

The Western Wage-earner

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Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Proceedings

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 4th, 1909.

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

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Credentials.

Cooks and Waiters—Wm. Elland, vice D. Bell.

Cigarmakers—R. Craig, H. Lipsin, and A. Blee.

Electrical Workers, No. 213—Clyde Crown, E. H. Mitchell.

Credentials received and delegates obligated.

Executive Report.

Communication from Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., re commission of A. Letroadec. Filed. Concurred in.

The following accounts were recommended for payment:

No. 1 account—Great West Manufacturing Co., Ltd., \$1.50; A. R. Burns, \$1.25; Little & Lee, \$12.50; A. R. Burns, Oct., \$60; Jas. Campbell, Oct., \$10; R. P. Pettipiece, Oct., \$10; Macdonell, Killam & Farris, \$177.65 (\$35 prosecution charges).

No. 2 account—J. H. McVety, Wage-Earner, \$164.50.

Concurred in.
Recommended that a committee of Vice-President Thompson and Delegate McVety be authorized to arrange details for a mass meeting before election day, and report to Executive on Thursday, Nov. 11th. New business.

Recommend that the officers of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council be authorized to proceed with the transfer of its property to the Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., in confirmation of resolutions adopted by the Council on October 1st, 1909. New business.

The attention of the Executive Committee having been drawn to statements appearing in the news columns of The Daily World, in which it is alleged that a speaker at one of the recent Liberal campaign meetings represented the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. Also that representatives of every local union in the city had requested a candidate to contest the forthcoming election. Both statements being absolutely false, we ask The World to correct the mistakes referred to, giving the same publicity as the original statements. Concurred in.

Recommend that the secretary be instructed to write P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, asking for the services of Organizer W. R. Trotter in this territory. Carried.

Parliamentary Committee.

Parliamentary Committee reported having held a meeting, but could only report progress.

Organization Committee.

Organization Committee, reported Chairman Letroadec, had met the Bakers, Stationary Engineers, Waitresses were under way, and the Stage Employees had been rendered some assistance in the adjustment of their misunderstanding with the Lyric Theatre.

Special Committees.

Delegate Hamilton reported re Mr. J. Z. White's arrival in the city, and stated that the date of his lecture had been fixed for Tuesday evening, Nov. 16; the subject to be "Direct Legislation." City Hall had been engaged.

Report received and recommendations concurred in, Delegate Aicken and Delegate Wilson being added to the committee to complete arrangements.

Roll Call.

Statistician Mattison reported fifty

delegates present.

Reports of Unions.

Cigarmakers.—Delegate Craig reported re fifth annual ball. Also mentioned that local option was playing havoc with trade in their line, and urged labor to vote it down, challenging optionists' contention that it was in interests of wage-earners.

On motion, Organizer V. W. Todd, international organizer of the Cigarmakers, was given the floor, when he addressed the delegates on labor and label matters.

Cooks and Waiters.—Delegate Perkins reported renewed life in his organization, and urged the support of unionists in demanding the card of their local in all eating houses. Also opposed local option.

Stage Employees.—Delegate Percy reported the Lyric Theatre still a non-card house. The chairman of the Organization Committee also reported and supplemented the report of Delegate Percy.

Tailors.—Delegate Ley reported re local strike and also re suit against an employing tailor for alleged breach of the law.

Building Trades Council.—Delegate Midgley reported that a concert would be held under the auspices of the Building Trades on the first Friday in December. Also re infraction of pre-

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valling rate of wage clause on Exhibition building. Urged municipal activity as remedy at coming elections.

Bartenders' League.—Delegate Morancy spoke against local option, urging members of organized labor to vote it down on Nov. 25th.

Building Laborers.—Delegate Sully reported progress, and spoke in favor of local option.

Brotherhood Carpenters.—Delegate Williams reported trade slack, not all members working.

Stone Cutters.—Delegate Marshall reported progress.

Unfinished Business.

Benson—Thompson.—That final reading be given label by-law amendment.

Amendment: Pettipiece—Campbell.—That motion lay over for three months.

Carried on a vote of 25 to 24.

New Business.

Delegate Aicken made his report to the Council as its representative at the Quebec convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and placed it in writing for reference.

Benson—Letroadec.—That the report be received and Delegate Aicken tendered a hearty vote of thanks, and that affiliated unions comply with the recommendation anent the forwarding of demands for a general eight-hour day to Alphonse Verville, in the Dominion House. Carried.

Benson—Beck.—That Provincial Federation of Labor report be made the first order of business after reports of committees at next meeting. Carried.

McVety—Midgley.—That the Executive Committee's report re transfer of property to Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., be adopted. Carried.

Pettipiece—Mattison.—We, the delegates of the affiliated unions of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, unanimously protest against the diabolic murder of Francisco Ferrer, the martyr of free thought and human rights; we solemnly condemn the cowardly act on the part of the ruling class, church and state.

We earnestly and sincerely believe that a dastardly act of murder will soon bring forth the liberation of the working class from the clerical and monarchial despotism. May the acclamation on Ferrer's dying lips be the watchword for all civilized countries.

Long live the modern schools for the emancipation of humanity.

Unanimously concurred in.

Financial report: No. 1 account—Receipts, \$198.10; expenses, \$273.40.

No. 2 account—Receipts, \$114; expenses, \$164.50.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 18, 1909.

Regular meeting Vancouver Trades and Labor Council convened this evening at Labor Hall at 8:05 p. m. Pres. Sellars in the chair and other officers present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials.

Bartenders' League—Bert Shaw, J. Barnes and A. McDonnell, vice Charles

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Lear, Herbert Hunt and T. Christian.

Painters—A. E. Mabbott, vice H. G. Collard.

Bakers and Confectioners—Application for affiliation with the Council, and credentials for delegates received as follows: E. J. Sprigel and A. Coombs.

Tile Layers and Helpers—Application for affiliation and credentials for R. Jones.

All received and delegates obligated.

Communications.

From Guelph Trades and Labor Council relative to the demand in that locality for large numbers of Italian laborers and seeking the trouble here before leaving the east. Secretary to reply.

Executive Committee.

Special meeting held November 11, to receive report of Dels. McVety and Thompson in re mass meeting. Received and committee continued with power to act.

Meeting held November 17 and the following accounts were recommended for payment: Account No. 1, J. J. Banfield, interest on mortgage, \$14.00; Forbes & Van Horne, stoves account, \$43.75; Dixon & Murray, \$2.90; sinking fund account, \$30.00; A. Hamilton, account White meeting, \$3.50; B. C. Electric Railway, \$19.66. No. 2 account, J. H. McVety, wages, October, \$100. Concluded in.

Reports of Committees.

No parliamentary committee report. Org. Letroadec reported regarding work among the Tile Layers, Stationary Engineers and Bakers and Confectioners.

Del. McVety reported re mass meeting under auspices of the Council. Collection \$29.40, expenses, \$30.60. Upon motion of Dels. Midgley and Letroadec the report was received and the committee relieved with thanks.

Del. Hamilton reported re J. Z. White mass meeting. Received.

In pursuance to a motion of last meeting the resolution of Del. Thomp-

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son relative to the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labor was taken from the table and made the order of business.

Thompson, Letrodec, moved concurrence in the resolution.

Amendment—Gothard, Peck, that a committee of five be appointed to make further inquiries re same and report to the Council.

Amendment to amendment—Pettiplece, McVety, that the matter be referred to Del. Aicken, he to take up the question with the British Columbia executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Defeated on a vote of 11 to 36. The amendment carried on a vote of 19 to 14.

Committee named—Dels. Midgley, Gothard, Benson, Thompson, Letrodec.

Roll Call.

Statistician Mattison reported 39 delegates present.

Reports From Unions.

Stage Employees—Del. Harrington reported that the recent trouble with the Lyric theatre had been settled.

Bricklayers—Del. Benke reported progress.

Painters—Del. Gothard reported further regarding the "national" union movement in the city in his trade and

asked the assistance of the internationalists in the building trades.

Bartenders—Del. Morency reported the Fairmont signed up, and the Startheona under way.

Building Trades—Del. Midgley reported re contradictions in present form of organization. And announced that a concert was being held under the auspices of the Building Trades in the City Hall on December 3rd.

Musicians—Del. Babcock reported an increase of eight new members, a total of 118; half employed steadily during days; other half fairly well employed. Union went on record as opposed to local option. Regretted lack of support among union men in demanding labels and union services.

Cigarmakers—Del. Craig reported trade fair; active at Kelowna. All union shops now west of Winnipeg. Over 800 people at their fifth annual ball.

Builders' Laborers—Del. Sully reported nine new members, and favored local option.

Painters—Del. Peck reported that he was in favor of local option.

Cooks and Waiters—Del. Perkins reported re improved conditions for members of his craft throughout the city and while appreciating the efforts of many union men to assist them he believed more could be done.

Tile Layers and Helpers—Del. Jones reported for the first time and promised that the new union would be heard from later.

Bakers and Confectioners—Del. Sprigel reported for the new organization that it had now 35 members. International organizer would be here shortly and the membership would be doubled; after which some better working conditions would be sought.

New Business.

Upon motion of Dels. McVety and Gothard a committee of three (Dels. Worth, McVety and Gothard) was named by President Sellars to interview the Licenced Victuallers' Association as to why so many hotels were employing non-union help and handling so many non-union products. The vote stood 30 to 12.

Sully, Gothard, that this Council go on record as in favor of local option.

Amendment—Aicken, Hoover, that question be left to individuals, it being a matter of citizenship rather than a union question.

Amendment to the amendment—McKenzie, Lothian, that the question be laid on the table indefinitely. Carried.

Financial report—No. 1 account, receipts, \$109.70; expenses, \$144.31. No. 2 account, receipts, \$116.50; expenses, \$100.

Adjourned, 10:55.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

The first Canadian meeting of the American Federation of Labor was held during the past month in Toronto. The most important work undertaken by the delegates was the adjustment of jurisdictional squabbles. Besides the electrical workers dispute there are controversies between the following organizations: Brewery Workers v. Firemen, Teamsters and Engineers; Glass Bottle Blowers v. Flint Glass Workers; Machinists v. Elevator Constructors; International Association of Car Workers v. Brotherhood of Car Men; Quarry Workers v. Paving Cutters; Sheet Metal Workers v. Stove Mounters; Electrical Workers v. Theatrical Stage Employees' and Actors' National Union; Paperhangers v. Painters; Paper Makers v. Sulphite Workers; Boilermakers' International Union v. United Boilermakers; Hod Carriers v. Compressed Air and Foundation Workers; Plasterers v. Tile Layers; Lathers v. Structural Iron Workers; Plumbers v. Steam Fitters. Agreements have been reached in some of these cases, and conferences between representatives arranged in others.

Much resolving was done and a great deal of time taken up with the report of President Gompers, the major part of which was devoted to a recital of the already well known circumstances leading up to his conviction for violating an injunction in connection with the boycott of the Buck Stoves.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the old officeholders, President Gompers meeting with no opposition on account of the gratuitous advertising received in connection with

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the jail sentence imposed by Judge Wright. The sentiment appeared to be that it would be unfair to change presidents while Gompers was under sentence for carrying out the wishes of the membership, and that the unions should stand loyally behind him until the question was disposed of.

Mr. Gompers has been very strongly criticized since his return from Europe on account of an article written with the avowed purpose of discrediting members of the movement holding political opinions contrary to his own. It is to be hoped that until he is able to suggest a political program that will command the support of at least as great a number of followers as the one so strongly condemned, that he will refrain from criticisms aimed at men who have long since ceased to look to the old political parties for any legislation that will result in lasting good to labor. Because men in the labor movement do not see eye to eye with the president of the Federation is not sufficient justification to warrant the use of the official organ to voice the sentiments of that officer.

Generally speaking, the sessions of the convention were devoid of interest, but, if the jurisdictional disputes will be adjusted as a result of the

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meeting, the time can be said to have been profitably spent.

The following statistical information gleaned from the report of the Secretary Treasurer of the Federation will no doubt be of interest to the membership.

Bakers and Confectionery Workers—Charters issued, 27; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 1310. Number of strikes, 11; won 6. Number of persons involved, 1077. Cost of strikes, \$21,000. Death benefits, \$850; death benefits, members' wives, \$300; sick benefits, \$5109.52. Local unions expended about \$25,000 for unemployed benefits. Donations to other union: \$11,000.

Barbers—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 16. Gain in membership, 264. Number of strikes, 4; won, 4. Number of persons involved, 960. Offers of reductions in wages were successfully resisted. Death and sick benefits, \$58,000. The conditions of the members are being gradually improved as a result of organization.

Blacksmiths—Charters issued, 21; surrendered, 13. Number of strikes, 4. Cost of strikes, \$15,000. Number of persons involved, 550; benefited, 550. Nine hour day prevails in the trade. Conditions improved generally in the past year, and in several places advantages gained without strike. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted.

Boilermakers—Charters issued, 36; surrendered, 51. Number of strikes, 51; won, 12; compromised, 3; lost, 34. Number of persons involved, 1092; benefited, 351; not benefited, 741. Cost of strikes, \$27,221.24. No reduction in wages in past year. Agreements with 6 large corporations on the basis of 9 hour day secured without strike. Death benefits, \$2506.50. Higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions generally prevail as a result of efforts of the organization in the past 10 years.

Bookbinders—Charters issued, 5; surrendered and suspended, 15. Gain in membership, 834. Some members still involved in continued strike for the 8 hour day which was inaugurated October 1, 1907. About 15,000 union

and non-union have been benefited and the trade has been placed on an 8 hour workday basis. Cost of strikes, \$70,023.75. Death benefits, \$2900. Donations to other unions, \$196.80. In the past 10 years wages have been increased from average of \$12 per week of 59 hours to \$17.50 per week of 48 hours.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 3. Two strikes have been pending since 1905 against two firms, resisting open shop policy. During the past year increases in wages and better working conditions have been secured in several places without strike. No reductions in wages. Death benefits, \$12,900. As a result of organization conditions have been improved during the past 10 years from a 10 hour workday at \$2 to the 8 hour workday at \$4.

Carpenters, Brotherhood—Charters issued, 126; surrendered, 191. Gain in membership, 4086. Cost of strikes, \$33,266. Death benefits, \$221,742.56; death benefits, members' wives, \$32,575; disability benefits, \$29,225.

Carpenters, Amalgamated—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 6. Cost of strikes and lockouts, \$3762.50. Death benefits, \$1292; sick benefits, \$7520.25; accident benefits, \$2,125; tool insurance, \$3125.36; traveling benefits, \$325.52; superannuation benefits, \$7,350.18; unemployed benefits, \$48,293.17. Assistance granted members and other trades, \$3307. Several decided improvements of conditions were gained during the spring of 1909.

Cigarmakers—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 6. Number of strikes, 74; won, 15; compromised, 1; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 2505. Owing to incomplete records at this time 50 strikes are not included in final results, either in process or not reported. A great majority were successful. As far as reported 798 were benefited, but it is estimated that this number will reach 2000 when all returns are in. Number of persons not benefited thus far reported, 326. An average gain in wages of 10 per cent per day. Cost of strikes, \$25,000. The Cigarmakers' In-

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ternational Union has had the 8 hour day since 1886. Death benefits, \$233,000. Death benefits, members' wives, \$5,600. Sick benefits, \$195,000. Traveling benefits, \$50,000. Unemployed benefits, \$90,000.

Elevator Constructors—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 5; won, 3; 2 pending. Number of persons involved, 405; 275 benefited, the balance involved in the pending strike. Average gain in wages, 32 cents per member per day. Cost of strikes, \$23,488.89. No reduction in wages in the past year. As a result of the organization of the trade hours have been reduced from 12 to 16 per week, and wages increased on an average of \$3 per week.

Garment Workers, United—Charters issued, 30; surrendered, 16. Gain in membership, 8497. Number of strikes, 7; won, 7. Number of persons involved, 15,000, gaining an average increase in wages of 17 cents per day. One hour reduction in hours of labor. Cost of strikes to international, \$1000. Donations to other unions, \$10,000. Offers of reductions in wages in the past year have been successfully resisted. As a result of organization of the trade higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions prevail.

Garment Workers, Ladies—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 4.

Granite Cutters—Number of strikes, 18; won, 18. Number of persons involved, 973; benefited, 973. Gains in wages secured as follows; 2½ cents per hour for 500 members; 1½ cents per hour for 300; ¼ cent per hour for 2,500 members, and slight increases in several other localities. Cost of strikes, \$8345.24. No offers of reduction in wages were made during the past year. Death benefits, \$19,407.05. As a result of organization of the trade the hours of labor have been reduced for 2-3 of membership from 9 to 8 per day, and wages increased 25 per cent per hour for the same number. In some instances by-monthly and weekly pay-days have been established instead of the former monthly system.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, 83. Number of strikes, 68; won, 49; compromised, 10; lost, 9. Number of persons involved, 2140. Benefited, 1792; not benefited, 92. Slight increase in wages and hours have been reduced on an average of ¼ hour per day. The organization has secured recognition and the adoption of contracts in many cities. Cost of strikes, \$17,309.52. Death benefits, \$43,289.44. Sick benefits, \$70,928.08. Donations to other unions, \$24,917.87. As a result of organization there has been a steady moral and financial advancement of the members.

Lathers—Charters issued, 17; reinstated, 16; surrendered, 25. Gain in membership, 885. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 300. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$3648.50. Donations to other unions, \$310. As a result of organization of the trade wages have been increased 50 per cent, and conditions otherwise splendidly improved.

Laundry Workers—No report.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 36. Number of strikes, 6; won, 4; pending, 2. Number of persons involved, 132; benefited, 112; not benefited 20. Reduction of wages prevented, and conditions slightly improved. Cost of strikes, \$3190. Adjusted piece schedules without strike. Death benefits, \$3175; sick benefits, \$7935. Donations to other unions, \$2345.85. As a result of organization of the trade wages have been increased, hours reduced, and the yearly revision of piece price schedules inaugurated.

Machinists—Number of strikes, 30; won, 23; compromised, 4; pending, 3. Number of persons involved, 4000; benefited, 10,000. Cost of strikes, \$223,802. Offers of reduction in wages were successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$44,263. Sick benefits, \$145,455.50. Donations to other unions, \$72,383.18. Hours of labor have been reduced and wages increased as a result of organization.

Maintenance of Way Employees—Charters issued, 25; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 1000. Gain in wages, 10 to 35 cents per day. Contracts with 10 railroads secured without strike in past year. No reductions in wages. Death benefits, \$5000. Donations to other unions, \$500. Splendid improvement in wages and general conditions as a result of organization.

Metal Workers, Sheet—Number of strikes, 12; won, 8; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 89; benefited, 660. Cost of strikes, \$14,900. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$9800. Donations to other unions, \$500. As a result of the organization wage scale has been increased 30 per cent and the 8 hour day generally established.

Mine Workers, United—Charters issued, 163; surrendered, 167. Gain in membership, 51,654. Number of strikes, 40. Two-thirds of the strikes won; compromised, 1; one-third lost. Some strikes 300 and up to 6,000 were involved. Cost of strikes, \$472,189.09. The anthracite agreement now in force was obtained without a strike. In West Virginia certain employers demanded and received for a short time the long ton of 2,240 pounds. The national organization protested and the matter was subsequently adjusted. In Central Pennsylvania certain operators demanded a reduction in the mining price, which was resisted by the organization. Over 3000 men were involved and were idle for several months. The matter has been adjusted and the men have returned to work. Donations to other unions, \$10,204.59. General improvement in the conditions of labor as result of organization.

Molders—Number of strikes, 20; won, 4; pending, 14; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 620; benefited, 49. Cost of strikes, \$125,186.07. Pending strikes are chiefly against reductions in wages. Death benefits, \$53,632.66; sick benefits, \$122,472.35; unemployed benefits, \$17,444.32.

Musicians—Gain in membership, 2500. Donations to other unions, \$3000. Material improvement in conditions as a result of organization.

Painters and Decorators—Death benefits, \$75,788.50; death benefits, members' wives, \$9875.

Papermakers—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 24. Number of strikes, 8; won, 3; compromised, 2; lost 3. Number of persons involved, 5600; benefited, 300; not benefited, 5300. Cost of strikes, \$50,000. Wages reduced in some instances.

Patternmakers—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 5; won, 3; pending, 2. Offers of wage reduction successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$4161.86. Death benefits, \$2050. Sick benefits, \$6352.24. Tool insurance, \$1795.57. Unemployed benefits, \$20,000. Donations to other unions, \$450.

Plasterers—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, 10. Number of strikes, 22; won, 17; compromised, 2; pending, 2; in one case demands were withdrawn. Number of persons involved, 1302, nearly all benefited. Average gain in wages of 40 cents per day. Eight hour day prevails in the trade. Gains in other respects: Improving the

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standard of workmanship. In one other city an offer of reduction in wages is now being resisted, with prospects of a successful settlement. Death benefits, \$5850. Where the trade is well organized conditions are steadily improving in the matter of wages, hours and workmanship.

Plumbers—Charters issued, 38; surrendered, 42. Number of strikes, 29. Cost of strikes, \$29,422. Death benefits, \$8600. Sick benefits, \$27,920. The efforts of the organization have been directed more particularly to the reduction of hours and controlling the apprenticeship system in preference to gains in wages, which have generally advanced with progress along the other lines.

Quarry Workers—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 10; won, 7. Number of persons involved, 800; benefited, 750. Cost of strikes, \$4895. Wages were increased in 20 branches without strike, averaging 16 cents per member per day. No reductions in wages. Death benefits, \$1,500. Donations to other unions, \$1,000. As a result of organization higher wages and weekly pay-days have been established, and agreements secured under which stone will not be furnished to non-union concerns or work on which convict contract labor is employed.

Railroad Telegraphers—Successful resistance against offers of reductions in wages. Death benefits, \$114,100.

Typographical Union—(Report for fiscal year ending, May 31, 1909). Char-

ters issued, 46; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 1181. Number of strikes, 16; won, 6; lost, 3; pending, 7. Number of persons involved, 114; number benefited, 63; not benefited, 23. Total defense expenditures, \$161,544.45. Death benefits, \$38,175. As a result of organization wages have been increased, hours reduced and sanitary conditions of workshops improved.

"SHOP EARLY."

A local organization of women is going to some trouble and expense in impressing upon the general public the necessity for "Shopping early." The suggestion is a good one, not only for the sake of the young girls employed in the stores, but, if none other than an appeal to your material interests will attract your attention—the early shopper gets the pick of the goods. Let every reader do his or her part and relieve the strain upon store employees during the last week preceding Christmas Day.

THE LEMIEUX ACT.

The minister of labor, in his report to the Federal government, states that the Lemieux Act has been very successful in preventing industrial disputes—in other words, the boards appointed by the minister of labor have been successful in intimidating the workers to such an extent that they accepted the offers made by the employers.

DISCRIMINATION.

Every union in this city must buy the essentials of life. That constitutes PURCHASING POWER. When these essentials are bought from one merchant instead of another, it is discrimination. Are you discriminating in favor of the union label products and against the merchants who do not advertise in your paper? Buy your necessities from those who are assisting in making this paper possible, and above all, don't forget to tell them why you are patronizing them.

UNIONS SNUBBED BY M'CARTHY.

Mayor-elect McCarthy of San Francisco has turned down union labor henchmen with a heavy jar.

He was expected to appoint two staunch union labor advocates as police commissioners, but he has sidetracked these men and will name W. M. McNevin, a real estate man, and Louis Blot, a wholesale commission merchant.

Both these men are backed by corporations, business men, and lawyers, and their selection by McCarthy for the most responsible municipal commission shows that he will not yield to the dictates of the Union Labor party, which was mainly instrumental in electing him.

ANSWER THIS.

If the interests of employers and employees are "identical" then why does the employer place spies in the ranks of organized labor? Why does the employer invoke every function of government to suppress labor when labor strikes? If the interests of employer and employee are "identical," then will some sage or philosopher explain as to the cause that brings about so much strife on the industrial field? Don't all speak at once.—Miners' Magazine.

Pluck Rewarded.

Notwithstanding the aggressive fight put up by the Douglas Shoe Company against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and the traitorous conduct of a number of alleged labor papers who inserted large advertisements of the products of this company, a recent circular letter from General President Tobin announces that the fight has been won.

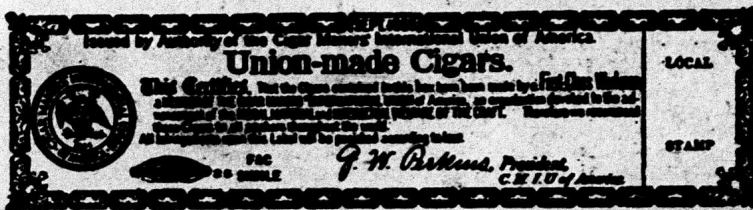
The thanks of the Shoe Workers' Union is extended to unionists, who, by demanding the label, have made this victory possible.

The capacity of the City Hall is limited to 600. If you are going to the Building Trades smoker you had better go early.

CONDITIONS IN LONDON, (ENG.)

Notwithstanding the much-boomed "improvement in trade," the unemployed registers of the 29 London distress committees show 20, 718 registering in the first 30 days this season, as against 21,640 last year. Of these, work has only been found for 200 by the Central Body.

Demand Cigars Bearing this Label



Which Stands for a Living Wage

Vancouver Local 357.

556

RAINIER BEER. RAINIER BEER.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE

Building Trades Council.

The second annual convention of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor began its sessions in Tampa, Fla., on October 14th. The principal business before the convention was the old jurisdictional fight between the International Association and the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters. The matter was settled, after prolonged discussion, by the adoption of the following as a substitute for the report of the committee:

"The steamfitters and plumbers are herewith ordered to meet in conjunction with the executive council of this department within 60 days from the date of the adjournment of this convention for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Denver decision in its entirety and entering into a working agreement whereby harmony may prevail between the organizations involved. Failing to come to an agreement the decision rendered by the executive council at Pittsburg, and which is now in operation and concurred in by the committee on report of the executive council of this convention, shall stand and be recognized by the department as the legal, official agreement between the two organizations and this department."

The sixth day's session of the convention was devoted to straightening out further jurisdictional tangles. It was decided that the amalgamated carpenters and the brotherhood carpenters should get together after this fashion, the proposition being presented by Secretary Featherstone in the shape of a minority report:

"I recommend that General President Huber, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and the president of the American district committee of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters be ordered to appoint a committee of five to bring about a consolidation of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in the United States and Canada within ninety days. After said consolidation become a fact, General President Huber is requested to appoint a committee to confer with the general officers of the Amalgamated Society at Manchester, England, with a view of bringing about the consolidation of the two international organizations of carpenters now known as the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters."

The executive council was given the power to levy an assessment of one cent during the time between conventions, and it was decided that the council shall also have the power of suspending a charter by a vote of two-thirds of the membership.

Of more than passing interest to the building trade organizations in this city was the dispute between the department and the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union. It appears that this body was instructed a year ago to call a convention of all the Building Laborers' Unions

throughout the country, for the purpose of cementing together the three alleged internationals and the numerous local unions, some recognized by the local building councils, while others are refused admittance. In view of the unsatisfactory conditions existing in connection with the recognized international, it seems unwise for any purely local union to affiliate, at least until a convention is called by President Kirby of the building trades department, and it is determined definitely which union is to be the recognized international body.

On December 3rd, in the City Hall, the local council will hold a smoker. An energetic committee has had the arrangements in hand for some time past, and it is expected that the event will be such a success as to warrant its frequent repetition. Any person desiring a good time will find it worth while to attend.

Cigarmakers' Union.

The fifth annual ball of the cigarmakers has passed into history—and it will take quite a large section of the said history to do justice to the affair. Considered from the standpoint of label education, it was a phenomenal success, and, judging by the comment of those present, it can be safely said that "a very pleasant evening was had."

During the past month a strong campaign has been carried on against the "no option" policy of Dr. Spencer and his fanatical following, and the consensus of opinion among union men appears to be in favor of stringent enforcement of the license laws, rather than the entire abolition of the license system. To urge that the prohibition question contains the solution of the problems confronting the working class, is as ridiculous to thinking men as the statements that a large number of railways mean prosperity.

A strong appeal is being made to the "democratic" weakness of the people, and it is pointed out that even though the plebiscite should carry, a second vote must be taken in order to enforce the "no option" movement on any community. It must be remembered, however, that the franchise in cities and municipalities is greatly restricted and only the "more respectable" section—the property owning class—enjoy the privilege of passing judgment on this vital question.

Allied Printing Trades Council.

The label campaign is now well in hand, the members forming the committee being Messrs. G. Pound, A. Ward, J. Thompson and G. Mowat, being one delegate from each union financing the campaign. The committee hopes within the next twelve months to successfully booth the label and create a good demand.

A. G. Bagley & Sons are now added to the list of union offices, they having been granted the label of the above council. This means that practically

every office in the city now carries the label.

Demand the label on all your printing!

* * *

Barbers' Union.

The members are fairly well employed locally. A committee has been visiting the different local unions of other crafts, stimulating the demand for the card. To better illustrate the subject, a card was exhibited and members were able to examine closely the only acceptable guarantee that barbers enjoy union conditions. A large number of union men are patronizing non-union barber shops, and in order to stop this practice the cases of certain members will be laid before their respective unions.

The Milwaukee convention of the organization has concluded its session. There were 700 delegates in attendance, and a vast amount of business was transacted. The expenses of these delegates, which amounted to about \$75,000, were paid by the international union.

The organization has made great

WE PAY

INTEREST

ON DEPOSITS

IN

SAVINGS BANK

Department

Note the situation of our

VANCOUVER BRANCHES

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

Some Day

Your boys will have to earn their own living.

Why not assist them now by making your gifts appropriate?

Our stock of mechanics' tools and athletic equipment is complete and up-to-date.

Come in and pick something useful for the boy.

J. A. FLETT, LTD.

111 Hastings St. W.
Phone 204.

2337 Westminster Ave.
Phone 447.

gains, both in membership and finances, since the convention which was held five years ago. After meeting all the expenses for this period there was left as a balance in the treasury the sum of \$199,526.28. The amount paid out for sick and death benefits for this period was \$270,716.21.

The convention laid plans for the further advancement and extension of the organization by electing four district organizers to aid the general organizer in his work. Three of these district organizers were elected for the United States and one for Canada. The organizer for the western states is C. M. Ferder of Los Angeles.

The next convention will be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1914, and the returning delegates express the belief that by that time the organization will have grown to such an extent that there will be at least twice as many delegates present as there were at this convention.

Printers' Union.

For the first time the local printing fraternity are to have a visit from the "High Mogul" of their organization, President Lynch, who is now on his way into Canadian territory and will visit every local in Western Canada before returning to headquarters. The local membership are preparing to entertain him in a fitting manner.

SMOKE

TERMINUS CIGARS

are above the average and besides, they are manufactured by local union men.

Ask for them.

A referendum vote will be taken in February on the proposition of establishing a mortuary benefit, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the recent convention of the international. As outlined at the convention, the plan provides for the following payments: On the death of each member in good standing a death benefit shall be paid to the designated beneficiary in amount as follows: For a membership of one year or less, \$75; for a continuous membership of more than one year and not more than five years, \$125; for a continuous membership of more than five years and not more than ten years, \$175; for a continuous membership of more than ten years and not more than fifteen years, \$275; for a continuous membership of more than fifteen years, \$400. The plan provides for the payment of death claims beginning in June, 1910, providing the proposition carries when the referendum vote is taken. The committee on mortuary benefits had also considered the matter of a flat benefit of \$1000, but decided against that plan. Before taking the referendum vote there will be a careful consideration of the proposition, both at the various local unions throughout the country and also by means of discussions in the official journal of the international.

Western Federation of Miners.

President Moyer paid this part of the jurisdiction of the W. F. M. another visit, the first in four years, and spoke to a well attended meeting of the Miners' Union and Ladies' Auxiliary. Much of the time of Brother Moyer's address was taken up in detailing the affairs of the federation, present and past, much to the credit of the women and men who compose that noble body. The weather was very heavy, it raining for three consecutive days. As a result, Brother Moyer was suffering severely from asthma and bronchitis, which he contracted in the bull pen in Telluride, Colo., in 1903 and 1904, during the Colorado labor war. Still, notwithstanding the circumstances of his physical

condition, he delivered a masterly lecture, both from the standpoint of industrial unionism and concerted political action on the part of the working class. He detailed the real position of the working class so simply and plainly that it could not be misunderstood by any person. The members of the union in general were all highly pleased to have an opportunity to meet Brother Moyer, and great sympathy is felt by all those who have met him over the physical condition they found him in while here. Still we believe the weather was largely responsible for the seriousness of his condition. After the meeting the good Ladies' Auxiliary was on hand with an up-to-date lunch, which was much enjoyed by all present. President Moyer and ex-Board Member Davidson left on the morning train for Ymir and will visit several of the other locals before returning to Denver.—Geo. Casey, Secretary No. 38, W. F. M.

Tailors' Union.

The fight against Morgan, McCallum and Glass still continues, and organized labor is requested to demand the label when purchasing clothing.

The proceedings against Morgan in the police court for violating the Alien Labor Act failed, but an appeal is being taken in the county court.

In the meantime, all the assistance we ask is in connection with a demand for the label.

Railway Carmen's Union.

At the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, held in Atlanta, Ga., recently, by a unanimous vote it was decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor and become a part of the recently created railway department. This enlists a membership of upward of 100,000 organized railroad employees, and the prediction is made that similar action by other railway brotherhoods will soon follow.

Union Men

requires 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

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"

President Ronemus, the founder of the organization and for 14 years its head, was defeated. It is expected that the organization will now be conducted along progressive lines.

Cooks and Waiters' Union.

The secretary of the union reports a continued improvement in the conditions surrounding their trade and is thankful to members of the building trade crafts for assistance in demanding the card.

As soon as conditions permit, an organizer is to be placed in this territory and he will be able to do a great deal of work which it is impossible for local officers—working every day—to do.

A separate union of girls is now in process of organization, and as soon as the movement assumes fixed proportions, Alice Lord, the internationally known business agent of the Seattle union, will be invited to come over and start something. A considerable number of the members have subscribed for the "Wage-Earner" and others are being canvassed.

Stationary Engineers' Union.
The charter from the A. F. of L. for the recently organized Stationary En-

gineers has arrived, and the chairman of the central body's organization committee, A. Letroadec, installed the officers. The membership is increasing, and with active assistance, this organization should soon become a militant body—with other aims than the desire to give better service to the employers—at the same wage.

Plumbers' Union.

A decision of interest to organized labor generally and plumbers particularly has just been rendered by Judge Allen in Denver, Colo.

The case was an application by a firm with whom the Plumbers' Union had had trouble, for the usual blanket injunction prohibiting the strikers from doing anything but breathing.

The judge summed up the case at considerable length and advised both parties to appoint arbitrators to settle the existing dispute and to give a better opportunity, he adjourned the court for a time. The strikers agreed to the suggestion, but the employers refused and the court immediately refused the application for the injunction and commented in a caustic manner on the attitude of the employers.

When the workers control the machinery of the law, decisions of this kind will be the rule rather than the exception.

Garment Workers' Union.

The life of this organization depends almost entirely on the demand created by other unionists for the union label. Where a consistent policy is followed by members of other crafts, the union will be found in a prosperous condition, and where no assistance is rendered, the opposite will be the case.

The Weekly Bulletin, official organ of the Garment Workers' Union, publishes a letter sent to Mr. Charles Deacon, superintendent of the Union Printers' Home, in which the thanks of the international officers is extended for the demand created for the label in Colorado Springs. The action was the result of a refusal by Mr. Deacon of a shipment of clothing supposed to bear the union label.

Locally the demand for the label

should be strengthened, and merchants will, of necessity, handle union-made products if other makes are refused.

BAKERS' UNION.

The Bakers' Union held a business meeting on Saturday evening last, at which a large amount of business was transacted. Amongst other things we decided to request for affiliation with the Trades and Labor council. Bakers who have not already joined our union, should quickly do so, and share in the benefits of our sick and death benefit fund. When you are sick there is no pay-day, but if you belong to our organization we will keep the wolf from the door. Working bakers should look into this proposition. You are welcome to our meetings which will be held on the second and fourth of each month at 8 p. m. room 4 Labor Hall.

A resolution of condolence was passed expressing sympathy with the bereaved wives, children and relatives of the workers killed in the B. C. E. Ry. accident last week.

Take a good look at our label and start an agitation for its use.

Stage Employees Union.

The "Stage hands" are progressing favorably, have the local situation well in hand, but owing to nature of the employment which is of course nearly all night work, our delegates are unable to attend the regular general assemblies of labor.

Thanks to the activity of members of the different Committees of the Trades Council, we have been able to arrive at an adjustment with the Lyric theatre and are now pleased to report that the house is in good condition from a union standpoint.

Painters' Union.

Though not much has been said, in the record of the victims of the late disaster on the B. C. Electric, about the late E. (Ted) Holland, members of organized labor in this city who have been identified with the movement in the past, will remember with regret the passing of Mr. Holland. As a tribute to him, the pallbearers at his funeral were all old members of the build-

High Class Tailoring



We invite your inspection of our stock of Suitings

CROOT & STEWART

802 Granville Street



\$20 BLUE SERGE SUIT SPECIAL

We have just opened up a new shipment of the celebrated Campbell's Blue Serge Suits. These suits are all wool, English serge and guaranteed to hold their color and retain their shape. We have all sizes both in single and double-breasted styles, and we do honestly think this is the best blue serge you ever saw for \$20. Let us show you one at your convenience.

A. E. Lees & Co.

Sole Agents for Campbell's
Clothing

Cor. Hastings and Cambie Sts.

ing trades council. They were:
bha; jau

C. T. Hilton, ex-business agent of the Building Trades Council; S. Kernighan, business agent Brotherhood of Carpenters; John Sully, business agent Builders Laborers Union; A. E. Mabbett, A. L. Johnston and A. Gothard, the latter being the business agent of the Union of which the deceased was a member.

The floral tributes were many and beautiful, and indicated the high esteem of those intimately acquainted with the departed.

The tokens sent were from M. J. Carson, wreath; officials B. C. E. R.,

wreath; Painters' Union, No. 138, wreath; R. C. Samson and wife, wreath, employees B. C. E. R., L. U. 134 and 101, wreath; A. Brown and wife, wreath; T. Lennox and wife, cross; A. D. Gothard, wreath; G. B. Smith and wife, wreath; G. Skinner and wife, spray; C. P. R. wharf, anchor; head office employees, wreath; Mrs. J. Bradner, wreath; wife and family, wreath.

The Painters' Local No. 138, feel that they have lost a good worker for the union, and a man, who as a co-worker and a friend, proved a valuable asset not only to the local union, but to the city of Vancouver at large. Sympathy will go out from all organized labor not only to the bereaved ones, but to the union of which he was a member for so many years.

—A. G.

Street Railwaymen's Union.

In the appalling holocaust of the past month our Union lost four of its most esteemed members, men whom only those who worked with them could esteem at their true worth. Probably never before in the history of the province has an accident occurred that snuffed out the lives of such a high percentage of unionists, at least a half dozen locals in this city having lost members. The sympathy of our membership goes out to those who have been left behind, many of whom are poorly equipped to battle for an existence within the confines of the ever-narrowing circle of opportunity.

In another column will be found a picture of our Football team, which is, by the way, the only strictly union team in Western Canada. They have won a high place in the league of the city and are a credit to not only the Street Railwaymen, but to every union in the city. It is to be regretted that other unions have not taken up the challenge of the car men, because the team is having difficulty in finding easy marks to practice on.

The "No Option" movement, introduced by the ministerial police, is receiving some attention at this time, and a multitude of arguments are advanced by either side, all fairly convincing when considered alone, but worthy of little of the time and attention of the working class.

It has been often contended that the movement is nothing more or less than a "red herring," intended to engage the attention of the workers to such an extent that other subjects of real importance will receive but scant consideration.

Any worker who imagines that the adoption of the local option, or prohibition, mandate will solve the problem of the liquor traffic, had best forget it. The traffic is an effect and can only be removed by eliminating the profit feature from its manufacture and sale.

—S. T.

Machinists' Union.

Members of the craft are usually employed by large corporations, in fact the majority of our membership do not know by whom they are employed. A railway may change hands, the title transferred from one set of pirates to another, but the work continues often-

times for weeks before the fact becomes known.

There has grown into this system of capitalist development a pernicious scheme of blacklisting, known as the "Personal record system." Under this plan, men applying for employment are compelled to give a minute description of themselves and an accurate account of their records, giving the names of their employers, dates, and enclosing any references they may have received. Such a system is in use on the C. P. R. and on practically every railway in America, and so strong a weapon has it become that no effort has been successful in wiping it out of existence. Instances are known where the C. P. R. has sent to Warsaw, Russia, for the records of men hired and in cases where trouble had occurred between the men concerned and their former employers, the identity of interest between the employers of all countries has been manifested by the discharge of the workers.

This system of espionage has grown to such an extent that it is practically impossible for a man to secure employment on the large railways a second time, except by changing names and by giving wrong data in the record form. Before this is detected a month's work has been secured and the victim goes to some other shop and works the same dodge, the system requiring the men to lie, and the companies discharging them for lying.

In the State of Minnesota a statute has been passed reducing the period of record to one year, and the officers of this organization have taken action against the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies in the courts. A decision was given in favor of the union, but the railways have appealed to the higher courts, recognizing the value of the weapon, and determined at all costs to prevent the machinists and other tradesmen from escaping what practically amounts to the European passport system.

Canadian unions might, with profit, agitate for the enactment of laws abolishing this relic of chattel slavery, for by no other method can the system be wiped out.

What do you think about taking one day's pay and purchasing stock in the new Labor Temple?

December Clearing Sale

\$14.50 buys any \$20.00 Fancy
Worsted or Tweed Suit in
the store.

\$17.50 buys any \$25.00 Fancy
Worsted or Tweed Suit in
the store.

\$25.00 buys any \$35.00 Fancy
Worsted or Tweed Suit in
the store.

This is too good a chance to
miss.

DesBRISAY WARDROBE

MEN'S OUTFITTERS
613 Granville St.

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

When you want the best
go to

H. O. LEE

Grocer

Butter and Fruits a Spec-
ialty.

Try our Money-Back Tea

at

3 lbs for \$1.00

Equal to any 50c tea on
the market

2425 Westminster Ave

PHONE 322.

NOVA SCOTIA SITUATION.

The organization so far has erected twenty double houses at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, which will accommodate about forty families. So far the organization has had no trouble in securing houses to shelter those of its members who have been evicted. The organization will erect houses up to any number that may be required, and the work will be continued all winter if it is found necessary.

The press agents of the Dominion Coal Company have been circulating stories to the effect that the U. M. W. of A. was tiring of the conflict in that region. On the contrary, the board took another hitch on its pantaloons and expectorated on its hands, so to speak, and served notice by unanimous vote that, contrary to reports, they were just beginning to fight, and rather than betray the brave boys who are fighting in the trenches against the combined capital, malice and despotism of that company, they would spend the last dollar they had

in the treasury, and then appeal for more, if necessary. Oh, no, we have been in a fight like that before, and despite the lies and misrepresentations of our antagonists, have always won out when any kind of a fair fight was put up and, as in the case in Alabama, the whole of the state's abusive power was not put in operation against us, especially when we had the same kind of material in the trenches as are the brave boys in Nova Scotia.

Quit, never! There will be somebody or something broke if then don't cry enough soon, before we quit, and it will not be the U. M. W. of A. that is broke, either.

Bousfield, Patterson and McLennon will return and exercise supervision over the striking forces, and the fight will go merrily on in a peaceable way until right is triumphant over money's might and justice is done the Nova Scotia miners.—Mine Workers' Journal.

DEBS' BIRTHDAY.

Eugene V. Debs, former president of the American Railway Union and leader in the great strike of 1894, and thrice candidate for president on the Socialist ticket, was 54 years old on November 5th. Debs, besides being one of the most forceful speakers in the United States today, is also one of the most genial human beings.

Debs has had a striking career. He has passed through the tremendous industrial development of the past twenty years with a strong mental grasp of events and a keen knowledge of the men taking part in them.

DAMN THE LABOR EDITOR.

The most "cussed," the most abused man in any community is the labor editor.

If he refuses to take an advertisement because the firm or individual is not exactly fair with every labor union, that firm or individual begins hammering.

If he takes an ad. from some individual or firm that is unfair to even one union man, then again there is hammering. It makes no difference whether the editor was in ignorance of the trouble or not.

If he takes an active part in any election, city, county or state, ugly things are said about him. And if he fails to take an active part, the result is the same.

It is damned if he does and damned if he don't on all propositions.

He must feed every hobo when he comes to town, help every drunk to another drink, and give ear to every man's trouble and serve on every committee appointed. He must be the prime booster for every movement which comes along for the betterment of the community.

Yea, verily, the life of a labor editor is one of sunshine and pleasant things.—Easton Journal.

Your union has some funds lying idle in the bank; why not invest it in a home for labor?

"A DECOROUS GROOVE."

Sam Gompers, speaking of the recent meeting of the British Trades Congress, says: "The deliberation of the congress usually move in a decorous groove. The veterans mostly have the floor." Now, it is very well known here in America by those who are at all familiar with the workings of the A. F. of L., comments the Miners' Magazine, that when it comes to "moving in a decorous groove," the American Federation can give the British Congress long odds and then distance it at the finish, so that, whereas the British Congress "usually" moves in a groove, the American Federation always moves in it, when it moves at all.

"The veterans (in England) mostly have the floor," says the observing president. Now, wouldn't that force a grin on the face of a papier-mache pussy cat? The very idea of the presiding officer of the conventions of the American Federation finding fault by inference with the workings of the foreign organization because "the veterans mostly have the floor." For be it remembered that there are some "veterans" right here in this country who "mostly" have the floor under the very nose of Sammy himself, though it must be said that President Gompers generally aims to be fair and impartial as a presiding officer. Still he cannot be unmindful of the presence of the veterans at every session, and he usually rests secure in the knowledge that at the proper and critical time one or more or all of those veterans can be relied upon to secure a hearing in a way that will do the most good.

To keep pace with the times requires the immediate construction of a proper up-to-date Labor Hall. Are you interested sufficiently to buy a few shares?

SMOKE

**TUCKETT'S T. & B.
CIGARETTES**

UNION MADE

PATRONIZE

**Dunsmuir Cigar Stand and
Billiard Parlors**

UNION-MADE GOODS

One Block from Labor Hall

**McKAY & OLIVER
Props.**

Western Wage-earner

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or
Labor Hall—Tel. No. 1380.

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

VANCOUVER, B. C., DEC., 1909

THE ELECTIONS.

Although it was generally conceded by observing members of the working class that the government would be returned to power, few anticipated the annihilation of the Liberal opposition, if the term opposition is a proper one to use, considering that the Liberals have been almost unanimous in supporting the government in defeating any labor bills brought before the House.

But two Liberals were re-elected, Jardine of Esquimalt and Brewster of Alberni, and while they were elected on the Liberal ticket, their success is largely due to the impression that they are not harnessed to the machine, and to the fact that they have supported labor legislation when the balance of their party voted against it.

The Socialist trio has also been broken by the retirement of John McInnis of Grand Forks, who went down to defeat at the hands of the business men of his district, other electors of the constituency supporting him in no uncertain manner. The enormous vote received by the 20 Socialist candidates throughout the Province has been commented upon, in many cases their vote being greater than that of the Liberal candidate and in a few instances, the deposit of the Liberal goes to still further increase the magnificent surplus alleged to have resulted from the able management of Staff Commander Tatlow. The Socialists also contribute in the neighborhood of \$1000 for the privilege of expressing their political opinions, but the large number of workers who supported the party on this occasion

proves the money to have been well spent.

The election was fought on issues of little or no interest to the working class. The railway policy appealed directly to the business men of the Province, because of the prospects of more business and cheaper freight rates, while the workers were gulled by the promise that the railway will be constructed by white labor working under a fair wage clause, in other words, under the same conditions now prevailing on the Prince Rupert section of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The results should be highly gratifying to the workers of this Province, the Liberal press will no longer be full of the canting hypocritical speeches of John Oliver and his following and the government will be compelled to pass judgment on the labor legislation introduced, without the opportunity of saddling its defeat upon others.

With all the representatives of the capitalist class in one camp and the representatives of the working class in another, the real interests of the workers will be made more readily apparent. Let us hope that we have seen the last of political parties claiming to represent the workers, but which are in reality organized, financed and controlled by the employing class.

PROVINCIAL FEDERATION.

The proposal of the Vancouver Trades Council to attempt the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labor apparently does not meet with the entire approval of some of the men from "Way Down East."

Mr. Sam Landers, editor of the Garment Workers Bulletin, commenting on the subject in a recent issue, contends that the idea emanates from the far west and is therefore "Twenty years premature." It is also pointed out that the scheme was tried years ago in the United States and found impossible; that the population of the Provinces, other than Ontario, is too sparse to permit of the undertaking being successfully carried out and last, but not least, the Dominion Trades Congress is likely to be injured by the formation of Provincial bodies.

British Columbia unionists will plead guilty to being "Twenty year premature," if premature means twenty years ahead of Ontario, but we deprecate the attempt to play the west against the east, either politically or otherwise.

The contention of western men has always been that the Congress ex-

ecutive confined its activities altogether too much to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, to the exclusion of other Provinces both east and west, and this contention is ably borne out by the scant attention given this territory by Congress organizers, although there are twenty International Unions paying per capita tax on their western membership as well as on the members employed in the east, quite disregarding the fact that there are organizations in this Province that can be affiliated—if a man of Trotters' stamp is placed on the job.

The Provincial Federation idea emanated in the west and was broached with the idea of cementing the organizations of this Province into a compact body, something the Congress has not yet been able to bring about and evidently does not wish to attempt.

It may be news to Mr. Landers to know that there are probably more unionists in this Province than in any other in Canada and if the Congress is unable to offer suitable inducements to those without the pale of the federal movement, the Coast unions are willing and anxious to do anything in their power to solidify the Provincial organizations and in that way benefit the federal movement.

To condemn a movement on account of the source of its origin is not argument against the strength and soundness of the idea and we trust that the attempt to create territorial divisions, by such methods, will not be successful.

THE INTERURBAN WRECK.

As a result of the disastrous accident on the New Westminster tram line, fifteen lives were lost and a number of others seriously injured, the majority of whom were members of organized labor. The sympathy of every worker, whether organized or not, will, we are sure, go out to those who were robbed of their loved ones and more especially to those who have families of little ones and small means of support for them.

The circumstances are too well known to require recital here and taking the usual superficial view of the case, some are inclined to believe the employes actually concerned and the company's officials guilty of carelessness and neglect.

To form an intelligent opinion, requires a deeper examination into the problems of transportation than can be made on an electric railway, because of the fact that this means of

transporting the world's goods is comparatively new and has not yet reached the gigantic proportions already attained by steam railways, although it is generally conceded that the difficulties arising are about the same in both instances, and the electric lines might, with advantage, profit by the experience gained in steam power transportation.

Railroading has justly been called a science and certainly there is no other section of industry so highly organized in all its branches as that of transportation. Men who engage in it usually follow it as a life work, unless disqualified by physical disabilities, or plucked for incompetency. So dense has become the traffic on the many single track lines that a most perfect and elaborate system governing train movements has been devised, and latterly adopted by all the principal railway companies of America, now commonly known as the "Standard Rules."

Men entering the service of railways are required to perfect themselves in a knowledge of these rules and they are assisted by instructors and by training with men familiar with them through long usage and general experience. So intense is this training that the train service employees of an entire division might be removed and the road could still be operated with men from other divisions or other railways. The demands of the service are exacting, the risk cannot be discounted, despite the precautions taken and as a result, a fine body of men has been built up, who, through their organizations, have been able to secure a fairly high rate of pay. More powerful locomotives, larger cars and higher speeds have been made possible through the perfection of the automatic brake, automatic couplers and numerous other devices, all of which require a greater knowledge on the part of the men engaged in the work.

Despite all the precautions taken to ensure safety to the property of the companies, railroad wrecks are of frequent occurrence and will probably continue to occur as long as the transportation problem presents itself in its present form.

Dealing with the electric phase of the transportation problem, it is now possible, through perfected machinery and more especially in sections where water power is available, to use electric locomotives at a greatly reduced cost, as compared with steam power. In some sections of the country this has induced companies that formerly

confined their activities to city passenger transportation, to extend their operations to the freight and passenger traffic of rural districts, the B. C. Electric Company being one of the companies referred to.

To avoid transshipment, it is the practice to accept freight cars from the steam railways and to perform the same service, except to change the transmission power, which permits the surmounting of heavier grades and at the same time naturally increases the difficulty of handling the trains. Supposing the risks to be exactly the same on both the electric and steam railways, it is but natural to expect that the same precautions are taken, locomotives equipped with automatic couplers and brakes, the road operated under standard rules and the employees highly organized and equally well paid. Such, however, is not the case, the operating rules are different, the locomotives in use at the wreck referred to had neither automatic couplers or automatic brakes, the men as a whole have had less experience and receive a great deal lower remuneration for their services, although the risks appear to be equally as high as on the steam roads.

It is difficult to understand how a change from steam to electric power warrants any transportation company risking the lives of passengers and

crews by failing to adopt the standard rules and up to date equipment, and in fact carrying on the service on the same or a higher plane than has been proven necessary to operate steam railways with a fair regard to safety.

Ordinary employees of corporations are employed to carry out the instructions of their officers and cannot therefore be held morally or criminally responsible for accidents, provided carelessness cannot be proven against them. The officials are employed on account of their ability to carry on the enterprise successfully—in other words to secure the greatest amount of receipts with the smallest expenditure. It is therefore impossible for them to operate the industry for the purpose of giving efficient service, they must, to hold their own positions, strive to exact a profit for the shareholders, who may be lunatics, lords, dowager duchesses or "widows and orphans," these people being interested in the property—about four times a year—when the dividend is due. Should large expenditures be made for experienced men or safety appliances, the dividend will be affected and soon afterwards the positions of the operating officers will be given to men who have less scruples about safety and more interested in the duty they owe to the share-

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holders.

The remedy for railway and industrial accidents generally, does not lie in the prosecution of employees or officials, the mental agony they must suffer is more than sufficient punishment for any errors they may have

made. The real trouble is the form of ownership, and, until the machinery of industry is made the property of the men and women who actually operate it, the working class will continue to be sacrificed upon the altar of profit.

TWELVE HOURS OF AGONY

HOW FERRER DIED

[From "L'Humanite."]

Towards half-past eight they fetched him from the pavilion he occupied in the interior of the fortress to take him to the governor's bureau. He found himself before the judge, Rass Negreri, accompanied by his secretary, and surrounded by armed soldiers. The magistrate then read to him the death sentence pronounced upon him by the military tribunal, and ratified by the Madrid authorities. He informed him that the supreme council and the council of ministers had refused to transmit to the king any petition for mercy.

This, then, was death.

Ferrer listened in silence, with a calm and dignified bearing, which he retained till the end. Firmly, and with his customary flourish, he put his name to the report which notified that the condemned person had heard his sentence read, and then, without a word, he followed the guards, who led him back to his cell.

The prisoner was not allowed to touch any of the familiar objects that he had left a few minutes before. He was now searched. A minute search, the object of which was to leave the condemned man nothing which could possibly enable him to commit suicide. Every button, bootlace, etc., was taken from him, and he was made to put on garments, with a special kind of fastening.

He was then led to the chapel, which is near the center of the castle of Montjuich. With a gesture of the hand Ferrer refused the services of the Jesuit who offered himself.

The chaplain of the castle came to him to try and overcome his resistance, and two other priests approached him at different times during the night to offer him the "solace of religion." Ferrer replied impatiently, that he did not wish to have anything in common with "black robes."

The exhortations of the Brothers of Charity, who remained near him in the chapel, were equally unsuccessful.

Ferrer expressed the wish to dictate to a notary his last depositions. Senor Juan Permanyer was sent, and remained more than seven hours with the prisoner.

At the moment when the lawyer thought he had finished the will (which is, doubtless, more than a simple family document and bears the character of a political manifesto), Ferrer suddenly remembered that he had omitted a probably very important clause. Senor Permanyer was recalled, and the dictation began again.

Ferrer, who would not kneel down, remained on his feet the whole time in the chapel, where he was forced to pass the last hours of his life, and all night he walked rapidly, with a nervous step, up and down the limited space at his disposal, between the

rows of monks who were praying with their rosaries.

It was exactly 8:45, and the sun had long since risen, when they came to tell Ferrer he must prepare to march to his death. He had been in the chapel since 8 o'clock the preceding evening!

He at once declared that he was ready.

But he still had to wait till the authorities of the prison had conducted the operation of drawing lots. (For this was the manner in which the monks and the soldiers who were to assist at the execution were chosen.)

At last all was ready. The escort formed up, and Ferrer, placed in the center of the group, marched at the same pace as the soldiers.

The chaplain had placed himself at his side. Ferrer could be heard, in gentle but firm tones, asking him to retire.

The passage was long. A considerable extent of outlying parts of the fortress had to be traversed to emerge at a postern, which at length opened upon the moat of Saint Eulalie.

Ferrer continued to advance with a firm step, his head erect.

When he arrived before the governor, his escort having stopped, he looked at him, and awaited his questions.

"Have you any last petition to make to us or any recommendation to confide to me?" asked the governor.

Ferrer looked him full in the face, and replied: "I only wish, if this is possible, not to be forced to kneel down and not to have my eyes covered."

There was a long colloquy between the officers present. Could it be permitted to grant this man's request of dying thus? After an interchange of sotto voice reflections, the governor decided the question by according to Ferrer the right to meet death erect, but strictly abiding by the decision to bandage his eyes.

"I thank you," said Ferrer.

They then led him to the end of the ditch, beside the wall, a short distance from which the infantrymen who formed the firing party were already arranged in two lines.

Ferrer's hands were tied behind his back. They bandaged his eyes, and he remained alone, upright, his head held very high, as though he were trying, in spite of the bandage, to see the muskets pointed at him. In the absolute silence which weighed heavily upon the scene in the ditch of Montjuich, the fatal command was given by a sign. The officer unsheathed his sword, then raised it, and the volley resounded.

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Ferrer had fallen on the spot and lay on the ground on his back.

The officer approached him, accompanied by a doctor, who ascertained that Ferrer breathed no more; death had been instantaneous. He had received one bullet in the throat and three more in the head. As soon as death was announced, the troops filed past the body.

A squadron of soldiers approached. Ferrer's coffin was lifted on four shoulders, and the cortege marched back by the way it had come.

EVERYBODY TAKE SOME.

The following letter addressed to the World, is worthy of the attention of every unionist in the country. Study the question carefully and see where you stand. Are you alive to the necessity of continuing the struggle, even though your ideas may not be acceptable at the present time, or are you numbered among the dead?

Editor World: My neighbor takes an interest in politics; I don't. He goes out to the meetings and yells and gets excited. I stay at home and smoke a pipe. He hustles round and canvasses for votes. I keep cool and leave the voters to vote as they please. He sweats and works over the lists. I don't care a hang who is on the list, or whether there is a list or not. He thinks the country will go to the dogs if he don't play his little part. I think he is an ass to worry himself about it at all.

But I envy him a little all the same. He is an ass all right—always will be—but he is a worker. He is a breezy, hustling soul and I rather like to see him come around. He brings a whiff of enthusiasm, of stir, of change, of hope with him. And he's usually on, the wrong side—the losing side, too. It takes the kink out of his whiskers for a day or two when he goes down, but he comes up again, full of the same old pluck and enthusiasm, full of the same old belief in his party.

I will have to move away from here, I think. This man will make a party man of me if I don't. There is something contagious about him. Last night I refused to go with him to his committee meeting. He looked sorry, but hustled away cheerfully with his lantern. I was sorry when he was gone and didn't enjoy my pipe any more. I began sizing myself up a little and wondering if I was much of a credit to anybody. I am not much of a man on history, but I know that we have some good things now we didn't used to have—some rights of speaking and writing and voting that we didn't used to have, and I know that some of our fathers and grandfathers had to put up a mighty long, hard fight to land these things and bring about the present state of affairs. And when I think of these old fights and what came of them I can't help feeling that my neighbor is the kind of man who made the fights and that I am the kind of man who stayed at home. He's an ass all right, but I am—well, not the kind of man my mother hoped I would be when she sent me out to do my part in the world.

I have been saying that politics is

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no good. I have said that a dozen times during the past two weeks. I have said that there is too much party. I have said that every man has his price, and that all politics is rotten and all politicians corrupt. After thinking the thing over and watching my neighbor work since our election came on, I wish to withdraw those statements. I don't believe those things any more. Men like my neighbor, by working and striving, as he does now, have got good things for the people in the past. I can't help thinking—when I do think—that we have the same old fight on now, that we have it all the time. I can't help thinking that somebody will have to fight all the time. I can't help thinking that my neighbor—although he's an ass—realizes this and wonders if I am going to let him and others do it all.

PETER POTTER.

Hillcrest.

The new Labor Hall is now an assured fact. The more readily and heavily you support the company's officers the sooner every union in the city will be able to meet in the same building.

The officers of the Labor Temple Company desire to confine the sale of stock to organized labor and look to

you for a day's pay. They prefer to pay you five or six per cent rather than borrow money and pay interest to loan sharks. Does this proposition appeal to you?

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TREASON WEARING THE MASK OF UNIONISM

A reader of the Miners' Magazine in British Columbia has sent us the following clipping and requested the editor to comment on the same:

"Halifax, Sept. 27.—The Provincial Workmen's Association, on Saturday, passed a resolution, part of which is as follows:

"Whereas any union having its seat of government in America, and pretending to be international in character, must suit American ideals, and fight industrial battles according to American methods; and whereas the said methods have consequences which are abhorrent to the law-abiding people of Canada, involving hunger, misery, riot, bloodshed and murder, all of which might be termed a result of the practical war now in progress in our fair province, and directed by foreign emissaries of the U. M. W. of America; and whereas such methods, if persisted in, would end in spoliation of Canadian industry, having already caused enormous loss financially to the interest of labor, of capital, of business, and the government of this country, with a corresponding gain to

similar interests of America.

"Resolved, therefore, that the grand council take our stand to fight for our nation's best interest, never to relinquish the right our fathers fought for, the privilege of managing our own international affairs. Resolved also, that this grand council immediately join the Canadian Federation of Labor and endeavor with our best will to have our brother workmen of all trades and crafts in Canada to do likewise, that we may present a solid front to a common enemy, and maintain our independence, thus showing the world that Canadian workmen are second to none in patriotism and in our national aspiration, 'Canada for Canadians,' under the good old Union Jack."

The above resolutions, which are presumed to have been drafted and adopted by the grand council of the Provincial Workmen's Association of Canada, emanated from the contracted brains of so-called "labor leaders," who are blind to the worldwide class struggle, or else the members of the grand council are but the fawning tools of capitalism who at-

tempt by resolutions to drug the mentality of the membership of organized labor of Canada, in order that the working class across the border may behold the boundary line of a nation whose flag, the "Union Jack," is the property of capitalism, just the same as the starry banner of Young Columbia is owned and controlled by the master class in America.

The resolutions adopted by the grand council of the Provincial Workmen's Association of Canada, will receive the unqualified approbation of every subsidized organ of exploiters, and the editorial hirelings on the journals that defend "interests" and "vested rights," will applaud the "patriotic" men whose resolutions declared "Canada for Canadians" and who hailed the "Union Jack" as the only flag under whose folds the subject of King Edward could find shelter and protection for the Canadian.

But the prostituted editors, whose honest convictions are strangled by weekly allowances in the shape of salaries, will be silent on the fact that under the folds of the "Union Jack" the capitalist, the employer of labor in Canada, has been permitted to import the races of the world, and the journals that will pay a compliment to resolutions that were based on race prejudice scarcely uttered a protest, when Canadians, whose cradles were rocked "under the good old Union Jack," were forced to compete with

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the horde which capitalism brings to Canada from the old world, in order that the standard of living may be reduced under the fluttering folds of the "Union Jack" and dividends increased for the magnates whose journals inculcate the fervor of "patriotism" in the breasts of the over-worked, ill-paid and burdened slaves of a dominion of Great Britain.

The man of wealth in Canada or America feels no thrills of patriotism. He sees no lines of nations when profit is at stake. He does not hesitate to even cross the placid bosom of the Pacific and plant his capital in the Orient, in order that he may receive the benefit of cheap labor. It is only the poor and impoverished laboring man, who shouts for the flag of the country in which he was born and throws his cap in the air when capitalism, through its organs, calls on him to be a "patriot" for the sake of "his country."

The laboring man, as a rule, is landless, but even though he pays rent for a miserable hovel and does not own a foot of soil beneath the folds of the "Union Jack," yet he takes a pride in being a "patriot" when his master appeals to prejudice.

The men who are connected with the grand council of the Provincial Workingmen's Association, when drafting and adopting such biased resolutions, have merely demonstrated that their vision has been riveted on a reservation that afforded them salaries, and that when the U. M. W. of America invaded the domain that was consid-

ered sacred ground to "labor leaders" of Canada, personal interests demanded that the minds of the Canadian workingmen must be poisoned against "foreign emissaries" who are struggling to unite the working class of all countries, regardless of race or color. The labor official in any country who in this day and age attempts to rekindle the smouldering embers of race and creed prejudice, should be banished from the labor movement and his memory should be covered with the infamy that blackens every traitor that has ever polluted the earth with his unholy presence. The grand council of the Provincial Workingmen's Association, by the adoption of the above resolutions, has advertised to the world that the crumbling and tottering organization of Canada is but an ally of capitalism, and that the grave yawns for a labor movement that has been inoculated with the germs of eternal death.—Miners' Magazine.

Did it ever occur to you, gentle reader, that if more railways spelled prosperity for the working class, Chicago, with something like 36 railways, would be the most ideal location for the whole human family.

The Liberals in this Province have been likened unto sockeyes—they run in large numbers every four years—and are canned.

Don't you think its about time you had a better hall to meet in? Better buy a few shares of stock in the Labor Temple Company.

THE SALT OF THE EARTH.

An agitator receives but little courtesies from society while he lives, but the agitators have moved the world. The agitator of today is cursed and calumniated, and sometimes forfeits his life in vindication of his convictions, but tomorrow, humanity gathers around his grave and lauds the man that braved contumely and insult, in order that truth might prevail. A world without agitators would be a graveyard and a world where the human tongue is shackled by the fear of insulting society would fall into a "dreamless sleep," and man, though he lived, would be mentally dead.

SHOWING UP FALLACIES.

The Anti-Socialist Union of England has already received \$12,500 in answer to a call for \$250,000 "To train workmen to combat Socialism." Classes for speakers are held three days a week on "The fallacies of Socialism." The lectures are to continue for three months and then the speakers will be sent all over the country.

With the conclusion of election hostilities, it is but natural to expect a few grains of truth scattered through the columns of the daily papers.

Judging by the vote, the number of men in this city who know what they want and vote for it, is steadily increasing.

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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.

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ELECTION NOTES.

"Honest John," the man who voted against every bill introduced in the interest of labor, got his "needn's."

The Liberals, with all their pratings in favor of labor, were careful to put Stables at the foot of the ticket on their literature.

The working class officially endorses "Billy" and his friend, Police Magistrate Williams.

Less Liberals and more railways is the new slogan of the victors. Says Bowser, "I feel more like Napoleon every day."

Six candidates were not disappointed over their defeat—the five Socialists and Geo. Macdonald.

The soup kitchens are not yet in evidence.

Will some one please explain the difference between the Liberals and Conservatives.

The number of voters who recognize the fallacy of electing lawyers and merchants to represent them is steadily increasing, the suckers, however, still predominate.

Bowser and his colleagues shook your hands on election day—now they will shake you altogether.

About seven hundred reasons are being advanced why the Liberals were wiped out. Putting it short—they didn't seem to have enough votes.

The Socialist assisted in paying the election expenses to the extent of \$1000.00.

Resolutions condemning the brutality of Magistrate Williams are no longer in order.

It is now up to Laurier to reward

Wade for his fortitude by giving him the power to veto McBride's bills.

Whenever you hear of a mining disaster in this Province remember that the Mine Inspector is an employe in Attorney General Bowser's department.

Halley's comet sinks into insignificance when compared with the reduction in freight rates now being arranged by the Provincial Government.

As individuals, the Solid Five are as good as are made—they do not, however, stand in the interests of the working class.

More railways, more work, more workers starved, ill-housed and blown to atoms—for the "prevailing" rate of wages—about \$2.50 for ten hours.

An amusing incident occurred in connection with the local option plebiscite. A well known character, formerly a prominent member of organized labor, was urging a number of unionists to vote in favor of local option. One of the audience, however, was not convinced of the honesty of the advice given. His suspicions were confirmed when he discovered a flask of liquor in the pistol pocket of the enthused temperance orator.

The Socialists headed the poll at 8 a. m. on election day. New ballot boxes were supplied and in one of the boxes was found a slip marked "Kingsley X," which had evidently been placed there by the worker who made the box.

The Cigarmakers celebrated Labor Day on the 25th, by marching in a body from the Labor Hall to the polls. Better still, they voted the same ticket, almost to a man.

What's the use kicking, the majority of workers got what they voted for, if they didn't, it is to be hoped they do before the winter is over.

POVERTY AGAIN!

There are over twenty international unions in America paying the per capita tax to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada upon their entire Canadian membership. Besides this there are central bodies, federal unions and other affiliations which contribute their quota to the revenue of the congress. But, judging by the letter of acknowledgment from Secretary Draper to the Trades and Labor council, there is no fund available for organization and educational work at present. Secretary Draper says, under date of November 18: "shall place the unanimous resolution of your council before the executive council of the congress at an early date. However, I may say, as secretary-treasurer of the congress, that we are not now in a position to defray the expenses of an organizer in any part of Canada. No one is more anxious than I to have an organizer maintained in both Western and Eastern Canada, and when the finances of the congress will warrant it, there will be no necessity for any trades council or other labor body in Canada passing resolutions requesting the appointment of organizers. As you are aware, it is a rather difficult proposition to collect per capita tax from our Canadian trade unionists. As a rule, a large number of them do a great deal of howling and shouting, but when it comes to putting up the money to pay for organizers they generally forgot to do so." It is to be hoped the executive will weigh well this request from Vancouver and other western points for the services of Organizer W. R. Trotter in Western Canada territory.

The west is laboring under the impression that instructions were issued at the last convention that affiliated bodies were to be supplied with copies of the financial statement, including the detailed expenditures. When the instructions are carried out the western councils and locals will be able to intelligently discuss the attitude of the Ontario and Quebec executive toward the other provinces.

ANOTHER SCHEME.

Another way is to be tried by organized capital to offset the efforts of organized labor to enforce their demands for better conditions. Under the name of the Employers' Indemnity company, a number of prominent capitalists have organized an insurance company to guarantee employers against loss from strikes, and thus beating discontented workmen before they go on strike. The capital of the Employers' Indemnity company is to be \$500,000. It was intended to keep the existence of the insurance company a secret, but the facts leaked out, and the Daily Socialist in a recent issue published the whole scheme, together with a list of members of the company.

Practically every Trades Council in America has passed resolutions condemning the murder of Ferrer.

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Nor is there any time to lose. Quick action is required. Advertisers must have return at once. Promises will not secure advertising for The Wage-Earner, but **PURCHASES MADE TODAY WILL**.

This is pretty plain talk to our readers. But we know that they will look at it from the right point of view. They understand the situation of this paper, which is **THEIR PAPER**.

The management is expected to get the advertising that will increase the income. To be more successful the co-operation **FROM ALL READERS IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY**. Too many are indifferent to this **MOST VITAL** point of our enterprise.

Every man who reads The Wage-Earner should give our advertisers the preference. Every woman who reads The Wage-Earner should make it her duty to see to it that as much as possible is bought of our advertisers. Friends should also be induced to buy of The Wage-Earner advertisers.

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BUY OF THE WAGE-EARNER ADVERTISERS AND SAY, "I SAW THE AD. IN THE WAGE-EARNER."

The answer to the above heading can be answered at once!

H. SELLERS, President.
R. P. PETTIPiece, Secretary.

The necessary legal resolutions were passed to permit of the transfer of the Labor hall property from the Trades and Labor Council to the company.

Necessary printed matters, share certificates, etc., are now in the printers' hands and will be ready for a directors meeting to be held on the second Thursday of December.

A building committee, consisting of Messrs. Sinfield, McVety and Letrodec, was named by the directors to make inquiries re design and needs of proposed labor temple and report to next meeting.

The prospects for the new company are most encouraging, and with the hearty co-operation of organized labor the new temple will soon be under way—and when completed a credit to organized labor in Western Canada's metropolis.

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VANCOUVER LABOR TEMPLE CO., LTD.

The first annual regular meeting of shareholders of Vancouver Labor Co., Ltd., was held at its registered office Labor Hall, on Thursday evening.

The directorate was fixed at eleven members.

Annual meetings of the company were fixed for the second Thursday in November of each year.

The following directors were elected:

For one year—S. Thompson, F. A. Hoover, J. H. McVety and J. H. Ley.

For two years—H. Sellars, J. Sinfield, R. P. Pettipiece and J. C. Mattison.

For three years—A. Letrodec, E. Lothian and Jas Campbell.

The officers of the company will be: Chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer.

Following are the officers elected: Chairman—H. Sellars.

Vice-chairman—S. Thompson.

Secretary—R. P. Pettipiece (acclamation).

Treasurer—Jas Campbell (acclamation).

Auditors to be elected later. The company has retained as solicitors the firm of Macdonnell, Killam & Farris.

tors the firm of Macdonnell, Killam & Farris.

The Traders Bank of Canada will be the bankers.

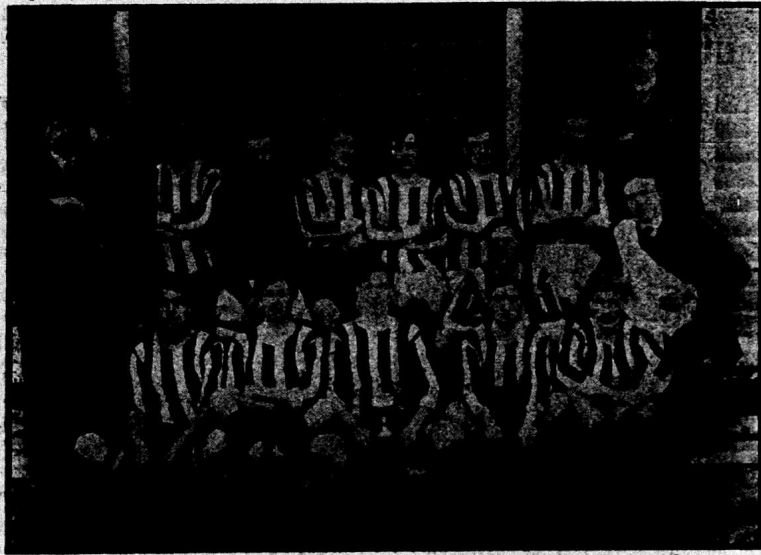
A general meeting of the company will be held on the second Thursday in February, 1910.

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STREET RAILWAYMEN'S UNION FOOTBALL TEAM

THE OLD BATTLE FOR FREE SPEECH

It is probable that the very first slave that criticised his master was beaten. It is certain that every tyrant the world has known has instinctively felt that he must in some way gag those over whom he tyrannized if his rulership was to endure.

The suppression of free speech is a sign of at least two things. At first of course, it is a sign that there is an injustice somewhere. No government or section of a government attempts to keep any portion of its population from freedom unless they have a genuine grievance. If there is no oppressed class, then there will be no objection to free discussion.

But it shows more than this. A master may permit his slave to talk back and look upon it as a joke if he knows that escape from slavery is impossible. Only when there is the possibility of success does the ruling class fear talk of revolt.

For a century there was almost complete freedom of speech. Almost the only thing upon which that freedom was sharply restricted was upon a discussion of emancipation in the southern states. That was a possibility. Therefore it was forbidden.

The very fact that the courts and all the instruments of class rule are being exercised at this time against freedom of speech by the representatives of the working class is a certain harbinger of coming emancipation.

The boycott would not have been forbidden, and Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison threatened with jail had it not been effective. The threat to imprison Warren is a certain proof that the Appeal to Reason fought with force in the battles for the lives of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. The attempt to choke the Industrial Work-

ers of the World to death in Spokane would not have been made had they not been organizing workmen into compact fighting bodies that were battling for better conditions.

It was not until the existence of human slavery was threatened in Mexico that De Lara and Fornaro were thrown into American jails at the behest of Mexican tyrants.

That all these assaults upon free speech would occur at the same time is indicative of the crumbling of the walls of capitalism.

In this battle for the right to freely speak and publish our protest against injustice there can be no compromise and no divisions in the ranks of labor. Not all will agree with the tactics or all the actions of Gompers and Mitchell, or Warren or De Lara and Fornaro, or the men and women in the jail at Spokane.

But if we are men and women, and not cravens, if we are revolutionists and not cowards, if we know the meaning of class solidarity and class consciousness in time of battle, then we must resist to the utmost each and every one of these assaults upon freedom of speech and of the press.—Chicago Socialist.

GAZETTE CORRESPONDENTS.

Both Vancouver and New Westminster Trades and Labor Councils have for some two years been urging upon the department of labor at Ottawa the necessity of appointing secretaries of central bodies as correspondents to the Labor Gazette. And the appointment to automatically fall to the successors in office. Now the Brantford, Ont., Trades and Labor Council is asking the department of labor for the re-

moval of J. O. Watt, the local correspondent of the Labor Gazette on the ground that he is out of touch with labor conditions. He has been assessment commissioner there for three years. Much the same condition prevails all over Canada, yet organized labor doesn't seem able to have the remedy applied. Every central body in Canada should take the matter up again and sufficiently emphasize the demand to ensure its enforcement. If the Labor Gazette is to be of any service, especially as to statistics, it should be supplied with its information by correspondents who are closely in touch with the organized labor movement. If the secretaries of central bodies were official correspondents union members would have some means of not only supplying first-hand information, but of disciplining the secretary if unreliable reports were made to The Gazette. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada executive committee should also be willing and ready to present such a demand to the proper persons at Ottawa.—R. P. P. in the World.

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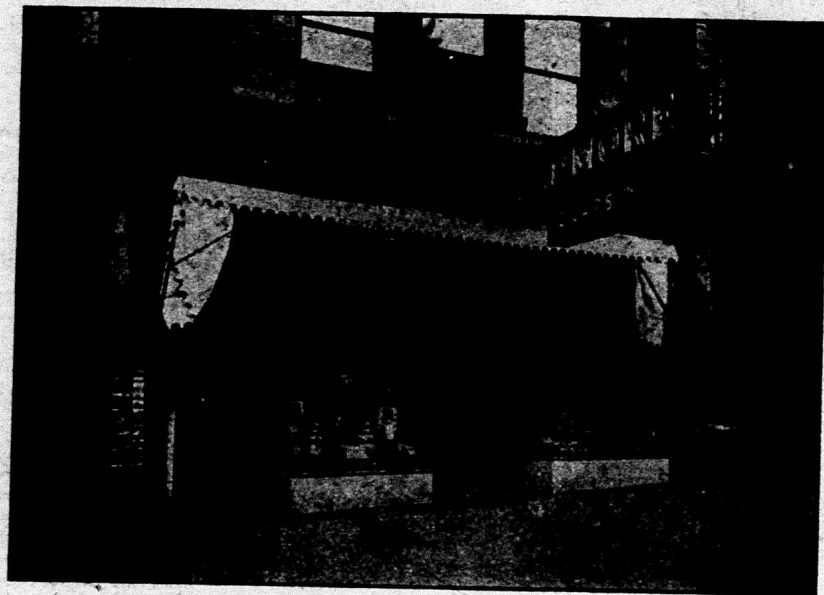
THE LIBERAL POLICY.

Last January John Oliver, farmer, while at Nanaimo, said: "If the Conservatives had nominated a man to oppose Mr. Hawthornthwaite he did not think the Liberals would have nominated. Had the Conservatives nominated a candidate, he (Oliver) if pleased to be present, and advocate his election over the Socialist leader, for when the welfare of the country was concerned he was prepared to rise above party politics."—Nanaimo Herald, Jan 11, 1909.

In other words when the workers get mutinous it is time for the masters to stop quarrelling.

A SOLUTION.

We want free whiskey in this province, and not local option, says R. T. Lowery, editor of the Greenwood Ledger. Free whiskey will cure the drink evil in a year, while local option will drive the traffic into dark alleys and depreciate the quality of the boozierine. Wet groceries sold in the open are bad enough but when you have to steal into a dark room in order to kiss a bottle it is more than likely that the liquid dope will be rank enough to make an Indian cigar sign shed alkaline tears.



Padmore's Big Cigar Store

642 GRANVILLE STREET
Union-Cigars
a Specialty

FIGHTING THE TRUST.

The following letter from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Union is self explanatory.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 16, 1909.

To All Members of Organized Labor.

Brethren:—During August and September we sent out a letter calling attention to the war of extermination that was being waged against our organization by the United States Steel Corporation in its effort to drive out of its mills all semblance of organization among its employees. At the same time an appeal was made to you for financial aid to enable us to carry on the fight we were making.

At this time we feel constrained to advise you that the fifth month of this struggle is about gone, and no end is yet in sight. More than four thousand sheet and tin workers are now involved in this strike. The Steel Trust has used every known method to get our men to return to work, but have failed to either break our ranks or fill our men's places with competent men.

All other means having failed the Steel Trust is now looking forward, with expectancy, to the advent of winter (with its additional burdens and lessened opportunities for the workers) in the hope that its most telling weapon—dire need—will force our people to surrender.

Our former appeal met with a generous response from many of our fellow unionists in different quarters, and to them we are duly grateful. Necessity, however, compels us to again present our case, and to ask our friends who have not already done all they could, to aid us to carry on this fight through the winter, if necessary, by assisting us to protect our people

against want and suffering.

If the financial condition of your organization or members will permit you to respond to the generous promptings of your hearts, we will thank you to send any contributions you may be able to make to John Williams, Secretary-Treasurer, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Thanking you again for past favors, we are,

Faternally yours,
A. J. McARDLE,
President.
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The election returns indicate that talk does not win seats on the Treasury benches; if it did, "Honest" John Oliver "The man of the soil" would now be dubbed honorable.

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Vancouver, B.C.

mitted by President Gompers in his 1909 convention report. The workers are urged to use their political power—as individuals. "If each worker as an individual uses the ballot for the advancement of the principles for which labor stands and has declared there will be no question in future as to the power of labor to achieve its just demands; political apathy and partizan adherence will weaken; political activity and partisanship for labor's principles will bring strength and success. The activity, the loyalty of the workers in every part of the country is what we need in order that our political power may be used harmoniously with our economic efficiency. The time is now for emphatic declaration and positive, practical preparation for action." The Call says: "We would entertain greater hopes in 'the emphatic declaration' and the 'positive, practical preparation for action' if the president of the A. F. of L. were not also a vice president of the Civic Federation and if the workers were not told to use their ballots as individuals. Do they strike as individuals?"

NOTICE!

The following subscribers have been removed from the list on account of notices received from the Post Office Department advising that they can no longer be found at the address given below. Look the list over and if you find a friend's name, advise this office of his proper address and the paper will again be forwarded.

Boyce, Reg, 259 5th Ave. E.
 Craig, A. B., 571 Howe St.
 Cook, A. T., 761 Hornby St.
 Clark, R., 259 Fifth Ave. E.
 Gardner, R. L., 2426 Scott St.
 Latimer, W. P., 1334 Sixth Ave. E.
 Lewis, M., 277 Pender St. E.
 Morgan, G. M., 897 Ninth Ave. W.
 Smith, C. M., 543 Dunlevy Ave.
 Thompson, J., 1022 West'r Ave.
 Tarton, M., 269 Pender St. E.
 Thomas, S., 236 Robson St.
 Wilson, W., 2205 Manitoba St.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Thoreau has said that the largest element in the price of an article is what it costs in human life.

An article created out of child labor is the most costly one that society can produce. No savage tribe was ever yet found that destroyed its young and strong children. The continuance of the tribe depended on these, and they were protected with care. Yet modern civilization presents the phenomena of a society that feeds on its future social asset. It maims and destroys its young.

The cost of such production can never be counted. It can only be estimated in the stunted mental and physical life of the child workers.

Goods produced by the labor of women under insanitary conditions and through long hours of labor are too expensive for any society. Yet the employers go merrily on with their fight to secure the recognition of the eighteenth century "freedom of contract" theory in order that they may

exploit the women of Illinois as many hours as they desire.

Goods produced by anyone under conditions that weaken, mentally or physically, the worker and in the production of which he has no pleasure, are dear in human life.

Any society that puts the production of goods above the perfection of human life, and makes it an end in itself, is wrong.

But it will only become effectually wrong when the majority of the workers themselves control production.—Chicago Socialist.

STREET SPEAKING.

A terrific struggle is in progress in Spokane arising out of the enactment of an ordinance prohibiting the use of the streets by street speakers.

The Industrial Workers of the World is directing the fight and Darrow, the lawyer who defended Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, has gone to the scene to protect the interests of the men, women and children who have been imprisoned. Up to date about 300 odd persons have been thrown into jail and the authorities have been forced to hire adjacent buildings to house the multitude.

While the workers are not a unit on the question of the value of street speaking, the brave fighters cannot but receive the admiration of all who understand the brutality of the police authorities.

The services of Hawthornthwaite and his colleagues will still be available for Vancouver unions, whenever Bowser and his bunch refuse to take necessary action.

Yes, Bowser and his faithful ally, Magistrate Williams, are still on the job, thanks to the ease with which the workers swallowed the railway and other policies intended to benefit the capitalists.

Hill & Kerfoot

69 HASTINGS ST. E.

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and

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BROTHERHOOD
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WHEN DRY, CALL UP PHONE 783.

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President International Typographical
Union.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

Many readers will remember a news item that appeared in the "Organ of Veracity" recently, in which it was stated that the workers of the Crows Nest Pass, in convention assembled, had decided to support the railway policy of John Oliver and the candidature of Mr. Fisher, a Liberal lawyer in that constituency.

A full report of the incident appears in the Fernie Ledger, the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America. It appears that one Chippendale, formerly a Business Agent of Gladstone Union, attempted to form a local of the Independent Labor Party, the work being performed at the request of the Conservative Party. The price demanded, however, was considered exorbitant and the deal fell through. A meeting was then held in the parlor of one of the hotels of Fernie, six men being present and it was decided to endorse the Liberal Party and to postpone the formation of the Labor Party indefinitely.

The whole matter soon became public property and the parties concerned are having a busy time showing cause why they should not be expelled from the district.

It may be here said that a member of the I. L. P. of Great Britain was most instrumental in uncovering the Judas who intended to betray the working class, thus proving that the Labor Party in Great Britain is made of a different type of men to those connected with the Party in this country.

WHY NOT VOTE AS YOU STRIKE.

The futility of the alliance with the Democratic party in the last United States presidential campaign is not ad-

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DISPLACING LABOR.

Here are a few facts regarding the ravages of labor-saving machinery upon various trades that are well worth preserving for future reference: Formerly it required 200 hours of human labor to place 100 tons of ore on railroad cars. To-day, aided by machinery, two hours of human labor will accomplish the same task. Formerly it required 240 hours of human labor to transfer 200 tons of coal from canal boats to bins 400 feet distant. To-day machinery will accomplish the same work in 20 hours. Professor Herzeg, of Austria, has estimated that 5,000,000 people, with the help of modern machinery, could supply a population of 200,000,000 people with all the necessaries and small luxuries of life by working 1½ hours per day. To-day 100 men make 250,000 bricks where twelve years ago they produced only 30,000 bricks. To-day 850 "hands" in one factory produces 225,000,000 matches a day. Seventeen years ago, 5,000 "hands" in 36 factories produced only 140,000,000 a day.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE ELECTION OF LANGLOIS.

Francois Langlois, Labor Candidate, has been elected to the Quebec Legislature from the St. Sauveur district, Quebec. The workingmen of Quebec have been a thorn in the side of the capitalists of the Province. They have always demanded that labor be well paid. So much so that the people of Quebec have complained that the dock laborers drove business away from Quebec to Montreal. Recently the shoe firms with factories in the Ancient Capital gave out the statement that the shops would be moved to Montreal owing to the exorbitant demands of the workers.

Now the workers have elected a laboring man to the Quebec Legislature. This is good news indeed. While it would be better did Langlois have a clear knowledge of Socialist economics, nevertheless we must not forget the difference between the French and

the English temperament. The French are more fiery and more revolutionary than are the English. Langlois will be revolutionary because it is the nature of the Gaul to be such.

The election of Langlois marks an epoch in the politics of Quebec. The French of this province are forsaking their church. They are becoming modernized. They have their free thought clubs. These for the upper classes. But Langlois is the first symptom of labor coming to its own.—Cotton's Weekly.

The barbers' shop cards should be looked for by all union men.

Don't fail to buy union made goods. You are turning your back on yourself when you buy any other kind.

A. F. of L. Charters—During the twelve months ending Sept 30, 1909, fees have been received by the A. F. of L. for 176 charters issued to national and international, department, state, central, local trade and federal labor unions.

"LOWER CLASS" OBSTINACY.

Despite the fact that all political parties in every campaign are devoting their energies for the benefit of the "poor workingman," the poor workingman obstinately refrains from becoming a rich workingman.—The Public.

EX-SOLDIER UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATIONS.

A condition that is causing some uneasiness in England is the large number of ex-soldiers who are unemployed and starving.

Referring to a recent demonstration, Justice, London, says in part:

"The most remarkable incident of the day was the march of 800 ex-soldiers to the War Office from Tower Hill, headed by a banner, 'Nobody's Own: of value in war, useless in peace.'

They marched along in excellent order in fours, and when they reached

the War Office, they executed a swift evolution which produced ranks of eights. Groans were given for the War Office; then as quickly 'fours' were resumed, and at a swinging pace off they marched to Trafalgar Square. W. H. Humphreys presided, many hundreds of ex-Service men were present, and after speeches from Edmondson, J. E. Williams, and others, a resolution was passed calling on the Government to fulfil their obligations, and the meeting concluded with ringing cheers from the ex-soldiers for the social revolution."

ALL WORKERS.

During the fiscal year ending in 1908 in Canada there were officially recorded 1272 fatal and 2752 non-fatal accidents to industrial workers, compared with 1353 fatal and 2752 non-fatal accidents in 1907. In the railway service there were no fewer than 326 lives lost. Agriculture ranks second with 225 lives. The fatalities in other industries were as follows: Mining, 148; lumbering, 113; navigation, 84; metal trades 63; general transportation, 54; building trades, 46; fishing and hunting, 37. The workers must approve of such industrial butchery, for do they not re-elect the representatives of the corporations which do the slaughtering?

To know what you want and vote for it but can't get it, is bad enough, but to know what you don't want and vote for it and get it, is the ridiculous position hundred of members of the working class in this Province are in.

SOME INTERESTING QUOTATIONS.

Lord Roseberry—"The battle between the have's and the have not's is on now. What the result will be I do not care to predict."

Mark Hanna—"By 1912 the issue in the United States will be between Socialism on the one hand and Capitalism on the other. This fight between the privileged few and the disinherited many holds within its womb the greatest revolution that has ever yet convulsed civilized society."

Colonel Harvey (editor "North American Review")—"The time has now come when no man deserves to be called intelligent who neglects to inform himself regarding the Socialist movement."

Prof. J. H. Moore (p. 109 "The Universal Kinship")—"The only proper attitude to assume towards this growing Socialist movement is the attitude of perfect willingness to investigate its claims."

Archbishop Vaughan (London, England)—"The leaders of Socialism today are for the most part clever and honest men, who fight a severe and profitless battle against great odds, and for the sake of humanity and truth."

Professor Flint (University of Edinburgh)—"Socialism is undoubtedly spreading. It is therefore right and expedient that its teachings, its aims, its tendencies, its accusations and promises, should be honestly and seriously examined."

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

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VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in Labor Hall. President, H. Sellers, phone B1965; Vice-President, S. Thompson; General Secretary, R. P. Pettipiece, 421 Eleventh Ave. E., phone 2507; Secretary-Treasurer, J. G. Campbell, 1994 Fourth Ave. W.; Statistician, C. Mattinson; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. Lethian; Trustees, A. Letroadec, F. A. Hoover, J. H. Ley.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Plumbers' Hall, 14 Cordova St. W. President, V. R. Midgley; Vice-President, R. Neville; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. Jamieson, 921 Drake St.; Warden, J. Tyne, 976 Pender St.; Secretary and Agent, Geo. W. Williams, Labor Hall. Phone 1380; residence, 344 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.

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

CIGAR MAKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 387—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. 678—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.

HEAVEN LODGE NO. 122, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:15 p. m. J. L. Haddon, 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 128.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 212—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Hall, 8 p. m. President, H. E. Ellis, 933 McLean Drive; Recording Secretary, M. A. McInnis, 296 Barnard St.; Financial Secretary, H. H. Free, 2284 Second Ave. W.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, FRONTIER DIVISION NO. 101—Meets in K. P. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p. m., and 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 2:45 p. m. President, 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 1350, 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. 22, 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. Bridge; Secretary, Geo. Payne, Labor Hall; Financial Secretary, W. Walford, No. 1, 522 Powell St.; Treasurer, J. Cosgrove, 1033 Homer St. Headquarters for men, Chapman's Pool Room, 124 Hastings St. E., J. Sully, Agent. Phone 126.

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS UNION, LOCAL NO. 128—Meets in O'Brien's Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. President, A. E. Mabbett; Vice-President, A. Gothard; Recording Secretary, Duncan Campbell, 1067 Seymour St.; Financial Secretary, F. E. Harris; Treasurer, W. Pavier.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS LOCAL UNION NO. 621 (Inside Men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p. m. in Labor Hall. Executive meets alternate Wednesdays. President, C. K. Bogart, 553 Granville St.; Financial Secretary, A. Montgomery, Quinte Hotel; Recording Secretary, F. H. Thompson, 2596 Oak St., Phone B3517.

WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 297—Meets every Monday in Plumbers' Hall, 14 Cordova St. W., at 8 p. m. President, T. Enright; Secretary, Victor R. Medgley, Plumbers' Hall.

COOKS WAITERS AND WAITRESSES LOCAL 28—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday in Labor Hall at 8:30 p. m. President, D. Bell; Secretary and Business Agent, Chas. Davis, Sadle Rock Restaurant.

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE—Meets alternate Thursdays at 8 p. m. in Labor Hall. President, J. G. Davidson; Secretary, Thos. Almond, Care Labor Hall; Business Agent, James Reid, 319 Heatley avenue, phone 1350.

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