

The Western Wage-earner

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in the Interests of Organized Labor

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50c. per Year

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Proceedings

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 2, 1909.

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

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials.

The Layers and Helpers—J. Kavanagh. Delegate received and obligated.

Executive Report.

Communication from P. M. Draper, secretary Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, with regard to the placing of an organizer in this territory. Recommended that secretary further urge upon the Congress executive the necessity of complying with the former request. Concurred in.

Communication from Plumbers' Union re challenge for Council's Labor Day cup (football). Recommended that the present holders, the Street Railwaymen, be notified of the challenge, and that other unions be asked to participate in the contest. Concurred in.

Recommended that the secretary be authorized to transfer Council's sinking fund account to the general account, and redeem mortgage of \$700 payable to J. J. Banfield. Concurred in.

Recommended to the Council that the bylaws be amended by the insertion of a provision that Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., stock and all revenues therefrom, be placed in a sick and death benefit fund, the new clause to read as follows:

"Sec. 4, Art. VII.—All Labor Temple Company stock held by the Council and all revenues therefrom shall be placed in a sick and death benefit fund." Carried unanimously.

The following accounts were recommended for payment:

No. 1 Account—A. R. Burns, November, \$60; Jas. Campbell, November, \$10; R. P. Pettipiece, November, \$10.

No. 2 Account—Remington Typewriter Co., rent, \$3; Jas. H. McVety, December Wage-earner, \$163.25.

Recommendation concurred in.

Recommended that a committee be appointed to wait on the mayor relative to dangerous wires, lighting of public urinals, failure to enforce bylaws calling for sanitary conveniences in buildings during construction, unsanitary tenement houses and workshops, etc. Concurred in.

Special Committees.

Del. A. Gothard reported for the special committee appointed to secure information regarding the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labor, as follows: "Your committee, appointed by the Trades and Labor Council, consisting of Dels. Benson, Letroadee, Midgley, A. Gothard and Thompson, beg leave to report as follows:

"That the secretary be instructed to send a communication to all central bodies and labor unions in the province, asking them the following questions:

"1. Is your organization in favor of the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labor?

"2. If so, will you send a delegate to represent your organization at a convention to be held in Vancouver at the call of a special committee having the matter in hand?

"3. Will your organization be willing, if the Federation is formed, to give it your moral and financial support?"

Ward-Thompson.—That the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

At this stage of the proceedings Org. Ross of the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union was given the floor, and addressed the delegates relative to his union and trade conditions in this city.

Del. McVety reported for the committee appointed to interview the

Licensed Victuallers' Association. Received as one of progress.

Roll Call.

Statistician Mattison reported 38 delegates present.

Upon motion, Mr. Mueller was given the floor and expressed dissatisfaction with the conduct of the officers of the Cooks and Waiters' Union. Upon motion, the matter was referred to the Organization and Grievance Committee, to make a further report.

Reports of Unions.

The Layers and Helpers.—Del. Kavanagh reported that his local union intended sending a delegate to their international convention to be held on December 21st.

Painters.—Del. A. Gothard reported that the Arlington was still a non-card house.

Bartenders' League.—Del. Morency reported progress, and also re Arlington. Asked that the Council demand an apology from Del. Sinfield for remarks made at the last meeting of the council. As Del. Sinfield was not present, the matter was laid over till next meeting, there apparently being some misunderstanding.

Building Trades Council.—Del. Midgley reported re concert.

Bakers and Confectioners.—Del. Sprigel reported regarding the progress of Vancouver's newest union. The international organizer was in the

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city and good work was being accomplished.

Building Laborers.—Del. Sully reported that his organization had at last decided to affiliate with an international union—as soon as one could be found; and also with the local Building Trades Council, an announcement which was greeted with applause.

Tailors.—Del. Ley reported that Morgan and McCallum were still fighting the union.

New Business.

Pres. Sellars named the following committee to wait on Mayor Douglas: Dels. Williams, McVety and Sully.

Football Competition Committee: Dels. Mattison, Mabbett and Marshall.

Questions by Members.

Del. Sully asked a question affecting the Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., and was informed by the secretary that the property of the Council had not yet been transferred to the new company, but would be in the next two weeks; and the next meeting of the shareholders of the new company would be held on February 10th. The first annual general meeting of the shareholders had been held on November 11th, and hereafter the regular annual meetings of the company would be held on the second Thursday in November of each year.

No. 1 Account.—Receipts, \$797.90; disbursements, \$780.

No. 2 Account.—Receipts, \$151.50; disbursements, \$166.25.

Adjournment at 10:15 p.m.

H. SELLARS,

President.

R. P. PETTIPIECE,

Secretary.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 16, 1909.

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

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Credentials.

Barbers—W. A. Keagy and Chas. Stowe.

International Union of Steam Engineers—Application for affiliation, and credentials for P. Garvie and Joseph McCook.

Painters—J. McMillan, vice Bro. Peck.

Bricklayers and Masons—J. Brown, V. Jones, Bros. McBride and Clayton.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—J. Reid, J. Sinfield, J. Anderson, C. J. Atkinson and H. Page.

Application for affiliation, and credentials for delegates received and delegates obligated.

Communications.

From Cigarmakers' Union regarding cigar trade in the city and urging unionists to buy union home-made product, rather than the product of Montreal sweatshops and other eastern goods manufactured under non-union conditions. Filed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Executive Report.

From Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council re method of holding property by central bodies. Recommended that

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secretary reply, giving desired information. Concurrence.

From British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers re affiliation with the Council, and asking that a committee be named to address a special meeting of the engineers on the evening of December 18th. Recommended that a committee be appointed, suggesting that the matter be left in the hands of the organization committee. Concurrence.

The following accounts were recommended for payment:

No. 1 Account.—Macdonald-Marpole, coal, \$7.50; A. G. Bagley & Sons, rubber stamp, 85c; Jas. Campbell, mortgage release, \$3; White & Bindon, caretaker sundries, \$1.35; B. C. Electric Co., \$9.65; Macdonell, Killam & Farris, registration fees, \$63.50.

No. 2 Account.—J. H. McVety, November, \$100.25.

Concurred in.

Organization Committee.

Del. Letroade reported re Cooks and Waiters and Mr. Mueller, and ask-

ed for extension of time. Also reported that a Press Feeders' Union had been organized. The presence of new delegates this evening was testimony to some of the work accomplished. Received and request granted.

Special Committees.

Del. McVety reported for the committee appointed to interview the mayor, announcing that little need be expected from that quarter so long as the present composition of the city council remained as at present. Received.

Del. Mattison reported re football cup competition. Received as progress.

Roll Call.

Statistician Mattison reported 43 delegates present.

Reports from Unions.

Bartenders' League—Del. Shaw reported progress. Also referred to the statements of Del. Sinfield at a previous meeting and again asked for an explanation. After some discussion,

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Pres. Sellars declared the delegates concerned out of order, and there the matter dropped.

Street Railwaymen—Del. Thompson reported that his union urged the 14—Wage Eearer. p shrdlunup.J abolition of property qualification in municipal elections.

Building Trades Council—Del. Midgley reported re concert. Also that Builders' Laborers Union had been admitted to the Council, and one or two others were in line for the near future, which he hoped would strengthen the position of the Building Trades Council considerably.

Stonecutters—Del. Marshall reported that his union was opposed to the construction of the proposed new labor temple with concrete.

Painters—Del. Mabbit reported trade conditions fair. Also re a number of houses unfair to the painters. Asked that the Council's official organ, the Western Wage-Earner, give the houses in question publicity.

Cigarmakers—Del. Craig reported all members working; union doing a lot of advertising of their union label.

Typos.—Del. Benson reported that during the week I. T. U. President Jas. M. Lynch had visited the local union and was fittingly entertained.

Barbers—Del. Stowe reported mem-

bership increasing and trade conditions improving.

Leather Workers—Del. Letrodec reported that their international president would visit Vancouver during the coming week.

Builders' Laborers—Del. Sully reported activity and progress among the membership of his union.

Unfinished Business.

On a question of privilege, Del. Benson asked for the floor, to seek information relative to the status of the new labor temple company directors. Secretary Pettipiece answered the questions asked and urged any other delegates present to unhesitatingly seek any information desired—on the floor of the Council, not elsewhere.

New Business.

Dels. Sinfield-McVety.—That this Council draw the attention of the police to the prevalence of gambling among young boys in the Japanese quarter of the city. Carried, after several amendments were voted down.

Dels. Wilton-Pettipiece.—That this Council request the provincial government to abolish the poll-tax in this province, and also raise the exemption to \$2000 on the revenue tax. Carried.

The notice of motion of the previous meeting, amendment to the by-laws, was read a first time and unanimously passed.

Dels. Sinfield and Sully moved a resolution demanding that the central body urge the city council to compel the B. C. Electric Railway company to adopt certain measures looking to the safeguarding of lives, but after a good deal of discussion the whole question was shelved, temporarily, at any rate.

Del. McVety reported a case of discrimination at Seattle, where the Marble Workers' Union had refused admittance to a Canadian eligible member because he was not an American citizen. And upon motion the secretary was instructed to take the matter up with Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L.

Del. Thompson endeavored to reopen the question of entering the present municipal campaign, but the chairman ruled the discussion out of order, inasmuch as it had already been given a six-months' hoist.

Reid-Stowe.—That the city council again be asked to submit a plebiscite at the forthcoming elections re the question of an eight-hour day on municipal work. Carried.

Financial Statement.

No. 1 Account.—Receipts, nil; disbursements, \$85.85.

No. 2 Account.—Receipts, \$124.80; disbursements, \$100.25.

H. SELLARS,

President.

R. P. PETTIPIECE,

Secretary.

FREE SPEECH.

Among the working class there can be said to exist three distinct forms of organization, the trade union, industrial union and the purely political organization, the Socialist Party; each holding diverse views from the others.

As if to prove the identity of interests of all sections, and that their differences are in reality merely superficial, occasionally all sections go into camp for the purpose of fighting against some particularly obnoxious act of oppression on the part of the ruling class.

The free speech fight in Spokane is one of the occasions referred to, and workmen and women of America, irrespective of their own particular line of thought, are supporting the Industrial Workers in what may be just called the most bitter fight that has ever taken place in this Western country.

An appeal has been issued to the different organizations for funds to assist in carrying on the fight, the following excerpt from a circular letter giving a plain unvarnished account of the brutalities of the police authorities of Spokane:

"In our efforts to force from the City of Spokane, freedom of speech and press, we have incurred the enmity of our masters, and as a result, over 400 men have been incarcerated in the jails, school houses, and military prisons, where they have been subjected to the most inhuman treatment by the shot-gun men and police thugs who are guarding them. Men have their eyes blinded, teeth knocked out, jaws broken, and otherwise maltreated, while women members of our organization, have been cast into prison with pros-

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titutes, and have been insulted while thus confined by these law and order gents called policemen.

All officers of the I. W. W. are at present serving six months each on the chain gang in Spokane, being forced to do so by gun men. Three editors of our official organ, "The Industrial Worker," have been arrested on flimsy charges, and are also sentenced to six months on the chain gang, and herded by thugs with shot guns. The official organ was confiscated by the police yesterday as it was coming off the press. Hundreds of men are being slowly starved to death on two slices of old sour bread a day. It costs the City just two cents to feed each prisoner a day. The men are so weak that they are unable to walk across the floor. They could have better food if they consent to work on the chain gang, but the great majority refuse to scab by working for nothing. These men are all sentenced to 110 days each. They are charged with violence, and violence means, saying "Fellow workers" on the streets. Our hall is being raided every other night by the police, and anyone who dares to make a speech on industrial unionism, is immediately arrested and thrown into jail, and then 'kangarooed' off to the chain gang for

six months, or bread and water, which means starvation.

Scurvy has broken out among the prisoners, and their gums are rotting in their mouths, as a result of the small rations of old sour bread, and they are now unable to eat the small morsel of bread offered them. This is in Free America. The Chamber of Commerce is the law, as it is the economic power in Spokane. There are 30 editors, officers and speakers in jail charged with "Criminal Conspiracy." Those who have been tried, have been sentenced to six months hard labor, except one, who is a girl 19 years old, and she was sentenced to three months. They are no more guilty of any crime, than is any member of your union. Out of 800 persons treated in the emergency hospital in Spokane in the month of November, 681 of them were members of the I. W. W. As there are less than 400 members in the jails, you will see that many were in for treatment more than once. This will give you some idea of what police brutality is, and to what length our masters will go to suppress an organization that they are afraid to see grow."

SQUIBS FROM THE BULL PEN BULLETIN.

When the Westminster Road cars begin to run, motormen are requested to keep a sharp lookout for Kaighin's cow and not to run over the poor brute. Motorman Kaighin assures us that if, when his cow is on the track, motormen will drop their front windows and soothingly say, "Choo, cow, shoo," his shorthorn will quietly trot home. Motormen are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

We must congratulate Brother Fletcher on the rise in real estate. Last week he only owned an ordinary lot; now he owns a piece of waterfrontage between Fourteenth and Fifteenth avenues.

When the day of toil is done,
When the last trip has been run,
When the car is safely barned—
That's another Two-fifty 'arned.

An applicant for a job on the cars as conductor, when asked by Mr. Rannie for qualifications, said that he used to make the collection for the Salvation Army, and was sure that he could make the passengers dig up. There is no need to say that he got the job.

We wish to say that there is no truth in the rumor that the proprietors of this paper have acquired extensive timber limits up the coast and are negotiating for the erection of a large pulp mill to supply paper for their journal; likewise the report that we are going to buy out the Vancouver Daily Province is also false.

One of the last "extras" having condescendingly signed up for my run, I had the pleasure the other Sunday of attending Dr. Fraser's church. Among other B. C. E. Ry boys I happened to see a popular motorman whom we shall call Blank. We had just finished singing a particularly touching hymn, after which the clergyman announced that the collection would then be taken up.

The hymn had apparently sunk deep down into Blank's black heart, he appeared to be only vaguely conscious of the minister's collection announcement. The plate duly came round and was presented to Blank, who was sitting at the end of the row and fumbling in his pocket. He produced a bunch of keys on which was a B. C. E. Ry. badge which he showed to the man, and it was only the look of pained surprise on his face that woke Blank up to the fact that it was a church collection taking place and not a new conductor taxing him for a fare.

We say the Labor Hall site is worth \$50,000. Ask any of your real estate friends if they would like to buy it for that figure—and watch them jump.

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UNION CORRESPONDENCE

Typographical Union.

The local membership of the craft has been kept steadily employed during the past month; to such an extent that it was almost impossible for the officers to secure leave of absence for the purpose of conferring with International President Lynch, who paid a brief first visit to the city in the earlier part of the month.

"My first trip through the Canadian West has been both a surprise and a revelation. The evidences of growth on all sides are simply wonderful. This tour will enable me to familiarize myself with conditions, an invaluable asset to possess in certain contingencies. I am glad to say that printers in Canada are among the most enthusiastic and loyal members of our union," said Mr. Lynch.

The visitor has a very impressive personality. He is a middle-aged man of generous proportions, weighing at least 300 pounds. His head is large and massive, and from beneath a pair of spectacles peer blue eyes, frank and piercing. Mr. Lynch speaks like a man with an immense amount of reserve force, and one that is a born leader of his fellows. He is a machine operator by trade, and his familiars say a very rapid operator, too. He was modestly personified in relating the prominent part he took in securing reforms for the union's 47,000 members.

"I don't think it will be disputed that the International Typographical Union is the strongest trade union in existence. Apart from working for the benefit of fellow-members it has been our aim to secure the goodwill and respect of the public. This, as our aims and objects are learned to be in no sense revolutionary, has been increasingly gained in recent years. In a three-year fight we succeeded in winning the eight-hour day all along the line. It cost us five million dollars, a trifle compared to the mental, moral and physical—to say nothing of the financial—benefits. The victory would have been cheap at ten times the cost," declared Mr. Lynch with some spirit.

During his brief visit he was suitably entertained by Western Organizer Pettipiece, President Benson, Secretary Neelands and any of the membership who were fortunate enough to be able to get away from the machine or case.

A special meeting of the union was held, Mr. Lynch delivering a masterful oration on affairs pertaining to the craft and pointing out the necessity of such important locals being represented at the annual conventions, the next meeting taking place in Minneapolis.

A big man in many ways, Mr. Lynch is one of the few international officers who understands the proper function of a trade union and guides his organization according to his conception of its purpose. His name has often been mentioned when discussing a successor for Sam. Gompers, president of the

A. F. of L., a position his vast experience would enable him to fill with advantage to the movement.

Machinists' Union.

According to a plan now developing, the International Association of Machinists expect to obtain the eight-hour day within the next eighteen months. The scale now calls for nine hours. The plan outlined consists in taking twenty minutes off each work-day for the first six months, repeating the process for the second and third six months periods, the result being a reduction of the full hour at the end of eighteen months. Such plan is now in operation on the Pacific Coast. It is believed that the scheme will act as a preventive of strikes in that employers will have an opportunity to adjust by degrees their business to meet the conditions brought about by the shortened working days.

During the past month the annual election of officers took place resulting as follows:

President, E. J. Welsh; vice-president, A. Beasley; recording secretary, J. Philp; financial secretary, Jas. H. McVety; treasurer, Robt. Russell; conductor, R. McGillvary; trustees, J. L. Haddon, R. Heatherington, E. Timmins. Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Jas. H. McVety, C. Mattinson, A. Beasley, J. L. Haddon and J. F. Fisher.

Installation will take place on the second Monday in January.

Boilermakers' Union.

Thirty-four thousand members of the Boilermakers' Union will donate each year a day's pay, which will total \$78,000 annually, for a strike benefit fund. If the thirty-four thousand members of the Boilermakers' Union will devote just one day's work to bringing the non-union men into the fold they will save that pile of money and keep out of a strike.—Omaha Western Laborer.

United Mine Workers' Union.

The United Mine Workers of America shows an increase of membership of 51,654 during the fiscal year, according to the report submitted to the American Federation of Labor. The miners were involved in more than thirty strikes during the year and expended \$472,189.00 in carrying on the strikes in which the organization was engaged.

Electrical Workers' Union.

A benevolent old gentleman brimful of information saw a rustic sitting on a fence gazing earnestly at telegraph wires. Going up to the countryman, he said:

"Waiting to see a message go 'long, eh?"

The man grinned and said, "Ay." The benevolent old gentleman got on the wall, and for the next quarter of an hour tried hard to dispel his ignorance.

"Now," he said at last, "as you know something about the matter, I hope you will spread your knowledge among your mates on the farm."

"But I don't work on a farm," replied the rural citizen.

"Where, then, may I ask?"

"Me and my mates are telegraph linesmen, and we are testing a new wire."—Exchange.

Cooks and Waiters' Union.

The members of organized labor will regret to hear of the serious illness of Business Agent Perkins. Ailing for some time past, he stood up as long as possible, but was at last compelled to go to the General Hospital. Slight hopes are held out for his complete recovery.

The union is still growing, and the assistance rendered by the other crafts is deeply appreciated.

If you require any information about the Labor Temple ring up 'Phone 2507 or L1146 between 5 and 7:30 p.m. and your questions will be answered.

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Cigarmakers' Union.

At the last regular meeting of the Cigarmakers' union, No. 357, the following were elected officers of the union for the coming six months' term: President, Robert J. Craig, vice-president, Walter Milby; secretary, John Penser; treasurer and label custodian, Sam Johnson; delegates to trades and labor council, Robert J. Craig, William Jardine and Duncan McMillan; blue label agitation committee, Joseph Taeliffer, R. Everett, A. Mackenzie, Geo. Amer, Teddy McKeown; sergeant-at-arms, Myles Nugent.

A campaign of label advertising is now being carried on by the local, with a view to shutting out the non-label Eastern manufactured cigars.

It is estimated that less than one-quarter of the cigars used in this city bear the union label, a disgraceful condition of affairs, considering the large number of union men employed, who should, to be consistent, have the same consideration for our label as they expect us to have for theirs.

If you smoke cigars, take a note of the cigars advertised in this paper and see that you buy no others.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union.

Business Agent Jamieson reports everything progressing favorably with the members of his craft, all working who desire employment, and the conditions and scale being maintained in every particular.

Pressfeeders' Union.

With the organization of the pressfeeders, every branch of the printing trades in this city is covered.

A large percentage of the feeders have signed the charter application and the necessary papers have been forwarded to the international headquarters.

Any assistance rendered by other print shop craftsmen in increasing the membership and scope of this organization will be appreciated.

Building Trades Council.

Speaking of the supposed resignation of City Electrician McCulloch, the British Columbia Building News comments in part as follows:—

"Mr. McCulloch is a young man, and a very able young man; but his experience is not as yet such as to justify his filling an office which lack of that educational commodity might under certain conditions constitute a real menace to the public safety. The almost universal use of electricity in Vancouver, and the far from complete familiarity with that boon to mankind of even highly scientific men, demand that the installation of lighting or heating systems based on this power, no matter whether in private homes or in public institutions, should be supervised with the utmost possible care and only by men having the closest acquaintance with its properties. The fault in the premises which we have drawn, therefore, lay with the city

administration in appointing a young man who has still much to learn in his profession."

It must be conceded that any civic servant has an extremely difficult position, if he is to satisfy a board of aldermen, the majority of which know little or nothing of building operations and necessary safeguards, but this does not appear to be the difficulty in connection with the electrical department.

The cause of McCulloch's downfall has been largely due to the feeling that he has been allowing faulty work of certain contractors to pass; at the same time compelling others to live up to the strict letter of the law, thus giving the favored firms a large advantage over the others.

In the building trades the prevalent opinion is that notorious non-union firms have been assisted by McCulloch against the union and against firms employing union men.

The resignation, or dismissal, will meet with the general approval of the building trades membership, and, while not looking for favors, an impartial interpretation, by an inspector capable of rising above petty prejudice, is what the city requires.

Bartenders' League.

The recent campaign in favor of local option should be a lesson to dealers in liquid refreshments, who, although receiving the patronage of union men, decline to unionize their places of business or to employ union men on new buildings. If the members of the working class are to be relied upon for support, they must be given some consideration at the hands of those employers who continue to sell non-union cigars and who refuse to employ union hotel employees. The liquor traffic cannot be controlled by local option or prohibition, but the standard of the men engaged in the trade has been raised largely through the efforts of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union.

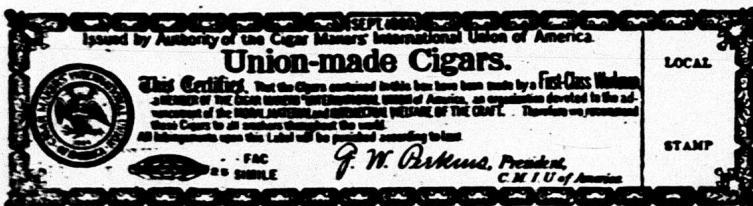
The Street Railwaymen and Machinists Unions have decided to exchange their certificates for shares in the Labor Temple Company. What about you?

Sailors' Union.

Organizer Pierson of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco, was in the city during the month in the interests of the sailors. He volunteered the information that a branch union has been in existence here for 18 or 20 months with a membership of 70 to 80. Good progress has been made locally among "the men who go down to the sea in ships," and now that a strong organization has been built up, it is proposed to affiliate with the Trades and Labor Council.

Speaking of organization work internationally, Mr. Pierson said, "The Pacific Coast Union has a membership of 4,000, 2,000 of whom have their cards in San Francisco, although working up and down the coast from Alaska to Chili. Working agreements are in force between all the different seamen's organizations throughout the

Demand Cigars Bearing this Label



Which Stands for a Living Wage

Vancouver Local 357.

556

DRINK U. B. C. BEER

world, and a general interchange and recognition of cards has been the means of strengthening the movement to a large extent."

Lathers' Union.

The membership is fairly well employed and the organization is now in better condition than for many years past, and the common resolve of both officers and members to still further advance.

At a recent meeting, the local decided to subscribe for the "Wage-Earner" and to place a card in the Union Directory page, a policy a number of other organizations might follow with profit to themselves and the movement generally.

Painters and Decorators' Union.

Considering the season of the year, the members are fairly well employed, spare time being used in an effort to offset the influence of the "purely Canadian" union which has for its object the overturning of the international movement. Be it said to the credit of the strikebreakers, that they prefer to remain outside rather than affiliate with an organization formed by the employers.

Some trouble has been caused recently by an advertisement in the daily papers, calling for a large number of paperhangers, inserted by one of the large stores of the city. When men apply for work they find that it is merely an attempt to find out the strength of the painters and decorators' organizations, every applicant being asked whether he is union or non-union.

The regular staff of paperhangers is only employed about half the time, and the scheme is to ascertain if a sufficient number of non-union men can be secured to take the place of the union men at present employed.

Painters, before answering advertisements, should interview the secretary of the union and ascertain the local situation.

Bakers' and Confectionery Workers.

Although only organized a short time ago, this union is growing rapidly and now has 45 per cent. of the bakers of the city enrolled as members. The success met with has been largely due to the efforts of Herman Ross, international organizer, who has been here for several weeks. Every meeting since organization has seen an average of five members initiated, and at this time there are 12 applications awaiting action.

As an international organization, the bakers will compare more than favorably with the majority. Good standing membership receive a sick benefit of \$6 per week for a period of 16 weeks, strike pay for 10 weeks and a death benefit of \$350, based on the length of time the member remains in good standing continuously.

The first meeting in January is the date set for election of officers, and it is confidently expected that the Bakers' Union has come to stay.

Ring up 'Phones 2507 or L1146 and ask for a prospectus of the new Labor Temple Company.

Street Railwaymen's Union.

The last meeting of the union was the usual semi-annual midnight gathering, so arranged for the purpose of allowing the entire membership to participate in the election of officers.

As might be expected, the contests were spirited, but the best of feeling prevailed and the political antagonisms, so frequently made use of in other unions to defeat able officers, were not in evidence.

The membership showed a keen interest in the Labor Temple project and decided to exchange the certificates now held for shares in the Labor Temple Company. In addition, the secretary was instructed to write a letter to the Trades and Labor Council expressing the full confidence of the membership in the officers of the Council who have accepted office in the Temple Company and carried on the preliminary arrangements in such an able manner.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Adam Taylor; vice-president, S. Thompson; recording secretary, R. Harris; financial secretary, F. A. Hoover; treasurer, J. A. Aikens; conductor, A. Wilson; sentinel, Jas. Briggs; warden, J. Hankins; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, J. A. Aikens, S. Thompson, F. A. Hoover, Langdale, Hankins; Wage-Earner correspondent, R. Lawrence.

Tailors' Union.

The fight against Morgan and McCallum still continues, the emigration authorities having deported the leaders of the strikebreakers introduced from Portland, Ore.

The case against Morgan, for violation of the Alien Law Act, it will be remembered, failed in the police court and was appealed in the county court. Owing to a technical objection and the absence of a document officially showing the disposition of the case by the police magistrate, together with the inability of our solicitor to now obtain the document, owing to the absence of the magistrate, the appeal was disallowed by the county court.

Nothing remains but to keep up the fight for label clothing, and with the assistance of the members of organized labor we may be able to bring these two firms to their knees.

If you have any certificates covering money advanced to purchase the present Labor Hall, the Trades Council will allot you double the amount of principal and accrued interest in shares in the new Temple. "A fair proposition, I guess I had better get some more before it rises above par."

Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Not for many years have the carpenters been as steadily employed at this season as at the present time. Very few are unemployed and the scale is being maintained. The boys are looking forward to the erection of the new Labor Temple and intend to support this laudable enterprise to the fullest extent. It is up to every union and individual member to support the project that will give Labor a proper comfortable home.

Builders Laborers' Union.

Having been appointed correspondent for the laborers, I suppose the requirements are that I give information affecting this body of interest to those of other trades.

During the past few weeks, a number of notable moves have been made by the organization, moves that will result, we believe, in lasting good, not only to ourselves, but to our fellow craftsmen in the Building Trades and the workers generally throughout the Province.

Owing to unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the international organization of laborers recognized by the A. F. of L., a great number of Laborers' unions have remained purely local, although on this Coast an interchange of cards has been in force for some time past.

At the last meeting of the Building Trades department of the A. F. of L., cognizance was taken of the deplorable condition prevailing among the laborers throughout America and

A Pleasing Remembrance

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

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

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



Andrews & Nunn

MOUNT PLEASANT'S LEADING GROCERS

2333 Westm'ter Av. Phone 988

Hardware, Mechanics' Tools and Sporting Goods

We invite comparison between our stocks and those of other stores.

The best building and general hardware, a complete assortment of mechanics' union made tools and a range of firearms and athletic goods that cannot be beaten either in quantity, quality or price.

J. A. FLETT, LTD.

111 Hastings St. W.
Phone 204.

2337 Westminster Ave.
Phone 447.

the President was instructed to call a convention of delegates representing all the different unions of laborers in the United States and Canada, each union, however, being required to put up a deposit as an evidence of good faith, but each union making the necessary deposit to be allowed to affiliate with the Building Trades Councils of the various cities.

Local 32, believing a great future lies a head if an amicable arrangement can be arrived at, forwarded the deposit and at the same time applied for admission to the Local Council. The application has been accepted and we are now represented by Business Agent Sully, Bros. Rogers and Russell.

The question of the necessity of a Provincial Federation of Labor was discussed and determined in the affirmative, the Local deciding to send a delegate if a convention can be arranged. Noting the introduction of the "Hardy Annual" the Eight Hour Bill, in the Federal Parliament, a resolution was passed and forwarded to G. H. Cowan, M. P. and Alphonse Ver-ville, M. P., asking their support for the measure.

In conclusion, all members of the Local are urged to attend the meeting on January 11th, 1910, when the officers for the ensuing term will be elected.

SMOKE

TERMINUS CIGARS

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

Ask for them.

Wishing all a prosperous New Year.
H. SELLARS.

Federal Union No. 23.

The tendency of the trade union being towards federation our Local has decided to surrender the Charter from the Dominion Trades Congress and to take one from an International affiliated with the Railway Department of the A. F. of L. all of our membership being engaged in railway work.

Owing to a change in employment the union loses its capable and energetic secretary, I. Gowler, who has for a number of years performed valiant service. His retirement from office will be keenly felt by the membership generally and they showed their appreciation in a tangible form by presenting him with a set of gold cuff links, suitably inscribed, together with a beautiful tie pin.

The presentation was made by acting President Musk, who in a short speech expressed the sentiments of those present. Bro. Gowler, although taken by surprise, rose to the occasion and thanked the membership for their gift, hoping it had been merited.

Bricklayers' and Masans' Union.

The erection of so many concrete buildings has caused the unemployment of a considerable number of our members during the past season, but despite the failure of many concrete structures throughout the country, it might as well be recognized that concrete has come to stay.

Our delegates to the Central body have been instructed to oppose the use of this material in the erection of the new Temple. To ensure their presence, a fine of fifty cents will be levied for every failure to attend.

Amalgamated Carpenters.

The carpenters are enjoying a fair degree of prosperity, if continued employment can be so defined. Business Agent Reid, since his return from Toronto, where he was attending the A. F. of L. Convention representing the Canadian Branches of the Amalgamated Carpenters, has been busy

picking up the threads of his work.

During the month the election of Officers took place in the different branches, resulting in the re-election of Bro. Reid as Business Agent, in addition to branch officers as follows:

Branch No. 1. President, Jas. G. Smith, secretary, Wm. Hargreaves.

Branch No. 2. President J. Sinfield, secretary, G. F. Read.

Branch No. 3. President, H. Beddis, secretary A. J. Hancock, Jr.

Branch No. 4. President, J. W. Chapman; secretary, J. G. McDonald.

The Management Committee, which looks after the trade affairs of all the branches was re-elected.

Stationary Engineers' Union.

In these days of concentrated capital, trusts, combines, manufacturers' associations, etc., it is becoming more and more evident that if the workers are to take advantage of favorable conditions in the labor market they must also combine. Acting on this idea a number of the engineers in British Columbia decided to form a local union of the International Union of Steam Engineers, realizing that as a branch of an international union they will be much more able to secure better conditions than if organized locally. It cannot be denied that engineers in this province work longer hours, for less wages than the workers in any other trade. If these conditions are to be altered for the better it is a "dead cinch" that it can be done more effectively by an organization than by individual effort. All engineers desirous of seeing the members of the craft receive a little more than common laborers are requested to call at Labor Hall on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock, or communicate with A. Brown, secretary, Labor Hall.

Labor must have a creditable home. Are you assisting by purchasing shares in the proposition?

Union Men

require comfortable, Union-Made
SHOES

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

COLVIN & McROBBIE

307 Hastings St. Next the
Arcade

**Big Money-
Saving
Opportunity**

**Great
January
Clearance
SALE on**

At

Edgett's

A Store Full of
Bargains

The H. A. EDGETT Co. Ltd.
"The Store of Plenty"

New Westminster Trades Council.

The officers of the council will probably be elected by acclamation this year. Nominations were made, and only one name for each position was presented; unless some of the candidates withdraw before the next regular meeting, when the elections were to have been held, they will all be declared elected without taking a ballot. The nominations were—For President, J. P. Murphy, of the plumbers' union; vice-president, R. E. Montieth, printers' union; financial and recording secretary, R. A. Storey, printers' union; treasurer, H. Schofield, bartenders' union; sergeant-at-arms, M. Sobey, machinists' union.

Take one day's pay, or as much more as you can afford and assist in cementing the forces of labor more closely together by the erection of a creditable home.

A SINGLE TAXER'S OPINION.

Mr. J. Z. White, the noted propagandist of the doctrines of Henry George, who addressed a number of meetings while in Western Canada, writing to "The Public," Chicago, speaks of this city as follows:

"Vancouver is growing with most astonishing rapidity. They claim 100,000 present population, and the effect on land values is startling. Property is selling for more than similarly situated lots in Chicago. Great will be the fall thereof!

"The papers, of course, are all boomers. Lots that are miles from the center of the city are selling at fabulous prices, and very few seem to have the slightest realization of its meaning. The whole crazy performance is of course sustained by the nonsensical taxation maintained in the States, for if we did not tax industry, but taxed land instead, living conditions would be so much easier that men would not remove from the more to the less settled regions."

CIVIC FEDERATION REVIEW.

The National Civic Federation Review, the official organ of the National Civic Federation, composed of many capitalists and a few labor men, including Sam Gompers and John Mitchell, has just appeared. It has 24 large pages, but does not contain one word in reference to the jail sentence imposed upon Sam. Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor and Vice-President of the Civic Federation. The strong sympathy of "Andy" Carnegie, Pierpont Morgan, August Belmont and the host of other capitalist pirates who compose the membership, does not appear to have been extended in very liberal quantities, compared with the large amount of space devoted to consideration of the sentence, by papers alleged by Mr. Gompers to be hostile to him, and to which Gompers goes out of his way to proclaim his bitterness.

If the A. F. of L. trio escape a jail sentence, it will be through the active assistance of the Socialist and labor press, rather than through any effort the Civic Federation or its members will make, and probably Mr. Gompers will then recognize that capital and labor sometimes "lay down together," but capital is usually on the top.

THE LABOR GAZETTE.

Four thousand four hundred and seventy-two copies of the Gazette are distributed free to labor organizations, newspapers and other charities.

If the suggestions of the labor organizations were taken and suitable correspondents appointed—irrespective of their political opinions—men who are closely connected with the movement and the conditions prevailing in the different trades, the Gazette, instead of being considered an unreliable source of information, would gradually grow into its proper place as a publication.

PROGRESSIVE AMERICA.

Ridgway claims that the entire government owned railroad systems of Europe have been conducted twelve consecutive months without the loss of a single passenger's life. On the government owned railroads of Switzerland only three people were killed during 1906, and of these three, two were trespassers wilfully violating the law, and the other was drunk. In the same year 10,000 people were killed on the privately owned railroads of the United States. In 1906 American railroads killed more people than were killed on either side in any one battle of the civil war.

Children Cheaper Than Animals.

There are 1,750,000 children between the age of ten and fifteen employed in the mines and factories of the United States, but not a single pup, colt or other animal of such a relatively tender age is ever forced to do anything but eat. A glorious civilization that treats animals better than children, the coming fathers and mothers of the race.

Buying shares in the Labor Temple Company is not charity—purely a business proposition—but better than oil wells or wild-cat mining schemes.

High Class Tailoring



We invite your inspection of our stock of Suitings

CROOT & STEWART

802 Grandville Street

Great Clearance SALE

We will, on Friday, January 7th, commence our

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

This simple announcement will at once arouse the interest of every clothing and furnishing buyer in the city.

Our store will be a blooming garden of bargains.

DON'T HESITATE A MOMENT

The best clothes are offered at tremendous discounts by the best Clothing House in town! The reason—we never carry over stock from one season to another.

150 suits in choice patterns of worsteds and tweeds, in neat and handsome colorings of Greys, Blues, Olives, etc. Regular prices \$15 to \$22.50

Sale Price Your Choice \$9.

A. E. Lees & Co.

Sole Agents for Campbell's Clothing

Cor. Hastings and Cambie Sts.

THE LEMIEUX ACT.

Two papers in Ontario are interested in the operation of the Lemieux Act. The Lance, a Tory Labor paper published in Toronto, calls it "foolish suncombe legislation," and proceeds to show why.

The labor editor of the Hamilton Herald takes the Lance to task for "knocking," and then admits the legislation has "palpable defects," but neglects to show how the defects are to be removed—except by the remedy suggested by the Lance—repeal the whole Act or else make it applicable to all trades.

"TO HELL WITH THE CONSTITUTION."

Considering the sentences passed on Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell, the following clause in the constitution of the United States of America furnishes interesting reading: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

DIVIDENDS VS. HUMAN LIFE.

There seems to be no longer any doubt that the terrible mining disaster at Cherry, Ill., in which three hundred men lost their lives and a thousand children were made orphans, was the result of the inhuman greed of the St. Paul railway corporation which owned the mine, and which has been hardly if ever duplicated in history.

Investigations by the miners' union officials show that the electrical lighting apparatus had been out of use for some days and open lights were substituted; that a car of hay caught fire from a torch; that the company continued to hoist coal for two hours after the fire was discovered; that the miners were not notified of their danger during all that time, but were kept at work; that when the main shaft caught fire and escape was shut off, the mine was deliberately sealed in order to save as much of the corporation's property as possible; that the sealing of the mine produced black damp that doomed the men to death by suffocation.

The horrible details that are told by the few men who escaped and those engaged in rescue work are sufficient to melt the heart of a stone, and there can be no question of the criminal guilt of the corporation and its management in causing this catastrophe.

Think of sealing a mine and abandoning hundreds of men to flames, smoke and black damp! Could a more murderous act be committed?

A few thousand dollars out of the \$4,000,000 profits coined last year by the St. Paul railroad, the owner of the Cherry mine, would have made the mine reasonably safe. But dividends must be paid. And superintendents and foremen and bosses knew that unless the mine brought its dole of profits they would be displaced.

But it is unlikely that any of the profit-mongers will hang for this or even spend time in prison to meditate upon their villainy. The politicians of Illinois will "investigate," pronounce the holocaust a deplorable and unavoidable "accident," suggest a few "reforms" that the mine-owners may or may not accept, and then forget all about the awful slaughter.

In fact the Cherry horror is almost forgotten already by everybody except the widows and orphans. Human life in this country is cheap—the killing and maiming of a few hundred or thousand workmen, more or less, doesn't create much interest—not as much as a pennant race or football rush.

It is practically impossible to reach the "higher-ups" who issue orders—whose greed for pelf makes them indifferent to the introduction of safety appliances to minimize suffering and sorrow. They must have their pound of flesh at all cost.

Perhaps some day the people will become aroused to the fact that the life of a wealth-producer is at least worth as much to society as the life of a parasitical plutocrat. Let us hope so.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE TRUE TEST OF WAGES.

The number of dollars a man gets is nothing; what he can buy for it is everything. To give him four dollars instead of three and make him pay two prices for food and clothing, tools and conveniences is to reduce his wages. To reduce his wages one-third and cut the cost of his living in two is to raise them. American workmen have been fooled by this trick for generations. They only begin to see it in the dazzling light of the great fortunes piled under protection. These represent the difference between the raise of wages and that of prices.—Duluth Labor World.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

On May 4th, 1900, a Workmen's Compensation Act was assented to by the lieutenant-governor, and has since been law in Saskatchewan. This Act is a one-paragraph, insignificant looking thing, and reads as follows:

"It shall not be a good defence in law to any action against an employer or the successor or legal representative of an employer for damages for the injury or death of an employee or such employer, that such injury or death resulted from the negligence of an employee engaged in a common employment with the injured employee any contract or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. 1900, c. 13, s. 2."

Thos. M. Molloy, Fair Wage Officer of Saskatchewan and also editor of the Regina Labor Realm, "owned and issued" by the Trades and Labor Council of that city, in attempting to justify the paltry excuse for a Compensation Act, urges the unionists of Regina to make a test case, to ascertain if the law is any worse than the majority of lawyers and unionists think it is.

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We offer exceptional opportunities to the man who desires to dress well at a reasonable cost.

Our stock includes every article necessary, with the solitary exception of shoes.

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When you want the best
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Butter and Fruits a Specialty.

Try our Money-Back Tea

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Equal to any 50c tea on the market

2425 Westminster Ave.

PHONE 322.

VIRTUOUS CAPITALISM.

The British army in India recruits women for the purpose of harlotry with an almost brutal disregard for even the God of Appearance. On June 17th, 1886, Sir F. (now Lord) Roberts issued his "circular memorandum" addressed to general officers commanding divisions and districts. In it he says: "In the regimental bazaars it is necessary to have a sufficient number of women: to take care that they are sufficiently attractive, and to provide them proper houses."

In furtherance of these instructions, the officers commanding the Connaught Rangers at Jullunder, wrote to the assistant quartermaster as follows:

"The cantonment magistrate has already on more than one occasion been requested to obtain a number of younger and more attractive women, but with little or no success. He will be again appealed to. The major-general commanding should invoke the aid of the local government by in-

structing the cantonment magistrates, whom they appoint, that they give all possible aid to commanding officers in procuring a sufficient number of young, attractive and healthy women."

Just imagine a magistrate acting as a procurer, at the instigation of commanders of our glorious "army." —Appeal to Reason.

EARLY DISAPPOINTMENT.

For some reason or other the labor papers of San Francisco and vicinity don't seem to be flying into paroxysms of pleasure at the election of the so-called Union Labor party ticket, in Frisco. Besides electing McCarthy mayor, the U. L. P. secured the district attorney, auditor, county clerk, sheriff, coroner, one police judge and 12 supervisors out of eighteen. In all the Union Labor party elected 19 candidates out of a total of 31 offices to be filled. As evidence of just how much figure labor cuts in the administration it should be stated that one of the first acts of McCarthy was to appoint two capitalists as police commissioners and is now being called hard names by unionists who really thought labor ought to control things in Frisco. Having held the bag again, the union labor folks are now talking of imitating the politicians and driving about the city in automobiles and preaching at street corners on the necessity of workers joining the union if they expect any benefits, as the political healers who ridiculed the class struggle will get them nothing.

COUGHING UP.

From the national office of the Socialist party there has been sent up to November 27th. to the office of the strikers in Sweden, the sum of \$5,719.67. Comrade Tholin, the representative of the Swedish strikers, was cordially received at the convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Toronto, and the convention ordered a special circular to be sent to all affiliated organizations stating the importance of the strike and urging upon the members immediate and generous support for the same.

When men wanted the suffrage they broke a good many things besides windows, including countless heads and not a few governments.

When women show a willingness to disregard a few conventions in order to bring about a revolution it seems to disturb quite a lot of nice, respectable people. The thing for which we could criticise the suffragettes is that they are altogether too conservative in their demands. After all, they are only asking that some more privileges be given to property, for they are not demanding votes for ALL women, and not for WORKINGWOMEN at all.

So far as their methods are concerned, if they are successful they will be the mildest methods that ever accomplished so big a result in a governmental way.—Daily Socialist.

A multi-millionaire recently had a house built in New York city which cost him \$4,000,000. It would take a laboring man earning \$4 a day 3300 years to receive that in wages.

If your Union has no shares in "Labor's Home" isn't it about time it had? Do it now!

QUEBEC NOTES.

The local Trades and Labor Council had a well-attended and representative meeting last week and many matters pertaining to labor and the resume of trade conditions were discussed, among which was the action to be taken in the forthcoming municipal elections. The names of several candidates in different wards on the Labor ticket were mentioned. Particular interest was directed to the campaign in favor of the union label on municipal printing as well as the advisability of requesting the retiring Council to adopt the label and show their usefulness by direct legislation to this effect. The legislation committee of the Council was empowered to direct their attention toward this end. Favorable comment was expressed also in the action of the American Federation of Labor at their late convention in Toronto re the appointing of a permanent organizer for Eastern Canada and the urgent necessity for organization work in this special district.

"L'Etincelle" is the name of the latest addition to the Fourth Estate, published in this city as the organ of the national unions. Being unable, or perhaps unwilling, to have it printed by international labor men, has resorted to the narrow-minded policy of having it published from one of the few little "peanut" stands unfriendly to Quebec I. T. U., No. 302.—Moncton Labor News.

SMOKE

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UNION MADE

PATRONIZE

Dunsmuir Cigar Stand and Billiard Parlors

UNION-MADE GOODS

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McKAY & OLIVER
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25c to unions subscribing in a body.

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

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

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

VANCOUVER, B. C., JAN., 1910

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

The three most notable progressive moves of the organized labor movement of this city have been made at intervals of 10 years.

In 1889 the Trades and Labor Council was organized in order that the sentiment of the different crafts might be more concretely expressed. Ten years later, in 1899, the present Labor Hall was purchased for the purpose of still further solidifying the movement by making it possible for all to meet under one roof and to be sure of a meeting place in troublesome times.

At times, since the site was purchased, the prospects looked exceedingly gloomy, but despite all difficulties, the labor movement now owns a Labor Temple site conservatively estimated to be worth \$60,000. For a number of years the accommodation has been inadequate, but although the question of a new home was at various times considered, it has been as often dropped on account of the lack of unanimity among the delegates composing the central body.

To the present Council and the Executive Committee elected by the Council, belongs the credit of bringing order out of chaos and the perfection of arrangements whereby labor will soon have a creditable home. This has not been done without a great deal of extra work on the part of the Executive Board members, and the workers of the city owe a debt of gratitude to those men who have given up night after night to a work that brings no hope of reward, except the knowledge

of having done their duty to the movement generally, to their own unions, and last, but not least, to themselves.

The preliminary work has been successfully performed, and now as the old year 1899, the twentieth birthday of the Council, goes into the dim and distant past, we express the hope that the work performed will meet with the approval and practical support of every member of the movement. The future looks exceedingly bright and if those in charge meet with the hearty support of the unions and individual members, the successful completion of the preliminary work will be followed by the same careful attention to the heavier part of the work—the erection of a building that will be a credit to the organized labor movement of the city.

Are you going to help?

THE OUTLOOK IN BRITAIN.

If we are to believe the capitalist newspapers, the situation in Great Britain is the most serious that has ever confronted modern governments.

At this distance it is impossible to secure much first hand information, but from the excerpts of speeches delivered by the principal politicians, we are unable to see anything for the working class to enthuse over or worry themselves about.

In Great Britain there are two sections in the capitalist class—the landowners, who are nearly all Conservatives, and the manufacturers, who control the Liberal party.

In an attempt to stem the rising tide of discontent, caused by the large number of unemployed, the Liberals, who are in power, passed the Old Age Pension Bill, but failed to properly estimate the amount necessary to meet the demands of a population 30 per cent. of which is on the verge of starvation. An increase in revenue became necessary, allegedly for social reform purposes, but in reality for a naval expansion program. Naturally enough, the government, composed of a majority of manufacturers, feared the result of a further tax on food stuffs and decided upon a slight tax on the land holdings of their opponents, the Conservatives.

The real scheme underlying this famous Budget, is to force down the land values by taxation, thereby reducing the rents of the landlords and permitting the workers to work for a lower wage than heretofore; in other words, to reduce the cost of producing

goods, thus enabling the manufacturers to more easily compete for trade against the other nations of Europe, bringing more trade to Britain's shores, more work for the workers and more profits for the manufacturer capitalist.

When this proposal was submitted to the House of Lords, composed largely of landowners, it was promptly disallowed, although it is claimed that the House of Lords has not the power to veto bills dealing with finance.

The government, unable to secure sufficient revenue to carry out the provisions of the legislation already enacted, appealed to the country for the endorsement of their position and the curtailment of the powers of the Lords.

This Budget has been jocularly referred to as "Socialistic," probably because the alleged Socialist and Labor members are lined up with the Liberals, acting as decoys, instead of showing the working class—their class—how little the Budget really contains of interest to the workers.

The real battle is not for the purpose of assisting labor, but merely a petty squabble between two sections of the capitalist class, each fighting for a larger share of the spoils plundered from the workers. The Budget is a bubble, intended to confuse the workers and prevent the raising of real issues, all of which will be more apparent when the Liberals are returned to power.

THE B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Recent accidents on the electric lines of the city and district have raised a storm of criticism against the company's officials, much of which is of a carping and illogical nature, emanating from people with a very slight knowledge of the transportation industry.

To intelligently discuss the service of the company requires the separation of the city from the interurban service, because the conditions are entirely different, and require to be examined from a different viewpoint.

Aside from the complaint that the city service is inadequate and irregular, which has some foundation in fact, the cars on the city lines are well equipped with proper brakes and the fenders would fulfill their purpose, if supplemented by a small mesh netting fender along the sides of the trucks.

The employees compare favorably with those of other cities, and on the

whole, the number of accidents, based on population, is less than in other cities of America. On city lines, the problem that presents itself most strongly, is the protection of the pedestrian and vehicular traffic, the danger to passengers being very slight.

The interurban service, which in reality takes the place of and performs the same function as a steam railway, requires none of the elaborate system of protection for pedestrians and vehicles, because this traffic is not in evidence to any extent. In this service, where the speed is high and the cars and trains are moved by written orders, the principle danger is to the passengers, and unless proper safety appliances, standard equipment, and up-to-date operating rules are in use, both passengers and crews are liable to all the horrors of collisions and derailments.

The B. C. Electric interurban service does not offer the same degree of safety as, for instance, the C. P. R. or G. N. railways, operated under the "Standard Rules," and using equipment and safety appliances prescribed by the Railway Act of the Dominion, which, however, does not apply to electric lines, except at points of intersection with steam railways.

Under this Act, locomotives and cars must be equipped with automatic couplers, automatic brakes and passengers must not be transported in cars, or cars hauled in the same train in which passengers are traveling, unless steel-tired wheels are used in the construction of the cars. The railways themselves go further and prescribe what the construction of the wheels shall be, the weight, width of tread, thickness and height of flanges required to permit operation with a fair degree of safety.

No valid reason has been advanced why the electric lines should be permitted to disregard operating rules and equipment called for by the law and adopted on 95 per cent. of the railways operating in America today.

A slight idea of the interurban service may be gathered from prevailing conditions on the Vancouver-Eburne-New Westminster line. The distance is 18 miles and the schedule time 50 minutes. Between Vancouver and Eburne, counting the streets and avenues, there are 25 possible stops and another eight between Eburne and New Westminster, a total of 33 possible stops. If the cars stop 20 times on the trip and average one minute and twenty seconds for each, the actual running time is reduced from 50

to 25 minutes, necessitating a speed of 43.2 miles per hour to maintain the schedule, making no allowance for the distance the cars run in the city limits, where the speed is not supposed to exceed eight miles per hour.

The cars in use on this line are equipped with cast iron wheels of a type considered unfit for freight cars by the Master Car Builders' Association, the recognized authority on railway car construction and maintenance. Besides the objection to the metal used in the wheels, and because the cars have to run through the city on tracks laid with girder rails, the flanges of the wheels are a great deal smaller than those of steel-tired wheels used on steam railway passenger trains, where cast iron wheels of any description are absolutely prohibited.

The danger from small flanges is the ease with which the wheels leave the rails, but the greatest danger is from the breaking of the wheels when the cars are running from 40 to 50 miles per hour, accidents that happen frequently on steam railway freight trains where a much heavier type of wheel is used.

The annual report of the B. C. Electric Railway company board of directors announces a dividend of 5.29 per cent. for the past year, but even if

the dividends are sacrificed, the safety of the passengers and employees demand radical changes in the equipment and operating rules of the interurban railways of this Province.

The government should, at the next session of the legislature, suitably amend the British Columbia Railway Act and adapt it to the proper control of railways to which the Federal Act is not applicable.

BULL PEN BULLETIN.

Few unions in this city equal the Street Railwaymen, either in numbers or enterprise. Not content with having the champion football team, their latest effort is the publication of a neat 8-page magazine, entitled "The B. C. E. R. Bull Pen Bulletin," published by and devoted to the interests of their athletic association.

Of particular interest to the 500 street railway employees, it contains many bright, snappy paragraphs, indicative of the close relationship the editors maintain with the internal affairs of the membership.

May the venture grow and prosper.

If you are interested in the new Labor Temple, ring up 2507 and a prospectus will be mailed to you.

Gordon Brysdale, Limited

575 Granville Street

THE WHITE SALE
COMMENCES
MONDAY,
JAN. 3rd.

YOU ARE INVITED
TO ATTEND

Gordon Brysdale, Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

THE AIR BRAKE MAGAZINE.

We are indebted to the Air Brake Magazine Company for Vol. I, No. 1, of their new magazine, devoted entirely to the air brake art. The articles are well written by well-known authorities and are illustrated by "cuts" that simplify the subjects for student readers.

That the mechanical work on the magazine is good, goes without saying, in view of the fact that it bears the "little joker" of the Typographical Union of Meadville, Pa.

While the subject is not new by any means, it is one that has been handled indifferently by mechanical publications generally, having been treated more as a "side line," with the resultant lack of continuity in the articles, so bewildering to the student reader.

The price is \$2.00 in Canada, but the magazine is readily worth the money to engineers, trainmen, machinists, motormen, or any person in any way connected with the operation or maintenance of any of the different types of air brake equipment.

LONDON'S TERRIBLE EXTREMES.

These statistics, published by the county council of London, are illuminative, and in certain respects, appalling. According to them, London comprises 71,816 acres of land and water. In the city proper live 4,795,789 human beings; in the suburbs around them another 3,000,000. While it is probably the wealthiest city in the world, its property being insured against fire for 1,040,057,846 pounds sterling, nevertheless "one person in thirty-three is a pauper; twenty person in every hundred lie in a workhouse or a workhouse infirmary." The city annually distributes through its charities 10,066,043 pounds sterling. Over \$50,000,000 year in charity, and yet one out of every thirty-three a pauper! Where else can be seen such extremes of poverty and suffering, wealth and ostentatious extravagance!

"THERE'S A REASON."

C. W. Post, manufacturer of saw-dust breakfast food at Battle Creek, Mich., and chief union-smasher, announces that he has decided to boycott the San Francisco Bulletin and several of the Scripps-McRae papers, "particularly the Detroit News and Akron Press, and some others." The reason is that those papers have roasted Post and his wild-eyed methods. But it is unlikely that Post will be sentenced to prison for boycotting.

If your union wants to exchange its certificates for Labor Temple shares—on a basis of two for one—write Jas. Campbell, secretary-treasurer of the Trades Council.

"GET ME FIVE HUNDRED DAGOES, QUICK!"

By Robert Hunter.

Can you imagine anything more irritating to a boss than to be short-handed?

Here is a job to be done, profits to be made, contracts to be fulfilled. The boss phones to an employment agency, "Get me five hundred Dagoes tomorrow."

Sometimes a railroad issues bonds for improvements. Contracts are then let and the demand goes forth that men are wanted.

The agencies advertise, five hundred "dagoes," a thousand "hunkies," strong, husky, able-bodied men, wanted.

In midsummer the harvest must be gotten in and two or three weeks' hard work to be done. The agencies advertise, twenty thousand men wanted, and wanted quick.

At such times the papers print stories showing the lack of sufficient workers. More immigrants are needed, they argue, labor is in demand, and how they scoff then at those who speak of unemployment and misery.

The ideal condition for capital is an overcrowded labor market, with hundreds of thousands of idle skilled and unskilled workers.

Capital wants men ready at a moment's notice to jump on any job. It is irritated when it cannot find men ready immediately to grab a spade and start to work.

We pay our standing army to be ready at a moment's notice to fight. We feed, clothe and lodge them and pay them a small salary in order that they should be ready at a moment's notice to fight.

Yet capital demands and usually has a vast standing army of unemployed, starving while they wait the needs of capital.

If we said capital must support this unemployed army, it would consider itself outraged. It pays for freight cars and machines and horses and mules that stand ready to serve, but not for men.

Capital says to millions of workers, "Wait, we may need you in the spring." If it does not need the unemployed in the spring, they wait till summer. If it does not need the unemployed in summer, they wait till winter. They stand and wait.

John Milton once said, "They also serve who only stand and wait." The unemployed serve when they only stand and wait. The army serves when it only stands and waits.

Sometimes in this country five million unemployed walk the streets in anguish. They and their families starve. They dread the face of the landlord; dare not pass the door of the grocer. Every morning before break of dawn they tramp to the factory, hoping the gate will be open to them. They wait, and wait, and wait.

Sometimes this five million drops to two million, and now and then perhaps even to one million. Sometimes they work day and night rushing fever-

ishly to get out the work. And sometimes they only stand and wait.

They beg and tramp; they seek and do not find, until one glad morning the boss sends word, "Five hundred dagoes wanted!"

And there they are at the gate. They have waited and waited, with hearts downcast and hopes broken, until they hear that news as a message from heaven, "Five hundred dagoes!" And then they fight to serve.

When I hear men speak of the brotherhood of capital and labor, I think of these things.

"Get me five hundred dagoes," says Capital. For a week, for a month, just so long as profit can be made out of poor brother Labor is that brother cherished. But in the long winter months, without food or fire, Brother Labor walks cold pavements in search of work.

And Brother Capital is nowhere to He thinks no more of poor Brother Labor until the ground softens with the spring, work opens, contracts are let and ditches are once again needed. And then Brother Capital appears, rubbing his hands and shouting his orders, "Five hundred Dagoes, quick!"

TOO LATE!

An appeal has been issued by the A. F. of L. for funds to carry on the Swedish strike. The same delivery brought the Bakers' official organ, which says the strike is off. If Secretary Morrison had delayed the circular a few more months, the cost of issuing it might have been saved.

W. S. HARVEY CO

Clothing and Furnishings

UNION-MADE HATS
AND OVERALLS

905 Granville St., Cor. Smythe

Selling out all Boys' Goods

FRED PERRY

MERCHANT
TAILORLate Tailors' Union delegate to T. and
L. Council, and first to sign the amend-
ed scale of the Union.Fine West of England worsted
suits, \$35. Union label834 PENDER
OPP. ORPHEUM

DO YOU DRINK U. B. C. BEER? TRY IT!

CIVIC NOTES.

Mayor Douglas is a good fellow. He meets delegations from the Trades and Labor Council with a smile—and that's about all they ever get.

Anything labor requires from the civic authorities is beyond the powers granted by the charter. Real estate agents seem to secure what they go after, charter or no charter.

From a wage-earner's standpoint, the bylaw to borrow \$350,000 for the purpose of rough-grading new streets in districts owned and controlled by real estate agents should be carried, because it will furnish employment to a large number of men.

A number of aldermen are apparently bothered by ghosts—in the form of indignant workers who want to know about the "eight-hour plebiscite."

Douglas is a "big" man and represents the big interests.

Although everything that goes wrong is blamed on the city engineer; he appears to be as capable as the bunch composing the Council.

Lay for the aldermen who voted in favor of the contract system.

It is said that workingmen only know enough to do as they're told. The aldermen don't know that much, otherwise they would have obeyed the mandate of the electors on the eight-hour plebiscite and disregarded the advice of Contractor Crowe and Secretary of the Employers' Association Goodman.

Some, mark you, only some of the aldermanic candidates tell the truth, because it is the easiest way to fool some people.

The candid friend who tells you that you can't be elected to the City Council is not your enemy, and you should not put him on the Indian list.

Two or three, or perhaps more, of the aldermen who are seeking re-election can't blame Black and White or any other decent brand, for their failure to make good in the past.

In our advertising columns ought to appear an announcement that somebody makes organs with stops, but the duffer haven't brains enough to grasp the opportunity. Their failure to do so compels me to conclude that the only instruments that have no stops are members of the City Council. Is this C-flat?

About 'steen aldermen ought to have been turned into pillars of salt, like Lot's poor old wife. Why? They turned around to see how the other fellows voted on the eight-hour plebiscite and contract system motions.

If you don't care a damn how civic employers are treated, how long they work, or the size of their pittance, support the real estate sharks and

non-union contractors who predominate in the present Council.

Nothing should interest labor but labor's affairs—support the men who have endeavored to give you the best end of the deal.

It is said that Alderman Goodman is after the position of Librarian of the City Library. If you get a chance, put a word in against the further entrenchment of the tool of the Employers' Association.

"And we, your petitioners, will ever humbly pray" is a sentence that should be forgotten by workingmen. Pick the candidates who will do the right thing instinctively.

There are two candidates for the Mayoralty. One, the present Mayor, promised certain things during the last municipal campaign, but declined to carry out his pledges when elected. The other, Mr. L. D. Taylor, promised a number of changes in working conditions for municipal employees, but was not given an opportunity to carry them out. He reiterates his pledges in the present campaign and asks for an opportunity to carry out his word. It is up to you!

The same newspapers that supported Bowser's candidature now support Douglas. Draw your own inferences.

Has the resignation of Magistrate Williams anything to do with the mayoralty campaign? Bowser, Douglas and Williams all belong to the same party.

The municipal year book issued by the city of Winnipeg confirms the opinion (of all but contractors) that day labor is cheaper than contract work on civic improvements.

At the convention of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' association recently it was decided to increase the per capita tax from 25 cents to 30 cents a month.

DUPLICITY REWARDED.

For a number of years the Winnipeg unionists have been up against a peculiar problem. One of the daily papers, the Telegram, has been running a "labor column" in the Saturday issue, the matter being prepared by one Reynolds, a member of the Typographical Union.

So badly at variance with the facts were the articles written that the Trades and Labor Council has, on numerous occasions, remonstrated with the writer, who was at the same time a delegate to the Council, but without avail.

The matter took concrete form at a recent meeting of the Council, and the Typographical Union was asked to withdraw the delegate from the meetings.

"Isn't it the Truth?"

As nearly as can be differentiated, a job is where a man does most of the work, and somebody else gets most of the pay, and a position is where a man gets most of the pay and someone else does most of the work.

R. P. P.

Cor. 7th and Westminister Aves.
Phone 1918

Samuel McClay

MARBLE AND GRANITE
WORKS

Family Monuments in Foreign
and B. C. Granite a Specialty

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Union Men, Patronize

Honig's Book and Stationery Store

133 Hastings Street East

DIAMONDS

Yes, once again we talk of diamonds, because day by day we have borne upon us by sheer force of comparison the superior values — and above all the better quality which we offer in diamonds.

After all there is just ONE BEST—one best of everything, and this means with us something, considerably better than you can secure elsewhere. Time and time again we are shown diamonds that have been purchased elsewhere on the continent of America. We know values, we have the opportunity of comparing, and just because we are so firmly convinced of the truth of what we say, we keep constantly reiterating these words, for value, quality and rightness of price this store is supremely first in diamonds.

Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.

Geo. E. Trorey

All Cars Stop at Birks'

Managing Director

PACIFIC BOTTLING WORKS, PHONE 783, SOLE AGENTS.

A Good Shoe for Men

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

"THE SPENCER QUITE RIGHT"

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

Our Specialty at 5.00, 5.50, 6.00 and 6.50

Try a pair on our word.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS ASSOCIATION.

After attempts at fourteen previous conventions the editors, owners and managers of labor papers attending the Toronto A. F. of L. convention succeeded in organizing, forming the International Labor Press Association. The aims of the association are to collect and distribute labor news; to secure contracts of "fair" advertising for members; to awaken a more lively sense of gratitude for the service of the labor press among trade unionists; and generally to improve and extend the influence of the bona fide labor papers. The association starts out with a good list of members and has rosy prospects. The initial steps of organization were not comprehensive, but all the members feel committed to careful consideration of any plans for improvement, and solid results will very soon be in evidence. For the first term the executive board is given wide discretionary powers, and the close contact between its members will promote the association's interests.

In view of the great diversity in labor papers (including numberless fakes), great care will be exercised in admitting to membership only bona fide labor papers; and any paper may be expelled for sufficient reason. The low membership fee would be a

temptation to fakirs to get in and secure use of the name and emblem of the association. This matter as it affects Canada is left largely in the hands of the third vice-president.

There is every assurance that the bulk of the labor papers on the continent will join before the membership fee is raised, and the next convention, which meets in St. Louis at a convenient time during the A. F. of L. convention there next November, will undoubtedly be a large and important one.

The officers for the ensuing year (all printers) are as follows: president, Chas. W. Fear, Missouri Trades Unionist, Joplin, Mo.; first vice-president, Ed. Hirsh, Labor Leader, Baltimore, Md.; second vice-president, R. G. Stuart, Labor Tribune, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; third vice-president, Ed. Stephenson, Voice, Winnipeg, Man.; secretary-treasurer, Will Maupin, Wageworker, Lincoln, Neb.; L. A. Gardiner, of Kicks and Comments, Warren, Pa., will act as eastern business solicitor.—Voice.

GETTING ACQUAINTED.

The winter months are being utilized as never before by the unions in cementing the membership of organized labor more closely together through social functions.

During December a large number of

balls, smokers and other entertainments have been held, the Building Trades Council leading off on the 3rd with a splendid evening's entertainment in the City Hall. The Lathers, Tile Layers, Plumbers, and Street Railwaymen have also "got together," the latter crowd also using the City Hall. Owing to the nature of their work, the Railwaymen held a continuous performance from 8:30 until 2:30 the following morning, thus allowing those engaged during the evening to enjoy the latter part of the performance.

At these informal gatherings, the membership forget, for the time, the more sordid questions of rates of pay, hours and the dozens of other questions which take up the time at the regular union meetings and prevent the workers from using and developing the finer traits of the human family which can never be very strongly in evidence under the strenuous conditions confronting the workers in a struggle for existence.

The example set by these unions should be followed by others and more especially by the Trades and Building Trades Councils.

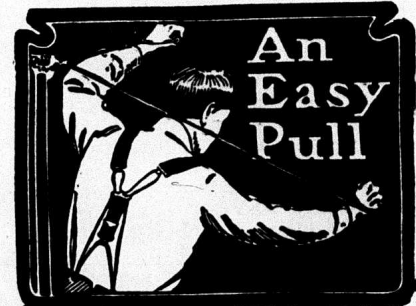
The photo-engravers have an employment bureau through which opportunities for positions are given in all parts of the United States and Canada.

VALUE RECEIVED IN CIGARS

Smoke

"DAVID HARUM"

QUALITY QUANTITY
and Union Made



President Suspenders

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

Price 50c.

WHEN THIRSTY CALL FOR RAINIER BEER.

JAMES STARK & SONS, LIMITED

29-31-33-35 HASTINGS STREET W.

Now in Progress

The Greatest January Clearance Sale in our history

The great Annual White-wear Sales

All lines of winter goods and new muslin undergarments, embroideries, linens, etc., greatly reduced for the event.

STARK'S GLASGOW HOUSE

29-31-33-35 Hastings Street.

THE GAME OF LIFE.

This life is but a game of cards,
That mortals have to learn.
Each shuffles, cuts, and deals the pack,
And each a trump doth turn.

Some bring a high card to the top,
And others bring a low;
Some hold a hand quite flush of trumps,
While others none can show.

Some shuffle with a practiced hand
And pack their cards with care,
So that they know, when they are dealt,
Where all the leaders are.

Thus fools are made the dupes of rogues,
While rogues each other cheat;
And he is very wise indeed,
Who never meets defeat.

When playing, some throw out the ace,
The counting cards to save;
Some play the deuce and some the ten,
But many play the knave.

Some play for money, some for fun,
And some for worldly fame;
But not until the game's played out,
Can they count up their game.

When hearts are trumps, we play for love,
And pleasure rules the hour;
No thoughts of sorrow check our joy
In beauty's rosy bower.

We sing, we dance, sweet verses make,
Our cards at random play;
And while our trump remains on top,
Our game's a holiday.

When diamonds chance to crown the pack,
The players stake their gold;
And heavy sums are lost and won
By gamblers, young and old.

Intent on winning, each his game
Doth watch with eager eye,
How he may see his neighbor's cards
And beat him on the sly.

When clubs are trumps, look out for war
On ocean and on land,
For dreadful horrors always come
When clubs are held in hand.

Then lives are staked instead of gold,
The dogs of war are freed;
In the far East we have seen
How clubs have had the lead.

Last game of all is when the spade
Is turned by hand of Time;
He always plays the closing game
In every age and clime.

No matter how much each man wins,
Or how much each man saves;
The spade will finish up the game
And dig the players' graves.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

That the "suffragettes" are appealing to rather violent means in order

to obtain votes for women is something at which a lot of people pretend to be shocked. That a few stones have been thrown, a number of women have gone to prison, and many others have been willing to make themselves ridiculous in order to secure the right to vote for one-half the population, seems something unpardonable.

PROPERTY VS. LIFE.

Vancouver has received much press comment on its auto fire apparatus. It is indeed an inspiring sight to see the equipment, costing thousands of dollars, in full flight through the busy streets on the way to quench an incipient blaze in some Chinese laundry, the whole desire apparently being to save property, even at the risk of killing and maiming pedestrians.

The other side of the picture is seen when an accident happens in one of the industrial plants. About thirty minutes after the call is sent for assistance, an old broken down ambulance, drawn by a couple of skates more fit for the crematory than fast service, will be seen ambling down the street to the scene of the accident. If the unfortunate victim, or some of his friends have the necessary funds to pay for the call, the victim will be taken to the hospital. If the money is not forthcoming, the injured man will be left on the ground until the amount is guaranteed. Don't you see the difference? The fire apparatus is maintained for the purpose of protecting the property of the rich aldermen and others who seldom if ever are injured. The ambulance is maintained by charity for the purpose of assisting poor workmen who are being continually injured, but seldom, if ever, have any property.

The Lestor Rooms

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



YOU OWE IT

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

WHY?

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

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

Vancouver Gas Company, Limited.

MAN VERSUS MULE.

When it comes to a choice between being a man or a mule, give it to the mule. His corn is given him and his water is sure; he has never a care for the morrow; his owner knows if he don't feed him he cannot do the work required. Not so the man. He gets work at probably \$1.50 or \$2.00 one day. If he fails next day his food supply stops and he has to go in debt for the contents of his corn sack. Oh, it's a funny, funny world that feeds the mules and starves the men, women and children, ain't it?

SWEET CHARITY?

The dispensation of charity has been happily placed upon a sound business basis. It has scientifically demonstrated that indiscriminate charity practically amounts to a crime and absolutely devastating in its effects upon the poor. Charity is now dispensed by experts who thoroughly understand the business; of course, the first part of the business is to obtain the necessary funds. This the expert does by issuing circulars showing the heart-rending poverty prevailing in his district and the pressing and urgent need for immediate relief, also the pernicious effects of indiscriminate charity. This is a distinct advantage to the needy, as it saves them the humiliation of personally begging. The charity experts tell the reporters all about this, and the generous donors receive their full meed of praise. Having set apart a sufficient sum to pay salaries, the "Associated Charities" is now ready to relieve the distress of the "deserving poor."—Western Clarion.

SALVATION ARMY LABOR.

A considerable amount of trouble has arisen in labor circles in England over the work done by the Salvation Army at its Labor Home. The Trade Union Congress discussed the matter, and the parliamentary committee also had strong views about it. Mr. W. C.

Steadman has now received a letter from General Booth, in which the latter gives an undertaking to give effect to the following recommendation of the committee: "Failing the abandonment of the experiment, we recommend as an alternative that all catering for outside work should cease, and that the operations at Labor Home be confined to the production of articles required for the exclusive use of the Salvation Army."

KING'S INEXACTITUDE.

In answering a number of embarrassing questions in the House of Commons last week as to the trade union standing of the government printing bureau, the minister of labor said that "unionists do not consider an open shop unfair." He was of course referring to the typographical union in this case, and must have known he was uttering a terminological inexactitude when making such a statement.

NEW BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

A building trades council has been organized at Lethbridge, Alta. The charter was received from the American Federation of Labor building trades department.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE.

The British Columbia executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, consisting of Merrs, Watters, Aicken, McGeer and Parker, are already arranging to meet the provincial executive of the government to present some of the legislation desired by organized labor. Chairman Watters of Victoria will be glad to receive suggestions or resolutions from any union in the province. Executive Member Aicken will take care of any requests made to him. As the law-making factory opens at Victoria this month it will be necessary to lose no time. And there are surely many things required by organized labor be-

fore the protection of life and limb will be assured.

"A LONG FELT WANT."

The resignation of Magistrate Williams will bring many a tear—of happiness—to the eyes of that section of the community commonly known as "Vags" but who are in reality working men driven from pillar to post in a vain search for employment. To recount the many acts of brutality of Williams would crowd out the greater part of the news in this issue and anyway "what's the use."

When speaking of the magistrate it is well to remember that the police force made him a presentation, at the same time conveying their appreciation of his sterling qualities—or his resignation. Which was it?

The Labor Temple Company is now ready for business—have you decided to assist by taking stock?

POOR SAILOR VS. RICH JAP.

A couple of years ago this port became notorious on account of the shanghaiing of sailors by crimps apparently acting with the consent, if not the active assistance of the government shipping master.

Finally, after the matter had been aired upon the floor of the Federal House, the government appointed a commissioner to investigate the local situation.

When the supposed investigator arrived it became evident that instead of probing the affairs of the shipping office the policy was to prevent an investigation. To compel the ventilation of the facts the Typographical Union engaged a lawyer, after receiving the assurance of Mr. McPherson, ex-M.P., that the government would pay the expenses. The legal charges against the government have not yet been paid and the Ottawa authorities deny all responsibility for expenses incurred in showing up the damnable conditions under which sailors were shanghai'd with the full knowledge of the authorities. This was the treatment accorded the Typographical Union in their attempt to protect white men.

In September, 1907, an anti-Asiatic meeting culminated in the destruction of a number of windows in the Jap district on Powell street.

An investigation and substantial damages was at once demanded by the Jap government, and as promptly granted by the Ottawa administration, the following paragraphs contained in a letter from MacKenzie King to the Japanese Consul, showing clearly the difference in the treatment accorded Jap merchants, and white sailors:

"On behalf of the Government of Canada, I beg to enclose a cheque for the sum of \$1,600, authorized by Order-in-Council, and payable to the order of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consulate at Vancouver, being an allowance of \$1,000 on account of legal expenses, and reimbursement to the amount of \$600 for amounts expended by the Japanese consulate in the preparation of estimates and claims of losses and damages sustained by the Japanese population in the recent riots

WHEN THIRSTY CALL FOR RAINIER BEER.

in the city of Vancouver, and the presentation of these claims before the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the said losses and damages.

"The Government has, by Order-in-Council, also authorized the payment of the sum of \$9,036 on account of losses and damages by the Japanese population in the recent riots, and the reimbursements to claimants the sum of \$139, expended by them in declaring their claims. Cheques in payment of the amounts due the several claims are at present being made out in accordance with the amount assessed as a result of the enquiry under Royal Commission just concluded. These cheques I hope to be in a position to hand to the several claimants some time to-morrow."

The foregoing comparison is specially commended to the attention of workmen who hold strong views on the Asiatic question and at the same time vote the Liberal ticket

ANY OF YOUR FRIENDS HERE?

Names removed from the list on account of removing from address given below without notifying this office or the postoffice department of the new address:

- Bogart, C. K., 552 Granville St.
- Bradley, Francis, 135 16th Ave. E.
- Elliott, O., 755 9th Ave. W.
- Evans, A., 800 Richard St.
- Finnerty, J. J., 414 14th Ave. W.
- Johnston, Robert, 135 16th Ave. E.
- Hart, E., 72 11th Ave. E.
- Hawley, C. W., 72 11th Ave. E.
- Hargreaves, E., 736 Nelson St.
- McKenzie, R. F., 800 Richard St.
- Maver, R., 72 11th Ave. E.
- Moore, J. H., 1102 Powell St.
- Prowse, C. W., 735 7th Ave. W.
- Roberts, F. J., 551 Seymour St.
- Thomas, Harry, 551 Seymour St.
- Thomas, A. W., 937 Howe St.
- Thomas, D., 634 Westminster Ave.

If any of the above named, or their friends, will send in the proper address, the names will be at once restored to the list.

MACHINIST ADVANCES.

A circular letter from the secretary-treasurer of the North West Consolidated District of Machinists contains the information that the machinists employed on 12 different railways, many of them the largest roads in the country, have, during the past four months, secured increases in pay.

Brandon, Lethbridge and Victoria are building Labor Temples, but they have also to buy the site. We already have a site worth \$50,000 and only ask you to assist in erecting a revenue producing building.

There are 1,750,000 children between the age of ten and fifteen years employed in the mines and factories of the United States.

The aggregate capitalization of the great trusts in the United States exceeds \$20,000,000,000, or nearly a quarter of the total wealth of the country.

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

PAINTERS' OFFICERS.

At the Cincinnati convention, just closed, the delegates re-elected Secretary-Treasurer J. C. Skemp, although not without strong opposition from the section who are still strong in the policy of "Reward your friends and defeat your enemies," and who object strongly to the progressive ideas of the secretary. J. Scott from Toronto was elected sixth vice-president in place of F. Fisher, who died on his way to the convention.

INVESTIGATING.

J. D. Taylor, Conservative for New Westminster, B. C., is poking his nose into all sorts of things for which the plutes won't like him. He ferreted out the anomaly of the union label being printed on the Labor Gazette and being omitted from the other government publications. The union label on the Blue Books of Canada would be offensive to the labor thieves. Therefore it is omitted. But as the Labor Gazette is circulated among workmen, the union label is plunked on it to make the workers feel that a labor thieves' government is their friend. J. D. Taylor is also poking his nose into the question of the poor pay given to postoffice clerks. He is the first sign of a member taking an interest in labor questions yet seen at Ottawa. Verville from Maisonneuve, Montreal, of course mutters a few words in favor of labor, but he is securely fastened to Laurier's apron strings and his utterances can be shoved aside as mere inanities.—Cotton's Weekly.

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

A few years ago a number of prominent workers in the organized labor movement urged that union men should patronize Japanese and Chinese merchants exclusively, because of the

practice of business men employing Asiatics in different capacities. The suggestion was not taken seriously at the time, but many Japs were educated by the white merchants and they are now competing against the whites for business.

In Seattle, says the Union Record, the business men are complaining about the patronage given to Asiatics and are urging organized labor to take some action that will assist them in driving the Chinks and Japs out of business.

When the workingmen alone were affected by the competition of the Asiatics, the business interests stood by and laughed derisively, but now that the shoe pinches they look to labor for assistance and support.

An eminent church authority has said, "Our political institutions have failed to secure equal opportunities to all." To some they seem to have secured great opportunities—for going to prison for trivial offenses—and to others wonderful opportunities to escape punishment for very serious offenses.

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HISTORIC UTTERANCES OF GREAT (?) MEN.

The following are some of the utterances of politicians, soldiers and financiers of the United States. Liberty is guaranteed by the constitution of the States as it is in Mexico. But that liberty is a lie when he men appointed to uphold liberty break their oath of office and become tyrants. At the present time you have in the States, "Freedom free to slay herself and dying while they shout her name." No wonder the Socialists fight the government when under the government such sayings as the following can be put forth and the men who utter them still retain their office or their position of dominance in the business life of the country.

"The public be damned! I'm not running this road for the benefit of the public. I'm running it for my own benefit."—Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the New York Central Railway.

"The damned fools don't know what is good for them."—J. Pierpont Morgan, speaking of the striking steel workers in September, 1901.

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country."—Geo. M. Baer, mine owner, during the coal strike of 1902.

"I see no solution for the problem until hunger compels capitulation."—Charles L. Eidlitz, president of New York Building Trades Employers' Association, during the lockout in July, 1903.

"To hell with the constitution."—Major McClelland, commanding the state militia (paid by the Mine Owners' Association) during the Colorado miners' strike and lockout of 1904.

"Habeas corpus be damned!—We'll give them post mortems instead."—Adjutant General Sherman Bell of the Colorado militia, defying the orders of the civil courts.

"What's the constitution between friends?"—Timothy Cambell, of Tammany Hall.

"I'm working for my own pocket all the time."—Richard Croker, of Tammany Hall, under whose regime Schmittberger became a power in the police.

"Men who object to what they call 'government by injunction' are in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros. * * * They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and good civic morality."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"God knows! I don't."—William H. Taft, at Cooper Union, February, 1908, when asked, "What can be done to give men work in hard times?"

"Strike! They (the American workmen) have no jobs now. We do not want to take up work again now. So what can they do? They will have to submit or they will starve."—J. Pierpont Morgan, February, 1908.

"The club is mightier than the con-

stitution."—Inspector Schmittberger, of the New York police, during the riot in Union Square on March 28th, 1908.

THE TWO BULLS.

Once there was a bull who broke into a china shop. He raised future punishment generally and impressed the tyrant man with the fact that the spirit of rebellion had by no means died out in the bovine race. The next place where the bull figured was in the slaughter house. Him, his fellows called an impossibilist and his fate was often cited as an example to young radicals against taking measures that were too revolutionary.

His brother was an Opportunist. Because he lacked the spirit of rebellion they dehorned him and made an ox of him and compelled him to drag the plow. Year after year he toiled, always expecting better things to come about some time and in some way. How, or by what means, he knew not, and he was too scientific to predict. After he had borne the yoke in summer's heat and in winter's cold, and was bleary-eyed, and wind broken, and knock-kneed, and bog-spavined, he went to the slaughter-house too.—A. M. Stirton, Editor of Solidarity.

His Touch of "Sentiment."

John Smith had worked for the corporation for forty-odd years and decided to quit. The company, in consideration of his long and faithful service, arranged to give him a monetary recognition. The superintendent of the works, a German, and an extra good mechanic, was asked to present it. He was advised to use a little sentiment in making the presentation speech, and this is the way he did it:

"John, you half work for the company over forty years?"

"Yes."

"You are going to quit?"

"Yes."

"Vell! They are so tam glad of it that they asked me to hand you this hundred dollars."—Manson Register.

Willing to Help.

"Ma, what are the folks in our church gettin' up a subscription fer?"

"To send our minister on a vacation to Europe."

"Won't there be no church services while he's gone?"

"No, dear."

"Ma, I got \$1.23 in my bank. Can I give that?"

AN EAR FOR BRANDY.

A traveler in Manitoba relates the following:

"We stopped at a little inn near the town of Hargrave. I found in the inn the landlord and another man. They sat side by side on a bench. They were both very old.

"Excuse me, landlord," I said, "but can you tell me how far it is to Brandon?"

"The old man jumped up and hobbled to the bar.

"Brandy?" he said in a thin quaver.

"Yes, indeed, sir; and a very fine brandy it is."

"He put the bottle and glass before me.

"I asked you," said I more loudly, "how far it was to Brandon?"

"The best brandy, of course, sir," he answered. "I don't keep nothing but the best."

"In despair I turned from this deaf veteran to the other man on the bench.

"Look here," I said, "can you tell me how far it is to Brandon?"

"The other old man, with a grateful look, rose and limped hastily up to the bar.

"Thanks, sir," he said, "I don't care if I do."—Chicago Socialist.

MAGISTRATES, PLEASE NOTE.

The "hobo" is not necessarily a loafer. The "hobo" is a workingman out of work, and looking for work. All loafers are out of work; but not all out-of-work are loafers.

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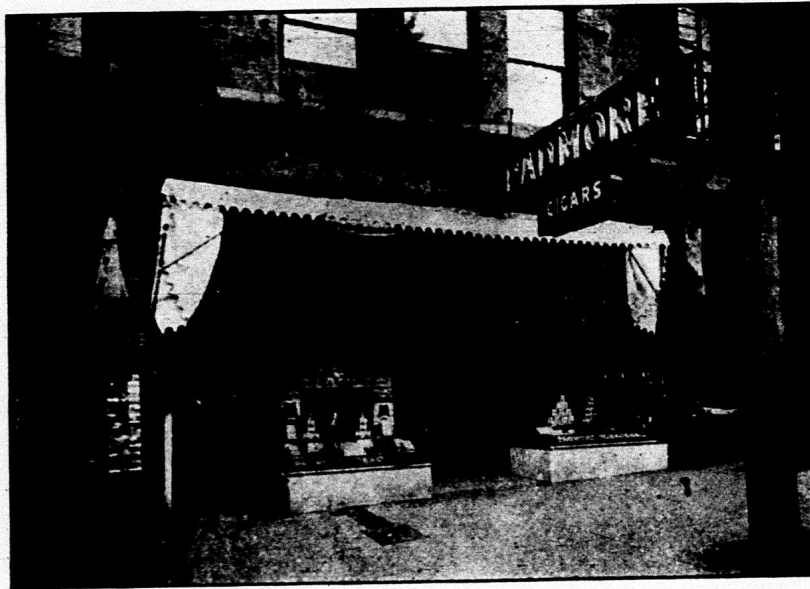
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CAPITALIST BENEVOLENCE

That great humbug, the Workmen's Compensation Act, which has cajoled so many of the working class into believing that the capitalist class sometimes makes beneficial laws for the wage slaves, has been exposed by the statistics just given out by the home office. Under the big headlines given to it by the press, the act looks like a good thing and the £2,080,672 paid in compensation to the workers seems like a streak of light in a dark sky, but alas, on a little closer examination its spuriousness is revealed and it stands forth a fake, a humbug.

After one gets through reading the glorious praises sung about this Act in the capitalist press, one comes to a short paragraph stuck away in an obscure corner which modestly states what the workers paid for this compensation in hard cash, in "speeding up" and in unemployment.

Taking the statistics issued by the home office in regard to the Compensation Act, we find that £2,080,672 was paid to the work people in Great Britain during the year 1908 for injuries and deaths inflicted upon them during the time they were employed in creating wealth for the master class. These

statistics make interesting reading and are as follows:

Occupation	Fatal Cases	Compensation	Disabilities	Compensation
Shipping . . .	371	£ 61,333	5,877	£ 51,517
Factories . . .	951	130,506	136,357	660,301
Docks	156	21,254	10,591	65,220
Mines	1301	226,226	137,622	601,848
Quarries . . .	88	11,501	.....	.....
Building . . .	176	51,928	.....	.....
Railroads . . .	458	67,515	20,649	82,924
Miscellaneous . . . . .	.....	48,597	.....	.....
Totals . . . . .	.....	£618,860	.....	£1,461,812

The above represents the amount paid to the workers in compensation. Now, let's see who paid for it. Since the passage of the Act in 1906 every large employer of labor and many of the smaller ones make it a rule to insure each and every one of their employees so that in case of accident no loss will accrue to them. Now insurance companies have to be paid to take risks, and, of course, the employer of labor is not going to do the paying.

Tucked away in a corner of the press we find these few explanatory lines: "More than 963,000 work people in this country had their wages reduced last year, the net result being a weekly reduction in pay of £59,200, or £3,078,400 for the year 1908. These

details are given in the Board of Trade Report."

So here we have it all in a nutshell. A workingmen's Compensation Act costs the capitalists £2,080,672 per annum, and he, true to the instincts of his class, tacks this cost, with interest, onto his employees. In other words, the employer not only gets back the money paid in insurance, but actually clears a profit of nearly a million pounds for the trouble he had to go to, to collect the insurance from the wage slaves.

This sum, neat as it is, is not, however, all the benefits that accrue,—to the master-class from this benevolent piece of capitalist legislation, for some do not insure their workers, but instead "speed them up," which is equally, if not more, profitable. And last, but not least, thousands of workers have been discharged or laid off indefinitely in order to compensate for the Compensation Act. This is especially the case with older "hands" employed in dangerous occupations at whom the insurance companies balk at taking any risks, and there is many an old worker out of employment and unable to obtain work at his or her calling because the Act has lowered the age limit.

How kindly the capitalist treats the worker! First we are taken from school before we get a chance to get a smattering of education, put to work in some industrial plant to make profits for our masters. Then when we grow up, our masters make laws to protect (?) us, for which we have to pay with our sweat and blood, and then when we become old and shaky, and if luckily, or rather unluckily, we have escaped with our lives, we get the sack in order that greater profits may be squeezed out of a younger generation.

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From left to right—Sitting: H. T. Rowe, Thos. Enright, Frank Morrow, Victor R. Midgley, John Nelson. Standing: Nicholas Tarnstrom, R. J. Champion, James Finlayson.

men's Compensation Act gives, firstly, nearly £1,000,000 of extra cash profits to the capitalists; secondly, an indirect profit from the same source, of about £350,000 in the "speeding up" process, and thirdly and last, it lowers the age limit so that older work people are debarred from even entering the race to earn a livelihood.

Some have had the timidity to say that even though the workers have to pay heavily for the compensation they get, yet the Act is a good thing "because it relieves distress in time of injury or death." But how about the misery and distress it must cause amongst 963,000 workers who have had their wages reduced? How about the unfortunates who must now toil and grind all the harder? How about the elderly man or woman who is debarred from employment at all?

Capitalist legislation, because of the disinclination of the capitalists to part with one farthing of their interest, rent or profit, will always redound upon the workers, and while it may patch up a little part of the social system for a time, it invariably affects another part and consequently makes matters worse for the working class.

Most palliatives are beautiful things to look at—on paper; and they sometimes give a hypocritical legislator a sort of a saintly halo, but when it comes right down to hard pan, it will be found that they do more to keep the workers chasing shadows and ignoring the real issue than anything else ever invented to keep us in subjection.

ROBT. E. SCOTT.

Glasgow, Scotland.

THE U. W. W. W.

Something has been started in the state of Washington called the United Wage Workers of Washington. It seems to be designed to take the place of the Socialist party, the trade unions and nearly everything else projected to make the workingman happy. Dan De Leon is looking with a kindly eye toward the U. W. W. W. Guess the answer.

CHEAPNESS OF LABOR IN CHINA.

Added to the difficulty of introducing machinery because of the number of employes thrown out of work is the further one of cheapness of human labor, making expensive machines unprofitable. In China a coolie can be reckoned as a machine who will do a certain amount of work per day, but he has this advantage over a machine in that the latter means a considerable initial expense to acquire, a constant repair account, and liability for

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serious breakage. A coolie, on the other hand, is merely hired from day to day and the employer is not responsible for depreciation, and when he is worn out another is employed.

How cheap labor is may be imagined when one realizes that it is cheaper to keep any pay coolies than it is to have a horse of equivalent usefulness, or one might say, horse power. As a result, therefore, there are no work horses in Southern China. —Seaman's Journal.

If your union has any certificates covering an equity in the present Labor Hall you had better exchange them. The Trades Council will give two dollars for every dollar represented in outstanding certificates or accrued interest.

DIVIDING UP.

Here is a chance to work your imagination, for every person in the United States should have a stake of \$34.98 if the money in circulation on December 1st—that is, if it were evenly divided. This is based on the treasury's estimate that the population of the United States is 89,524,000 at this time.

NOT WANTED HERE.

An employment agent's advertisement in Vancouver reads as follows, and needs no comment:

WANTED.—Four laborers to wheel cement; steady job in city; \$3 per day, 9 hours. No Old Country men need apply. Central Employment Office.

THE KIND-HEARTED CAPITALIST.

By Emanuel Julius.

The inventor entered the main office of the Evergrabbing Manufacturing company and asked for the owner. Being well known he was shown in. "Mr. Blowhard," said the inventor, "I have something great to sell you. It will revolutionize industry."

"Well, well," said Mr. Blowhard.

"Will it be as good as your last?"

"Will it? Well, I should say," replied the inventor, opening his portfolio. "Look at this. By attaching this apparatus to your machines you can run them on the principle of a treadmill. As for power, all you have to do it to harness a half dozen bulldogs, cats or monkeys to it and there you are."

Mr. Blowhard frowned.

"Mr. Blank," said he, "your idea is very good. Indeed, so good that I shall purchase it, but I am surprised at you. Deeply and feelingly pained at your suggestion that I run my machines with bulldogs and cats. To do so would violate the very first principle of love and sympathy. No, no, I shall not do anything of the sort."

"Well, do as you please, Mr. Blowhard. As long as we can come to terms I don't care what you do with it."

After the inventor was gone Mr. Blowhard called up the office of a newspaper and ordered an advertisement inserted for fifty young boys and girls at \$2.50 a week. "Must have good feet."

Toronto Mailers' Union, No. 5, is negotiating for an increase of wages, necessitated by the increased cost of living.

If the members of local unions dig up liberally and purchase stock, not one dollar's worth will be sold outside the movement. Your proposition, your classes home, your assistance required. A fair proposal, one worthy of your hearty support.

"GOING SOME."

The automobile mechanics and electricians of France held a national convention and voted to restrict local strikes and prepare for a general strike. It was also agreed that workers should be so instructed that in case of war between the powers, the workers will respond to a declaration of war by a declaration of a general revolutionary strike.

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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. Tyffe, 976 Pender St.; Secretary and Agent, Geo. W. Williams, Labor Hall. Phone 1389; 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.

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

CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 357—Meets in Labor Hall on the first Tuesday in each month at 8 p. m. President, R. Craig; Vice-President, Walter Milby; 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.

BEAVER LODGE NO. 182, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:15 p.m. President, E. J. Welsh; Vice-President, A. Beasley; Recording Secretary, John Philp; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. McVety, 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 139.

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

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

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 617—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p. m., in Labor Hall. Executive meets first Saturday after regular meetings at 2 p.m. President, Alex. Conacher; Vice-President, E. G. Eason; Recording Secretary, A. H. Richmond; Treasurer, J. H. Schurman; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, S. Kernighan. Phone 1380, Labor Hall.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 69—Meets in Labor Hall first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. President, J. Hutson; Vice-President, H. Reede; Financial Secretary, G. Montgomery; Treasurer, J. Tyson, Secretary and Business Agent, F. Sumpter, Labor Hall.

BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION, NO. 32, TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA, meets every alternate Tuesday in Labor Hall, Homer St., at 8 p. m. President, J. Sully, 1885 8th Ave. W.; Vice-President, F. 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. 138—Meets in O'Brien's Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. President, A. E. Mabbett; Vice-President, A. Gothard; Recording Secretary, Duncan Campbell, 1067 Seymour St.; Financial Secretary, F. E. Harris; Treasurer, W. 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, 552 Granville St.; Financial Secretary, A. Montgomery, Quinte Hotel; Recording Secretary, F. H. Thompson, 2596 Oak St., Phone B3517.

WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHEERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 207—Meets every Monday in Plumbers' Hall, 14 Cordova St. W., at 8 p.m. President, T. Enright; Secretary, Victor R. Midgley, 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, Saddle Rock Restaurant.

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BRANCH NO. 1—Meets alternate Tuesdays at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall. President, J. G. Smith; Secretary, Wm. Hargreaves, 683 Hamilton St.

BRANCH NO. 2—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Oddfellows' Hall, corner of Pender and Hamilton Sts. President, J. Sinfield; Secretary, G. F. Read, 1517 Barnard St.

BRANCH NO. 3—Meets alternate Mondays at 8 p. m. in Fairview Hall, corner Seventh avenue and Granville street. President, H. Beddis; Secretary, A. J. Hancock, Jr., 924 Seventh avenue W.

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.

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