four million people in New York, was there no one else on whom you could try to fasten guilt, than on my poor, helpless client?"

"But I tell you I was drawn to the scene by the yells. I saw this man swing a blackjack, jump on the victim, commit the robbery and run away."

"And you caught him running?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you arrested him for running, even though there is a Marathon craze?"

"No, sir."

"Then what right had you to arrest him? You hadn't caught him committing the assault, had you?"

"Yes, sir."

"A moment before you said you caught him running. If you caught him committing the assault why didn't you perform your manifest duty and prevent him?"

"I—er—that—er, that is—"

The judicial brow of the presiding magistrate, who intends to try for election to the city court, wrinkled up like the knees of a pair of cheap, but highly protected trousers. "There is no use listening further to this man," he said. "I understand a detective has worked up the case. Call him."

A man from the Central Office laid

his Panama on a seat and stepped to the witness chair. After he had dusted the chair he sat down. The counsel for the defence asked gently:

"You were detailed to this case?"

"Yep."

"What did you detect?"

"Well, I found out that the prisoner is a nephew of the leader of the Forty-second Assembly District."

(Sensation in the court; the magistrate sits up in renewed interest; the prisoner smiles sardonically; the crowd of court hangers-on gaze mockingly at the officer who made the arrest and the man who made the complaint.)

"What else did you find out?" demanded the lawyer.

"The prisoner is one of the leading members of the Knockumkee Club."

"Further?"

"He is an efficient election district captain and absolutely controls sixty-eight votes, and is good for three times that number."

At this the man who had made the complaint slunk out of court. The policeman tottered out, all hopes of advancement gone. He knew if he didn't resign from the force he would be pounded by everyone from inspector to matron.

"A most efficient member of the force," said the magistrate, as he nodded to the detective. "He goes after the essential points instead of wasting time on mere trifles as the uniformed man did."

"He's been on the force only two weeks," said the detective, apologetically.

"It makes no difference," said the magistrate, sternly. "Why, where is the officer? Where is the complainant? Gone? Bless me! I'll have to dismiss the case, and I'll report the officer. He should be broke. He has not the instinct of the work. Otherwise he'd study a man's political connections before he tried to fasten a crime on him."

"Isn't it possible," asked a reporter, "that this man is guilty?"

"Guilty!" echoed the magistrate, staring at him. "You heard the evidence. You heard the character for good conduct the detective gave him? You can't go behind that. Guilty? Why, the idea is preposterous. I shall have him to dinner with me today, as I wish to talk about affairs in his district."

"Besides, gentlemen, I believe, with Grover Cleveland, if you bring the judiciary into contempt you smash down the bulwarks between the home, the hearth, the—the state and—and— Why, why, people must be protected."

"If they can pay for it," thought the reporter, "and sixty-eight votes are some pay." But he didn't write that for his paper, as it was friendly to the magistrate. The story next morning carried the subhead:

"Fearless Magistrate Sternly Rebukes Officious Cop."—New York Call.

### COOK COOKING.

Many of Cook's stories about the North Pole appear to have been cooked.

**ALL DEALERS HAVE OUR GOODS.**



**JAMES STARK & SONS, LIMITED**

**UNION MEN**

VISIT the Men's Furnishing Section in our Big New Store for everything in

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**

At Prices a little lower than the other fellow.

**STARK'S GLASGOW HOUSE**

29-31-33-35 Hastings Street.

**WELCOME.**

On our way to the "rat-hole," we found ourselves suddenly confronted with a huge "Welcome" sign over the portals of one of Vancouver's foremost emporia. We were about to rush in and hypothecate our share of the welcome for a much-needed pair of socks, when we were intercepted by an acquaintance, who informed us that His Something-or-other, Lord Strathcona, Royal-High-Commission-Agent-General, or something of the sort, for Canada, was IT. He had come over his railway, the C. P. R., to visit his terminus, Vancouver, and was staying at his hotel, the Vancouver, across the street from his store, the Hudson Bay Co., and just above his theatre, the Opera House. A truly notable figure.

Starting his career in the humble capacity of a Scotchman, he hoisted himself by his boot-straps to a position where, by industry and thrift (of others) he finally acquired a huge fortune, a portion of which he judiciously invested in the most popular charities, not letting his left hand know what his right hand did except through the columns of the press. His self-denial and humility were, however, too apparent to be kept secret in this manner, and his grateful country was well

pleased when his appreciative king raised him to the honor of a knighthood and subsequently elevated him to the peerage. As he is now a sort of Canadian commercial ambassador to His Gracious Majesty the King, who in his turn is the outward and visible sign of the inward and invisible spirit of Capital wherewith all blessings flow, there is every reason why our local capitalists and would-be capitalists, together with their henchmen, satellites, body-guards and spittoon-bearers, should bid him welcome in large red letters and with a display of bunting carefully calculated to attract sufficient attention to their wares to reimburse them for the outlay and leave a margin on the right side of the profit and loss account.

It is fitting also that there should be a lavish display of the Union Jack, the proud emblem of our world-conquering commercial ability, and the hall mark that certifies our wares to be unadulterated except by British labor and by British labor alone, whether it sports a pigtail, a turban, or an odor of garlic.—Clarion.

**SIX BILLION DOLLARS RICHER.**

The financial journals tell us that the owners of stocks and bonds are

Headquarters for Union Men  
**Palace Cigar Stand**  
37 Hastings St. W.

**The Lestor Rooms**  
643 Alexander St., Vancouver, B. C.  
Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms  
\$1.50 per week and up  
MRS. MINNS, Manager

six billion dollars richer now than they were one year ago. The value of these securities has increased by that amount as measured by the figures on the ticker.

Six billion dollars is a large amount of money. It is more than the total value of the United States in 1840. If this great sum has been added to the wealth of this country during a single year, then "we" are indeed prosperous.

A closer examination shows that this tremendous additional value does not represent more food and clothing and houses and mills and machines. It is the result of certain computations based upon the market prices of stocks and bonds.

Yet this is not all. If it were, it would not be worth writing an editorial about.

These increased prices represent **INCREASED EARNING POWER.** This is only a polite phrase for "INCREASED EXPLOITING POWER."

The holders of this six billion dollars' worth of stocks and bonds have nothing to do with production. Some of them are wards of courts. Some are in prison (and more should be). Some are insane like Harry Thaw (but not all are in Matteawan). Some are on European thrones, and others more powerful do not bother with titles, but hire Aldrich to rule for them.

Because millions of men and women cannot live without using the land and machines of which these stocks and bonds represent ownership, and because if they do use these things the aforesaid ownership will enable the idle owners to collect a large portion of the workers' products — because of these facts stocks and bonds have increased in value six billion dollars.

The interest on this sum at 5 per cent., which is certainly a low enough average, is \$300,000,000.

It is the power to take this sum annually from the workers of America that has added six billion dollars to the wealth of a few idle owners.

Surely the workers should rejoice over the coming of "prosperity."—Daily Socialist.



**PACIFIC BOTTLING WORKS, PHONE 783, SOLE AGENTS.**

# YOU OWE IT

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

## WHY?

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

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

## Vancouver Gas Company, Limited.

### THE SALVATIONIST'S SUCCESSOR

The withdrawal of the Salvation Army from the emigration business has materially reduced the criticism received by that organization on account of the trafficking in human beings carried on by their officers, but because General Booth has deserted the field the workers need not assume that the importation of England's poor has ceased.

In order that the poor employers of British Columbia may be cared for, the British Government now has an emissary in this province ascertaining (from employers) the probable requirements in the line of cheap labor. As usual, the information gleaned will all be from one source and a biased report will be sent to the Colonial Office which will afterwards be hurried broadcast bearing the stamp of approval of the British Government and setting forth the ideal conditions obtaining in this province.

It will, however, require considerable work on the part of the employers to offset the efforts of Mr. Trotter when in the old land and the workers of England may as well understand that there is always a surplus of labor in this country, and while the rate of wages may appear high, yet, when compared with the cost of living it is doubtful whether they are any high-

### W. S. HARVEY CO.

Clothing and Furnishings

UNION-MADE HATS  
AND OERALLS

905 Granville St., Cor. Smythe  
Selling out all oys' Goods

er, if as high as in Great Britain. Any reports picturing the glowing condition of the working class in Canada may be safely taken with a liberal application of salt and we are of the opinion that "the soup is no thicker in this country" than elsewhere, Commissioner Coombs to the contrary notwithstanding.

### GOING SOME!

During the past eleven years the International Molders' Union has paid out more money in out-of-work, sick, death and disability benefits than any other international trade union in America, and the number of members being taken into consideration, more than any other trade union in the world.—Molders' Journal.

### TIME TO CHANGE.

If you have your name on the voters' list, ask your fellow-worker about his and tell him how he can take the first step towards expressing his opinion where it will be respected.

In spite of those strong resolutions, Magistrate Williams still holds his job. You cannot undo by resolutions what you did when you voted your master's ticket. Try putting your wishes on your ballot paper next time for a change, and see 'em jump.—Leeds, in Western Clarion.

### ALL LANGUAGES.

The constitution of the Bakers' Union is printed in eleven languages—English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Bohemian, Polish, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and Hebrew.

That goes the U. G. W. of A. some better, as we have it only in Lithuanian, Yiddish, Italian and English.—Garment Workers' Journal.

### THE REASON WHY.

The "business men" of the land are in a fix. The prices of goods are going higher, and higher still. These rise, not because the "business men"

are greedy, but because these gentlemen cannot help themselves. The production of goods generally, including necessaries has increased and is increasing at a rapid rate. The larger the production of goods in a given time the smaller must be the amount of labor-power that they contain; hence, proportionately lower must be their value. From this it would seem to follow that prices should drop, and that, if prices do not drop, it happens because the business man is "greedy." And the conclusion would be correct but for one important fact—the fact that the production of gold has relatively increased at a far more rapid ratio than that of other commodities. Since 1894 the production of gold has more than doubled. In the United States alone the increase, with the single exception of one year, has been steady and by tall jumps. It rose from 1,910,813 fine ounces in 1894, to 4,374,287 fine ounces in 1907; or within the same period, from \$39,500,000 to \$90,435,700. As to the world's gold output, it has risen from 7,329,861 fine ounces in 1893, to 19,361,864 in 1906; or within the same period, from \$151,521,700 in 1893, to \$400,245,300 in 1906. And the end is not yet; on the contrary. This means that such are the improved and mechanical facilities for the production of gold, that it now requires much less labor-power to produce a given quantity of gold, hence that there is now less labor-power crystallized in gold, consequently that the value of gold has gone down. Considering moreover, that—different from all other goods, which are consumed in use, and must be replaced by fresh production—with gold, only a fraction is "consumed," in arts and sciences and luxuries, while the bulk or nearly the bulk, remains in the shape of coin or bullion; considering this fact in connection with the above figures, and the conclusion is obvious:—the value of gold, that once exchanged for the cloth, the hat, or the shoes, has sunk lower than the increased production of the cloth, the hat or the shoes, has lowered their value. As with these commodities, so with practically all others. Hence the rise of prices is peremptory, not a case of "greed."—The People.

The voters' list closes on October 4th, and an election is anticipated. Are you satisfied with conditions? And if not, will you be able to voice your dissatisfaction?

## CAMPBELL & GRIFFIN

Gents' Furnishings

UNION MADE GOODS  
A SPECIALTY

144 CORDOVA ST

DRINK U. S. O. BEER.



MACDONALD MARPOLE CO.,  
LIMITED

COAL

PHONES: 900, 910, 200

**Shinglers' Smoker.**

The regular monthly smoker of the Vancouver Shinglers' Union, No. 1, was held recently at O'Brien's Hall, and the affair proved to be quite successful in bringing a large membership to the meeting and entertainment. Chairman Ewing performed his duties with marked ability. The Union was formed on June 4, with a charter membership of 8. This has been increased to 22, with several applications on file. The Union has the support and recognition of the Building Trades Council. A number of visitors were present, and as the refreshments were served speeches were made and songs sung with a full chorus. There were dancing and boxing contests, and Brother Sabine recited some good stories in dialect.

The initiation of honorary members included John Adams of the Waverley Hotel, Mr. Williams, business agent of the Building Trades Council, R. Harry Smith, of Oakland, Cal., and Mr. Collins, Mr. Clark and Mr. Colbert.

The hospital fund was started and all donated sums towards the fund.

**"GRIPE NUTS."**

Post, of Grape Nuts and Manufacturers' Association fame, has broken out again. On this occasion the malady takes the form of a four-column article (paid for at advertising rates) in which the public are posted concerning the evils of the trade union movement and the great advantages enjoyed by his non-union help and those who eat the different sawdust preparations manufactured in his factory.

His loving solicitude for the non-unionists is good, but in order to have

his article read he has been compelled to patronize the "big dailies" employing none but members of the different printing trades unions. Every little bit helps.

**MILITARY BANDS.**

The organization known as the military band is falling into disfavor all over the country, not because of their non-affiliation with the Musicians' Union, but on account of their affiliation with the armed thugs, who, to the sweet strains of "God Save the King" relentlessly mow down workmen who dare to insist on improved conditions of employment. On Labor Day the Brantford (Ont.) unionists refused to allow the local military band to take part in their parade. Even the East is awakening to the evils of militarism and no military band, whether composed of unionists or not, should be countenanced in any celebration controlled by labor organizations.

**RETURNED A PORTION.**

A woman died in Yonkers, N. Y., a short time ago and left \$8,000,000, earned by holding stock in a furniture factory. Because she distributed \$350,000 among the 7,000 employees, some papers are lauding her to the skies as a great philanthropist, entirely overlooking the fact that the whole of her fortune was produced by the men, women and children who are now receiving a small portion of the product of which they have been robbed from time to time. The other \$7,650,000 goes to a lot of parasites who have never done anything useful for human society. Great is the philanthropy of the rich!

**GOOD ADVICE.**

A reader writes to the Greenwood Ledge asking for advice as to the best method of ridding his neighborhood of a number of Japanese.

Editor Lowery replies as follows, and suggests voting right for a change:

"We cannot see much that can be done in this matter. The Dominion government permits these brown

wage-breakers to enter Canada, and behind that government stands the law and military to protect them from violence. To attempt to drive them out by force is an invitation to go to jail or be shot to pieces by uniformed men who are sworn to uphold the flag. In unity the white man might obtain a victory with his vote, but a resort to bullets means that he would have to disrupt the empire in order to be victorious. The abolition of the Jap from this broad Dominion can only be obtained at the polls, and even then for "imperial reasons" the result might not be entirely satisfactory."

**THE SWEDISH STRIKE.**

The last word from Sweden is to the effect that the government has been asked to intervene by the employers. In the meantime the strike still continues and assistance is being forwarded from all parts of the world. The workers of the world should be able to form an opinion of the kind of fight the capitalists will put up before yielding to the working class. The Swedes already have thirty working class representatives in the Riksdag, and expect to increase that number to seventy in the next elections.

**A FINAL TEST.**

Commenting on the differences existing between Cook and Peary, the Calgary News suggests that the dispute be submitted to a board appointed under the Lemieux Act.

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## MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION FEARS FREE FRANCHISE AND PUBLICITY

By R. P. Pettipiece.

The federal legislative body of organized labor—the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—always throws its conventions open to the press and public, and last week's convention at Quebec was no exception to the rule. Not so, however, with the Manufacturers' Association. At its recent session, whenever discussing legislative matters, the press was excluded. And rightly so, from a corporate viewpoint; for the reason that its deliberations and demands would not stand public scrutiny. The class nature and real function of government would be revealed if even its own muzzled press were to report its proceedings. However enough information has been gleaned from various sources to convince the most stupid wage-earner that the members of the Manufacturers' Association fully appreciate where they are weak and the workers strong. For instance, the manufacturers bitterly oppose the making of election day a public holiday, and they also protested strongly against any reduction being made in the election deposit of \$200 required of parliamentary candidates. Such inconsequential issues as

the "open" or "close" shop received scant consideration at the hands of the captains of other people's industry. But it is plainly evident that these modern industrial pirates are bent upon having as much restriction upon the franchise as is possible. But just why this is so, is hard to understand, when viewed in the light of the use the workers have made of the franchise up to this time. The corporate interests, apparently, propose to take no chances; and that they themselves realize their own helplessness and puny efforts to control the governmental machinery, were the workers to get wise for one election day, is the only logical deduction to be made from the passing of such resolutions as above referred to. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has elected John Hendry of Vancouver as its president. Its 1910 convention is to be held in this city. It will probably result in awakening the workers of Western Canada to a realization of the bunco game being practiced upon them by an organization the proceedings of which will not bear the publicity of its own press.

"No, that's different! I mean competing against private enterprise."

"Oh! schools, universities, and the like."

"No! No! That's different. I mean state trading. The fellows that expect everything done for them by the state! A loafer that wants to share the earnings of the industrious workers!"

"Ah! Ah! A nobleman who has inherited land."

"No! No! That's different. I mean —"

—Sydney Bulletin.

### MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE.

A press dispatch from Mexico City is to the effect that the Mexicans celebrated their 99th anniversary of the formation of the Republic. We doubt if any but Diaz and a few of his class had any reason to be joyful, and their joy was probably confined to an expression of satisfaction at the thoughts of the thousands of Indians and Mexicans who have been enslaved or butchered by the rurales in the interests of capitalism. The working class of Mexico have no reason to celebrate; they are looking forward to a better day when Diaz and his crew of butchers will have departed to their last home. May each succeeding anniversary mark the dawning of a brighter day for the poor Mexicans.

### AN UNIQUE MOTION.

Notice was given at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council that a motion would be introduced making it obligatory for each delegate to have at least three Union labels on his apparel.

While it may be urged that the Council has no power to legislate regarding the kind of clothing to be worn by its members, nevertheless, if the delegates are consistent they must support the motion. Should it carry, some delegates who are most insistent on others patronizing the label of their craft will have to get busy and buy some new clothes.

Garrulous Teddy Roosevelt seems to have been forgotten since the North Pole has been so much discovered.

### HARD ON THE SCOTCH.

A sawmill foreman named Sandy —, who was very miserly in his habits, had two fingers taken off by one of the saws. Some of the workmen were searching among the sawdust for the lost members, when Pat, one of the men, came on the scene, and asked what was wrong. "Sandy's lost two fingers," said the others. "Have any of yez got a two-shilling piece?" demanded Pat. The coin was handed to Pat, who dropped it in the sawdust, exclaiming, "Now, begorra, Sandy's two fingers will soon be on that!"

### "Ribbons" for His "Typewriter."

An Emporia woman brought suit in the district court today for a divorce from her husband because she found a cancelled check in his check-book for two dollars for ribbons for his typewriter.—Emporia Gazette.

### REWARDED IN HEAVEN.

Any wage-earner who goes into or remains in the labor movement with any expectation of reward, or even the confidence and good-will of all his fellow wage-earners, is doomed to bitter disappointment. To become active in such a movement is to make enemies; to ignore enemies and push ahead is to incur all the epithets known to a suspicious person. And the unfortunate part of it often is that the vipers who hiss suspicion and conjure to poison the minds of fellow-workers are, snake-like, compelled to and do hide away from the open forum of open meetings where each and all have equal opportunity and right to defend themselves against the silly hallucinations jiggled up by disappointed and envious soreheads who, having no ability but cunning, have ceased to merit the confidence of decent wage-earners. Sociology and working-class economics are as much a science as mathematics or chemistry. To be possessed of a knowledge of the wage-earners' position in human society and the part they are playing in the world's history, is to become a creature of that knowledge. With it no man can quit the labor movement, no matter how often it may be mentally resolved to do so. It is not a question of emotion or sentimentalism, but one of economic knowledge. Like other life-acquired habits, trades or characteristics, to become tangled up in the labor movement is to work at it—two eight-hour shifts in every twenty-four. Or, as a newspaperman has said of his calling, "It's a disease." There appears to have been no cure discovered up to this time. And it is well. Wage-earners who have become creatures of their own convictions is what makes the labor movement possible. Even

the canker of suspicion and character-assassination will not down active members of the labor movement. Obstacles are only to be surmounted. Time alone can determine honesty of purpose or otherwise, and all there's to be gained, as a participant in labor's cause, must be in the satisfaction of one's own conscience.

### THAT'S DIFFERENT.

A man with an ax flew by Socrates, chasing another man.

"Stop him! Stop him!" cried he of the weapon. "He's a murderer!"

But the old sage wasn't taking any chances, and jogged on imperturbably.

"You fool!" quoth he of the ax.

"Why didn't you stop him? He's a murderer, I tell you!"

"A murderer! What's a murderer?"

"Fool! One that kills, of course."

"Ah, a butcher."

"No, idiot! That's different. One that kills a man."

"Oh! Ah, a soldier."

"No! No! That's different altogether. One that kills a man in times of peace!"

"A hangman!"

"No! No! No! That's different. One that kills a man in his house!"

"A doctor, then!"

"No! No! No! No! No! That's different."

Running along after him (2000 years after) comes another man with flaming eyes.

"Stop him! Stop him!" he cries, pointing to something he sees, or thinks he sees, ahead of him. "Stop him! He's a Socialist!"

"A Socialist! What's a Socialist?"

"Why, a believer in state industries, of course."

"Oh, I see? The railways, post offices, customs, drains, and all that."

**DRINK U. B. C. BEER.**





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### Longshoremen's Union.

After remaining a separate organization for seven years, the convention of the Longshoremen of the Pacific Coast which has been in session in San Francisco, has finally voted to re-affiliate with the International Longshoremen's Association. The action was taken following a visit of C. V. O'Connor, president of the International organization, who came from Detroit, Mich., to plead harmony. In speaking of the successful result of his labors, O'Connor said today:

"The convention has agreed to pay the regular per capita tax, which was the point of dispute, and it has been granted an autonomy in so far as the laws of the International do not interfere.

Every employer of labor has his name on the voters' list and votes for his own interests. The interest of the workers are not the same, but their names should be on the same lists.

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### PLUMBERS WIN.

The Plumbers' Union of Winnipeg has won another victory in the fight against the employers of that city. An attempt was made to secure the appointment of a receiver to collect the dues of the members of the Union, to be applied on a judgment obtained against that body in a suit arising from a strike. The application was, however, overruled, and the members may now pay their dues to the Local or to the International.

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor has revoked the charter of the Central Labor Council of St. Louis, Mo., because they refused to unseat the delegates of a Local of the United Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which is affiliated with the "Reid faction" instead of the faction of the organization recognized by the A. F. of L. It is a matter of regret that this action was taken; time is the only cure for factional fights, and the situation is not improved in the slightest by harsh, hasty action of this kind.

The strike of carpenters in Winnipeg is still on. Twelve hundred men are out, and the employers are making strenuous efforts to fill their places to allow the building operations to proceed for the brief space of time left before the cold weather sets in.

### ANOTHER VICTORY!

The Socialists have just gained a sweeping victory in the nineteenth Saxon district (Germany), where the Social-Democrat, George Schopflin, swept the entire district and received more than twice as many votes as his opponent, Vorwerk, who had the combined support of all the anti-Socialist parties for the Reichstag.

Schopflin's vote was 21,178, while Vorwerk received only 9368 votes. This represents a tremendous growth of the Social-Democratic party during the past two years when the Social-Democratic majority in this same district was but a trifle over 4000, the vote on that occasion being: Social-Democratic, 18,999; combined parties, 14,254.

### Surpassed All Expectations.

Great significance attaches to the present enormous majority and the overwhelming defeat of the combined bourgeois parties because of the fact that the present was a by-election and was not supposed to arouse as much interest as a general election. Despite this fact, however, the figures of the vote show that the Social-Democrats fight as hard in the one case as the other. There is great rejoicing among the Social-Democrats over the victory of their Saxon comrades.

### A NEW VALUATION.

General Secretary Larger of the United Garment Workers Union, is at present in Great Britain, in the interests of his organization.

Writing to the Weekly Bulletin, the official organ of the Garment Workers, he describes conditions as he found them in the old land.

He graphically describes a case where the girls receive "four bob" a week and then explains that "four bob" is equivalent to \$3.36. We would suggest that he save four shillings and attempt to exchange them on his return to New York for \$3.36.

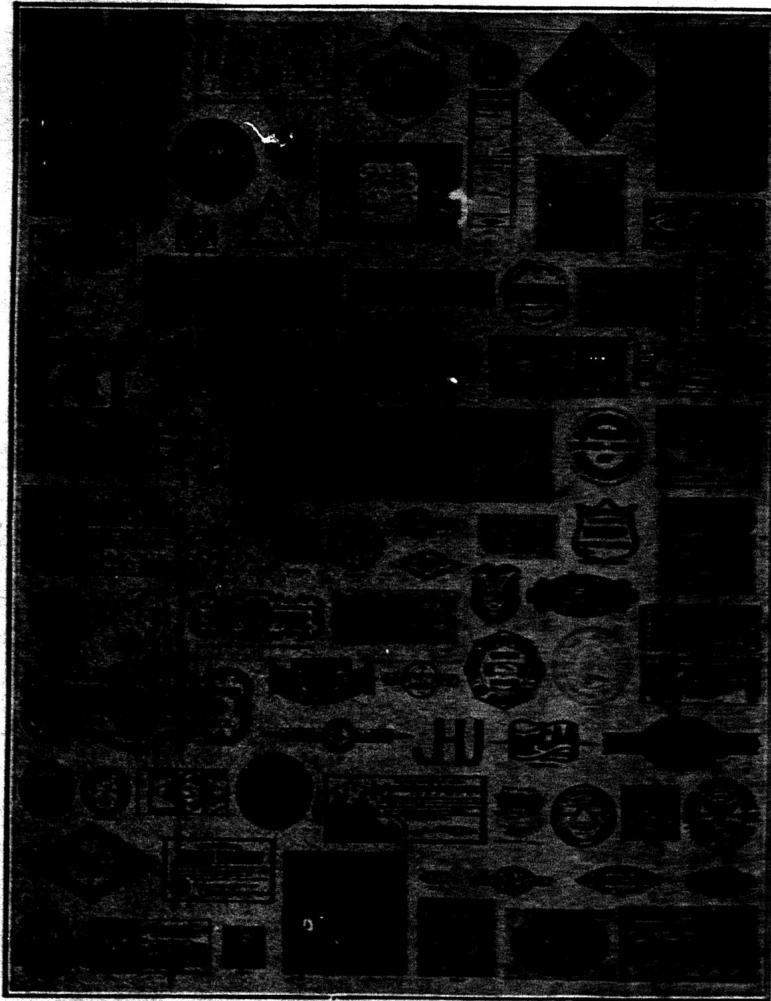
### THE TIGER'S STRIPES.

A person named McDonald who ran as an Independent in the last Alberta elections, but who was overwhelmingly defeated by C. O'Brien, Socialist, is now busying himself with the organization of a purely Canadian Miners' Union. His independence of everyone but the Mine Owners is being amply exemplified. We suggest the transfer of the Provincial Workmen's Association from Nova Scotia now that their usefulness is over in the Eastern Provinces. The Coleman Miner, a sheet in whose columns the miners were assailed during the late strike, is said to be the official organ of the new union.

### A LONG ARM.

Readers will remember a brief article in the local press some time ago in connection with the deportation of thirty-seven Russians who had escaped from Siberia and landed at Nome in Alaska. Hearing of the case, the Political Refugee League, with headquarters in New York City, took the matter up with the U. S. emigration authorities and have succeeded in having the decision to hand these men back to Bloody Nicholas reversed. Through the activities of this body, a large number of men have been saved from being again handed over to the tender mercies of the Russian authorities, including a Russian in Winnipeg who had escaped from Russia, only to be followed by spies and arrested in this country. The working class know no barriers when one of their number is in danger.

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### WHAT GOMPERS DID NOT SEE

Samuel Gompers has been writing some letters for the capitalist press, telling what he is seeing in Europe. Naturally he has to write what these papers will print, and so some excuse must be made for him. But so far his letters give little evidence that he has seen anything. They are mainly filled with the wise advice which he has given to the European trade unions and to descriptions of the terrible poverty he has seen. So far as the first part is concerned, the reports that appear in European labor papers would seem to indicate that the workmen who listened to him found him very amusing.

It is true there is terrible poverty in Europe, probably worse than is to be found here, although if Gompers had wandered a few blocks from his office in Washington, D. C., he would have seen some poverty that is but little excelled anywhere else on earth.

But there are some things in Europe which he could not find in America. The poverty of London is terrible, but it is much like that of New York. But the labor leaders of England are not joining the Liberal party to "reward their friends and punish their enemies" and get rid of injunctions. On the contrary, they went in to politics as workmen and Socialists, and there are no more injunc-

tions in England and the boycott is legal, while Gompers is still under sentence of imprisonment for boycotting.

In Brussels he tells of the awful poverty he found, and incidentally mentions that this poverty was close to a "rather large co-operative establishment organized by a number of working people." He evidently did not learn that this "rather large co-operative" was the headquarters of nearly every union in Belgium as well as of the Socialist Party, that it had more than thirty thousand heads of families as stockholders, that it had reduced the price of bread to its members one-half, that it was giving them the purest and most nutritive bread in the world, that it was supplying medical attendance and a vast list of other services free, that, in short, it was the heart and center of the labor movement of Belgium. No one told

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him that it was the headquarters of the international Socialist movement, with more than thirty million adherents, the largest and most compact body of working men and women the world has ever known. He saw none of these things. Neither did he learn of any union officials who were working with capitalist political parties, for there are none. But he might have gone to the Belgian chamber of deputies and seen some thirty representatives of the working class engaged in presenting and defending legislation to assist workmen. But he would have found no labor lobby sitting in the anterooms waiting the pleasure of capitalist politicians.

In France he found a disgruntled anarchist who criticized the Socialist Party of France, but even here he did not find any trade union official hobnobbing with employers who hire soldiers to shoot down workmen.

There are many things in Europe that Compton is missing.

—Daily Socialist.

**MORE DEAD ONES.**

The following subscribers have been removed from the list because of their failure to notify this office or the P.O. department of the change in their address:

Cohn, J. J., Room 5, 225 Victoria Drive.

Dobberley, J. P., 1304 Fourth avenue west.

Hawley, E. W., 2147 Sophia street.

Howe, Samuel, 2113 Victoria street.

Lewis, R. E., 277 Pender street east.

Roand, R., 1925 Eighth avenue west.

Rolling, R. C., 1725 Seventh avenue west.

Russell, D. F., 329 Jackson avenue.

Tomlinson, J., 657 Keefer street.

Walters, A., 1543 Seventh avenue east.

Watson, Chas. W., 225 Prior street.

**MORE EVASION.**

Anticipating criticism by the delegates to the Dominion Trades Congress convention in connection with the alleged attempt to flood Canada with asbestos, the Dominion government was represented at the first session by

Hon. Mackenzie King, minister of labor and prince of side-steppers. Mr. King's speech can be briefly summarized up in the words of Byron: "He said few things in many words."

His most significant statement was when he declared "That if Asiatics were not allowed entry the construction of the G. T. P. would cost an enormous additional sum in the next few years."

The railway has already cost a great deal, both for labor power and other powers, and the Government need not be deterred from fulfilling at least one promise during their regime, on account of a few paltry millions, which is but a mere bagatelle when compared with the total expenditure.

**GETTING BUSY IN QUEBEC.**

The American Federation of Labor has appointed Joseph Alney, formerly business agent of the Carpenters in Montreal, as organizer for Quebec. His experience in Montreal should render his work effective in the French province.

The Northern Pacific Railway is attempting to compel machinists in their employ to fill up three different forms showing where they were employed for five years previous to applying for work to the N. P. A new scheme to keep track of the agitators.

We have received some printed matter from the agent of a company handling a mechanical contrivance. One of the many reasons advanced why we should buy stock is because one of the promoters is a trustee in a certain Methodist Church.

**Wildcat Season.**

Talk about the wildcat mining schemes of the Kootenays, they were not in it with some of the schemes now being worked on the Vancouver people. Owners of print shops are becoming fabulously rich, printing stock certificates for many of the new companies.

A large number of workers talk loud but do nothing. Is your name on the voters' list?

**STILL GROWING.**

In 1936 the Bakers' International Union had 2100 members; 1909, 16,200. Barbers grew from 2000 to 22,000. Blacksmiths from 200 to 16,500. Brewery workers from 10,000 to 25,000.

Carpenters from 20,000 to 162,000. Retail clerks from 5000 to 50,000.

Electrical workers from 2000 to 21,000.

Stationary engineers from 1200 to 17,000.

Granite cutters from 500 to 11,200.

Bar-tenders and restaurant workers from 2500 to 49,500.

Longshoremen from 8000 to 50,000.

Mine workers from 16,000 to 261,000.

Musicians from 6000 to 35,000.

Painters from 4200 to 60,700.

Fitters from 9000 to 16,500.

Street railwaymen from 3000 to 30,000.

Seamen from 9000 to 20,000.

Teamsters from 1700 to 81,000.

Machinists from 10,000 to 55,000.

These figures, furnished by the New York Call, give the number of membership in 1895 and the total on January 1, 1949—a period of ten years. The fight against organized labor during these ten years has been most bitter, but what its effects have been may be seen from the figures. The Typographical and Cigar-makers' Unions have each gained during the decade of fiercest opposition something like 50 per cent. in membership.

**HELL OR SUICIDE?**

"If I have to choose between suicide and going back to work on the G. T. P. construction camps, here's for the Inlet," said a job-seeker to the writer in prosperous Vancouver one day this week.

—R. P. P.

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**VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in Labor Hall. President, H. Sellers, phone B1965; Vice-President, S. Thompson; General Secretary, R. P. Pettipiece, 421 Eleventh Ave. E., phone 5597; Secretary-Treasurer, J. G. Campbell, 1944 Fourth Ave. W.; Statistician, C. Mattinson; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. Lethian; Trustees, A. Letrodec, F. A. Hoover, J. H. Ley.

**BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Plumbers' Hall, 14 Cordova St. W. President, A. H. Richmond, 541 Robson St.; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. Jamieson, 1929 Howe St., Phone 616; Warden J. Pyffe, 976 Pender St. E.; Secretary and Agent, Geo. W. Williams, office, Labor Hall, Phone 1380; residence, 541 Robson St.

**VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 236**—Meets in Labor Hall last Sunday of each month at 2:30 p.m. President, H. C. Benson; vice-president, A. E. Robb; secretary-treasurer, H. Neelands; sergeant-at-arms, H. Whitehead; executive committee, J. Ellis, O. Shoemaker, A. R. Hoerle, L. Ward; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council; L. Ward, A. Ward, D. McLean. Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Messrs. Pettipiece, Benson, Ward, Wilton and Neelands.

**JOURNEYMEN BARBERS UNION OF AMERICA, VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 120**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Labor Hall at 8:30 p. m. President, J. Wallace Green; Vice-President, Geo. Paine; Treasurer, W. Lechner; Recorder, G. W. Isaacs; Secretary, W. Kilgour, 49 Cordova street.

**CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 337**—Meets in Labor Hall on the first Tuesday in each month at 8 p. m. President, E. Craig; Vice-President, A. Bice; Secretary, J. C. Penser, Mainland Cigar Factory.

**BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE NO. 676**—Meets Labor Hall, every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 2 p. m. and 7:30 p.m. President, Wm. Mottishaw; Vice-President, A. Shaw; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, Geo. Morency, Tourist Hotel.

**BEAVER LODGE NO. 182, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS**—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:15 p.m. J. L. Hadson, President, 535 Homer street; H. E. Watkins, Recording Secretary, 947 Seymour street; Jas. H. McVety, Financial Secretary, 1744 Ninth avenue west, phone A1146.

**JOURNEYMAN STONECUTTERS OF BRITISH AMERICA, VANCOUVER BRANCH**—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m. President, Wm. Miles; Secretary, Edward Norster, Box 153.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 212**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Hall, 8 p. m. President, H. E. Ellis, 923 McLean Drive; Recording Secretary, M. A. McInnis, 298 Bernard St.; Financial Secretary, H. H. Free, 2284 Second Ave. W.

**AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, FIDELITY DIVISION NO. 101**—Meets in K. F. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., and 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 2:45 p. m. President, J. Alkens, Vice-President, S. Thomson; Recording Secretary, R. Harris; Financial Secretary, F. A. Hoover, 513 Westminster Ave.

**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 8 p. m. President, Alex. Conacher; Vice-President, E. G. Eason; Recording Secretary, A. H. Richmond; Treasurer, J. H. Schurman; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, S. Kernighan, Phone 1380, Labor Hall.

**OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 89**—Meets in Labor Hall first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. President, J. Hutson, Vice-President, H. Reede, Financial Secretary, G. Montgomery; Treasurer, J. Tyson; Secretary and Business Agent, F. Sumpter, Labor Hall.

**BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION, NO. 32, TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA**, meets every alternate Tuesday in Labor Hall, Homer St., at 8 p. m. President, J. Sully, 1835 8th Ave. W.; Vice-President, F. Plank, Barnard Castle Hotel; Secretary, Geo. Payne, Rm. 7, 522 Powell St.; Financial Secretary, W. Waitford, Rm. 1, 522 Powell St.; Treasurer, Jas. Cosgrove, 1033 Homer St. Headquarters for men, 122 Hastings St. E., Phone L4019, J. Sully, Agent.

**PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 138**—Meets in O'Brien's Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. President, A. E. Mabbett; Vice-President, A. Gothard; Recording Secretary, Duncan Campbell, 1067 Seymour St.; Financial Secretary, F. E. Harris; Treasurer, W. Pavlar.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS LOCAL UNION NO. 621 (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 B3517.

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

**COOKS' WAITERS' AND WAITRESSES' LOCAL NO. 88**—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.

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**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, BRANCH NO. 1**—Meets alternate Tuesdays at 8 p. m. in Labor Hall. President, J. G. Smith; Secretary, David Henderson, Box 991.

**BRANCH NO. 2**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m. in French-Canadian Hall, 532 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, 2196 Seventh avenue west.

**BRANCH NO. 4**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in Room 4, Labor Hall at 8 p.m. President, J. W. Chapman; Secretary, J. G. McDonald, 1627 Grant St.

**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 1330.

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