

The Western Wage-earner

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

Volume 1, No. 10

VANCOUVER, B.C., NOVEMBER, 1909.

50c. per Year

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Proceedings

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 1, '09.

Special meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council convened in Labor Hall this evening at 8:20 p.m., President Sellars in the chair. Benson-Haddon. That daily press reporters be excluded from the meeting. Lost.

Solicitor Killam was present upon the request of the council, and 35 delegates were in attendance.

Del. McVety presented the report of the Labor Temple committee, as follows:

Vancouver, Sept. 28, '09.
President and Members, Trades and Labor Council:

Dear Sirs and Brothers,—Your hall committee, consisting of the executive committee and Del. McVety, has considered carefully the instructions given them at different meetings of the council, and we have held a number of special meetings in addition to the regular executive meetings.

Every phase of the situation has been carefully gone into, and the position of the council from a legal standpoint has been threshed out with the firm of McDonnell, Killam & Farris, who are satisfied that there are no obstacles to be surmounted in connection with the carrying out of the recommendation of your committee.

We, therefore, unanimously recommend the adoption of the following propositions, and feel that by so doing the council has cleared the path for the erection of a labor temple that will be a credit to the movement in this city.

(1) We recommend that the Council sell the present site to the proposed Vancouver Labor Temple Company for fifty thousand shares of a par value of \$1, half of the capital stock of the proposed company.

(2) Recognizing the loyalty of those individuals and unions who came forward with their funds and who were to a large extent responsible for making the present building possible, the committee felt that our appreciation should be shown in a practical manner. We, therefore, recommend that the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council allow to each union or individual holder of certificates in the new company double the face value of that now held by them under the present arrangement.

Fraternally submitted,

H. SELLARS,

President.

Benson-Haddon. That the report of the committee be received.

Amendment: Pettipiece - Benke. That we take up the report for con-

sideration clause by clause. Carried.

Sinfield-Beasley. That recommendation No. 1 be adopted. Carried unanimously, 35 votes being cast.

McVety-Dunmore. That recommendation No. 2 be adopted. Carried on a vote of 34 to 1, Del. Benson asking to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Letrodec-McVety. That the executive be empowered to proceed with the organization of the Vancouver Labor Temple Company, Limited.

Amendment: Wilton-Mattison. That we report the proceedings of this meeting to the next regular meeting of the Council before proceeding with incorporation of the proposed company. Lost, and the motion carried.

A stenographer was present and a verbatim report of the proceedings of the meeting will be filed with the minutes of the Council for future reference.

Before adjournment Del. Ley reported anent the tailors' strike in the city.

Del. McVety reported regarding the executive's arrangement for the mass meeting to be addressed by Will Crooks, M.P.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 7, '09.

Regular meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council convened this evening in Labor Hall at 8:15, Vice-President Thompson in the chair, in the absence of President Sellars.

Credentials.

Painters and Decorators.—H. G. Cal-

land, vice Bro. Stewart, relieved for non-attendance.

Bricklayers and Masons.—Bro. Carley, J. Tommason, Sinclair, E. Vickers.

Tile Layers and Helpers.—Credentials received, but delegates not obligated pending affiliation of that body.

Communications.

From Secy. Morrison, A. F. of L., regarding the removal of Org. Young to Montana territory. Filed.

From Bakers and Confectioners' Union, asking the central body's organization committee to assist them at a meeting to be held on October 16th. Request to be complied with; Del. Letrodec as chairman of the committee to be present at the meeting.

Reports of Committees.

Executive Committee.

Telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in answer to one sent by the Council protesting against any arrangement whereby Orientals would be imported to accept construction work on the G. T. P., as follows:

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 17, '09.

R. P. Pettipiece,

Gen. Secy. Trades and Labor Council Vancouver, B. C.:

Your telegram received. Quite dis-regarding the offensive language, I have to inform you that no request has been made this government by anybody for the importation of Asiatic labor.

WILFRID LAURIER.

Upon motion, the telegram was ordered filed for reference.

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Communication from Amalgamated Society of Engineers re proposed affiliation with central body, and only paying per capita tax on membership working within city limits, was dealt with and the secretary instructed to reply in the negative, but to urge affiliation in the interests of the organized labor movement. Concurred in.

It having come to the notice of the executive that Org. Young was likely to be transferred from this territory, the secretary was instructed to wire Sec. Morrison of the 'A. F. of L.' urging his retention here. Reply by telegram received, and laid over pending receipt of letter.

The following accounts were recommended for payment:

No. 1 Account.—C. P. Telegraph, \$32.48; Sec.-Treas. Campbell (Sept.), \$10; Gen. Sec. Pettipiece (Sept.), \$10; A. R. Burns (Sept.), \$60; Electrical Construction Co., \$3.90; B. C. Electric, \$4.40; Wage-Earner card, to Nov. 1st, \$3.

No. 2 Account (Wage-Earner).—J. H. McVety (Oct. issue), \$163.65. Concurred in.

Special meeting of executive fixed for Oct. 9th to further progress of Labor Temple.

Special Committees.

No reports from parliamentary or organization committees.

Del. McVety reported regarding the Will Crooks meeting in city hall. Collection, \$40; expenses, \$38.90.

Del. Letrodec reported for the delegates who had attended the opening of the New Westminster Labor Temple, and asked that a vote of thanks be tendered by the Council for courtesies extended. Concurred in.

Roll Call.

Statistician Mattison reported 43 delegates present.

Reports from Unions.

Stage Employees.—Del. Harrington reported trade good; members all working.

Street Railwaymen.—Del. Wilson reported progress.

Bricklayers and Masons.—Del. Thomas reported re material to be used in the proposed new labor temple.

Tailors.—Del. Ley reported that strike had resulted in all employers signing up but four, Morgan, McCallum, Richards and Glass, involving 30 men.

Amalgamated Carpenters.—Del. Sinfield reported re hospital conditions relative to one of its membership.

Cigarmakers.—Del. Craig reported relative to various brands of tobacco in popular use by many union men, and announced that the cigarmakers' first annual ball would be held in Dominion Hall on Nov. 11th, and while attendants would be given a good time, the primary object of the gathering was to advertise the union label. Del. Craig also mentioned that Org. Todd of Toronto would pay this territory an official visit in the near future.

Business Agent Jas. Reid of the Amalgamated asked for and was granted the floor to make explanations relative to the report of Del. Sinfield, later developments having

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altered the circumstances somewhat.

Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners.—Del. McKenzie reported re the benefit concert given by his organization.

Bakers and Confectioners.—Org. Young reported that this new union had been formed with a charter membership of 24 and double that number in prospect.

Builders' Laborers.—Del. Sully reported re a little friction which had taken place during the month, and announced that the Pacific Coast convention of the Builders' Laborers would meet in Vancouver on the 12th inst.

Del. Hamilton of the Stone Cutters, who represented the Council before the Forestry Commission, made an excellent verbal report of the proceedings, and made several suggestions to the Council as to its future action. Report received and Del. Hamilton continued on the job, after several amendments had been made and voted down.

Election of Officers.

Del. Letrodec was appointed as chairman of the organization committee by Vice-President Thompson, and Dels. Sinfield and Midgley were added to the committee. The secretary was instructed to write the A. F. of L., asking that a voluntary commission as organizer be granted to Del. Letrodec.

A new parliamentary committee was named as follows: Del. McVety, chairman; Dels. Wilson, Sinfield, Hamilton, Dunbar, Williams, Marshall, Worth. Committee to meet on Friday, Oct. 14th.

New Business.

Vice-President Thompson invited Del. McVety to the chair, and, taking the floor, moved the following resolution:

Whereas, a struggle is going on in all parts of the Province and Dominion between the oppressors and the oppressed, a struggle between capitalists and laborers, which grows in intensity from year to year, working

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disastrous results to the toiling masses, and will continue unless determined organized efforts are maintained. Therefore, in order to cement our forces and better conditions,

Be it resolved, that a committee be appointed to take up the proposition of organizing a Provincial Federation of Labor to be composed of delegates from all boni fide trades unions and central bodies in this Province and that said committee place before the various central bodies of this Province the above proposition with a view to securing their endorsement and co-operation, and to arrange time and place for holding a convention for the consummation of the objects herein contained.

Pettipiece-Corley. That the resolution be laid on the table pending the return of Del. Aicken, a member of the new British Columbia executive committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, so that the question could be more intelligently discussed. Carried.

Midgley-Benson. That this Council consider the advisability of taking an active part in the coming municipal campaign.

With the consent of the movers, the motion was laid over till next meeting.

Pettipiece-Peck. That the chair-

man of the organization committee be recompensed for any time lost in connection with his duties for the Council. Carried.

Financial Statement.—Receipts, No. 1 account, \$102.60; expenditure, \$123.78. No. 2 account, receipts, \$143.50; expenses, \$165.65. Adjournment, 10:35 p.m.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 21, 1909.

Regular meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council convened this evening at 8:15 p.m., President Sellars in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Credentials.

Boilermakers and Shipbuilders.—G. Curtis and M. Baker.

Reports of Committees.

Executive Committee.

Communication from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, thanking the Council for the use of the auditorium for their benefit concert. Rec. be filed. Concurred in.

A number of communications from builders and architects were received and recommended to be referred to the new Labor Temple Company directors. Concurred in.

From the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, Toronto. Rec.

filed. Concurred in.

From Trades and Labor Congress in re per capita tax. Rec. lay over till next month. Concurrence.

The following accounts were recommended for payment: No. 1 Account: H. Sellars, sundry account, \$5.25; D. F. Saunders, stenographer account, \$12.00; Dixon & Murray, \$4.60; Thomson Stationery Co., \$1.00; E. T. Kingsley, printing account, \$7.75; Canadian Bank of Commerce, Colwell certificates, \$28.40.

No. 2 Account (Wage-Earner): September, \$100.50.

Concurred in.

Organization Committee.

Del. Letroade, chairman of the organization committee, reported progress among the bakers and stationary engineers, and urged the Building Trades to assist the latter. The tile workers would be visited shortly.

Parliamentary Committee.

Del. Wilson reported for the committee. A meeting had been held on the 15th inst. and J. H. McVety was elected as chairman; A. J. Wilson, as secretary. A recommendation that the Council go on record as opposed to the government aiding railway construction unless it hold stock to the amount given, was concurred in by the Council. The committee will meet hereafter on the previous Friday to regular meetings of the Council. Members present: Dels. Marshall, Hamilton, G. Worth, A. Dunbar, J. Sinfeld, J. H. McVety, A. J. Wilson.

Special Committees.

Del. Hamilton reported in further reference to the Forestry Commission and the Council's attitude thereto.

Del. Hamilton also suggested to the Council that as J. Z. White, a Chicago Single-Taxer, was shortly to be in the city, he be asked to address a mass meeting under the auspices of the Council, on a date to be arranged. Upon motion of Dels. Midgley and Letroade this was concurred in, and Del. Hamilton authorized to complete arrangements.

Roll Call.

Statistician Mattison reported 42 delegates present.

Reports from Unions.

Stage Employees.—Del. Harrington reported re new scale being introduced. Also that the Lyric Theatre was not signed up with their organization.

Tailors.—Del. Ley reported that all local shops had now been signed up but three, Morgan, McCallum, and Glass, a gain of one since last report.

Int. Org. Ajax was present and given the floor. He addressed the Council with reference to the strike, and urged the demand for their union label and such other assistance as possible.

Bricklayers.—Del. Tommason reported with further reference to the proposed new labor hall.

Building Trades Council.—Del. Midgley reported that the Bricklayers and Masons had not yet affiliated with the Building Trades Council. Announced that his organization would hold a smoker in the City Hall on the second Friday in November.

Barbers.—Del. Seckner asked why Org. Young had been taken from this territory.

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Painters.—Del. Gothard reported that a national organization of painters had been formed in the city and supposed it to be another effort at the disruption of internationalism by the so-called Canadian Federation of Labor.

Cigarmakers.—Del. Lipson reported with further reference to their fifth annual ball as already announced.

Cooks and Waiters.—Del. Perkins reported progress. Olympia Oyster House and Maple Leaf non-card houses.

Leather Workers.—Del. Letroadee announced that his organization required the assistance of organized labor and others in creating a demand for the union label. This because the Leather Workers were soon to go after an eight-hour day.

Unfinished Business.

Pettipiece-Letroadee.—That the notice of motion anent the label, as follows, be read a first time: That the by-laws of this Council be amended to provide that all delegates attending meetings must be able to produce at least three union labels on their wearing apparel to qualify for a seat in the Council. Carried on a vote of 22 to 8, after a good deal of interesting label discussion.

Vice-President Thompson's resolu-

tion in re the formation of a provincial Federation of Labor was again laid over pending the arrival of Del. Aicken from the East, upon motion of Dels. Benson and Midgley.

Resolution re Council entering municipal campaign was taken up, but President Sellars declared the motion out of order. Del. Midgley appealed from the ruling of the chair. Chair sustained upon a vote of 20 to 10.

New Business.

Del. Wilton introduced the following resolution:

In the interests of the working people, who are practically unrepresented in the political arena of Canada, it is the sense of this meeting that a labor platform be forthwith drawn up, with a view to placing candidates in the field at the approaching provincial elections, or to force the candidates coming forward in the interests of the other parties, to recognize the working class, and to strive for legislation having for its fundamental principle, an equal opportunity for all.

Suggested platform:

1. The forty-eight hour week; a compulsory half holiday weekly for all shop assistants and factory workers.
2. Abolition of the poll tax on all white men.
3. Income tax exemption to be raised to \$2000.
4. Adult suffrage.
5. State ownership of railways.
6. Free land for settlers.
7. Abolition of Asiatic labor in all classes of mining, fishing and on timber limits.
8. Local option.
9. Referendum of the people to be taken on questions such as charters, or other valuable concessions to individuals or corporations.
10. Absolute ownership by the government of timber, water and mines, with power to lease for use, with conditions as to utilization.
11. No further concessions to timber speculators.
12. To reduce taxation on improvements, and place a corresponding increase on land values.
13. Re-distribution of seats — the province to be divided into electoral

districts, with one representative for each district.

Amendment, Pettipiece-McKenzie.—That the executive committee be empowered to arrange for a series of meetings to be held under the auspices of the Council and to invite candidates of all political parties to address them.

After a warm discussion of some length in which a number of delegates participated, the amendment was carried by a vote of 13 to 11, the small vote being accounted for by the lateness of the hour. A motion to lay the whole question over till next meeting was lost.

J. G. Morgan was given the floor to make a statement with regard to reports of the meetings of the local Socialist local anent municipal campaign, alleging that he had been misrepresented by Del. Midgley.

Financial statement:

No. 1 Account.—Receipts, \$177.20; disbursements, \$59.

No. 2 Account.—Receipts, \$145.50; disbursements, \$100.50.

Council adjourned at 11:25 p.m.

H. SELLARS,

President.

R. P. PETTIPIECE,

Secretary.

A SECRET.

She: "She told me you told her that secret I told you not to tell her."

He: "The mean thing! I told her not to tell you I told her."

She: "I promised her I wouldn't tell you she told me, so don't tell her I told you."—Unknown.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

It has been suggested as advisable to supply the different Trades and Labor Councils with copies of the Dominion Trades Congress officers' reports before the convention meets. If this is to include the statement of receipts and expenditures, we favor the idea. It is time the membership were advised of the channels in which the per capita tax is distributed.

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UNION CORRESPONDENCE

Plumbers' Union.

Owing to a conflict in dates, the executive board meeting of the Plumbers' International has been postponed until after the A. F. of L. convention.

Geo. H. Coghill, vice-president of the International and business agent of the local union, will represent western Canada at the conference.

* * *

Amalgamated Carpenters.

Everything is progressing favorably with the Carpenters, few of our members are out of employment and the backward spring is being compensated for by a late fall.

Our business agent, Jas. Reid, has been elected by the Canadian membership of our society to represent us at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

He was the choice of 14 candidates and will undoubtedly give a good account of his stewardship.

* * *

Barbers' Union.

A proposition that is receiving the attention of the Barbers' International Union, in convention in Milwaukee, is the adoption of a new law that will completely revolutionize the workings of the Barbers' Union. It is called the "new system" and provides for a withdrawal of all union laws which seek to run or control union barber shops and will permit the boss to keep open just as he pleases and as many hours as he pleases, but the journeymen can only work the regulation limit. This will give the union employer a chance to compete with the non-union shop.

* * *

Cigarmakers' Union.

Usually, the most important themes of discussion in our trade are the propagation of label education and the importance of having our names on the voters' list. This month, however, is the anniversary of our annual masquerade ball, and a great deal of attention is being given to the preparations, in an effort to eclipse the work of any preceding years.

We do not aim to make our annual event a financial success; our whole effort is devoted to maintaining our reputation as entertainers and to boosting the label of our trade. A committee of seven have the arrangements in hand, with Mr. Geo. Wood as chairman and Mr. R. J. Craig as secretary. The date, November 12th; the place, Dominion Hall; music, Harpur's ten-piece orchestra; the price, gentlemen \$1.00, ladies 50c.

Do not overlook this event if you desire an evening of first-class entertainment.

Organizer Todd of the International Union is expected to pay a visit to this section in the near future.

* * *

Machinists Union.

Business has been fairly brisk with the members of the craft during the month, few being unemployed. Delegate Anderson's report of the Denver

Convention was received at a recent meeting and showed our organization to be making satisfactory progress, despite the period of depression still existing.

A notable action on the part of the Convention was the granting of \$2,500 to assist in fighting what is known as the Vulcan Iron Works decision in Winnipeg. In conjunction with the Iron Molders, who have already donated a like amount it has been decided to fight the case to the Privy Council.

Another shorter workday movement is to be started, or rather the agreement now in force in San Francisco is to be duplicated in other cities of the Pacific Coast and in order to make the movement effective the Executive Board were in structed to spare neither Organizers or funds to make the movement a complete success. It was recognized by the meeting that any shortening in hours must first take place in the West, where the freight rates have a deterrent effect on the Western trade of Eastern manufacturers, consequently the movement will commence on this Coast.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that in the last two year term there had been disbursed for strike benefits \$654,746.50, of this \$149,749.50, or over 21 per cent., was paid to Canadians involved in three strikes, as follows: The C. P. R., \$102,427.00; G. T. R., \$9,075.50; Toronto strike, \$38,247.00. The Canadian membership does not comprise 5 per cent of the International. This looks like an item which might go into the scrap book of those legislators who wish to prevent the dear Canadian workman from sending his money to a foreign country.

Delegate McVety, for a number of years Secretary-Treasurer of the Machinists employed on the Canadian Pacific System has been presented with a roll top desk by the Executive Committee of the System organization as a slight token of their appreciation of his services extending over the past five years.

* * *

Bartenders' Union.

Conditions with the members of our Union are fairly good and few members are unemployed. The topical subject at present is the recent action of the Licence Board in deciding that hereafter all bartenders shall be licensed and that violations of the law regarding selling during prohibited hours, or to men under the influence of liquor, will result in the summary cancellation of the licence of the bartender, as well as the hotel licence.

Aside from the question of improved conditions of employment, very few Unions have devoted the same time and energy to the uplifting of the standard of membership that we have, and, while it may be contended that there is still room for improvement, it will also be admitted that a superior class of men are employed now, as compared with the period previous to

the organization of our craft.

In other cities where the licence law is in force, general good has resulted, the Union has been assisted in weeding out from their ranks men of low caliber and their places have been taken by a better class of citizens. Generally speaking, the majority of bartenders will concede that benefits will accrue to them from the strict enforcement of the law, increasing the wages, shortening the hours and increasing the membership of the Union.

* * *

Street Railwaymen's Union.

Our worthy president has arrived back from the East after having done yeoman service for us at our International convention, there have been several resolutions passed which will materially affect our Canadian membership.

One of which will relieve the Canadian locals of paying the per capita tax to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the International paying for the whole Canadian membership.

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Ask for them and see that you get them.

I venture to make a suggestion to our Editor and that is, that he devote one column in our paper to "Questions and Answers." For a starter I will ask him for the names of manufacturers of fair stoves and ranges. A space devoted to this purpose would be of great interest as well as instructive. At the last meeting of our local we concurred in the motion that was put at the last meeting of the Central body re a Provincial Federation of Labor, and we hope that the Central body will take the matter up and make a live issue of it, and not let it slide. It behooves all the other locals to take an active part in the formation of the above, the time for putting our trust in the platform pledges of office seeking politicians and grafters, or expecting employers to legislate in favor of their employees is past, they have had the chance too many times and have proved utterly unworthy of the trust that the laboring men has placed in them.

It is now up to us to show them that if they will not do as they are bid by the people who put them in power, that we will remove them from the position of trust, and put in some of our own men, who, though they may not have such polished manners and language have at least an honest heart, and are free from the ghost, graft.

I would also remind the Central body of the threat that they made a few months ago re the attorney-general. This man has refused our just demands for the removal of Magistrate Williams, though he has not only prov-

ed himself unfit to dispense justice, but has rendered some decisions which have horrified the saner members of society.

Now it is up to every working man to put his shoulder to the wheel to get this man removed so as to show some of these office-seeking politicians that the orders of the people must be obeyed.

Our football team is doing far better than we ever had a right to expect and we now stand in the second place in the league. We do not hear of any challenges coming in for the Football Cup which we hold and are anxious to do battle for again.

S. T.

* * *

Builders' Laborers' Union.

The Builders' Laborers' organizations of the Pacific Coast held their second annual convention in Vancouver this week. Delegates were present from Seattle, Everett, Tacoma, and other points, and while the deliberations of the convention have not been given out, it is learned that the knotty question of international affiliation received much consideration, and resulted in the matter being submitted to a referendum vote. The fact of there being three internationals makes the solution more complicated. But there seems a determination on the part of the convention officers to assist in the closer federation of labor forces. The addition of the Builders' Laborers to the respective Building Trades Councils would considerably augment the power to enforce organized labor's decree.

On Tuesday evening a complimentary banquet was tendered by local 32 to the visiting delegates and invited guests, at the Dominion Hotel. A thoroughly enjoyable evening's program was disposed of, and a good deal of thought provoking discussion indulged in.

The local Laborers have always taken a prominent part in the local labor movement, and have justly earned the reputation of "live ones." Anything that will bring them closer to the degree of perfection aimed at by labor organizations generally will no doubt meet with the endorsement of the rank and file of the membership.

* * *

Bartenders' League.

The locals of British Columbia recently received a visit from Mr. F. Sullivan, international president. A special meeting of hotel and restaurant employees was held in order that the membership might meet him, and a very enjoyable meeting was spent by those fortunate enough to be able to attend.

In the "Mixer and Server," the official organ of the hotel employees, the editor has the following to say of the labor press:

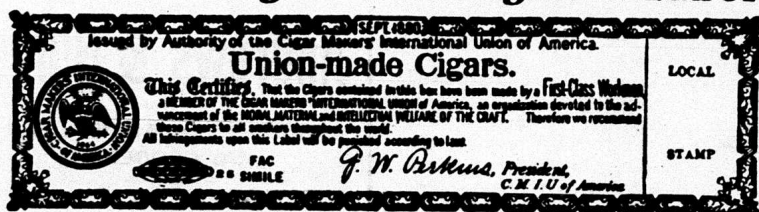
"From the day which marked our induction into the office of secretary-treasurer of this organization, we have endeavored to show our appreciation toward the labor press. We fully realized that much could be done by those men who were laboring to better the industrial condition of the men and women engaged in the crafts. We have at all times advised our general membership to give their unstinted support to this same press; asking them to subscribe for their local labor paper in a body wherever we had a local and there was a labor paper."

A CALL FOR FUNDS.

The Calgary News, a Liberal paper by the way, asks the following pointed question:

"Did it ever strike you that the straight party man never does his own thinking? A dozen men in Canada amongst the Grits and another dozen amongst the Tories do all of the thinking, and if you are a straight party man you merely say, 'Me, too!' to what they formulate."

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Bridge St. & Seventh
Westminster Ave. & Seventh
Granville & Robson Sts.
Cordova St., near Carroll
Westminster Ave. & Hastings
Hastings & Homer Sts.
Park Drive & Napier
Hillcrest.
Westminster Ave. and 17th.

*The Royal Bank
of Canada*

INCORPORATED 1869

A COMPILATION OF SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

By W. B. Shier.

The average yearly wage of the individual workers employed in manufacturing of the United States is \$439—less than \$1.50 per day.

It is estimated that ten million people in the United States are constantly on the verge of poverty.

There are 1,750,000 children between the ages of 10 and 15 years employed in the mines and factories of the United States.

A multi-millionaire recently had a house built in New York city which cost him \$4,000,000. It would take a laboring man earning \$4 a day three thousand three hundred years to receive that amount in wages.

The income of one of our most prominent men is estimated to be \$50,000,000 per annum. The president of the United States, whose salary is \$50,000 per annum, would have to hang on to his job 1,000 years to be paid that amount out of the public treasury.

In 1890, according to government statistics, one per cent. of the families of this country received nearly one-fourth of the total national income; the wealthiest ten per cent. of its families receive about the same total income as the remaining ninety per cent.; one-eighth of the families received one-half of the total output of wealth in that year; and the richest one per cent. received a larger income than the poorest fifty per cent.

In the United States \$600,000,000 is spent every year on advertising. Advertising would be almost unknown in the co-operative commonwealth.

Five thousand persons in the United States own nearly one-sixth of the entire national wealth; that is, control about one-sixth of all money, land, mines, buildings, and industries in the country.

More than four million families in the United States, or nearly one-third of the nation, must get along on incomes of less than \$400 annually; more than one-half the families get less than \$600; two-thirds of the families get less than \$900; while only one family in twenty get an annual income of more than \$1,000.

Over one-half of the farms in the United States are mortgaged.

The aggregate capitalization of the great trusts in the United States exceeds twenty billions of dollars, or nearly a quarter of the total wealth of the country.

Six of the great railway systems control over ninety per cent. of all railway mileage, and a half dozen men can fix the freight rates for the whole of the United States.

It is estimated that one million persons are constantly out of work in the United States.

In 1900 the United States census showed that 250,251 persons, or three-tenths of one per cent. of the population, owned \$67,000,000,000 out of a total national income of \$95,000,000,000, i.e., seventy-one per cent. of the country's wealth.

The voting strength of social democracy throughout the world exceeds seven million.

In 1906 there were 405 Socialists in the national legislatures of various countries out of 5,718 representatives.

Throughout the world there are 638 Socialist magazines and newspapers; seventy-seven of these are dailies.

In 1888 there were 2,000 votes cast for Socialism in the United States; 36,000 in 1896; 122,000 in 1900, and 408,000 in 1904.

In London one person in every four dies on some form of public charity. In New York one person in every ten is buried in the Potter's field.

In the United States 60,000 people are killed, and 1,600,000 persons seriously injured every year. These accidents are largely preventable.

Consumption is a curable and preventable disease, yet 100,000 persons die of it every year in the United States.

Such is the failure of marriage under capitalism that 50,000 divorces take place annually in the United States.

The total value of all property in the United States is \$100,000,000,000,

which, if divided equally among the people, would give each individual \$1,250 worth of property.

Of 700,000 people who died in Great Britain during 1907, there were 617,879 who left no property whatever. Thus it would appear that capitalism has already abolished property as far as the masses of the people are concerned.

Profit is unpaid labor. Between 1895-1900 the Carnegie Steel Works realized \$130,000,000 in profits. In 1901 alone they cleared \$40,000,000. The annual profits of American railroads are approximately \$300,000,000. In 1902 the Standard Oil Company paid 45 per cent. dividends on its invested capital.

It is estimated that John D. Rockefeller is realizing about \$2,000 every hour from his stocks, real estate and mines. Carnegie reaps an annual income of \$15,000,000 from his investments in the steel industry.

Only one-half the children born under capitalism live to reach twenty years of age.—Machinists' Journal.

A MISTAKE.

It would have saved time and trouble if that P. W. A. bunch had made the Manufacturers' Association its proxy. What's the use of holding two conventions and paying the rent of two halls to pass the same resolutions?

WE WONDER WHY?

"The C. P. R. is one of the wonders of the world." No wonder!

"The C. P. R. still owns 8,777,825 acres of agricultural lands in Western Canada, 4 490, 542 B. C. lands; 13,268,367 acres in all, valued at 180 millions."

The C. P. R. owns one fifth of the occupied land in Canada.

VALUE RECEIVED IN CIGARS

Smoke

"DAVID HARUM"

QUALITY QUANTITY

and Union Made

Everything

In Men's Furnishings
but Shoes

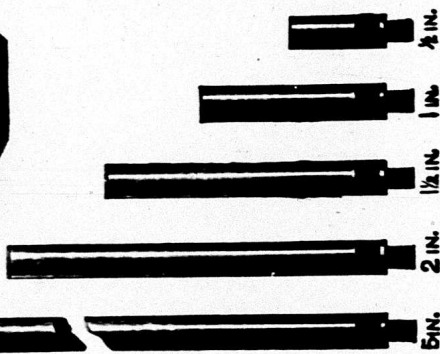
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Phone 447.

A PROVINCIAL FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Some weeks ago in these columns the idea of the formation of a provincial federation of labor was mooted. It remained, however, for Vice-President Thompson (delegate from the Street Railway Men's Union) of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, to make an issue of the subject. At last meeting of the central body Delegate Thompson introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, a struggle is going on in all parts of this province and Dominion, between the oppressors and the oppressed, a struggle between capitalists and laborers, which grows in intensity from year to year, working disastrous results to the toiling masses, and will continue unless a determined organized effort is maintained: Therefore, in order to cement our forces for better legislation and better conditions, be it resolved that a committee be appointed to take up this proposition of organizing a provincial labor federation, to be composed of delegates from all bona fide trade unionists and central bodies in this province, and that said committee place before the various central bodies of this province the above resolution with a view to securing their endorsement and co-operation, and to arrange time and place for holding a convention for

the consummation of the objects herein contained."

The proposal was well received by the Council, especially by delegates who have previously been identified with organized labor movements across the tariff line, where the workings and benefits of a state federation of labor are understood and appreciated. Upon the suggestion of Secretary Pettipiece, the resolution was laid on the table for future consideration, or pending the return of Delegate Aicken from the East. The proposal will then be placed before the congress British Columbia executive committee, and in all probability it will be requested by the central body to assume the task of initiating the much-desired closer federation of all labor unions in this province. With the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners affiliation, the success of the proposed provincial federation of labor would be assured. It could only lead to closer relationship and a better understanding between the entire membership of organized labor. And as a source of assistance in furthering educational work among the workers, it should be of exceptional worth. Whether the Coast unionists would abide by the political attitude of the majority decision of such an organization is still somewhat problematical. And certainly if any real good is to be accomplished by a British Columbia federation of labor, it must determine where it is at politically (though not as a political party) right from the turn-loose. Too late in the day for the old line policy of begging alone. Whether the organized workers of this province have yet reached the point where such unity of purpose is possible, remains for future events to determine.—Daily World.

REDUCING THE DIVIDENDS.

President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway, admitted at the annual meeting of the shareholders that the expenses of operating the road had been "abnormally heavy" during the past year. The increase was caused, according to Sir Thomas, by circumstances over which the off-

cers had no control. He might have explained that the importation of large numbers of alien strikebreakers contributed largely to the expenditure.

The officials are extremely anxious to prevent other railways from entering Canada, but the riff-raff of American railway labor is good enough when the "made in Canada" mechanic asks for more oats or tries to retain what he has. Patriotism works only one way.

A CONFESSION.

Listen to this! The "Northwestern Christian Advocate" says:

"Though the pastor is admittedly indispensable to the proper POLICING of a community, he does not rank with the civil constabulary for whose support the community is taxed."

The capitalists feel that they are paying for that policing work when they supply the church with funds!

And the fact that churches go tax-free may be also a recognition of the same thing.

MAKING HIM EAT HIS WORDS.

The customer flung himself heavily into a chair. "Walter, a little beef-steak and onions, please."

"Yes, sir. Have some nice ham and cabbage, also?"

"No."

"How about some prime roast beef?"

"Don't want any."

"A little of our elegant tripe would do you good."

"John," called the proprietor, "what d'ye mean by annoying a customer like that?"

"Just trying to make him feel at home, sir. He's a barber."—Tit-Bits.

SERVING TERMS.

Small thieves serve terms in the penitentiary, while the big fellows serve their terms in the Legislature.—Miners' Magazine.

Union Men

require comfortable, Union-Made
SHOES

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

COLVIN & McROBBIE

307 Hastings St. Next the
Arcade

SMOKE

TERMINUS CIGARS

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Factory, 46 Water Street
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WHEN THIRSTY CALL FOR RAINIER BEER.

SAVING MONEY IS LIKE FINDING IT

YOU'LL SAVE MONEY
AND LOTS OF IT BY
BUYING

*"Everything
to Eat" at*

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"

A GEM FROM 'FRISCO.

The following are a few of the planks in the platform of the San Francisco Union Labor Party.

The Union Labor Party does not represent a certain or distinct class, and is therefore not a class party.

The members of the police department have shown their trustworthiness and fidelity to duty. The citizens have reason to be proud of their police force and should accord the members of that department every facility which may be necessary further to advance the effectiveness of their work.

Recognizing the imperative necessity of protecting the people of our city and State against Asiatic invasion with its resultant unfair competition of Japanese, Chinese and other Asiatic labor, and further, in order to preserve and improve the American standard of living, we pledge our candidates to the strict enforcement of all existing ordinances and statutes, and further, to adopt measures and enact laws that will give our working men and women, merchants and manufacturers adequate protection against the danger which is menacing our city.

The Union Labor Party pledges its nominees to a consistent and faithful defense of the interests surrounding

the banker, the manufacturer, the merchant, the tradesman and the wage-earner, and dedicates itself to the task of advancing the cause of civic betterment, to the end that each and every one of them may be the beneficiary thereof.

The Union Labor Party believes that San Francisco needs an administration that will liberally and fairly construe all ordinances, or so amend them that legitimate business freedom may not be unduly imposed upon, harassed or curtailed. Its nominees stand pledged to an honest and efficient conduct of the affairs of this city, a due regard for the rights of all citizens and all interests. Upon this enunciation of principles, the Union Labor Party commits itself to the consideration of the voters of the City and County of San Francisco.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

Saskatoon is now protesting against Oriental labor on the G. T. P. Railway.

Vancouver has also protested, and Sir Wilfrid feels aggrieved because of alleged abusive language used towards the Ottawa government by one of the public bodies of Vancouver.

The abusive language consists in plain speaking. It is not the first time Sir Wilfrid has come in contact with these Vancouverites on the subject of Oriental labor. It seems to hurt the premier's feelings that the Vancouverites treat him as a servant of the people. If the electors of the Coast feel and know they have justice on their side, the only requirement in their language is that it shall be parliamentary, and there is nothing to show that the bounds of propriety were exceeded.

One of the troubles of our people in the West, as elsewhere, is they go too often to the head in the role of favor-seekers instead of justice-seekers. The politicians, including Sir Wilfrid, would have far more respect for the electors if the electors had more respect for themselves.—Winnipeg Tribune.

DIVIDED THEY VOTE.

The whistle has blown and each man takes his place
To toil for the world at a death-dealing pace.

Each movement is skillful, each brain is alert,

While they patiently work in the factory dirt.

Just look at that picture and then make a note,

That united they sweat, but divided they vote.

The machines and the belts and the shafting are still,
And not a wheel turns—there's a strike at the mill.

A strike! Every workman has solemnly vowed

To stand by his mates till their claims are allowed.

'Tis a brave thing to do, but don't fail to note

That united! they strike, but divided they vote.

The sun brightly shines as there passes along,

In holiday raiment, the Labor Day throng.

Each man is decked out in his Labor Day best—

"Labor omnia vincit," the banners attest.

Yes, labor may conquer, but never, please note,

While united they march, but divided they vote.

—Ellis Jones, in "The Call."

THE EASY WAY.

The Swedish strikers have decided not to pay rent that may come due on October 1st. The landlords have met and after studying the situation have decided to grant a delay to the Swedish strikers in which to pay the rent. The landlords have found out it is useless to try and collect toll from a quarter of a million people who refuse to pay up. They therefore decide not to ask for it.

High Class Tailoring



We invite your inspection of our stock of Suitings

CROOT & STEWART

802 Granville Street

DON'T FORGET RAINIER BEER RAINIER.



FOR EXCLUSIVE STYLES

in correct furnishings for men this store is supreme. Here, most surely, you will find the very latest styles in Neckwear, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, etc. Your wardrobe is neither complete or down-to-date, unless you have replenished it from our collection of strictly modish furnishings. Come in and see how easily you can make it both.

A. E. Lees & Co.

Sole Agents for Campbell's
Clothing.

Cor. Hastings and Cambie Sts.

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

The Coleman Miner, the father of the "purely Canadian Miners' Union," containing 87 members, all of whom bear names of foreign derivation, offers the following apology for the birth of its illegitimate offspring:

"A few of the friends of the International union are asking us why we are giving a moral support to the Canadian union. In the first place we might remark that we do not care to place ourselves midway in a subject of such supreme importance as this, or do we care to be in a neutral position when a purely Canadian undertaking needs assistance from every newspaper in Canada.

"We have said before that we are not down on unions or laboring men. The labor union of today is the Magna Charta of labor's cause. The labor men of today are essential to the upbuilding of the country, and no country can be productive or self-sustaining without their individual and united help.

"But can we not, without the harsh criticisms of the supporters of another union, which claims to be so large and self-sustained, support a union which has the same aims in a more modified form? Can we not without vituperative language offer to our own fellow countrymen a union which has at least a freedom-giving motto and a non-political complexion? It seems not.

"Others are afraid of some mighty hand descending upon them and which might whirl from them a few almighty dollars, which may or may not be spent in Canada, now, but which certainly will be in a few short years.

"No union or lodge is perfect which has to maintain paid organizers and in this respect the new union is not much ahead of the retreating one. Only one great industrial union for Canadians will satisfy Canadians now."

WHO'S STUCK?

A Missouri Pacific ticket agent in Arkansas tells the following: "A man presented himself at the ticket window and asked the fare to Atkins, Ark. I told him it was \$3.00. He said he had only a \$2.00 bill, but could easily raise the other dollar. When he returned with the three dollars and was asked how he got the other dollar, he said: 'I went to a pawnbroker and pawned the \$2.00 bill for \$1.50. Then sold the pawn ticket for \$1.50. While you are making out the ticket kindly tell me who is out the dollar?' The agent afterward said that he had wrestled with the forty-seventh problem of Euclid, dragged through quadratics in algebra, worked on 'How old is Ann?' but the question was too much for him.—Ex.

EVENING THE SCORE.

It is reported that as a result of the unprovoked assaults made upon the strikers at McKees Rocks by the Pennsylvania Cossacks, and which finally led to a pitched battle in which a dozen men were killed, a slogan is sweeping through the iron and steel and mining districts that "for every striker killed there will be a Cossack killed." That begins to sound like Russia in earnest. The truth is that all classes of citizens in Pennsylvania are becoming so thoroughly disgusted with the brutal and arrogant practices of the Cossacks that the latter will undoubtedly become a political issue before long. It is generally admitted that the only reason for the formation of the Cossacks and the only work they do is to attack labor whenever a strike of any proportions takes place, no matter what damnable methods are practiced to enslave the workers, as witness the McKees Rocks conditions. The legislature will be asked to abolish the Cossacks and let them work for a living.—Citizen.

TAFT'S FRIENDSHIP.

President Taft, the friend of organized labor, is on a tour delivering the

RAINIER BEER. RAINIER BEER.

VALUE RECEIVED IN CIGARS

Smoke

"DAVID HARUM"

QUALITY QUANTITY
and Union Made

prosperity promised a year ago. At a banquet the other night in Seattle he told those present what a loving regard he had for the workers and paid a tribute to their judgment in supporting him.

A number of workmen were present at the festive board, but they were in the uniform of waiters—and, as far as we have been able to ascertain, non-union men at that.

FOOLED ONCE, BUT—

The approaching Provincial elections brings to mind a quotation from Indian tradition, and in which there is, as is usually the case with these sayings, a remarkable amount of common sense. The quotation is: "If white man fools Indian once, shame on white man; if white man fools Indian twice, shame on Indian." There is a germ of thought in this for the workers, and they should keep in mind the treatment accorded them by the men who now (mis)represent them in the Provincial Legislature.

TRUE INTERNATIONALISM.

The Denver convention of the Machinists Union decided to accept paid up cards of other organizations in lieu of the regular initiation fees.

The local Tailors Union are carrying on a healthy educational movement on behalf of their label. Have you got it on your clothing?

It is reported from Los Angeles that the recent public meeting addressed by J. W. Van Cleve on the open shop question was attended by fully 50 persons. Some of the plute organs gave the affair considerable notice and as though it was a representative affair. But, then, "Gen." Harrison Grey Otis and the other 49 present are "the people."

CLEARING AT \$15.00 SUITS WORTH TO \$20.00

They are broken lines, but what does that matter to you as long as you get the pattern you want and are fitted accurately.

About one hundred suits in the lot, the like of which we have sold all season at \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00 a suit. While they are here, you can take your choice at \$15.00. Better see them.

DesBRISAY WARDROBE

MEN'S OUTFITTERS
613 Granville St.

When you want the best
go to

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.

TAILORS' UNION.

The local situation with reference to our strike has not changed materially since the first week. On October 1st all the shops where the request for an increase in the bill, amounting approximately to ten per cent., was not conceded, the members of our Union left their employment. During the first few days all but four of the employers signed the bill and their staffs immediately returned to work. Since then one other has signed leaving but three still unsettled, the names being, Morgan, McCallum, on Granville Street and Glass on Pender Street. It is said that the first two mentioned shops have introduced the team system, said by experienced tailors to result in a reduction of the standard of workmanship.

Organizer Ajax of the International office is in charge of the situation, assisted by a local committee, he states that the International is prepared to pay strike pay amounting to \$9.00 per week until the fight is won. This amount, supplemented by a further allowance from the Local Union with

nearly 100 members working, will permit of the fight being continued indefinitely or until victory crowns our efforts.

At the time of the strike, the smaller shops were crowded with work and unable to secure satisfactory help, and now that they have been able to secure the highly skilled help formerly employed in the struck shops, conditions are very satisfactory from their standpoint.

In the meantime, and all the time, do not forget to demand the label of the Custom Tailors when purchasing made to order clothing.

TRYING TO MURDER TRUTH.

The progress of truth has ever been a bloody one. The powers of ignorance and darkness have always appealed to violence in the effort to maintain their rule.

The Spanish Government has added another to the long list of those who have been murdered that the truth might live.

Francisco Ferrer, the one great educator that Spain has ever produced, was shot recently. He was killed because those who rule Spain feared the schools that he established.

The claim that he was connected with the recent uprisings is farcical. Not that it would have been any disgrace to have struggled to the death against the efforts to send the sons of Spain to die in Morocco that dividends might flow into the pockets of a few mine owners. On the contrary, all honor is due to those who freely risked and lost their lives in that protest. But "those that take the sword must perish by the sword" has ever been the maxim of warfare, and those who took up arms against the Spanish tyranny did so with the knowledge that they were risking their lives and with the expectation of meeting death if they failed to attain freedom.

But Ferrer had no part in that battle. His was the life of the scholar, the educator, the teacher. No further proof of this is needed than the distorted stories of his trial which have been sent out by his enemies. Even these admit that he was not permitted to speak in his own defense, and that, finally, in spite of all this injustice, at least one of the very tools who had been selected to conduct this farcical trial refused to bring in a verdict of guilty and resigned rather than share the guilt of his murder.

His only crime was that he established schools that taught truth to the working class of Spain.

The whole system of exploitation and tyranny in Spain rests upon the fact that sixty-eight per cent. of the population can neither read nor write. To keep the workers in ignorance is the principal object of the present so-called systems of sequestration.

Ferrer dared to teach the truths of modern science, the facts of modern life, the real conditions of modern society. "The common people heard him gladly." They flocked to his schools, and these grew in number and in influence.

The Spanish government saw these things and trembled. It saw an oppor-

tunity in the midst of the murderous reaction that now prevails to obtain his life.

They took that life.

They did not kill the truths he taught. They did not stifle the hunger for knowledge he aroused. They did not kill the rebellion against tyranny that sprang into existence behind the spread of education.

On the contrary, his death is sending a protest and rebellion throughout the civilized world.

It is bringing new recruits to the army that is fighting ignorance, tyranny and exploitation. It is nerving anew the arms that strike for liberty and transforming quiet, studious scholars into militant fighters for freedom.

The shots that carried death to Ferrer are resounding in every capital in Europe tonight. Their echoes are tolling the knell of the system that fired them.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

A NEW STANDARD.

The working class are adopting a new policy in dealing with those responsible for the murder of their agents. The new plan calls for the death of equal numbers of the ruling class, and should have a deterrent effect on the cruel repressive policy followed wherever the workers become dissatisfied with existing conditions.

To see the Union Label put to unique uses go to the Fifth Annual Masquerade Ball of the Cigarmakers.

SOCIALISM.

Socialism means:—

I. (actually) The nationalization of the means of production and distribution.

II. (roughly) Atheism, Free Love, and Death to Edward the Seventh.

III. (for the moment) Anything in the Budget.

Tariff reform means God save the king.—(Advt.)

SMOKE

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CIGARETTES**

UNION MADE

PATRONIZE

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Billiard Parlors**

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One Block from Labor Hall

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tive unions, to whom they must be
held responsible for contents. Copy
must be in by 20th of the month.

VANCOUVER, B. C., NOV., 1909

THE ELECTIONS.

Immediately following the distribu-
tion of wharves, bridges, ditches, etc.,
in the rural districts and the opening
of countless country fairs by Cabinet
Ministers, comes the announcement
of a railway policy, which is supposed
to foreshadow a reduction in freight
rates for the commercial interests,
and, coupled with the progressive rail-
way policy, a general election is an-
nounced.

The time is opportune for an appeal
to the electorate—the farmers' crops
are harvested and sold—the commer-
cial interests have reaped their share
of the returned prosperity and the
working class has been fairly steady
employment during the summer.
Mr. McBride has used excellent judg-
ment—the election occurs at the close
of the most prosperous season of the
year, and before the ranks of the un-
employed have been sufficiently in-
creased to necessitate the opening of
soup kitchens—a municipal institu-
tion that interferes and hampers the
use of the old slogan, "More Prosper-
ity."

The hand of the administration has
been further strengthened by the in-
sertion of anti-Asiatic and fair wage
clauses in the proposed railway agree-
ment, a marked contrast to the at-
tempt made by Grand Trunk officials
to flood the country with Asiatics and
to the disclosures regarding wages
and conditions obtaining on the G. T.
P.

The Provincial Liberals, without
practical assistance from the parent
body in Ottawa, have a difficult task

in attempting to discredit the Pro-
vincial administration, and, in an ef-
fort to strengthen their position with
the rural population, it has been de-
cided to supersede the lawyer leader
by a farmer. The very small amount
of patronage distributed in this prov-
ince by the Ottawa government has
brought the provincial Liberal organ-
ization to a very low ebb, although the
Vancouver World reports a first-class
organization—on paper.

The politicians of both the old par-
ties will appeal to the members of
the working class—the government
will endeavor to show what they have
done for labor and the Liberals will
confine their promises to the future.

The government members will not
voluntarily explain the attempt to dis-
franchise a large section of the work-
ing class; why, then, refrain Adolphus
Williams as police magistrate in this
city; why the motion to abolish the
poll tax was defeated after Mr. Cotton
had invited the introduction of the
subject by urging that the tax be abol-
ished, and then voted against it him-
self. Dozens of other measures, in-
tended to improve the conditions of
the workers, were defeated and very
probably forgotten by everyone but
those immediately interested.

The Liberal candidates will urge the
support of the workers because of the
fact that they are a part of the "Grand
Old Party" at Ottawa, but they will
forget to explain why the C. P. R. was
allowed to import 10,000 alien strike-
breakers in direct contravention to
the Alien Labor Act, and why the
same Company were allowed to oper-
ate in an unsafe condition. The ad-
mission of Asiatics, in the guise of
students and professional men, the use
of the militia at Fort William and
Glac Bay and the reason the Liberal
members in the Provincial House vot-
ed almost to a man against labor
measures, are subjects that will be
studiously avoided during the cam-
paign.

"The complexion and the character
of a party are derived from its com-
position," says the Vancouver World,
in concluding an editorial on provin-
cial politics. Interpreted literally, the
workers are warned against support-
ing the candidates of parties compos-
ed of bankers, lawyers, merchants,
railway officials and other representa-
tives of corporate interests, who, loyal
to their class and to the interests they
represent, are opposed to the enact-
ment of any legislation on behalf of
the working class, all statements with
reference to the "identity of interests"

to the contrary notwithstanding.

A third party, the Socialist party,
will have candidates in the field; all
members of the working class, some
of whom have been active in the inter-
ests of organized labor in this city
for many years. The actions of their
small delegation in the House re-
quire no explanation. During their
terms sixty bills or amendments to
bills have been introduced and a few
have become law. Their motto when
deciding their policy on legislation be-
fore the House, is, "If this measure
will improve the conditions of the
workers, we are in favor of it; if not,
we are absolutely opposed to it."

The candidates of all the parties will
appear before you, listen carefully to
what they say, compare their state-
ments with the records of their parties
and support the candidates who have
been most consistent in supporting
the cause of labor.

THE CONGRESS MEETING.

The twenty-fifth gathering of the Do-
minion Trades Congress of Canada has
passed into history, and the proceed-
ings can be said to reflect the locality
in which the gathering was held and
the "liberal national" policy of a large
section of the delegates, who, although
acting as representatives of Interna-
tional Unions, had an extremely diffi-
cult task in rising above the narrow
prejudices so prevalent in certain sec-
tions of Ontario and Quebec.

The most important questions con-
sidered were the Lemieux Act, Alien
Labor Act, importation of Asiatics, and
the uses to which the militia has been
put in connection with the miners'
strike at Glac Bay. The government
was mildly condemned, more especial-
ly in connection with the militia trou-
ble, which was in itself a surprise, con-
sidering the personnel of the Commit-
tee on Resolutions, composed largely
of men who have for years been iden-
tified with the Liberal politics.

It was the election of officers, how-
ever, that most plainly showed the
hand of the "Cent Belt" politicians.
Owing to the resignation of Mr. Ver-
ville, M. P. as president of the Con-
gress, a spirited contest took place for
the office, between Jas. Simpson, for
many years vice-president, and Wil-
liam Glockling, of Toronto, the latter
winning the election by eleven votes.

Although Simpson has been the prin-
cipal figure in the Congress for years
and has held every position requiring
ability, still, when it came to support-
ing him for the office to which he

RAINIER BEER. RAINIER BEER.

should have naturally succeeded, he was discriminated against on account of his political opinions, although in justice to a number of the "Honest" delegates, it must be admitted that they offered to support him as the ablest man in the convention—if he would renounce his political affiliations, which he of course declined to do.

Mr. Gustave Franco, a Montreal printer, was elected vice-president, and Mr. P. M. Draper, foreman of the government printing office at Ottawa, was re-elected by acclamation as secretary-treasurer.

The "lobby work" at Ottawa is to be discontinued and the money saved for the purpose of giving ex-President Verville a free trip to Europe, in recognition of his services in connection with the "Eight hour bill" introduced at the last session of the Federal House, but withdrawn without forcing a division of the members.

Of local interest, the principal fight was between President Watters of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council and Delegate McGeer of the Vancouver Iron Molders, for the position of vice-president of British Columbia, Watters winning out by a considerable majority.

Taking everything into consideration, the results of the Congress meeting are about what was anticipated, considering the small representation from western points. The Congress merely reflects the opinions of a majority of the delegates, and if the western locals permit themselves to remain unrepresented, the Liberal party, through its many henchmen in Ontario and Quebec, will dictate the policy, not only of the eastern provinces, but of the entire movement in Canada. We incline to the belief that the late Frank Sherman was right when he said: "The Congress is too conservative in action and too Liberal in politics."

THE EXTENSION DISASTER.

Although the capitalist press of the province has already computed the cost of the terrible mining disaster on Vancouver Island in dollars and concede that the sum of \$64,000 is due the relatives of the deceased miners under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the matter will not be allowed to rest until a most searching investigation has been made by the authorities.

The general belief is that the ordinary rules of safety adopted by governments in all parts of the world have been most flagrantly disregarded in

the mines controlled by the Lieutenant Governor of this province, and, thanks to the men who elected Messrs. Hawthornthwaite, Williams and McInnis, the whole question will be probed until the responsibility is fixed where it properly belongs.

Accidents (?) are occurring altogether too frequently and we suggest the enactment of a law providing for the imprisonment of owners of industrial plants where loss of life or injury has resulted from a greater devotion to the accumulation of riches than to the safety of the men actually engaged on the industrial field.

To take advantage of the poverty of the working class by compelling its members to work under the damnable conditions existing in many of the industries of this province, is nothing short of murder, and will be so construed when the workers awaken sufficiently to their own interests to elect men from their own ranks to write the law and to appoint others to properly interpret it when written.

THE DEATH OF FERRER.

Much has been said in the labor press in connection with the growing international solidarity of the working class.

If any proof of the contention were

necessary, the murder of Professor Francisco Ferrer, the Tolstoi of Spain, by the ruling class of that country, has brought forth sufficient evidence, by the workers of practically every country of Europe and America, that neither religion, language or color are considered, when a great injury has been done to a beloved member of the working class by as rough a crowd of murderers as ever escaped unhung.

Repressive as are the usual methods of the Spanish government, this latest act eclipses even the bloody outrages perpetrated upon the poor Cubans by that notorious renegade General Weyler, who, it is reported, is about to be raised to the position of Prime Minister, because of the turmoil caused by the action of his predecessor in ordering the execution of Professor Ferrer.

From all over the civilized world protests have been received in Spain and efforts have been made to place a number of European governments on record as opposed to the policy adopted by the Spanish authorities, even capitalist papers have condemned the foul murder in no uncertain language, not that they disagree with the policy, but rather on account of the fear of consequences.

The Vancouver News Advertiser, the official organ of the McBride Government, makes its position very clear on

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the question and the editor says, in part: "At this writing, the cloud over Spain is lurid indeed, but this is the reflection only of the temporary ebullition of rebel frenzy kindled by the tragedy of yesterday's dawn. The fiercest and most menacing firebrand of them all is really quenched, and the adoption of a similar policy towards lesser Socialistic luminaries will, we are convinced, tend to the successful repression of the unrest in the Provinces.

In addition to complimenting Alfonso for his bravery in allowing Ferrer to be murdered, the suggestion is made that the policy should be continued until all the lesser Socialistic luminaries are disposed of.

The ruling class will not hesitate at any means that will perpetuate their rule; if the workers of this province at the forthcoming elections were found to have dethroned, by their ballots, the representatives of Capitalism, the Advertiser intimates broadly the treatment that should be meted out to the leaders of the workers. Every worker should absorb the full meaning of the advice given by the News-Advertiser and reduce the power of the master class on every possible occasion.

THE PASSING OF SHERMAN.

The death of Frank Sherman removes a once notable figure in the labor movement of British Columbia and Alberta.

Deceased, who was forty years of age, was well and favorably known in labor circles. He acted as first president of the Miners' Union, District 18, and filled the position for over six years, having to resign on ac-

count of ill-health. Afterward he went ranching near Tabor, but, owing to continual failing of health, was recently forced to suspend all work. He leaves besides a wife, seven small children, including a small boy of seven, who is blind. He was fittingly buried by the Miners' Union on Wednesday.

Every worker who attains prominence in the organizations of the working class has to run the gauntlet and accept the unjust criticisms of, not only the enemy, but of many men supposed to be friendly to the movement, and Sherman was no exception to the rule. Accused at different times of having placed his private interests before the interests of his organization and class, none of the accusers have ever been able to sustain their dirty insinuations, and Sherman passes into the great beyond leaving nothing but a large family and very little to sustain them in their battle for existence.

It was ever thus; the workers have been so often deluded by the enemy that it is hard for them to differentiate between their tried and true advisers and those who spring up occasionally with the sole purpose of discrediting men who may be occupying responsible positions in the ranks of labor.

THE LABOR TEMPLE.

Recognizing the necessity for action and the limitations of the legislation under which the Trades and Labor Council is incorporated, it has been decided to organize a company under the "Joint Stock Companies Act," which gives considerably greater scope than

the "Benevolent Societies Act," under which the Council is at present working. The capital stock of the "Vancouver Labor Temple Company" will be \$100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of a par value of \$1.00 each, 50,000 shares being turned over to the Trades and Labor Council as the purchase price of the property. The balance of the shares will be sold to raise money to build the new temple, and it is expected that the unions and members of organized labor will liberally partake of the offer that will enable them to acquire a proprietary interest in the home of labor. The speed with which the members of organizations come forward will determine whether shares will be sold to outside parties, and also, the size of the mortgage it will be necessary to place on the property in order that a suitable building may be erected.

Unlike the present so-called shares, but which are in reality interest bearing debentures, the shareholders in the new company will participate in the rapidly increasing value of the property, in addition to receiving a pro-rata share of any profits that may accrue from time to time, this being divided and called a dividend.

As forecast in the last issue, the Trades and Labor Council has dealt most generously with the unions and individual certificate holders, and has agreed to exchange the present certificates for shares in the new company,



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

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giving \$2.00 worth of paid-up stock for every \$1.00 represented in the outstanding certificates and interest accrued but not collected by the certificate holders. To illustrate, suppose the Stone Cutters' Union has \$300.00 worth of certificates and approximately \$120.00 in accumulated interest which has not been paid, a total of \$420.00 equity in the property. According to the plan outlined above, the Stone Cutters will (on request) be allotted 840 fully paid-up shares of a par value of \$1.00 each in the new company, the Council in this way showing their practical appreciation of the services rendered the movement by unions and individuals in retaining their certificates and not pressing for the interest due.

The provisional directors of the company will be the Executive Committee of the Council and two other delegates selected by them. They will hold office for a period not to exceed four months, during which the preliminary work will be carried on and a report submitted to a meeting of the shareholders before the expiration of that period. The meeting will elect permanent directors and give any directions that may appear necessary for the proper carrying out of the affairs of the company.

The certificates referred to will be exchanged as rapidly as possible and in the order in which the applications are received by the secretary-treasurer of the Council.

The earnest co-operation of every member of organized labor is required if the policy outlined is to be carried out, and the time is now ripe for a practical demonstration of the solidarity of labor—expressed in dollars.

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A FOOLISH POLICY.

For some time past the Brotherhood of Electrical workers has been disrupted by an internal dispute which has resulted in the formation of a dual organization. Both branches claim to have the affiliation of a majority of the Locals and so far neither of the Internationals have attempted to form Locals of their particular faction in cities where an organization of Electrical Workers already exists. The campaign for supremacy has been carried out on a large scale and wherever secession has occurred, it has been by Locals rather than by individual members.

The matter was referred to the A. F. of L. at the last convention and the decision was given in favor of what is known as the McNulty faction, or the oldest branch. This decision has not improved the situation, but on the contrary, appears to have assisted the other side in gaining recruits, the dispute being as far from settlement

as ever.

Members of the Electrical Workers' Union, regardless of the faction with which they are affiliated, are generally recognized as strong militant trade unionists, and, as such, occupy prominent positions in the Trades Councils and State Federations of Labor. In an attempt to enforce the mandate of the Federation, Secretary Morrison issued instructions that all central bodies and State Federations must exclude all Locals of the Electrical workers' not affiliated with the faction recognized by the A. F. of L. In most instances the orders have been disregarded and the latest move has been to cancel the charters of the bodies refusing to obey the mandate of the secretary of the American Federation.

The central bodies of many of the larger cities of the United States are now without Charters, on account of their refusal to eject the Electrical Workers, Cleveland, Ohio, being the latest to fall under the ban. Referring to the situation in that city, the Citizen, one of the brightest papers in the middle west, speaks as follows:

"While the charter of the United Trades and Labor Council has been revoked by Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, because the former body declined to unseat the two local unions of electrical workers who, by the way, are in the midst of a strike against a soulless corporation that broke its word with organized labor—the sun still shines and the world has not come to an end.

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We have a very heavy stock of first quality quadruple silver-plated Tea Sets, Bake and Entree Dishes, Spoons, Forks, and Knives; also a full line of English hand-forged Cutlery, Meat Carvers, etc. These are practical gift lines—every housekeeper uses some or all of them.

Our silver-plated Spoons and Forks have twice as much silver as the standard A1 quality made by other manufacturers.

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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

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

"The matter of holding a charter or not having one is of small moment to city central and state bodies, for these organizations gain no direct support from the A. F. of L. office. In fact, the latter receives more than it gives.

"The local movement, like the labor movements in all industrial centres, must hew out its own conditions in organizing the workers, raising wages, reducing hours of work, etc., and the local trade unions can only look to their international organizations for support in time of need.

"Under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor the affiliated international unions are guaranteed absolute autonomy over their own affairs, and the memberships of the trade organizations in this city believe (with few exceptions) that the A. F. of L. executive officials have no right to meddle in the internal affairs of the electrical workers and dictate who should officer the members of that body any more than they have to select the executives of the miners, carpenters, printers, machinists or other trades."

While it must be remembered that some discipline is necessary, the officers must not forget that the trade union movement is not on the same plane as a military organization and therefore cannot enforce its mandate

with the same disregard of consequences. The strength of the working class movement depends, to a very large extent, on the ability of the members to see benefits that will accrue from their affiliations, and any movement, which has for its purpose the assumption of power to dictate whom the officers of any section of the organization shall be, must of necessity transgress the principles upon which our organizations were founded and stir up an antipathy that will still further disrupt, instead of solidifying the forces of labor.

The Federation should re-consider its position in this matter, at least to the extent of preventing action that will compel a large number of organizations to take sides against the apparent dictatorial methods of its officers.

ALL RIGHT IN HER PLACE.

The Sunday edition of the Vancouver News Advertiser contains a "Woman's Page", edited by a woman under the non de plume of "Gwen."

As a member of the parasite class, who performs no useful function in human society, "Gwen" writes brilliant articles of the society events of the "cod fish" aristocracy and occasionally draws attention to the irreparable injury that has been done the aristocracy by limiting the number of "Chink" servants through the imposition of the \$500 tax on the Chinese.

This action compelled her friends to pay at least \$25 per month to the "Pig tailed man of all work," but the situation has again become normal through the importation of \$15 per month servant girls by the Starvation Army.

Latterly, "Gwen," finding her field limited, is attempting to solve the problems confronting the working class. Speaking of the recent meeting of the Canadian Federation of Labor, she comments as follows:

"Great satisfaction is being expressed throughout Canada over the growing strength and importance of the Canadian Federation of Labor as opposed to and distinguished from the ruling of British subjects by foreign organizations. Several excellent steps have recently been taken by the Dominion Federation towards investigating certain scholastic matters and other affairs; and the passing of a resolution by them condemning the practice of British military bands joining foreign unions is a point which calls for our recognition and marked approval. So far a right spirit and sane policy have guided the progress of the Canadian Federation of Labor."

Probably members of organized labor locally would consider themselves libelled were we to admit that any considerable number of them read the "Woman's Page" and it can be safely said that a still fewer number will do so if the intensely patriotic "Gwen" continues to dish up such slop as the foregoing.

We suggest that "Gwen" arrange for an apprenticeship on some of the small rural papers where the topical subject at this season of the year is the "ungrateful harvest hands" who refuse to work more than 18 hours per day for \$30 per month. There, her efforts might be appreciated, but in this city the workers have long since passed the patriotic federal state of organization, so strongly commended by "Gwen," but which has its chief strength in the columns of the papers subsidized by the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

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THE SWEDISH STRIKE.

All attempts to arbitrate the great strike and lockout in Sweden have failed. The Employers' Association insisted that the unions must disintegrate and petition for their jobs as individuals, which proposition was emphatically turned down by the unionists, whereupon the government announced that it was helpless to bring about further mediation. The toilers have sent out to the world the slogan that, "The struggle continues with all the power the Swedish workingmen can bring to bear; nothing but starvation can compel our members to go back. We appeal for continued support." That the government politicians played a double game is now apparent, as it has been announced that at the forthcoming session of parliament bills would be introduced making collective contracts legal, making strikes illegal, union treasuries attachable, and all strikers liable to fine and imprisonment. In view of the fact that a new suffrage law will take effect in 1911, which will give the workers enormous power, if not complete control of the government, the capitalists and politicians are also plotting to again restrict the working class vote, but if such a reactionary policy is enforced it will very likely precipitate a revolution, as even the soldiers are opposed to further robbing the people of their rights. Meanwhile the struggle, as stated, will continue unless the wolf of hunger drives the workers back to their employment. The in-

dustries remain almost completely paralyzed, as at the beginning of the contest.

When it comes to sacrificing for union principles the workers of Sweden seem to be leading the world. During the present great strike and lockout those workers employed are contributing one-half of their wages—which are meagre at best—to the strike fund. When the printers of America struck for the eight-hour day several years ago and those employed paid 10 per cent. of their wages into the strike fund it was thought that the high-water mark in self-sacrifice in a peaceful contest had been reached. Then came the hatters and took the glory of paying 15 per cent. of their earnings, and now the Swedes are astonishing the world with a 50 per cent. sacrifice. Still a good many workers have given their lives and all else for principle. —Cleveland Citizen.

"THE WORM WILL TURN."

The government murder at Barcelona of Prof. Francisco Ferrer, a revolutionist, will prove a sorry act for the Spanish ruling class. There is a limit to even working class endurance.

AN EXCELLENT IDEA.

Chief Justice Hunter, in the supreme court recently, made a suggestion regarding compensation to workmen which is of importance, coming from such a high judicial source. He observed "That the legislature might well consider whether the proper solution

of the question of compensation to workmen might not be to give the workman the right of remedy against the state, the cases to be adjudicated upon by a commissioner of claims, instead of leaving him, as at present, to throw his money away in useless costs. Speaking for himself, he did not see why the state should not make good physical injury. As the law stood at present, actions were expensive and some cases deserving of just compensation were defeated simply by reason of the poverty of the ligigant."

If the Provincial government assumes the payment of compensation claims, it will result in a more rigid enforcement of the legislation alleged to have been passed for the purpose of compelling industrial masters to safeguard the interests of the workers.—Ed.

EARLY TEACHINGS.

That all trade unionists do not forget the lessons learned in the unions, when they become slightly removed from the workers, is borne out by the action of Mr. F. Perry, merchant tailor, for many times a delegate from the Tailors' Union to the Trades Council. Compelled on account of his changed relations to leave the union, "Fred" was the first to sign the new bill of prices submitted by the union recently, and work continued in his shop as usual.

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

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

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CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Every month we receive a number of complaints from subscribers who have failed to receive the paper. On investigation we find that in a majority of instances, the cause of the trouble is due to the neglect of the subscribers themselves, either through furnishing wrong addresses, or removing to a new location without notifying the postoffice department or this office of the new address.

This month we have been compelled to remove a considerable number of names from the mailing list, but will be pleased to restore them if proper addresses are furnished. The following are the names:

Blackwell, W., 361 Hornby St.
Ballanger, T., 420 Hastings St.
Cook, J., 552 Granville St.
Douglas, R. E., 240 9th Ave. E.
Ferguson, C., 445 Pender St.
Grant, K., 378 Homer St.
Graham, M., 331 Harris St.
Hay, Frank, 938 Westminster Ave.
McInnis, Neil, 856 Seymour St.
McLeod, Alex. L., 1376 Seymour St.
McDonald, D., 152 Cordova St.
Nelson, G., 1679 Grant St.
Schofield, W., 605 Pacific St.
Sodin, F., 748 Hawks Ave.
Thye, Ivan, 2621 Quebec St.

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CONGRESS OFFICERS.

President. W. Glockling Toronto, vice-president, Gustav Francq, Montreal; secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa.

Provincial boards—British Columbia, vice-president, J. C. Watters, Victoria; executive, G. G. McGeer, J. A. Aicken, Phil Parker, Revelstoke.

Alberta—(Left over to incoming executive.)

Saskatchewan—Vice-president, Jas. Somerville; executive, W. Tilston, Moose Jaw; Hugh Peet, Regina; Chas. Perry, Saskatoon.

Ontario—Vice-president, F. Bancroft; executive, Fred Ury, Port Arthur; E. Cadieux, Ottawa; Joseph T. Marks, London.

Quebec—Vice-president, Fred Robert, Montreal; executive, Jos. Ainey, Montreal; M. Walsh, Quebec; J. C. McClelland, Montreal.

Nova Scotia—Vice-president, John T. Joy, Halifax; executive, P. Clancy, Halifax; George Murray, Truro; Gregory, Sydney.

Prince Edward Island—(Left over for new executive.)

Fraternal delegate to American Federation of Labor, Fred Bancroft, Toronto.

HOW AND WHO TO SHOOT.

"The rifle teams of our city public schools total 16. Eight senior teams and eight junior teams have attended their practices faithfully throughout the year 1908. Over 300 boys have received instruction in the use of the rifle during this period, and taking everything into consideration, I feel this to have been the most successful year in the history of rifle shooting."

This is an extract from the annual report of the Vancouver School Board. Although not stated, it is presumed that the boys are taught the use of the rifle for a purpose, and that purpose bodes no good for the workers unless they secure control of the School Board and see that the boys are instructed how to use the knowledge they have acquired.

A LAWYER'S OPINION.

In his San Francisco Labor Day speech Clarence Darrow said:

"Now, I want to say that I believe that labor will not earn very many great victories in the future on the lines that these have been waged in the past; that labor must go a step further, or it must go back. The methods of the past are too hard, they have been made too impossible to succeed much further along those lines. For instance, the courts of the United States are composed of judges taken uniformly, or almost uniformly, from the ranks of corporation lawyers, and if anybody thinks that law is a science or a mathematical certainty, he would better study law. It is a matter of guesswork and opinions enforced, and nothing else, and the strongest force in civilization makes the law just as they do everything else."

CHILDHOOD UP TO DATE.

Little Harriet had broken the lid off the box in which her blocks had come. Calling her to account for it, her mother said:

"How did the box lid get broken?"

"I sat down on it when I wasn't lookin'."

"Oh, then, you didn't mean to do it?"

"No, I didn't."

"Then mother will excuse you this time."

"Muvver can save herself the bover of 'scusin' me," replied Harriet. "I'll 'scuse myself if I need 'scusin'. That's my own play-toy I broke."

AN ACCIDENT?

Is it an accident that the reception, tendered to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Hamilton upon its meeting on the 14th of this month, was attended at the armories by the officers of two regiments? Nothing happens by accident. The military power is a necessary prop to the capitalist class. Without the physical force to enforce the exploitation of the workers which he carries on in the shop, the capitalist could not stand twenty-four hours.—Ex.

As entertainers, the Cigarmakers are there with bells. Don't overlook their ball on November 12th.

VANCOUVER LABOR TEMPLE.

The Winnipeg Voice refers to the projected labor temple thusly:

"At the last meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council the proposition to proceed with the erection of a new and large labor temple was finally endorsed. The council will sell to the Labor Temple Company the present site and building for 50,000 \$1 shares of stock. All unions which have stock in the present building will be given new stock of double value in the new company in exchange for it. This is meant as a recognition of their loyalty in getting in and helping to secure the present building some years ago.

WHEN THIRSTY CALL FOR RAINIER BEER.

UNIVERSITY STUDY OF LABOR

By C. H. OPDAHL, Student, State University of North Dakota.

Do our universities give organized labor a square deal? Is the teaching biased in favor of the employers and capitalists? I do not know what obligations some schools may feel toward the employing class, but, as a student, I wish to give a frank statement concerning the attitude of one university toward union labor. I can only speak for my own school, but I can speak accurately for it. I believe it is typical, but that I leave to the reader.

In describing the course on labor problems the catalog of the university says: "This course is devoted to labor organizations, their history, principles, methods, and tendencies. Representative cases are selected for special study. The work consists of lectures, library work, and weekly reports on labor topics. Students in this course are required to make liberal use of the so-called capitalistic and the labor press. There are kept on file "American Industries" (for the employers), "American Federationist" (for the unions), and about thirty other typical journals representing the side of labor or capital."

By this it can be seen that the main object of the course is to study the history, principles, methods, and tendencies of labor organizations, and the effort is made to have the student see them from the points of view of labor, capital, and the public.

At the beginning of the course a few current issues are brought before the student. Some of these are: Jurisdictional disputes; limiting the output; incorporation of unions; closed and open shop; picketing; boycotting; union labels; position of the strike-breaker; use of militia in strikes; organized labor's attitude towards politics; Socialism; attitude towards temperance, the church, the courts.

These issues are some of the most important things that confront labor today, and they are constantly kept in mind throughout the entire course. It is the object to form, as far as possible, some definite conclusions of our own concerning these problems.

The work is divided into three parts: (a) Lectures and outside reading; (b) text and case work; (c) labor press. The lectures are given by the instructors two days in the week and notes are taken. The lectures include such things as the early history of labor organizations, their functions, policies, methods, and legality, woman and child labor, strikes, boycotts, picketing, union label, employers' organizations, employers' liability, trade agreements, the economic justification of labor unions. A few things receive special attention, such as the Lemieux act of Canada. The lectures seem sympathetic towards labor.

The outside reading consists of four hours' reading each week from works bearing on the subject-matter of the lectures. This reading is done from

such sources as "United States Industrial Commission Report," "Bulletins of Department of Labor," reports of various bodies such as National Civic Federation, National Association of Manufacturers, and conventions of American Federation of Labor. Books such as "Hunter's Poverty," "Webb, Trade Unions," "Mitchell, Organized Labor," "Ely, Labor Movement," "Warne, Coal Mine Workers," "Kelley, Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation," "Adams, Newer Ideals of Peace," "Adams and Sumner, Labor Problems," and many others. Notes are taken on these readings and the main points preserved in a permanent note-book.

The second part of the course is the case work. The "case book" (as a lawyer would say) is "Trade Unionism and Labor Problems," by Prof. John R. Commons. This gives an account of typical cases of labor troubles, conditions, and court decisions, and endeavors, as far as possible, to show by concrete cases the results of different measures and policies. Thus we try to get at the facts.

The third and most important part of the work is the reading of the capital and the labor press. By reading one or more papers each week and giving a report in class on them, the student comes into very close touch with the labor organizations and the employers' organizations, and so learns the methods and policies of both. However, fewer of the employers' papers are read, and they do not seem to have as much influence on the student as the labor press. The labor papers vary a great deal in tone and make-up. Some are disappointing; some are satisfying. Too many are filled with ideas rather than facts. Some of them are extremely radical, and some are quite conservative. Most of them are neat, well printed, and are interesting as papers or mag-

azines. Among the best are: "American Federationist," "Railway Conductor," "Typographical Journal" and "The Coast Seamen's Journal." These are by no means the only good magazines, but they rank among the highest. They are sound, conservative, informing, and interesting.

There are also a few radical papers, and perhaps among the foremost are the "Brauer Zeitung" and the "Miners' Magazine." They are both interesting, but many of their articles do not seem strictly sound as to logic and fact. All the papers advocate the union label.

These journals do not, of course, deal with problems at present confronting the student, but they do bring him into sympathy with the laborer's cause. They help the student see both sides of the question.

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IT'S A HARD HAND TO BEAT



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—Chicago Daily Socialist.



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The public press does not often give a correct interpretation of labor union activity. The ordinary newspaper prints the sensational news about the rashest actions committed during strikes, and the alleged spectacular and the dramatic doings of organized labor without giving a correct perspective of the whole.

After completing this course on labor problems the student can hardly help drawing the conclusion that labor unions are necessary; they help the laborer improve his working conditions and raise his standard of living. They help secure favorable legislation, especially in regard to woman and child labor. They do not tend to produce strikes, but if strikes are declared they tend to conduct them in a calm, business-like way. The labor unions have come to stay. If the present unions were crushed today, they would appear tomorrow in some other form.

This, then, is the course in labor problems given in my own university, and the conclusions reached by myself, without pressure from my instructor. I ask, then, in all fairness, does not labor get a square deal from such a course in the university?—Federationist.

"GOD KNOWS"

It is nearly two thousand years since Jesus lived and preached the doctrine of the brotherhood of man; and yet in this—so we are fond of declaring—the most advanced of the Christian nations of the earth, in the face of the appalling spectacle of hungry thousands vainly asking for a chance to earn their daily bread, with abundant crops and a supply of money never before equalled in the world's history and with a display of luxury

constantly before the eyes of the "ragged brigade" that makes that of Imperial Rome seem poor in comparison, in reply to the question, "What shall be done for the unemployed?" the man who is today chief executive of the nation could only reply, "God knows!" And "God knows" seems to be the sum of all that most of the statesmen throughout the world have to answer or suggest; while class hatred and unbelief grow more mighty and more ominous—Twentieth Century Magazine.

Keep the Cigarmakers label in mind when purchasing cigars and their Ball in remembrance if you want a good time.

A. Label Booster.

Vice-President Simpson gave an interesting explanation of the Toronto District council's "honor roll" system of increasing the demand for union label goods, at the Congress meeting in Quebec. The plan consists of supplying members of unions and merchants with cards which are filled out and mailed to the district council, showing purchases of label goods. The names of the purchasers and merchants are posted in the Labor Temple, and serves the two-fold purpose of giving credit to the purchaser and advertising the merchant. The results accruing from this plan are stated to be very gratifying.

The Annual Ball of the Cigarmakers is conceded to be the event of the season.

Brain of the Poor

In one breath the wage-earners are told that the poor would not have brains to manage their own affairs; in the next they tell of a Harriman who "rose from direst poverty." Hasn't poverty always been able to furnish brains to run the world?—R. P. P.

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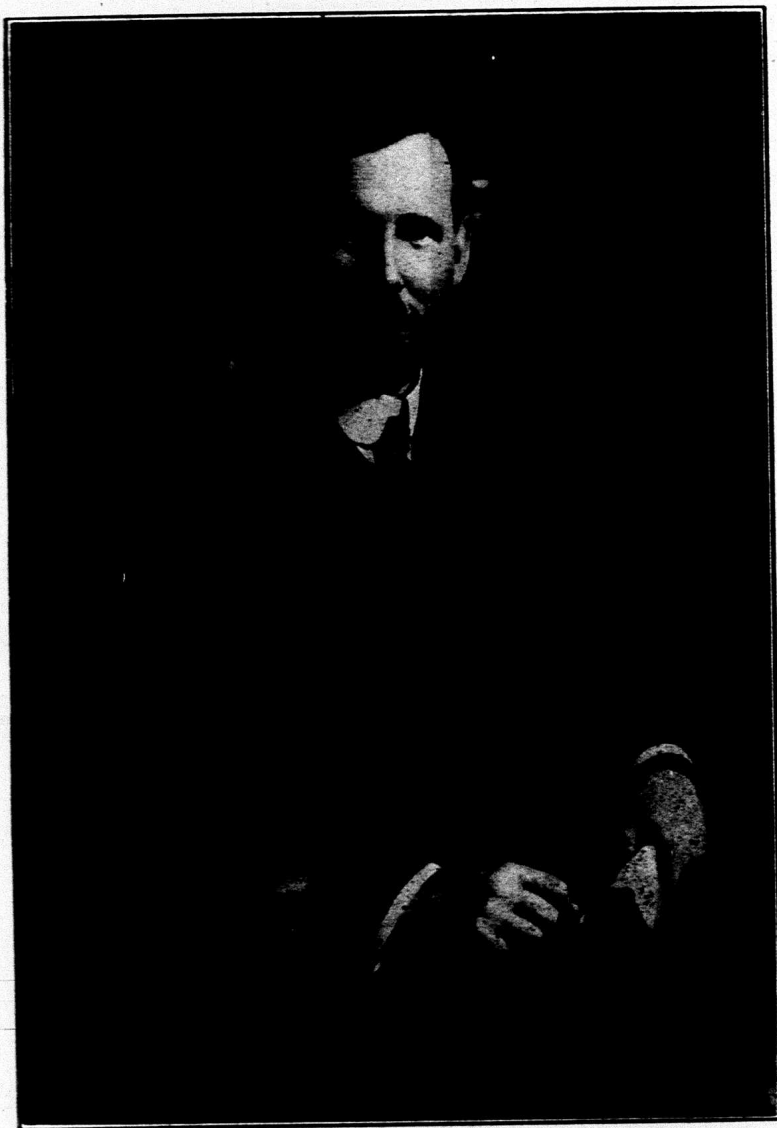
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F. H. SHERMAN, Late President District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

CONDITIONS ON THE G. T. P.

Since the first railroad in Canada was built there has been recorded complaints regarding the treatment of the men engaged in their construction, and the Grand Trunk Pacific has been no exception to the rule. Hundreds have been killed by premature explosions, dozens ruined in health by the poor food supplied and the majority have left their jobs in debt to the company for food and clothing.

Quite naturally, the major part of the complaints received here have been in connection with the construction of the road east of Prince Rupert and if the statements of independent spectators are to be believed, the camps are a hell on earth.

J. D. McNiven, formerly Liberal member in the Provincial Legislature and now Fair Wage Officer for the Dominion Government has looked into the matters complained of and reports

"the wages are fair and reasonable and should not be interfered with." A Liberal Government, liberal(?) contractors and a Liberal tool carrying on the investigation and making the report; would any person with as much intelligence as usually bestowed upon little geese expect any other kind of a report? The conditions imposed upon the workmen have even driven the Italians, the best railroad laborers in the world, to apply for employment on the railway now building through Manchuria and the officials of the G. T. P. are giving long interviews to the subsidized press in an effort to preface the way for the importation of men from China and Manchuria to work on OUR railway.

The report of McNiven is even too raw for some of the Liberal organs and the best of them suggest the appointment of someone who is able and willing to straighten out the contractors.

NO EXCESS BAGGAGE.

An Aberdonian went to spend a few days in London with his son, who had done exceptionally well in the great metropolis. After their first greetings at King's Cross Station, the young fellow remarked:

"Feyther, you are not lookin' weel. Is there anything the matter?"

The old man replied: "Aye, lad, I have had quite an accident."

"What was that, feyther?"

"Mon," he said, "on this journey frae bonnie Scotland I lost my luggage."

"Dear, dear, that's too bad; 'oo did it happen?"

"Aweel," replied the Aberdonian, "the cork cam' oot."

REWARDED.

Up at Thomaston, Me., a Democratic politician named Dr. E. R. Crocket thought he would postpone the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth by using a horsewhip on John Brown, the well-known Socialist party speaker. Brown was holding forth on a soap-box and Crocket stood in the audience sneering and calling names. Finally he lost control of himself altogether and struck Brown a vicious blow with a horsewhip. In about two seconds Crocket wished he hadn't. Brown, who stands six feet four and is as wide as a barn door, grabbed the politician, relieved him of his whip, and then gave him an unmerciful whipping while the crowd cheered. Brown was arrested and fined \$1 and costs and the city marshal donated his fee. It will be some little time before Crocket repeats his monkey performance.—Cleveland Citizen.

A GREAT SCRAP.

A South Missouri man recently was tried on a charge of assault. The state brought into court as the weapons used a rail, an ax, a pair of tongs, a saw and a rifle. The defendant's counsel exhibited as the other man's weapons a scytheblade, a pitchfork, a pistol and a hoe. The jury's verdict is said to have been:

"Resolved, that we, the jury, would have given \$1 to have seen the fight."

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The Closed Shop of The Steel Trust.

The powerful steel trust has now declared for the "closed shop." This does not mean the Union Shop. In fact it means the exact reverse.

In the beginning the steel mills were union shops. The men who worked in them were organized fraternally in defense of their common interests.

Then came a series of great strikes in the steel industry. One of the first of these was at Homestead, where workmen were massacred by Pinkertons and militia. We know now that this was done in direct accordance with the orders of Andrew Carnegie, patron of peace congresses, civic federations and libraries.

Following these strikes, where the union was crushed, came the announcement that henceforth the steel mills would be operated as "open shops." There was to be no discrimination between union men and non-union men.

Now comes the final step. The steel mills are to be filled with spies to hunt out those who dare even to speak of unionism.

Henceforth the steel mills are controlled by the same men who are financing the civic federation that spews out its venom each month against Socialism and slobbers forth pretended love for organized labor.

And there are trade union officials so lost to all sense of decency as to join hands with those who have made outlaws of union men.—Daily Socialist.

HAD TO DO IT.

A Beloit woman of the old time family friend type addressed a widower whom she had not seen for a long time, "I see you have buried your wife since I been away," she repeated several times. He finally replied, "Why, yes, she died and I had to."—Salina (Kas.) Journal.

BOOST!

Don't sit supinely on your roost, but come along and help us boost, for better things of every kind, and leave

your kicking clothes behind. Oh, let us boost for better streets, and softer beds and longer sheets; for smoother lawns and better lights, and shorter-winded blatherskites; for finer homes and larger trees, for bats, and boots, and bumble bees; for shorter hours and longer pay, and fewer thistles in our hay; for better grub, and bigger pies, for two more moons to light the skies. And let the wolves of war be loosed on every man who doesn't boost.—Easton Journal.

Police Magistrate Williams, in handing out a judgment this week says: "Servants must not forget their positions." Evidently he speaks from personal experience. Though it may be granted no one ever accused him of having anything but a keen appreciation of the interests he represents.

WHY LONDON?

The Vancouver World, which paper provides fair sport for Clarion readers at almost regular intervals, inserted in its edition of October 24th a most lugubrious wail about the starving poor of London.

Now, what in the name of Jupiter has all that to do with Vancouver or even Canada? Does the editor imagine that it is news to hear that poverty and starvation are ripe in the very bosom of "our prosperous Empire?" Further, is this matter published to instruct, to satisfy curiosity, or to fill up vacant advertising space? We cannot seriously think that it was for any cause, but the latter for surely it would cause "The World" to moderate its ardor for imperialism, were the editor of that paper to appreciate the moral contained in such an article.

Far away fields always look green, and to the oppressed of London no doubt this country looks very green and refreshing. The "World," by writ-

ing up a few facts and statistics relating to the horrors of London, undoubtedly affords spicy reading matter for its columns, but here we are obliged to enquire, is it a very high standard of journalistic merit to cry aloud the existence of evils in London and to completely ignore the same in Canada in general and Vancouver in particular?

Have we not in this country an unemployed problem even as in London? Are we not today feeling the march of capitalist development? How is it that in spite of the stupendous figures called "bank clearings" which, according to the "World" denote prosperity for the whole shooting match, the Vancouver municipal council is engaged in issuing meal tickets to be distributed to the starving?

A man must be pretty low down when he writes articles upon people's misery and sufferings, merely with the object of making money. But such, alas! seems to be the case here.

Let us remind the "World" that charity begins at home and that in proportion to its population Canada has its starving and unemployed.

F. M. T.

—Western Clarion.

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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, 1090 Howe St., Phone 616; Warden J. Fyffe, 976 Pender St. E.; Secretary and Agent, Geo. W. Williams, office, Labor Hall, Phone 1380; residence, 541 Robson St.

VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 226—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. 357—Meets in Labor Hall on the first Tuesday in each month at 8 p. m. President R. Craig; Vice-President, A. Blee; 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. S. Watkins, Recording Secretary, 947 Seymour street; Jas. H. McVety, Financial Secretary, 1744 Ninth avenue west, phone A1146.

JOURNEYMAN STONECUTTERS OF NORTH AMERICA, VANCOUVER BRANCH—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m. President, Wm. Miles; Secretary, Edward Norster, Box 159.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Hall, 8 p. m. President, H. E. Ellis, 933 McLean Drive; Recording Secretary, M. A. McInnis, 208 Barnard St.; Financial Secretary, H. H. Free, 2386 Second Ave. W.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, PIONEER DIVISION NO. 101—Meets in K. P. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p.m., 2nd and 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 2:45 p. m. President, J. Aikens, 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 2 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, 1885 8th Ave. W.; Vice-President, F. Plank, Barnard Castle Hotel; Secretary, Geo. Payne, Rm. 7, 522 Powell St.; Financial Secretary, W. Walford, Rm. 1, 522 Powell St.; Treasurer, Jas. Cosgrove, 1033 Homer St. Headquarters for men, 122 Hastings St. E., phone L4019, J. Sully, Agent.

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

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.

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